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**May 2018**



## **Shaw Air Force Base**

**Cold War-Era  
Historic Property Survey**

**United States Air Force  
Air Force Civil Engineer Center**

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*Global Power for America*



**NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION  
OF COLD WAR-ERA PROPERTIES,  
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

*by*  
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) Versar, Inc., conducted an inventory and assessment of Cold War-era buildings and structures built between 1964 and 1991 at Shaw Air Force Base (AFB), South Carolina. All of the Cold War-era resources inventoried for this present study were associated with standard functions that are needed for any active military installation and thus would have been necessary with or without the Cold War. Resources such as water and electrical distribution lines, wells, airfield and base lighting, taxiways, fencing, and recreational pavilions represent some of the property types that fall into this category. As such, they typically do not hold historic significance for the Cold War. Of the 151 Cold War-era structures surveyed for this report, all were found to lack historic significance due to their role as troop and family support or base operations facilities, and lack of architectural significance. None of the evaluated resources are recommended eligible for NRHP listing.				
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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report provides an inventory and assessment of Cold War-era buildings and structures built between 1964 and 1991 at Shaw Air Force Base (AFB), South Carolina. The buildings and structures that were evaluated during the development of this report adhere to a list of 222 resources provided by the Shaw AFB Real Property Division for investigation. Numerous World War II and Cold War-era buildings constructed between 1941 and 1991 at Shaw AFB have already been evaluated (of which one hangar is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As a result, these resources were excluded from the present survey. This present study was conducted by Versar, Inc. to assist the United States Air Force, Air Force Civil Engineer Center, in fulfilling its responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 2006 [Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 United States Code 470 et seq.].

Located within the Shaw AFB main base, Wateree Recreation Area, and Poinsett Electronic Combat Range, a total of 151 facilities were surveyed during the current inventory. Following Real Property files research, it was determined that 28 facilities were demolished prior to the inventory. The survey team was unable to evaluate an additional seven facilities, because their locations were unknown to base personnel. An additional 37 facilities on the list are located within two distinct housing areas that have been privatized and no longer belong to Shaw AFB.

Military resources constructed between 1946 and 1991 gain historic significance based on their function or role during the Cold War, be it for their association with an event or trend (Criterion A), person (Criterion B), their merit in design or construction (Criterion C), or ability to yield important information (Criterion D). Resources less than 50 years old must meet requirements for *exceptional* significance under Criteria Consideration G; therefore, resources not directly associated with a Cold War mission, typically, do not meet NRHP criteria requirements for listing.

All of the Cold War-era resources inventoried for this present study were associated with standard functions that are needed for any active military installation and thus would have been necessary with or without the Cold War. Resources such as water and electrical distribution lines, wells, airfield and base lighting, taxiways, fencing, and recreational pavilions represent some of the property types that fall into this category. As such, they typically do not hold historic significance for the Cold War. Of the 151 Cold War-era structures surveyed for this report, all were found to

lack historic significance due to their role as troop and family support or base operations facilities and lack of architectural significance. None of the evaluated resources are recommended eligible for NRHP listing.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an inventory and assessment of Cold War-era resources built between 1964 and 1991 at Shaw Air Force Base (AFB) in South Carolina, including the main base, Wateree Recreation Area (WRA), and Poinsett Electronic Combat Range (PECR) (Figure 1). Versar, Inc. conducted the inventory (project number DSI000.0009.155), to assist the United States Air Force (USAF) and Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) in meeting the requirements of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The Fort Worth Division of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) contracted with Potomac Hudson Engineering who subcontracted Versar, Inc., of Richardson, Texas, to conduct this project at Shaw AFB under Contract No. W9126G-14-D-0007, Task Order 0010.

Shaw AFB, located adjacent to Sumter, South Carolina, was first established by the Army Air Corps in August 1941 as Shaw Army Air Field. During the Cold War, under several different commands, Shaw AFB provided innovative training programs for pilots and flight crews. These included tactical reconnaissance training (1951–1989), electronic warfare training (1971–1989), and tactical fighter training (1981–on).

The 20<sup>th</sup> Fighter Wing (20 FW) is the host unit at Shaw AFB. Its primary mission is to “provide combat-ready airpower and combat-ready airmen to meet any challenge, anytime, anywhere.” The 20 FW operates the 55<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, and 79<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadrons (FSs). Shaw AFB also serves as Headquarters 9<sup>th</sup> Air Force (9 AF), under Air Combat Command (ACC). The 9 AF is responsible for five active-duty fighter wings, as well as overseeing the operational readiness of 16 designated units of the National Guard and Air Force Reserve. Also headquartered at Shaw AFB is the United States (U.S.) Air Forces Central Command, which serves as the air component for U.S. Central Command.

The primary objective of this cultural resources investigation was to assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of 222 Cold War-era buildings and structures constructed between 1964 and 1991 at the Shaw AFB main base, WRA, and PECR. The current study focuses on resources that were not included in prior studies due to their age and perceived lack of significance under Criteria Consideration G. Architectural historians Kristen Reynolds, MA, and Shannon Papin, MA, conducted the fieldwork at Shaw AFB from July 9 through July 20, 2017. Archival research on base included the collection of data, photographs, drawings, and maps from the Real Property and GeoBase offices.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted in regard to this project in June 2017. Based on its review of the facility types for this survey, the SHPO decided not to assign SHPO site survey numbers to the resources and did not recommend completing South Carolina Statewide Forms. Documentation in the current report format was deemed acceptable (Sylvest 2017).

Recommendations for NRHP eligibility for military properties designed and constructed during the Cold War-era (1945–1991) are based upon criteria established in National Register bulletins, *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations* (USAF 1993), *A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture* (Lewis et al. 1997), and *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Prior et al. 2017), and diverse contextual studies conducted on Air Force properties.

A total of 151 resources from the survey list assigned to Versar were documented during the current inventory (Figures 2 – 4). These are listed in Table 1 below.

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Table 1  
Resources Evaluated at Shaw Air Force Base During the Current Survey

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction
10	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1984
11	Teleduct	1979
12	Road	1979
13	Boundary Fence	1979
15	Pavilion #2	1987
17	Flag Pole	1986
18	Billboard	1974
20	Pavilion 3	1987
24	Sanitary Latrine	1968
34	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1974
37	Base Hazardous Storage	1978
40	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1985
108	Playground	1975
125	Floating Dock	1974
126	Recreation Site Lodging	1988
127	Recreation Site Lodging	1988
128	Recreation Site Lodging	1987
129	Recreation Site Lodging	1988
201	Interior Fence	1982
298	Pavilion	1990
355	Air Compressor Cover	1984
414	Pavilion	1980
502	Basketball Court	1985
704	Pavilion	1985
711	Pavilion	1985

Table 1 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction
807	F-16 Airplane	1984
915	AT Woodland Park	1988
917	Walkway Bridge	1981
920	Gazebo	1991
921	Walkway Bridge	1981
926	Picnic Patio Area	1981
935	Pavilion/Playgrounds	1990
950	Basketball Court	1984
960	Pavilion	1985
1050	Storage Pad, Liquid Oxygen	1972
1133	USAF Cent Storage	1989
1221	Miscellaneous Outdoor Recreation PA	1985
1305	Memorial Lake Bandstand	1988
1307	Memorial Lake Marker	1972
1309	Memorial Lake Gazebo	1978
1310	Memorial Lake Bridges	1979
1404	Marquee	1984
1410	Theater Marquee	1990
1414	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1991
1515	Weighing Scale	1990
1621	Vehicle Fuel Station	1981
1694	Sewage Pump Station	1984
1719	R-11 Pad	1984
1726	Pavilion	1991
1799	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1985
1831	Ancillary Explosive Facility	1983
1849	Rod and Gun Club Underground Rifle/Pistol Range	1989
1854	Rod and Gun Club Trap House	1984
1890	Flag Pole	1984
1893	Compressor	1990
1975	Water Well 12	1972
2056	Smoke Shelter	1980
2791	Golf Course Rain Shelter	1990
2792	Golf Course Shelter/Latrine	1990
2794	Golf Course Rain Shelter	1990
2795	Golf Course Shelter/Latrine	1990
2800	William Hodge Bronze Plaque	1986
2813	Golf Course Picnic Area	1969
2814	Golf Course Score Board	1984
2821	Golf Course Signs	1987
8001	Equipment Pad	1986
8008	Equipment Pad	1986
8027	Runway 4R/22L	1974
8044	Equipment Pad	1986

Table 1 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction
9000	Wateree Recreational Family Campgrounds	1981
9007	CE Open Storage	1974
9015	Vehicle Parking, Basewide	1982
9018	Wind Direction Indicator (South End of Airfield)	1984
9020	Wind Direction Indicator (North End of Airfield)	1984
9025	Secondary Distribution Line, Overhead Basewide	1973
9026	Water Supply Mains, Basewide	1990
9029	Fire Protection Water Mains	1978
9038	Curbs and Gutters, Basewide	1970
9043	Industrial Waste Treatment and Disposal	1978
9045	Industrial Waste Fuel Spill Collection	1978
9048	Exterior Area Lighting, Basewide	1970
9085	Open Storage Yard	1990
9103	Taxiway Bravo/Bravo Extension	1974
9104	Rapid Runway Repair Training	1990
9108	Arm and Disarm Pad	1974
9109	Arm and Disarm Pad	1974
9110	Overrun Runway	1974
9111	Overrun Runway	1974
9112	Ancillary Explosive Facility	1991
9113	Hot Cargo Pad	1974
9114	Hot Cargo Pad	1982
9115	Arm Dearm Pad	1974
9123	Secondary Distribution Line, Underground Basewide	1974
9126	Storage, Jet Fuel	1973
9127	Storage, Mogas	1974
9129	Storage, Diesel	1974
9130	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975
9131	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975
9132	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975
9133	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975
9134	Gas Mains, Basewide	1972
9135	Runway Lighting	1982
9137	Taxiway Lighting	1982
9138	Approach Lighting Runway 4	1982
9139	Obstruction Lighting	1982
9140	Beacon Lighting Building 2004	1982
9150	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969
9151	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969
9167	Oil Water Separator	1990
9172	ILS Glide Slope ILS Localizer	1977
9176	ILS Glide Slope	1978
9177	ILS Glide Slope ILS Localizer	1978
9178	Tactical Air Navigation System Fixed	1983

Table 1 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction
9179	Ant Support Structure	1981
9184	Security Fence	1984
9187	Athletic Field	1984
9188	Running Track	1984
9297	Driveways, Basewide	1978
9804	Equipment Pad	1984
21701	Sewage Septic Tank	1974
21804	Sewage Septic Tank	1976
21815	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21816	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21817	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21830	Sewage Septic Tank	1981
21836	Sewage Septic Tank	1974
21853	Sewage Septic Tank	1981
21855	Sewage Septic Tank	1988
21868	Sewage Septic Tank	1988
21980	Sewage Septic Tank	1988
30224	Equipment Pads	1984
30252	Recreation Picnic Table Pads	1985
30700	Equipment Pads	1964
31029	Equipment Pads	1970
31604	Equipment Pads	1972
31720	Open Storage, Fuel Tanks	1988
31725	Equipment Pads	1987
31816	Equipment Pads	1983
40020	Maintenance Range Target Storage	1979
40021	Monument/Memorial	1985
40022	Monument/Memorial	1985
40023	Monument/Memorial	1987
40026	Equipment Pad	1984
40102	Security Fence	1978
40112	Electric Lines, Overhead	1974
40113	Electrical Lines, Underground	1974
40116	Lighting, Airfield	1971
40117	Traffic Lights	1981
40134	Sewage Septic Tank Drain Tile and Piping	1980
40141	Mogas Storage	1978
40151	Wind Measuring System	1979

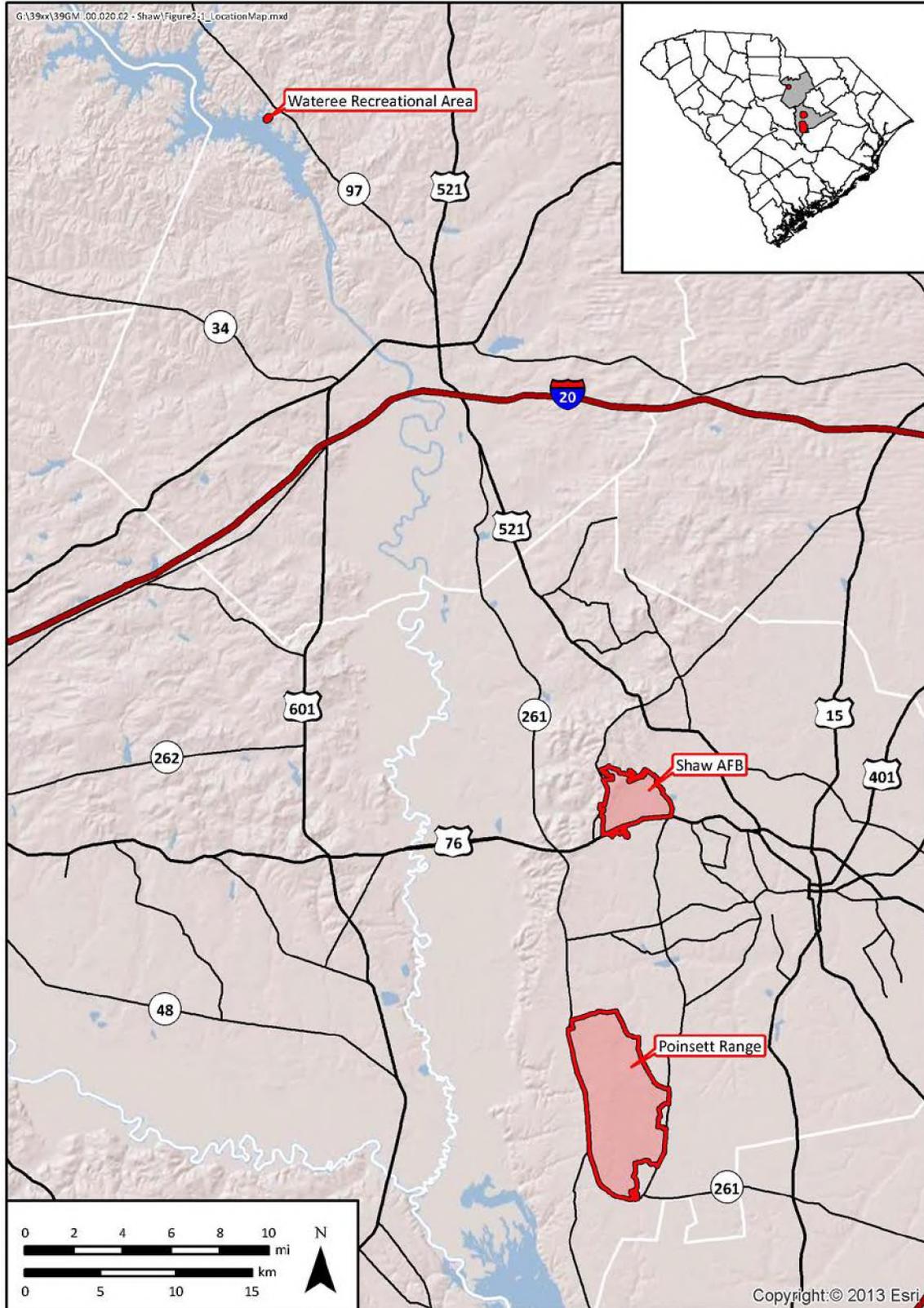


Figure 1. Regional map of Shaw AFB main base, Wateree Recreation Area, and Poinsett Electronic Combat Range

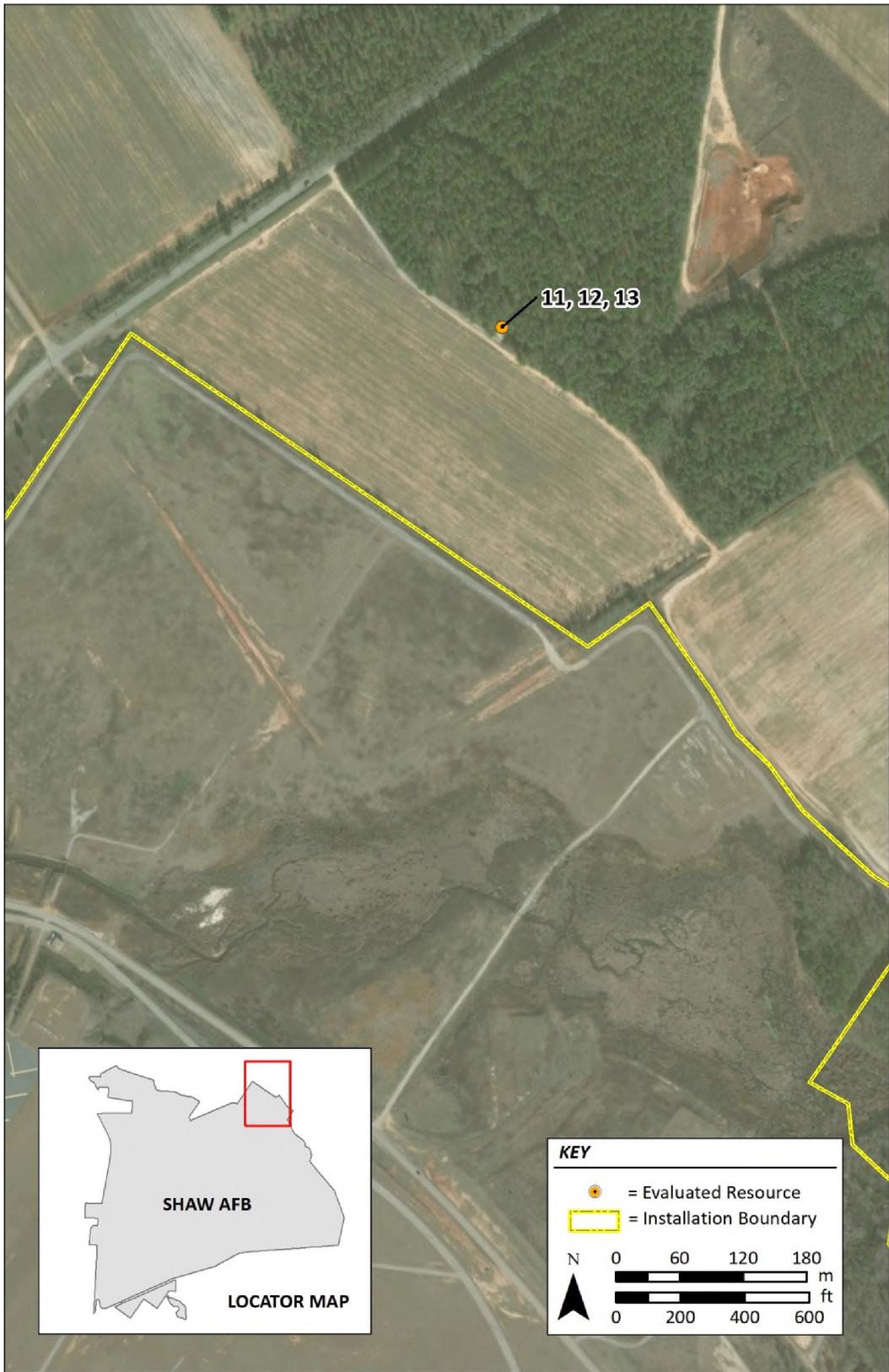


Figure 2a. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 2b. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 2c. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 2d. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.

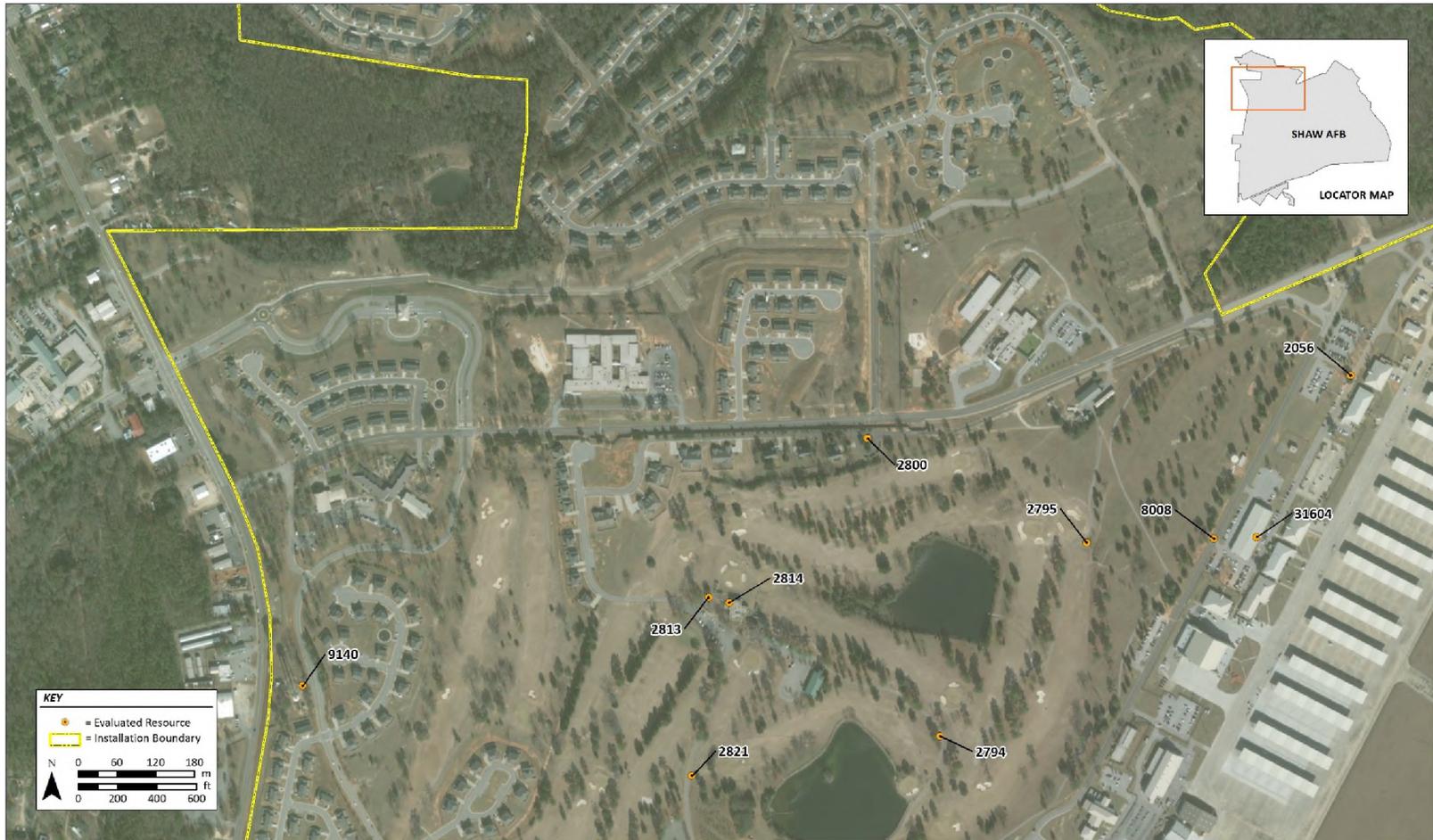


Figure 2c. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 2f. Shaw AFB main base map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 3. Wateree Recreation Area map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.



Figure 4a. Poinsett Electronic Combat Range map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.

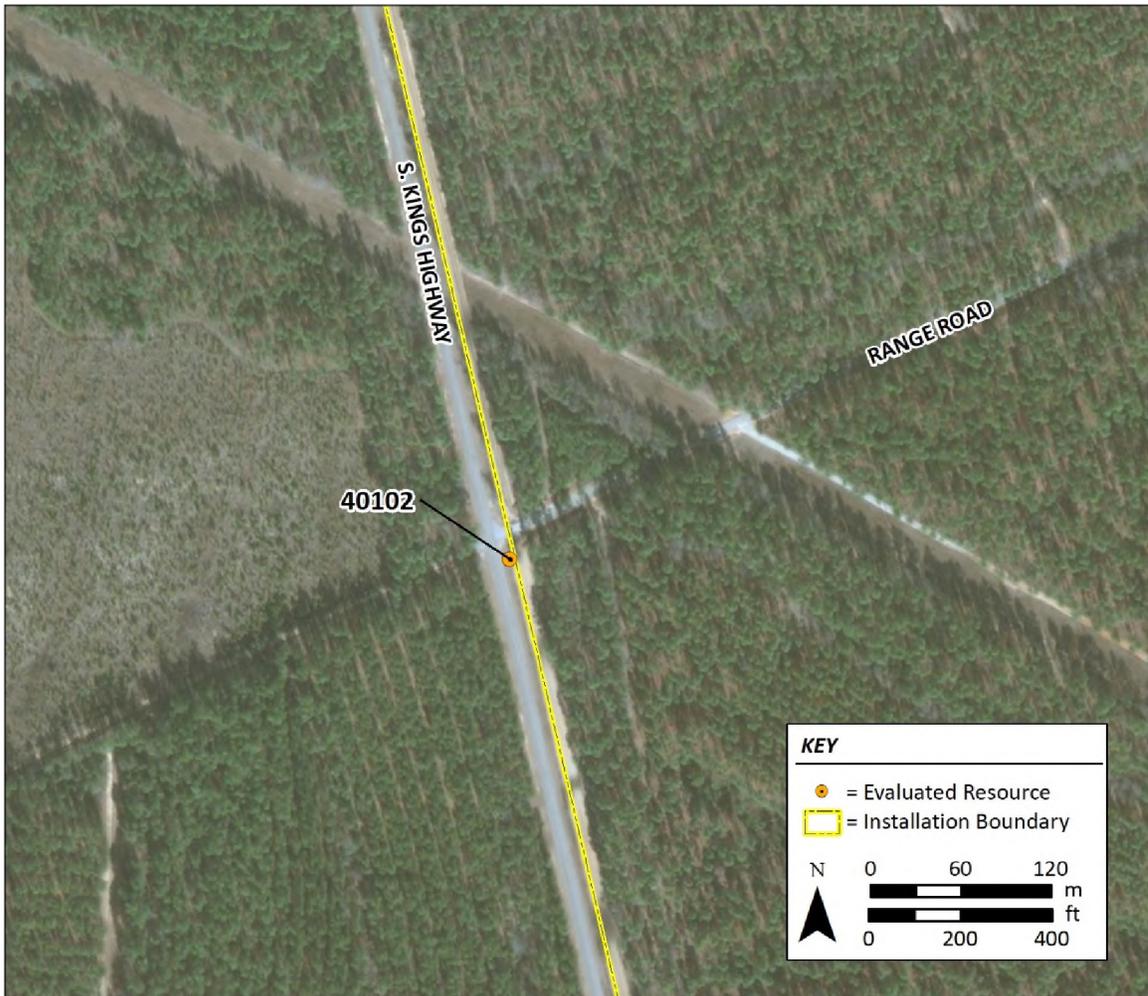


Figure 4b. Poinsett Electronic Combat Range map with evaluated Cold War resources marked.

A total of 72 resources from the survey list assigned to Versar were not documented during the current inventory for several reasons. Numerous architectural resources associated with military housing are now under private management, in accordance with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative. These include 37 facilities in the 4000 and 5000 housing areas. The Shaw AFB Real Property Office, at the time of this survey, was in the process of reconciling its records under the Financial Improvement Audit Readiness, Corrective Action Plan D Housing Privatization. Privatized resources are listed in Table 2 below. In addition to resources which have been privatized and are no longer under the jurisdiction of Shaw AFB, 28 structures were demolished prior to this project. An additional seven facilities were not surveyed as their locations were unknown to base personnel. Facilities that are no longer extant or non-locatable are also captured in Table 2 below.

Table 2  
Resources Not Evaluated During the Current Survey

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Reason
2	Equipment Pad	1982	Demolished
32	Main Dock	1974	Demolished and Replaced
38	Base Engineer Covered Storage	1978	Unable to Locate
107	Security Fence	1974	Demolished and Replaced
200	Fueling Station	1984	Demolished
415	Pavilion	1974	Demolished
416	Pavilion	1974	Demolished
616	Pavilion	1985	Demolished
1806	Ancillary Explosive Pad	1986	Demolished
1862	EOD Bomb Dump	1983	Demolished, Replaced 2006
1898	Storage Yard, POV Services	1984	Demolished
2447	Playground	1970	Privatized Housing Area
3537	Equipment Pad, Located at 4000 Area Water Tower	1981	Privatized Housing Area
4105	Playground 11	1970	Privatized Housing Area
4168	Playground 12	1970	Privatized Housing Area
5227	SFS Substation	1979	Privatized Housing Area
5228	SFS Station Billboard	1991	Privatized Housing Area
5230	Basketball Court	1984	Privatized Housing Area
5630	Sewage Pump Station (4000 Area)	1975	Privatized Housing Area
5640	Water Well 7	1984	Privatized Housing Area
5717	Playground 16	1979	Privatized Housing Area
8018	Equipment Pad	1986	Demolished
8036	Equipment Pad	1986	Demolished
9002	Boat Storage Private Vehicle Parking Compound	1982	Demolished
9010	Hazardous Storage Pad	1991	Demolished
9041	Electric Substation	1969	Unable to Locate
9053	Magnetic North Marker Pad	1984	Abandoned in Place; Unable to Locate
9062	Magnetic North Marker Pad	1984	Abandoned in Place; Unable to Locate
9116	Power Check Pad	1974	Demolished
9117	Water Well 10	1974	Abandoned 1999; Unable to Locate
9124	VASI Lighting System	1974	Demolished, Replaced by PAPI c. 2000-2011
9125	Centerline Lights (Runway)	1974	Demolished
9136	Airfield Special Lighting	1982	Demolished
9141	Lightning Warning Set	1990	Demolished
9171	ILS Glide Slope	1977	Demolished
9181	Equipment Pad	1981	Demolished
9182	Equipment Pad	1981	Inaccessible; Likely demolished
9236	5000 Housing Fence, Interior	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9253	Primary Distribution Line, Underground, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area

Table 2 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Reason
9254	Secondary Distribution Line, Underground, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9256	Water Mains, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9257	Gas Mains, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9258	San Sewage Main, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9259	Storm Drain Disposal, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9260	Fire Hydrants, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9262	Housing Security Fence	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9266	Road, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9267	Curbs and Gutters, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9268	Sidewalks, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9270	Driveways, 4000 Area	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9274	Off Base Housing, Vehicle Parking	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9276	Primary Distribution Line, 5000 Area, Overhead	1971	Privatized Housing Area
9278	Primary Distribution Line, Base Housing, Underground	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9279	Secondary Distribution Line, Base Housing, Underground	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9280	Exterior Lighting, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9281	Water Mains, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9282	Gas Mains, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9283	San Sewage Main, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9284	Storm Drain Disposal, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9285	Fire Hydrants, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9287	Security Fence, 5000 Area Road	1978	Privatized Housing Area
9291	Road, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9293	Sidewalks, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9296	Driveways, 5000 Area	1975	Privatized Housing Area
9702	Equipment Pad	1984	Demolished
9804	Equipment Pad	1984	Demolished
9860	Water Well	1982	Unable to Locate
15900	Retaining Wall	1985	Demolished
31418	Pesticide Mixing Pad	1966	Demolished and Replaced 2001
40007	Well Abandoned in Place	1971	Unable to Locate
40115	Outdoor Lighting	1978	Demolished and Replaced
40122	Sidewalk	1984	Demolished



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **EVALUATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

All of the resources documented during the current survey were built during the period of significance defined as the Cold War (1945–1991). The Cold War was unique in that it marked a new era in military strategy. Previously, wars had been fought with a large number of troops, ships, artillery, and the relatively new airplane. With enormous strides in scientific technology, Cold War military strategy relied on advanced aircraft and ships, sophisticated radar, hardened command and control centers, and nuclear bombs and missiles as deterrents to large-scale nuclear warfare. The effects of the Cold War on the military landscape were profound, and it created a built environment never before seen (Prior et al. 2017). New installations and individual buildings, as in the case of the expansion of Shaw AFB, were rapidly built to meet the highly specialized needs of the military as it dealt with the challenges of the Cold War.

Resources over 50 years of age may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on four criteria presented in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §60.4 [A–D]. These four criteria are applied following the identification of relevant historic themes or patterns. In brief, a property may possess significance for:

- (A) its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- (B) its association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) its illustration of a type, period, or method of construction, or for its aesthetic values, or its representation of the work of a master, or if it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) if it has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Not only must a property possess significance in order to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it must also maintain a certain level of integrity. The NRHP defines seven aspects of integrity: (1) location, (2) setting, (3) design, (4) materials, (5) workmanship, (6) feeling, and (7) association. Although not all seven aspects of integrity must be present for the property to be eligible, the property must retain, overall, the defining features and characteristics that were present during the property's period of significance.

Many Cold War-era resources—including the vast majority documented during the current survey—do not meet the 50-year requirement as stipulated by the NRHP; therefore, they must be evaluated under 36 CFR § 60.4, *Criterion Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. This criterion requires that such resources be “exceptionally important” to qualify for listing. Thus, with many of the nation’s Cold War resources falling under the 50-year mark, it is necessary to first determine if the resource is “exceptionally important.”

Three Department of Defense (DoD) publications—*Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations* (USAF 1993), *A Systematic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture* (Lewis et al. 1997), and most recently *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for the Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Prior et al. 2017) include guidelines for determining what types of Cold War military properties might be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The NRHP criteria for assessing Cold War resources less than 50 years of age as presented in *Interim Guidance* (USAF 1993) mandates that such resources (i.e., buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts) must:

- (1) possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the Cold War heritage of the U.S.;
- (2) possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and
- (3) meet one of the following criteria:
  - (a) have a direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are directly identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national pattern of the U.S. Cold War history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
  - (b) be associated directly and importantly with the lives of persons *nationally significant* in the Cold War history of the U.S.; or
  - (c) represent some great idea or ideal of the American people (e.g., “Peace through Strength”); or
  - (d) embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural, engineering, technological, or scientific type specimen *exceptionally valuable* for a study of a period, style, method, or technique of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and *exceptional* entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Two Cold War missions were identified during the preparation of the historic context for Shaw AFB. Of the 151 Cold War-era resources documented at Shaw AFB during this survey, none appears to have specific associations with the following Cold War-era missions identified for Shaw AFB:

- Tactical Reconnaissance Training
- Tactical Fighter Training

All of the surveyed resources fall under the category of Troop and Family Support facilities, which include recreational pavilions, airfield pavements, lighting, and static displays. According to the *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for the Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Prior et al. 2017), these facility types support standard base operations (BASOPS), and include buildings and structures that “would be part of any campus or military installation regardless of the era in which they were constructed” (Prior et al. 2017). The DoD

guidance recommends that Troop and Family Support facilities only qualify for NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for significant architectural or structural design.



## CHAPTER 3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### WORLD WAR II AND THE SHAW ARMY AIRFIELD

By the late 1930s and early 1940s, it became increasingly clear that the U.S. would be drawn into the World War II, already underway in Europe and East Asia. As a result, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration began to enlarge the peacetime army and expand military facilities throughout the country. American air forces, in particular, were a focus of concern given the awe-inspiring power already demonstrated by Germany's Luftwaffe. President Roosevelt called for a massive expansion of the Army Air Corps (AAC). In April 1939, Congress allocated \$300 million for AAC buildup.

Sumter County officials and the local chamber of commerce were quick to lobby for a share of this expansion. This work paid off in May of 1941, when the military announced that a large tract of land immediately north of Highway 76 had been chosen as the site for a new Army air base and flying school, to be designated Shaw Field (Hrivnak 1991).

Begun in July, construction of the base was completed in early November of 1941. Shaw Field was officially activated on August 30, 1941, as part of the AAC. The field was named in honor of First Lieutenant Ervin D. Shaw. Shaw, a Sumter County resident, had enlisted as a pilot in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War I and been killed in action over France.

The Southeast Air Corps Training Center, an AAC Basic Flying School, began instructing pilots in December 1 week after the attack on Pearl Harbor (Shaw Field 1942). Basic Flying School was the second phase in pilot training, focusing on formation and cross-country flying as well as air navigation (Shaw Field 1942). More than 2,600 pilots trained on the BT-13 *Valiant* trainer aircraft by the end of 1942 (Roxlau et al. 1997). Shaw Field aviation cadets were also the first in the country to learn how to perform night landings without lights—an essential skill for wartime (Reaves 2017).

In October 1942, pilot training switched to the AT-6 *Texan* single-engine aircraft. With the conversion of the Army Air Corps to the Army Air Forces (AAF), Shaw Field came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed AAF Eastern Flying Training Command (EFTC) in July of 1943. The EFTC was headquartered at Maxwell Field in Alabama. By the time flying training ended in

March of 1945, more than 8,600 U.S. and Allied pilots had gone through the program at Shaw Field (Reaves 2017).

Shaw Field was reassigned to the First Air Force in April 1945. The installation then hosted transition flying training for fighter pilots switching to P-47 *Thunderbolt* aircraft (Roxlau et al. 1997). P-47s were fast high-altitude fighters designed to battle the Luftwaffe, the German Air Force.

A small prisoner-of-war (POW) camp was operated close to Shaw Field in 1945 and early 1946. One hundred seventy-five German POWs were housed in the camp and sent to labor on local farms (Shaw AFB 2016). The POWs departed in early 1946, in order to help rebuild European cities and towns (Global Security 2011).

Demobilization of the army began immediately following World War II, and training was terminated at Shaw AFB. The base was converted into a separation and discharge center for returning troops. It was soon designated a permanent AAF base, along with 84 other installations recommended for retention (Roxlau et al. 1997).

### **INCEPTION OF THE COLD WAR AND TRANSITION TO THE AIR FORCE**

The end of World War II brought on the beginning of the Cold War, a protracted period of hostility and struggle centered on the U.S. and Soviet Union and their alliance partners. The Cold War was primarily an ideological, economic, and geopolitical confrontation that lasted roughly from 1947 to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. The period never resulted in the outbreak of actual hostilities between the two superpowers but was a rivalry manifested largely by economic embargoes, propaganda, espionage, and proxy wars such as were fought in Korea during the 1950s and Vietnam during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Air Defense Command took over Shaw Field briefly in early 1946, following the conclusion of World War II. In late March, however, Shaw Field was transferred to the Tactical Air Command (TAC). The 414<sup>th</sup> and 415<sup>th</sup> Night Fighter Squadrons flying P-61 *Black Widow* aircraft were assigned to Shaw Field in 1946 (Roxlau et al. 1997). Shaw Field became the home of the 20<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter Group (TFG) later that year. The group included the 55<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, and 79<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter Squadrons (TFSs), equipped with P-51 *Mustangs*. The P-61 and P-51 were both pursuit aircraft (Weitze et al. 2009).

The USAF became a separate branch of the Defense Department on 17 September 1947. In January 1948, Shaw Airfield was redesignated Shaw AFB. The installation was then transferred to the Continental Air Command (ConAC) in December (Roxlau et al. 1997). After a short period of command under the ConAC, the base was again assigned to the TAC in December of 1950. Shaw AFB remained a TAC base for the majority of the Cold War.

In 1947, the 20<sup>th</sup> TFG became the 20<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW). The 20<sup>th</sup> TFW switched to F-84B *Thunderjet* aircraft in February 1948. The F-84 jet was a major advancement in tactical aircraft and marked the true beginning of Cold War training missions at Shaw AFB (Weitze et al. 2009). Pilot training was the South Carolina base's primary mission throughout the Cold War.

## KOREAN WAR AND THE 1950s

The Korean War (1950-1953) was the first major conflict in which the Air Force operated as an independent branch of the military. The extensive use of fighter aircraft during the conflict put pilots into a highlighted position. From 1951 to 1973, TAC oversaw reconnaissance pilot and crew training at Shaw AFB beginning with the USAF Air Crew School (Tactical Reconnaissance). The school was later known as the USAF Advanced Flight School (Tactical Reconnaissance) and finally the USAF Combat Crew Training School (Tactical Reconnaissance) (Weitze et al. 2009).

The 363<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Group (TRG) transferred to Shaw AFB in April 1951 and became the host wing with the departure of the 20<sup>th</sup> TFW to Langley AFB, Virginia, later that year (Global Security 2011). The 363<sup>rd</sup> TRG included the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 18<sup>th</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons (TRSs). Its mission was to fly intelligence missions in support of American and Allied operations.

The 363<sup>rd</sup> TRG also trained squadrons of pilots and crews on the RF-80 and RB-26 for deployment to Korea from 1951 to 1953. The RF-80 was a fighter jet converted for a reconnaissance mission ("R"); the RB-26 was a World War II bomber converted as a reconnaissance plane for night operations. In 1953, Shaw AFB was the only Air Force installation dedicated solely to tactical reconnaissance training (Roxlau et al. 1997).

In order to accommodate all of the training facilities required by modern technology, Shaw AFB acquired the PECR, which became operational in 1951. Originally 7,500 acres, the combat range would expand dramatically over the Cold War to its present size of more than 12,000 acres (Shaw AFB 2016).

The 363<sup>rd</sup> soon received the RB-57A, a bomber converted to reconnaissance capability and adapted for night operations. The TAC assigned the RF-84F to Shaw AFB in fall of 1954. It was the first reconnaissance aircraft able to fly at supersonic speed. In 1957, the RF-101B *Voodoo* was assigned to the base. A supersonic jet, it was capable of all-weather, long-range penetration missions and linkable with the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment command and control system.

The 363<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW) set a world speed record in November 1957, when it flew four RF-101 *Voodoos* from California to New York. The transcontinental 3-hour flight, known as Operation Sun Run, broke a speed record by flying 781.74 miles per hour (Global Security 2011). The following year, the 363<sup>rd</sup> TRG became a TRW.

In September 1954, Headquarters 9 AF transferred from Pope AFB in North Carolina to Shaw AFB. The numbered Air Force was responsible for TAC operations, and its relocation to Shaw AFB gave the installation more responsibility at the national level. The 9 AF remains at Shaw AFB to the present day.

## THE VIETNAM WAR AND THE 1960s

Shaw AFB trained fighter pilots and crews for deployment to southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. The first personnel from Shaw AFB to be sent to Vietnam headed there in 1961. Over the decade the base was "responsible for training all tactical reconnaissance pilots for the war theater" (Weitze et al. 2009).

Directed by the Vice Chief of Staff for the Air Force, General Curtis LeMay, TAC established an elite volunteer fighting force for duty in Vietnam in early 1961. The 4400<sup>th</sup> Combat Crew Training Squadron prepared for special operations in Vietnam at Eglin AFB in Florida; at Shaw AFB, the 4411<sup>th</sup>, 4414<sup>th</sup>, and 4415<sup>th</sup> Combat Crew Training Squadrons—activated in 1959—trained simultaneously.

In 1962, the 363 TRW took part in the Cuban Missile Crisis. Flying their *Voodoo* aircraft, wing pilots flew low-altitude reconnaissance missions that helped to track activities at the island's missile sites, airfield, and ports (Global Security 2011).

A major new tenant arrived at Shaw AFB in early 1963. The USAF Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center (TARC) took responsibility for the 4411<sup>th</sup>, 4414<sup>th</sup>, and 4415<sup>th</sup> Combat Crew Training Squadrons. Other units under its umbrella during the decade included the 4402<sup>nd</sup> and 4403<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Training Groups, 4413<sup>th</sup> Test Squadron, 4416<sup>th</sup> Test Squadron, 4417<sup>th</sup> Combat Crew Training Squadron, 4444<sup>th</sup> Reconnaissance Technical Squadron, 4462<sup>nd</sup> and 4463<sup>rd</sup> Tactical Air Control Support Groups (Weitze et al. 2009). These 4400<sup>th</sup> missions at Shaw AFB would eventually end at the close of the decade. The TARC left Shaw AFB in 1971.

### **ELECTRONIC WARFARE TRAINING AND THE 1970s**

In 1971, TAC undertook serious electronic warfare training at Shaw AFB. TAC assigned the 39<sup>th</sup> Tactical Electronic Warfare Training Squadron (TEWTS) to the installation under the 363 TRW. The 39 TEWTS operated the E/RB-66 photo reconnaissance version of the B-66 *Destroyer* light bomber during training (Roxlau et al. 1997). In addition to that unit, the 363 TRW consisted of the 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 33<sup>rd</sup> TRS and the 39<sup>th</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Training Squadron—all of which were training units for RF-4C aircraft. TAC continued to augment the reconnaissance training units at Shaw AFB throughout the decade until 1981, when reconnaissance training ceased to be the major mission of the base (Weitze et al. 2009, Shaw AFB 2016).

### **END OF THE COLD WAR ERA**

During the final years of the Cold War, Shaw AFB transitioned from a training location for reconnaissance aircraft personnel, to a training and operations base for TAC fighter squadrons. The 363<sup>rd</sup> TRW became a TFW in 1981. The newly formed wing received its first F-16 *Fighting Falcon* in March of 1982. The 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> TFSs began duty at Shaw AFB during the same year.

A single tactical reconnaissance squadron, the 16<sup>th</sup> TRS remained on base, while TAC transitioned the majority of its training and operations aircraft from RF-4Cs to F-16s. Until 1989, the 363 TFW was the only composite reconnaissance/fighter wing in the continental U.S. By 1989, the base had fully transitioned to a training and operations installation for tactical fighter pilots and crews.

In 1990, Iraq, inciting a new foreign crisis, invaded neighboring Kuwait. Fearing that Iraq would attempt to gain control over Saudi Arabia's oil supply, the U.S. deployed more than 500,000 American troops to the Middle East. Within a week of Iraq's invasion, the 363 TFW deployed the first F-16s to the Persian Gulf where it was "the only Air Force unit capable of stopping the Iraqi ground forces from rolling into Saudi Arabia" for the first weeks of the operation (Global Security 2011). During Operation Desert Storm in 1991, the unit conducted air strikes on the Iraqi military industrial complex.

In 1991, the 363 TFW was redesignated the 363 FW. In 1992, TAC and SAC were combined to form a new Major Command, the ACC. The move was seen as necessary due to the ever-blurring roles performed by the respective commands. The 363 TFW transferred to the ACC that year. In 1994, the 363 FW was redesignated the 20 FW with the 55<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>, 78<sup>th</sup>, and 79<sup>th</sup> FSs. The 20 FW was charged with enforcing the no-fly zones over Iraq during Operation Southern Watch (1992-2003) and Operation Northern Watch (1997-2003).



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **PREVIOUS ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES**

Shaw AFB has been the subject of numerous previous architectural surveys. In late 1994, Shaw AFB was inventoried for a large-scale study of Air Combat Command Cold War-era material culture at 27 different USAF bases (Lewis et al. 1997). Mariah Associates, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance inventory of 127 Cold War-era resources dating from 1941 through 1992 at Shaw AFB (Roxlau et al. 1997). Not all resources were evaluated due to time limitations. The purpose of the project was to provide initial information on the types of extant Cold War-era resources important to the base and its historical missions. The report recommended documentation, stewardship, and conservation of a Documentary Collection of base maps and architectural drawings. Future research of Building 1200, a maintenance hangar, was also recommended.

In 1996, the Shaw AFB CRM initiated consultation with the South Carolina SHPO regarding the NRHP eligibility of the rest of the base's historic resources dating to World War II. None of the considered properties were determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the SHPO (Andrew W. Chandler, National Register Specialist, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office to Christine Hensley, Cultural Resources Specialist, Shaw AFB, 30 July 1996).

Following the acquisition of the unused Rosemary Fire Tower site in 1994, the Shaw AFB CRM consulted with the South Carolina SHPO regarding the site's NRHP eligibility due to its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps program during the Great Depression. Four resources within the fire tower complex (a house, fire tower, well head and shed) were determined to be eligible to the NRHP, as well as a World War II era hangar (Facility 611) located within the base cantonment area. Mariah Associates, Inc. prepared an NRHP nomination form (Roxlau 1996) for the Rosemary Fire Tower Complex in 1996. In 2005, New South Associates prepared an NRHP nomination form for Hangar 611 (Langdale 2005).

Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted a historic property survey of all Cold War-era resources at Shaw AFB in 2006. The report recommended a second World War II hangar, Facility 712, as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for its Cold War role as a Tactical Air Reconnaissance Center (Weitze et al. 2009). The South Carolina SHPO, however, did not concur with the eligibility recommendation (Shaw AFB 2016).



## **CHAPTER 5 SURVEY RESULTS**

Three installation areas encompassing Shaw AFB were surveyed for this project: the WRA, PECR, and Shaw AFB main base. A total of 151 Cold War-era resources constructed between 1964 through 1991 were documented and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. All of the facilities are troop and family support or BASOPS associated buildings and/or structures. Descriptions and NRHP eligibility evaluations for the 151 resources are presented below by installation area.

### **WATEREE RECREATION AREA**

The WRA is located approximately 30 miles north-northwest of the main cantonment area of Shaw AFB. Established in 1959, the WRA encompasses 25 acres on a peninsula projecting out onto Wateree Lake. The facility includes cabins, camping areas, recreational vehicle sites, and boat docks for use by all DoD identification cardholders. The following 17 resources are located within the recreation area.

#### **Facility 10**

Facility 10 is a Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) supply and non-appropriated fund central storage building, which was constructed in 1984 at the cost of \$3,000 (Figure 5). The building measures 252 square feet. It is wood-framed with paneled composite siding supported by a poured concrete foundation. The medium-pitched gable roof, clad with asphalt shingles, has wide-boxed eaves. There are square, fixed windows on the north and east façades. A single-leaf plywood door is located on the west façade.

Facility 10 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource is less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the building is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission. An unremarkable support structure for the recreation area, Facility 10 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 10 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other

architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 5. Facility 10, view of north and west façades.

### **Facilities 15 and 20**

Facilities 15 and 20, miscellaneous outdoor recreation facilities, overlook Wateree Lake. Known as Pavilions 2 and 3, respectively, they were constructed in 1987. Both pavilions are rectangular with low-pitched, asphalt-shingled roofs. Each roof is supported by eight square wood posts. A low wall consisting of three courses of concrete blocks runs along the north side of the concrete pad at Facility 15, which is located adjacent to the beach (Figure 6). Metal picnic tables are located at both pavilions.

Facilities 15 and 20 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resources are less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Components of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facilities 15 and 20 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 15 and 20 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because the resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 6. Facility 15, view south.

### **Facility 17**

Facility 17 is a metal flag pole (Figure 7). The flag pole was erected in 1986 for \$1,160. It is set into a concrete base and topped by a round metal cap. The flag pole is located behind the billboard for the WRA at the facility's entrance.

Facility 17 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource is less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility, the flag pole is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 17 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 17 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this structure does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 7. Facility 17, looking northeast.

### Facility 18

Facility 18, a billboard, was constructed in 1974 for \$2,000 (Figure 8). Located at the main entrance, Facility 18 serves as the welcome sign for the WRA, with arrows directing visitors to various sites. It measures 10' x 5'. The billboard consists of a metal sign in a wood sign box. The box is bolted onto metal posts set into the ground. The sign box sits on low brick base with a stone cap. A square brick post sits on the base next to the sign.

Facility 18 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource is less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 18 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 18 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this structure does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 8. Facility 18, looking northwest.

### Facility 24

Facility 24 is a sanitary latrine (Figure 9). It was constructed in 1968 for \$8,739. The rectangular building, measuring 32' x 20', is wood-framed with tongue-and-groove wood siding. It sits on a concrete block foundation. The medium-pitched gable roof has overhanging eaves and is clad with asphalt shingles. A narrow, screened opening runs the length of the west façade just under the eaves. There are single-leaf paneled wood doors on the north and south façades, each sheltered by a wood privacy fence.

Facility 24 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the building is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any other historically significant events or persons (Criteria A and B). An unremarkable restroom facility, Facility 24 also lacks exceptional design importance (Criterion C) and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory (Criterion D); therefore, Facility 24 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 9. Facility 24, view of south and east façades.

### **Facility 34**

Facility 34, an MWR supply and non-appropriated fund central storage facility, currently houses ATVs (Figure 10). It was constructed in 1974 at the cost of \$3,000. It is a pre-engineered, Butler-type building with fluted metal siding on a concrete foundation. The rectangular footprint measures 50' x 16'. The standing seam metal roof is a low-pitched gable. Two-leaf fluted metal doors are located on the west façade. There are metal awning windows on the north façade. A shed-type metal canopy on wood posts, measuring 16' x 11', is attached to the south façade.

Facility 34 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 34 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The storage structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A pre-engineered standardized building, Facility 34 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 34 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 10. Facility 34, view of west and south façades.

### **Facility 37**

Facility 37 is a base hazardous storage building (Figure 11). Constructed in 1973, it entered the Shaw AFB Real Property inventory in 1978. Facility 37 is a pre-engineered, corrugated metal building supported by loose concrete blocks. A single-leaf paneled metal door is located on the north façade. The east and west façades each feature one sliding metal window.

Facility 37 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years old, it must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The storage structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 37 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 37 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 11. Facility 37, view of east façade.

#### **Facility 40**

Facility 40, an MWR supply and non-appropriated fund central storage facility, was constructed in 1985 (Figure 12). The pre-engineered, corrugated metal building sits on a wood foundation. The building measures 12' x 12'. There are two-leaf corrugated metal doors and a 1/1 metal window on the east façade. Facility 40 is in extremely poor condition.

Facility 40 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 40 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the storage structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A pre-engineered standardized building, Facility 40 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 12. Facility 40, view of east façade.

### **Facility 108**

Constructed in 1975, Facility 108 is the playground at the WRA (Figure 13). It was built at a cost of \$2,000. The playground has been renovated recently with all new ground surfacing and playground equipment including slides and swing sets.

Facility 108 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. But the original design, materials, and workmanship have been lost due to extensive recent renovations. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 108 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the playground is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 108 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 108 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 13. Facility 108, view south.

### Facility 125

This floating dock miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility is located on the lake in front of Cabin 1 (Facility 129). It was constructed in 1975 at a cost of \$2,529 (Figure 14). Constructed of wood planks, the dock measures 6' x 48'.

Facility 125 retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 125 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the dock is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 125 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 125 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 14. Facility 125, view west.

### **Facilities 126 and 127**

Facilities 126 and 127 are recreation site lodging known as Cabins 4 and 3, respectively (Figures 15 and 16). Both cabins were constructed in 1988, each at a cost of \$31,747. The one-and-a-half-story cabins share the same floor plan encompassing 1,352 square feet. The cabins are of wood log construction with saddle notching at the corners. The cabins have raised concrete block foundations. The primary roofs are gables clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The windows are 1/1 and 2/2 single-hung wood. The front doors are single-leaf wood with a square glazing panel. Shed-roofed porches are located on the east (front) and west (rear). The front porches have square wood support posts and wood railings. The rear porches facing the lake are screened in, and rest on square wood piers several feet above ground level. Each has a wooden staircase. The cabin interiors feature two bedrooms and a loft under the eaves.

Facilities 126 and 127 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the cabins must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Components of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facilities 126 and 127 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 126 and 127 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 15. Facility 126, view of east and north façades.



Figure 16. Facility 127, view of west and south façades.

## Facility 128

Facility 128 is a recreation site lodging building known as Cabin 2 (Figure 17). It was constructed in 1987. This two-bedroom, one-story cabin encompasses 1,120 square feet. It is of wood log construction with saddle notching at the corners. The cabin has a raised concrete block foundation. The primary roof is a medium-pitched gable clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. The gable ends feature board and batten siding. There are 1/1 single-hung wood windows on all façades. Shed-roofed porches are located on the east (front) and west (rear) façades. The front porch roof is supported by square wood posts with wood railings. The front door is single-leaf paneled wood with a 9-pane glazing panel. The rear porch is full-width and screened-in and has a wood staircase. Because the cabin is built on a hill, it sits several feet above ground level on wood piers.

Facility 128 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the cabin must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. A component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the cabin is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 128 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 128 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 17. Facility 128, view of north and west façades.

## Facility 129

Facility 129 is a recreation site lodging building known as Cabin 1 (Figure 18). It was constructed in 1988 at a cost of \$43,377. This three-bedroom, one-and-a-half story cabin encompasses 1,160 square feet. It is of wood log construction with saddle notching at the corners. The cabin has a raised concrete block foundation. The gambrel roof is clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging boxed eaves. There are shed dormers with 1/1 single-hung wood windows on the east and west sides of the roof. Similar windows are located at the first story and on the north gambrel end. Shed-roofed porches are present on the east (front) and west (rear) façades. The front porch roof is supported by square wood posts with wood railings. The front door is single-leaf paneled wood with a square glazing panel. The rear porch is full-width and screened-in and has a wood staircase. Because the cabin its built on a hill, the rear porch sits high above the ground level on wood piers.

Facility 129 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the cabin must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. A component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the cabin is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 129 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 129 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 18. Facility 129, view of south and east façades.

### Facility 201

Facility 201 is an interior fence constructed in 1982 (Figure 19). The chain link fence measures 670 linear feet. Facility 201 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 201 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. One component of a recreational facility for troop and family support, the fence is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A standardized, manufactured chain link fence, Facility 201 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 201 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 19. Facility 201, view west.

### Facility 9000

Facility 9000 is the number assigned to the family campgrounds at the WRA (Figure 20). It has a date of 1981 in the Real Property records. According to the site manager, there is no area designated specifically for tent camping. Popular areas are located near to the beach, as pictured below.

Facility 9000 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 9000 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Components of a recreational facility for troop and

family support, the camping areas are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 9000 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9000 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 20. Facility 9000, view north.

## **POINSETT ELECTRONIC COMBAT RANGE**

The PECR, situated approximately 7 miles south of the main base, encompasses 12,517 acres. The PECR provides bombing (not live) and shooting areas regulated by a control tower and electronic warfare capabilities. The combat range also hosts navigation and survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training. A total of 12 surveyed resources are located on the combat range.

### **Facility 40020**

Facility 40020 is a maintenance range target storage building for the storage and repair of targets used at the combat range (Figure 21). It was constructed in 1979 at a cost of \$22,849. The rectangular building measures 60' x 40'. It was manufactured by Carolina Pole Buildings, Inc. The walls and gable roof are of corrugated metal siding; the foundation is concrete. The east and west

façades each have two paneled metal overhead doors. A single-leaf plain metal door is also located on the east façade.

Facility 40020 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 40020 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This storage structure is an example of a BASOPS support facility that is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A pre-engineered building, Facility 40020 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40020 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this building does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 21. Facility 40020, view of east façade.

### **Facility 40021**

Facility 40021 is a static display of a McDonnell F-101B *Voodoo* aircraft (Figure 22). The F-101 was a supersonic escort fighter, interceptor, and tactical reconnaissance aircraft from the Cold War. Between circa 1958 and the end of production in 1961, a total of 479 F-101B aircraft were manufactured. This particular jet was manufactured in 1958 and assigned to the 111<sup>st</sup> Fighter Interceptor Squadron/147<sup>th</sup> Fighter Interceptor Group during the 1970s (Airport Data n.d.). It was installed at PECR as a static display in 1985 at a cost of \$1,529. The aircraft serial number is 58-0273. The front wheel of the aircraft rests on a concrete pad measuring 6' x 6'. The back wheels rest on a pad measuring 30' x 7'. There is no accompanying signage for the display.

In assessing the integrity of Facility 40021, it is important to acknowledge that an aircraft is a resource designed to be moved. As such, it is not required that the aircraft be in its original location in order to retain integrity. It must, however, be located within an appropriate setting reflective of its significance as an aircraft. PECR, as an airfield, provides an appropriate setting for Facility 40021. Regarding integrity of design, materials, and workmanship—this aircraft appears to retain a majority of its original structural members—with the exception of the F-101B’s distinctive large afterburners that have been removed. Regarding feeling and association, an aircraft either is directly associated with an historic event or person or it is not (Milbrooke 1998).

Facility 40021 is not known to be directly associated with any specific persons or events exceptionally significant in Cold War history. It was one of 479 such aircraft designed and manufactured by McDonnell Douglas, and thus is not exceptionally significant for its design and construction. It is also not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40021 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 22. Facility 40021, view northwest.

### **Facility 40022**

Facility 40022 is a static display of a missile (Figure 23). It was installed at PECR as a static display in 1985 at a cost of \$1,000. It sits on a circular metal frame, affixed to a circular concrete pad. There is no accompanying signage identifying the type of missile or the year in which it was manufactured. Likewise, the Real Property file for this facility provides no other details on the static display. Its markings and size indicate that the object may be a Polaris missile. Polaris missiles, designed to be launched from submarines, were manufactured by Lockheed for the Navy. Several hundred Polaris launches were undertaken between 1958 and 1979 (McCullough 2001).

Facility 40022 has no identifying markings; and base records have no historic information on it. It is therefore not known to be directly associated with any specific persons or events exceptionally significant in Cold War history. It is also not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40022 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.



Figure 23. Facility 40022, view north.

### Facility 40023

Facility 40023 is a static display of a Republic F-105B *Thunderchief* (Figure 24). The F-105 was a supersonic fighter-bomber dating to the Cold War. It was installed at PECR as a static display in 1987, after being saved from the scrap yard in 1985. The front wheel of the plane is supported by a small concrete pier. The back wheels rest on a concrete pad. There is no accompanying signage for the display; and no serial number is present on the aircraft.

According to an illustrated history of the aircraft, Facility 40023 was built by Republic Aviation in 1959. The serial number is 57-5819. The aircraft was assigned to the 334<sup>th</sup> TFS of the 4<sup>th</sup> TFW at Seymour Johnson AFB in North Carolina for 5 years. It then supported combat crew training from 1965 through 1970 – first at Nellis AFB in Nevada and then at McConnell AFB in Kansas. The aircraft was thereafter assigned to the New Jersey Air National Guard for a short period of time (1971-1972) before moving to the Air Force Reserve at Hill AFB in Utah (1973-1980) for training purposes. Its final use was at Robins AFB in Georgia (1983-1985), where the aircraft was used for Aircraft Battle Damage Repair training (Plunkett 2001).

In assessing the integrity of Facility 40023, it is important to acknowledge that an aircraft is a resource designed to be moved. As such, it is not required the aircraft be in its original location in order to retain integrity. It must, however, be located within an appropriate setting reflective of its significance as an aircraft. As an airfield, PECCR provides an appropriate setting for Facility 40023. Regarding integrity of design, materials, and workmanship—this aircraft appears to retain the majority of its original structural members. Regarding feeling and association, an aircraft either is directly associated with an historic event or person or it is not (Milbrooke 1998).

Facility 40023 was used primarily for training purposes in a variety of locations. It is not known to be directly associated with any specific persons or events exceptionally significant in Cold War history. It was one of 833 such aircraft designed and manufactured by Republic and thus is not exceptionally significant for its design and construction. It is also not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40023 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.



Figure 24. Facility 40023, view north.

### **Facility 40102**

Facility 40102 is a security fence and vehicle security barriers (Figure 25). The three-strand wire fence with wood and metal posts measures 5,965 linear feet and is approximately 3.5 feet high. It has a construction date of 1978.

The fence retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. Facility 40102 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support infrastructure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in

Cold War history. Facility 40102 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40102 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 25. Facility 40102, view north.

### Facility 40112

Facility 40112 is a secondary overhead distribution line located on the PECR (Figure 26). The line measures 700 linear feet and connects to the Weapons Impact Scoring System towers. Secondary Overhead Distribution Lines are for distributing electrical power at voltages suitable for direct connection to lights, motors, or other appliances. According to the Real Property file, the line was entered as USAF Real Property in 1974; it may have been constructed earlier than that year. The cost of the 700-linear-foot line was \$3,500.

The distribution line retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. Facility 40112 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support utility structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 40112 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40112 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does

not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 26. Facility 40112, detail of power pole.

### **Facility 40113**

Facility 40113 is the primary underground distribution line at the PECCR. The underground line measures 3,141 linear feet. According to the Real Property file, the line was entered as USAF Real Property in 1974; it may have been constructed earlier than that year. The cost of the line was \$3,500. This underground electrical line was identified during the survey, but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purpose of the survey, it is assumed to retain its historic integrity due to its continued presence and the lack of records to show it has been removed or altered.

Facility 40113 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support utility structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 40113 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40113 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support utility structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### Facility 40116

Facility 40116 is the airfield lighting at the PECR (Figure 27). In 1971, 36 airfield lights were installed at a cost of \$3,410. There are currently 21 airfield lights, valued at \$18,953; however, blue lenses have recently replaced the original white lenses according to the current property manager.

The airfield lights retain integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. The integrity of the materials has been compromised by the change in lenses. Facility 40116 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support infrastructure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 40116 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40116 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 27. Facility 40116, view line of airfield lights looking south.

### Facility 40117

Facility 40117 is the real property number assigned to the PECR Traffic Lights, which are counted in aggregate (Figure 28). Three traffic lights date to 1981; however, according to the current property manager, all the lanterns have since been replaced.

The traffic lights retain integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. The integrity of the material, design, and workmanship has been impacted by the replacement of the lanterns. Facility 40117 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support infrastructure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 40117 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40117 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 28. Facility 40117, detail of traffic light.

### **Facility 40141**

Facility 40141 is a mogas storage tank (Figure 29). According to Real Property records, it was installed in 1978. A plaque on the structure identifies it as a ConVault, manufactured by United Concrete with a capacity of 250 gallons. The ConVault is a steel tank encased in reinforced concrete supported by a concrete pad. Two fuel dispensers are located on top of the structure.

The storage tank retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. Facility 40141 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support utility structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in

Cold War history. Facility 40141 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40141 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support utility structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 29. Facility 40141.

### **Facility 40151**

Facility 40151 is a wind measuring system dating to 1979 (Figure 30). The weather vane sits atop a steel post, with red lights located below. Facility 40151 retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. Facility 40151 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 40151 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 40151 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 30. Facility 40151, looking east.

## SHAW AIR FORCE BASE MAIN BASE

### Facility 11

Facility 11 is a teleduct at the Instrument Landing System (ILS) Approach Control Annex Site. The Annex Site, which was constructed in 1979, has been abandoned in place since 1999. The telephone cable duct, which cost \$232, is the only communications equipment that has not been removed from the site. It is a 1.5-inch galvanized metal duct that measures 60 linear feet. This underground teleduct was identified during the survey, but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, it is assumed to retain its historic integrity due to its continued presence and the lack of records to show it has been removed or altered.

Facility 11 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This BASOPS support utility structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 11 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 11 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

## Facility 12

Facility 12 is the road at the Shaw ILS Approach Control Annex Site (Figure 31). The graded dirt road, also constructed in 1979, is 753 feet long and 10 feet wide. There are no shoulders, curbs, or gutters.

Facility 12 retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and association. Facility 12 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This operations support infrastructure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 12 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 12 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 31. Facility 12.

### Facility 13

Facility 13, the boundary fence at the Shaw ILS Approach Control Annex Site, was constructed in 1979 (Figure 32). The metal chain link fence is 164 linear feet. Facility 13 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 13 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The fence is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A standardized, manufactured chain link fence, Facility 13 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 13 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 32. Facility 13.

### Facility 298

Facility 298 is a pavilion located next to Building 299 (Figure 33). Constructed in 1990 for \$8,400, it measures 24' x 14'. The pavilion has a concrete floor. The medium-pitched gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and supported by square wood posts with railings.

Facility 298 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, the pavilion is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission. Facility 298 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 298 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 33. Facility 298, view of south façade.

### Facility 355

Facility 355, an air compressor cover, was constructed in 1984 for \$12,213 (Figure 34). The structure consists of a corrugated metal shed roof supported by round metal support posts. Air compressors are located on a concrete pad underneath the structure, which encompasses 176 square feet.

Facility 355 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, the pavilion is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission. Facility 355 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 355

is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 34. Facility 355, looking south.

### Facility 414

Facility 414 is a pavilion located between dormitory Buildings 406 and 407 (Figure 35). It was constructed in 1980 for \$816. The concrete floor measures 39' x 24'. The pavilion has a low-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by square metal posts. A low concrete block wall lines the south and east sides of the pavilion.

Facility 414 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, the pavilion is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 414 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 414 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 35. Facility 414, view northwest.

### **Facility 502**

Facility 502 is the number assigned to several recreational courts: a basketball court on Houston Drive, and basketball and volleyball courts at the corner of Shaw Drive and Polifka Drive (Figure 36). All were constructed in 1985. The basketball court on Houston Drive was constructed at a cost of \$15,528. Both basketball courts are paved with two metal posts and baskets. Benches are located on three sides of the court at Shaw and Polifka. The volleyball court is a sand lot located just northeast of the basketball court.

Facility 502 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because the courts are less than 50 years of age, Facility 502 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As recreational facilities for troop support, the structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 502 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 502 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 36. Facility 502 at the corner of Shaw and Pollifka Drives, looking west.

### **Facilities 704 and 960**

Facilities 704 and 960 are similar pavilions constructed in 1985 (Figures 37 and 38). Facility 704 measures 720 square feet and was built for \$11,904. Both pavilions are hexagonal in design. Six curved wood posts support hipped roofs clad in asphalt shingles. The wood pavilions rest on hexagonal-shaped concrete pads. Facility 960 features simple wood plank benches between each set of support posts.

Facilities 704 and 960 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the pavilions must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as miscellaneous outdoor recreation facilities, the pavilions are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facilities 704 and 960 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 704 and 960 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because the resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 37. Facility 704.



Figure 38. Facility 960.

### Facility 711

Facility 711 is a pavilion located next to Building 710 (Figure 39). It was constructed in 1985 for \$11,904. The concrete floor measures 33' x 19'. The pavilion has a low-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by eight square wood posts. A low concrete block wall lines the south and east sides of the pavilion.

Facility 711 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, the pavilion is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 711 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 711 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 39. Facility 711, view northeast.

### Facility 807

Facility 807 is a F-16 *Fighting Falcon* static display located in front of Building 1122, which is the 20<sup>th</sup> FW Headquarters building (Figure 40). The display dates to 1984 and was originally located

in front of Building 800. It was erected in its current location in 1994 for \$4,948. The metal aircraft model is positioned as if in flight and attached to a metal pole projecting out of a concrete base.

Facility 807 has been relocated but retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the display must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. A typical BASOPS support feature, the static display is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 807 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 807 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

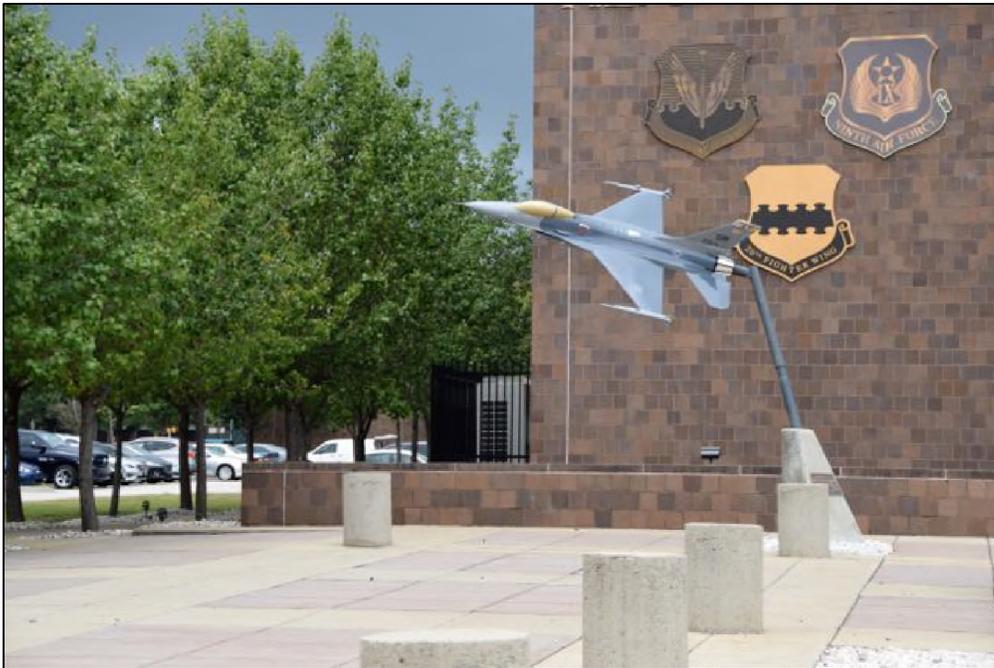


Figure 40. Facility 807, view west.

### Facility 915

Facility 915 is the number assigned to four Walkway Bridges at Woodland Park (Figures 41-44). All of the bridges were constructed in 1988 for an undocumented cost. Bridge Nos. 1 and 2 have wood plank decks with simple wood railings. They are supported by wood post piers with concrete bases. Bridge No. 1 is approximately 74' x 6'. Bridge No. 2 is approximately 63' x 6'. Bridge Nos. 3 and 4 are single-span bridges with wood plank decks and simple wood railings. Bridge No. 3 is approximately 25' x 7'. Bridge No. 4 is approximately 28' x 6'.

These four bridges, counted in aggregate as Facility 915, appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the bridges must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. They are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As rustic wooden structures, they also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 915 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figures 41-44. Bridges No. 1 (top left); No. 2 (top right), No. 3 (bottom left), and No. 4 (bottom right).

#### **Facility 917**

Facility 917 is a walkway bridge located in the woods behind Chapel 2 (Figure 45). Constructed in 1981, it spans a concrete spillway on the south side of a small pond. The single-span wood bridge has a wood plank deck with wood railings. The bridge is approximately 21' x 6'.

Facility 917 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the bridge must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. It is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As a rustic wooden structure, it also lacks exceptional design importance and is

not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 917 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 45. Facility 917, view south.

### **Facility 920**

Facility 920 is a gazebo located in Woodland Park (Figure 46). Constructed in 1991, it is hexagonal in design. Six squared wood posts support a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. A wood railing incorporating a wood plank bench runs along four sides of the gazebo. The gazebo has a hexagonal-shaped concrete pad. It measures approximately 14' x 16'.

Facility 920 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, the pavilion is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 920 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 920 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the

requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 46. Facility 920, view northeast.

### Facility 921

Facility 921 is a walkway bridge located behind Building 927 (Figure 47). Constructed in 1981, the single-span wood bridge has a wood plank deck with wood railings. It measures approximately 20' x 6'. The bridge appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the bridge must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. It is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As a rustic wooden structure, it also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 921 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 47. Facility 921, view north.

### Facility 926

Facility 926 is a picnic patio area constructed in 1981 (Figure 48). It is located behind Building 927. The only original material remaining of the structure is the concrete pad. The wood pavilion is new.

Facility 926 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; however, only the concrete pad remains from the original construction. The patio area has therefore suffered a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the facility must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 926 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 926 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 48. Facility 926, view south.

### Facility 935

Facility 935 is a pavilion/playground at the Temporary Lodging Facility on Shaw AFB (Figure 49). Constructed in 1990 at a cost of \$6,248, it features several sets of picnic tables, a swing and other playground equipment, and a wood pavilion with a pyramidal roof on wood support posts. The pavilion measures approximately 13' x 13'.

Facility 935 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion and playgrounds must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as miscellaneous outdoor recreation facilities, they are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 935 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 935 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 49. Facility 935, view northwest.

### **Facility 950**

Facility 950 is a basketball court located behind the 900 series dormitories (Figure 50). It was constructed in 1984 at a cost of \$5,212. The paved court measures 50' x 56'. There is no basketball pole or net. The facility does not appear to be a functioning basketball court.

Facility 950 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because the court is less than 50 years of age, Facility 950 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As a recreational facility for troop support, the structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 950 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 950 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 50. Facility 950, view east.

### **Facility 1133**

Facility 1133 is a USAF central storage building, located behind Building 1130 (9 AF Headquarters) (Figure 51). It was constructed in 1989 at a cost of \$10,923. The small, rectangular building measures 240 square feet. The concrete building has a flat roof and walls clad in a pebble dash stucco finish. There are two-leaf plain metal doors on the north façade.

Facility 1133 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the building must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. It is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. The building also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1133 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 51. Facility 1133, view of east and north façades.

### **Facility 1221**

Facility 1221 is a recreation pavilion located behind Building 1207 along the flightline. The pavilion was constructed in 1985 for \$12,223. It has a wood-framed gable roof on square wood posts, a low wall constructed of split-faced concrete blocks, and a concrete floor. The pavilion measures 36' x 20'. The survey team was unable to take a photograph of the structure during survey.

Facility 1221 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1221 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1221 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 1305**

Facility 1305 is Sumter Pavilion located at Memorial Lake (Figure 52). It was built in 1988 for \$3,411. It has a rectangular footprint measuring 32' x 20'. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features four solar panels. The pavilion features square wood posts with arched latticework between them under the roofline. A 3-foot-high wood railing with latticework is

located around the entire pavilion except for the opening on the south side. The railing and latticework sides incorporate wood benches all along the interior. The concrete pad is raised.

Facility 1305 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1305 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1305 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 52. Facility 1305, view northeast.

### **Facility 1307**

Facility 1307, the Memorial Lake marker, was created in 1972 for \$107 (Figure 53). The marker measures 8' x 2' x 3'. A rectangular concrete slab bears the inscription: "Memorial Lake. Dedicated to All Who Served at Shaw Air Force Base and Gave Their Lives in Service to Their Country. In Grateful Appreciation Civilian Members of Shaw-Sumter Community." The slab is set within a larger base made of rusticated concrete blocks. Decorative grasses are planted around the marker within the base.

Facility 1307 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the monument must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As a simple memorial, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1307 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1307 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.

Facility 1307 also must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration F as a commemorative property. It does not meet the eligibility requirements of being significant for its architectural, artistic, or design qualities of its period nor does it qualify for its age, tradition, or symbolic value. It is therefore recommended not eligible for listing under Criteria Consideration F.



Figure 53. Facility 1307, looking northwest.

### **Facility 1309**

Facility 1309, the gazebo at Memorial Lake, was built in 1978 for \$1,175 (Figure 54). It is hexagonal in design with each side measuring 6 feet in width. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and supported by square wood posts. Four sides feature latticework between wood railings. The two sides on the east and west are open. The pavilion base is a raised wood platform. The pavilion is located on a peninsula on the lake.

Facility 1309 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation

facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1309 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1309 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 54. Facility 1309, looking east.

### Facility 1310

Facility 1310 is the number for the Memorial Lake Bridges, which were constructed in 1979 (Figure 55). The primary bridge connects the lake's peninsula with the golf course. It was built at a cost of \$6,400. The bridge deck is constructed with 68 cypress wood planks. The bridge footings are telephone poles. The wood bridge railings originally featured horizontal and vertical members inset with decorative sunburst patterns. Simple latticework has replaced the sunbursts. The primary bridge is approximately 7' x 51'. A smaller bridge of identical design is located across the lake. It measures approximately 7' x 9'.

Facility 1310 has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship due to the above alterations. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the bridge must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. It is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1310 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1310 is

recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 55. Facility 1310, looking east.

#### **Facilities 1404 and 1410**

Facilities 1404 and 1410 are the marquees for the Community Center and Base Theater, respectively (Figures 56 and 57). They were constructed in 1984 and 1990, respectively at unknown costs. The rectangular metal signboards are inset in wood frames with 6"-x-6" timber supports. The structures have hipped roofs with wide overhangs. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles.

These marquees appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the marquees must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As simple signage, they are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facilities 1404 and 1410 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 1404 and 1410 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 56. Facility 1404.



Figure 57. Facility 1410.

### Facility 1414

Facility 1414 is a recreation pavilion located behind the Community Center (Figure 58). It was constructed in 1991 for \$52,386. The pavilion measures 40' x 20'. It has a hipped standing seam metal roof. The roof is supported by eight square brick piers, on a concrete pad.

Facility 1414 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1414 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1414 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 58. Facility 1414, view southeast.

### Facility 1515

Facility 1515 is a weighing scale located on the flight line to the east of Building 1517 (Figure 59). Manufactured by UniBridge Scale Systems, it was installed in 1990 at a cost of \$21,143. The structure consists of two concrete scale decks within a structural steel platform. The platform is permanently installed within a pit. Steel safety side rails line the east and west sides of the scale platform. The structure measures 600 square feet.

Facility 1515 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the scale must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As a basic airfield operations support structure, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As a manufactured structure, Facility 1515 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1515 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 59. Facility 1515, view south.

### **Facility 1621**

Facility 1621 is a vehicle fuel station, which can also be referred to as a Base Service Station (Figure 60). It was constructed in 1981. Three fuel dispensing pumps with meters, on a concrete pad foundation, are located at the edge of a parking lot bounded by a high metal fence. The pumps are for fueling automotive vehicles. It appears, from the Real Property file, that these pumps were relocated from a different location in 1981.

This station retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, it must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As a BASOPS facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any

significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1621 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1621 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

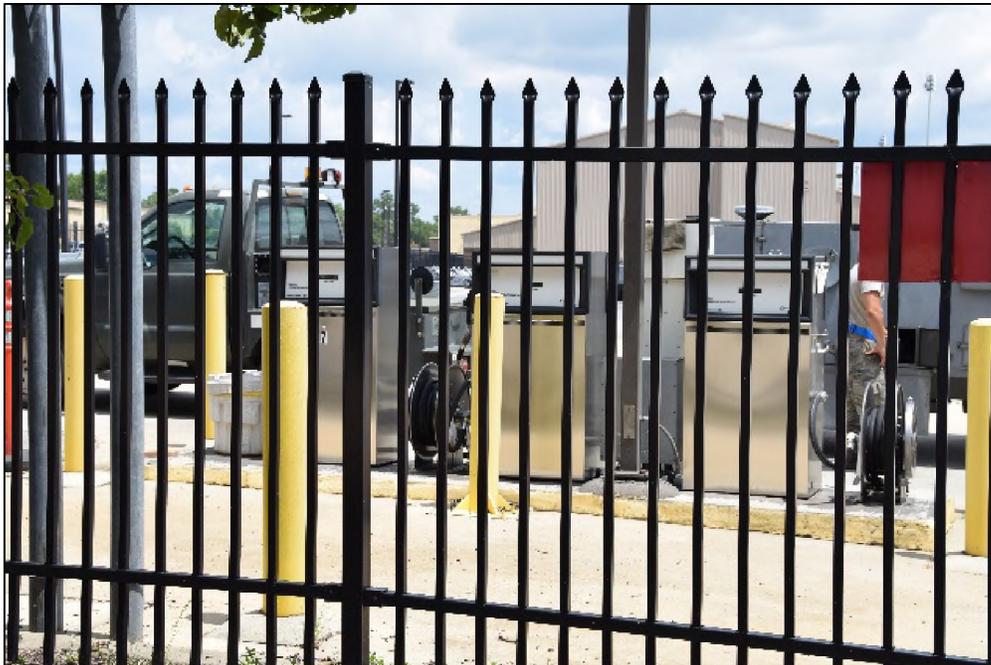


Figure 60. Facility 1621, view northeast.

### **Facility 1694**

Facility 1694 is a small sewage pump station, which is located behind Building 1695 between the two Hush Houses at the north end of the runway (Figure 61). It was constructed in 1984. There was no Real Property file for this facility. The wastewater receiving well and accompanying pumping equipment are located underground, accessible by metal hatch doors inset in a concrete pad. The station control panels and the pump hoist are visible aboveground.

This pump station appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, it must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As a BASOPS facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1694 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1694 is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does

not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 61. Facility 1694, view west.

### Facility 1726

Facility 1726, a recreation pavilion, was constructed in 1991 for \$9,872 (Figure 62). The pavilion is located along the edge of a wooded area northeast of Building 1720. Known as the “Panther Pit,” the pavilion measures 720 square feet and includes a bathroom. It is a wood-framed structure with a gable roof with overhanging eaves. Vertical wood paneling is present on the gable ends. Half walls of pressed wood have screened openings above. A metal screen door is located on the west façade.

Facility 1726 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1726 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1726 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 62. Facility 1726, view of west façade.

### Facility 1799

Facility 1799, an outdoor recreation pavilion, was constructed in 1985 (Figure 63). The pavilion is located across the street from the entrance to the Munitions Complex. The concrete pad measures 49' x 29'. It has a medium-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles supported by ten squared wood posts. The original concrete picnic tables have been removed. The pavilion includes a barbecue grill and horseshoe pit.

Facility 1799 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the pavilion must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. Classified as a miscellaneous outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1799 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1799 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 63. Facility 1799, view southeast.

### **Facility 1849**

Facility 1849 is the underground rifle/pistol range at the Rod and Gun Club on base (Figure 64). It was constructed in 1989 for an unknown cost. The underground range is a rectangular wood plank structure with four walls recessed underground with two firing points, one backstop. The west wall features two round holes for firing through, that are covered over with wood squares. It has a wood shed roof, with rolled asphalt roofing, supported by square wood posts. A wood staircase leads down into the range.

Facility 1849 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the underground range must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As an outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1849 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1849 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 64. Facility 1849, view north.

### **Facility 1854**

Facility 1854 is the trap house at the Rod and Gun Club on base (Figure 65). It was constructed in 1984 for \$4,148 to house a trap machine for throwing targets. The square concrete block structure is recessed underground and measures 168 square feet. A square metal cover shelters the opening, and a square metal frame surrounds the trap house on three sides. The fourth side has a rectangular wood cover.

Facility 1854 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the trap house must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As an outdoor recreation facility, it is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 1854 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1854 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 65. Facility 1854, view northwest.

### **Facility 1890**

Facility 1890 is a flag pole located near Building 1811 within the Munitions Compound (Figure 66). It was erected in 1984 at a cost of \$622. The metal structure is embedded in a concrete base. Facility 1890 retains integrity of location, workmanship, setting, feeling, materials, design, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the flagpole must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. Although the resource was constructed during the Cold War, it does not represent any significant philosophy, strategy, and/or technology associated with the Cold War. It has not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, is not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1890 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.



Figure 66. Facility 1890, view northeast.

### Facility 1893

Facility 1893 is a compressed air plant building in support of Building 1817 (Figure 67). It was constructed in 1990 at a cost of \$6,800. The small, rectangular building is 12' x 16'. The scored, concrete block building sits on a concrete foundation. The asphalt shingled roof is gabled. There are two-leaf plain metal doors on the north façade.

Facility 1893 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the building must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. It is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. The building also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 1893 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 67. Facility 1893, view of west façade.

### **Facility 2056**

Facility 2056 is a smoke shelter near Building 1629 (Figure 68). Constructed in 1980 as a bus shelter for \$3,648, it was relocated from Carnation Drive to its current location. The pre-engineered Plexiglass structure measures 10' x 5'.

Facility 2056 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It has undergone a change in location, setting, feeling, and association due to its change in location and use from a bus shelter to a smoke shelter. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This facility is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 2056 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 2056 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 68. Facility 2056, view north.

#### **Facilities 2791 and 2794**

Facilities 2791 and 2794 are identical rain shelters located at the Carolina Lakes Golf Course. The structures were constructed in 1990 for \$6,345 each. Facility 2791 is located at the 13<sup>th</sup> hole (Figure 69), and Facility 2794 is located at the 1<sup>st</sup> hole. The shelters are wood-framed with low-pitched, hipped roofs clad in asphalt shingles. The roof of each shelter is supported by five 6"-x-6" square posts. Four plywood half walls project away from a central post, creating V-shaped seating areas with wood benches on all four sides. The shelters have concrete bases, each encompassing 192 square feet.

Facilities 2791 and 2794 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the rain shelters must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These rain shelters at the base golf course are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. These utilitarian structures also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 2791 and 2794 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 69. Facility 2791, view west.

### **Facilities 2792 and 2795**

Facility 2792 and 2795 are identical rain shelter/latrines located at the Carolina Lakes Golf Course. The structures were constructed in 1990 for \$26,180 each. Facility 2792 is located at the 11<sup>th</sup> hole (Figure 70), and Facility 2795 is located at the 5<sup>th</sup> hole at the golf course. The structures have a bathroom facility constructed of concrete blocks with two plain metal doors. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and extends out over a concrete pad and is supported by two 6"-x-6" square posts with a plywood half wall between them. The shelter/latrines encompass 288 square feet each.

Facilities 2792 and 2795 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the rain shelters must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These rain shelters at the base golf course are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As utilitarian structures, they also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 2792 and 2795 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 70. Facility 2792, view northwest.

### Facility 2800

Facility 2800 is a monument featuring a bronze plaque set on a rectangular concrete pedestal (Figure 71). The plaque reads “Hodge Circle, Honors the Long and Distinguished Support of Mr. W. M. (Bill) Hodge to the Shaw Air Force Base Community, 18 July 1985.” Mr. Hodge was the former mayor of Sumter, SC. The monument was erected there in 1986 at a cost of \$854. It is located near Building 2801.

Facility 2800 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource is less than 50 years of age and, therefore, must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration G. It also must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration F as a commemorative property. Facility 2800 is a monument featuring a bronze plaque set on a rectangular concrete pedestal, and the pedestal itself has no exceptional design or engineering merit. Although the resource was constructed during the Cold War, the facility does not represent the philosophy, strategy, and/or technology associated with the Cold War. Its function would have been necessary regardless of the peacetime status of the military and was not specific to Cold War missions. The resource has not made an exceptionally important contribution to broad patterns in our history, is not associated with the lives of persons of exceptional national importance, is not of exceptional architectural importance and does not yield nor is likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. As a support structure for Shaw AFB, the facility lacks exceptional historical or engineering importance. As a commemorative property, it does not meet eligibility requirements of being erected by a cultural group and associated with its cultural identity, has not come to symbolize the value of an important historical figure and their enduring contributions, nor has it been in place since early settlement and become part of the area’s historic identity; therefore, Facility 2800 is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criteria Considerations G or F. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for

the installation and because this structure does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 71. Facility 2800.

### Facility 2813

Facility 2813 is the picnic area barbecue pit located on the west side of the clubhouse at the Carolina Lakes Golf Course (Figure 72). It was constructed 1969 for \$1,854. The barbecue pit features a central brick fireplace with rectangular brick grills extending to each side. The central fireplace is approximately 7' x 8'. A metal sign for the golf course is mounted above the fireplace. Each grill is approximately 7' x 3' x 2'. Metal grates line the firebox on each brick grill. Steel doors for accessing the ashes are present at the end of each grill.

Facility 2813 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the barbecue grill must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This golf course recreational amenity is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 2813 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 2813 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 72. Facility 2813, view northwest.

#### **Facility 2814**

Facility 2814 is the scoreboard for the Carolina Lakes Golf Course (Figure 73). It has a construction date of 1984. The scoreboard measures 16' x 5'. The scoreboard is a large rectangular plastic panel set within a metal frame. It is mounted on the north façade of the Golf Clubhouse. The scoreboard has a calendar section for monthly events, and a series of columns for names and scores.

Facility 2814 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the sign must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This golf course recreational amenity is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 2814 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 2814 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 73. Facility 2814.

### Facility 2821

Facility 2821 is the sign for the Carolina Lakes Golf Course (Figure 74). It is located on the east side of Stuart Street less than a quarter mile south of the Golf Clubhouse. The structure consists of a curved low brick wall with a concrete cap. The wall is approximately 4' x 16'. Mounted on the wall is an oblong metal sign for "Carolina Lakes Golf Course Est. 1953." The metal sign dates to 2011, but the wall is original to 1987. The structure is surrounded by decorative plantings.

Facility 2821 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the sign must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 2821 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 2821 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 74. Facility 2821, view south.

### **Facility 8027**

Facility 8027 is Runway 4R/22L, which was constructed as the outboard runway in 1974 (Figure 75). The runway measures 8,025' x 150'. The runway underwent complete reconstruction—in which the pavement down to the sub grade was replaced—in 2006 and 2008, according to the Real Property file for the structure. These reconstruction projects were undertaken in order to replace thin, older pavement with thicker Portland cement concrete. Pavement sections of the runway range from 11 to 15 inches thick, with a range of 620 to 800 pounds per square inch.

Facility 8027 maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the runway must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any airfield, this structure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 8027 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 8027 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.



Figure 75. Facility 8027, view south.

### **Facility 9015**

Facility 9015 is the Real Property designation for basewide organizational parking, which is reported in aggregate (Figure 76). According to the Real Property card, the associated construction date is 1982. There are currently 936,342 square feet for Facility 9015, according to the GeoBase system. Seal coat bituminous pavement repair was completed in 2013.

Facility 9015 maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the parking areas must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any military installation, this infrastructure is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 9015 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9015 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 76. Facility 9015, view of parking area at Shaw AFB.

### **Facilities 9018 and 9020**

Facilities 9018 and 9020 are wind direction indicators located at the south and north ends, respectively, of the airfield (Figure 77 [Facility 9018]). According to the Real Property cards, the structures were erected in 1984 at a cost of \$5,423 each. The structures consist of an orange fabric wind sock attached to a metal post that is anchored on a concrete pad with a series of metal plates and bolts. The 6-foot-tall posts are each topped by a red obstacle light.

Facilities 9018 and 9202 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the structures must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These wind direction indicators are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. As mass produced, measuring instruments, they lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. These facilities are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 77. View of Facility 9018.

### **Facility 9025**

Facility 9025 is the Real Property designation for the secondary distribution lines, overhead, which are reported in aggregate (Figure 78). According to the Real Property card, the lines were constructed in 1973. At that time, there were 81,425 linear feet of overhead lines installed at a cost of \$365,992. In 2014, it was reported that all the overhead secondary distribution lines would soon be demolished with the exception of those in the 1800 area of the base. The base GeoBase system currently counts 5,040 linear feet of secondary overhead distribution lines.

Facility 9025 maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the utility lines must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any military installation, these structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 9025 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9025 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 78. View of a power line included in Facility 9025.

### **Facility 9026**

Facility 9026 is the Real Property designation for the water supply mains, basewide, which are reported in aggregate. According to the Real Property card, the associated construction date is 1990. There are 29,463 linear feet of water supply mains on the base. These water supply mains were identified during the survey but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due to their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the water lines must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any military installation, these structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 9026 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9026 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 9029**

Facility 9029 is the Real Property designation for the fire protection water mains, which are reported in aggregate. According to the Real Property card, the associated construction date is 1978. There are currently 30,007 linear feet of these mains, according to the GeoBase. Fire protection water mains were identified during the survey but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due to their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the water lines must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any military installation, these structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 9029 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9029 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 9038**

Facility 9038 is the Real Property designation for the curbs and gutters, basewide, which are reported in aggregate (Figure 79). According to the Real Property card, the associated construction date is 1970. As of 2014, there were 93,117 linear feet of curbs and gutters on the base.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the curbs and gutters must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As basic infrastructure necessary to any military installation, these structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. Facility 9038 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9038 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 79. View of typical curb and gutter configuration at Shaw AFB.

### **Facility 9043**

Facility 9043 is the Real Property number for 34 oil-water separators, which are reported in aggregate as part of the base's sanitary sewer system. The associated construction date is 1978 with a cost of \$64,418. The system is listed in the Real Property file as having a capacity of 55 kilogallons. For obvious reasons, these underground structures could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due to their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the oil-water separators must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These utility facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9043 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 9045**

Facility 9045 is an industrial waste fuel spill collection facility (Figures 80 and 81). It is located at the terminal point of the North Base Storm Drainage System. It consists of numerous structures

that collectively serve as a storm water outfall system, which receives storm water runoff from the northwestern portion of the base. The facility includes a holdings pond measuring 150' x 200' x 7'; a concrete dam (13' x 9' x 1'); and a sluice gate (3' x 7'), and bypass slab (9' x 50'). The system was built in 1978 at a cost of \$12,286. It has a capacity of 450 kilogallons.

Facility 9045 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The oil water separator is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9045 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 80. Sluice gate at Facility 9045.



Figure 81. Holding pond at Facility 9045.

### **Facility 9048**

Facility 9048 is the Real Property number for the basewide exterior area lighting, which is reported in aggregate (Figures 82 and 83). The associated construction date is 1970; however, the Real Property card lists lighting installations in various locations and years up until 2000. No details are provided as to the structures' brand name or specifications. In 2009, 21 light fixtures and their associated poles were installed along Shaw Drive by All Cities Enterprises according to as-builts within the Real Property file.

Facility 9048 as lighting fixtures around the base date from multiple years up to 2000. They appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the structures must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The lighting fixtures are an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9048 is therefore recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 82. Street lights at Building 253.



Figure 83. Fuel storage area near railhead.

### **Facility 9103**

Facility 9103 is the Taxiway Bravo and Bravo Extension (Figure 84). Facility 9103 was built in 1974, in conjunction with the construction of outboard Runway 4R/22L. The cost of construction

of Facility 9103 was \$111,596. Taxiway Bravo is 2,350' x 150'. The taxiway pavement, which is Portland cement concrete, varies between 14.25 and 14.5 inches thick with a pounds-per-square-inch rating of 670.

Facility 9103 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The taxiway is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9103 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 84. Facility 9103, view southeast.

### **Facility 9104**

Facility 9104 is a rapid runway repair training area, consisting of a portion of airfield pavement in the shape of an X. It is located adjacent to the southeast end of Runway 4R/22L. Facility 9104 was constructed in 1990 at a cost of \$36,334. Rapid runway repair is the ability to repair airfield pavements in the event of an enemy attack.

Facility 9104 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria

Consideration G for exceptional significance. The training area is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9104 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facilities 9108, 9109, 9115**

Facilities 9108, 9109, and 9115 are arm and disarm pads, which are used for loading dangerous cargo, helicopter parking, aircraft power check, and aircraft warm-up and holding. All three pads were constructed in 1974, in conjunction with the construction of outboard Runway 4R/22L. Current Real Property records at the time of inventory indicated that these three facilities may have been consolidated under Facility 9118.

Facility 9108 is located east of Runway 4R-22L, extending beyond Taxiway Delta. It was constructed in 1974 over airfield pavement. At that time, the pad cost \$29,432 to construct. According to the Real Property file, the 72,747-square-foot pad has been abandoned in place.

Facility 9109 is located east of Runway 4R-22L, extending beyond Taxiway Delta. It was constructed in 1974 over airfield pavement. At that time, the pad cost \$13,692 to construct. According to the Real Property file, the 67,500-square-foot pad has been abandoned in place.

Facility 9115 is located adjacent to Taxiway Golf at the north end of Runway 4R/22L (Figure 85). Constructed in 1974, the pad measures 56,952 square feet. The pavement is 13 inches thick with a pounds-per-square-inch rating of 785. No Real Property file was located for this facility.

These facilities retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the structures must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The pads are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9108, 9109, and 9115 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 85. Facility 9115, view northeast.

### **Facilities 9110 and 9111**

Facilities 9110 and 9111 are overruns for outboard Runway 4R/22L. Facility 9110 is located at the southwest end of the runway (Figure 86); Facility 9111 is located at the northeast end of Runway 4R/22L. Both were paved in 1974, in conjunction with the construction of Runway 4R/22L, at a cost of \$20,140 each. The overruns each measure 150' x 1,000'. Both overruns were reconstructed circa 1999 with thicker Portland cement concrete. Facility 9110 is 1.75 inches thick, and Facility 9111 is 2 inches thick.

These facilities retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the structures must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The overruns are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9110 and 9111 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 86. Facility 9110, view northeast.

### **Facility 9112**

Facility 9112 is an ancillary explosive facility or an earthen gun berm (Figure 87). Currently inactive, the structure measures 8,540 square feet. It is located behind and to the sides of Facility 1833, which is a small firing range. Facility 9112 was constructed in 1991. It was not accessible during the current survey.

Because the Real Property file does not document any significant changes to Facility 9112, it is assumed to retain all seven aspects of integrity. Because the gun berm is less than 50 years of age, the structure must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The gun berm is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9112 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 87. Facility 9112, showing density of vegetation obscuring the berm.

#### **Facilities 9113 and 9114**

Facilities 9113 and 9114 are dangerous cargo pads constructed in 1974 and 1982, respectively (Figure 88). Located at the east end of Taxiway Foxtrot, the pads are used for arming aircraft immediately before takeoff and for disarming weapons after the aircraft's return. Facility 9113 is 38,950 square feet. The pavement is 10 inches thick with a pounds-per-square-inch rating of 700. Facility 9114 is 188,350 square feet. The pavement is 12 inches thick with a pounds-per-square-inch rating of 760.

These facilities retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the cargo pads must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. The structures are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9113 and 9114 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 88. Facilities 9113 and 9114, view northeast.

### **Facility 9123**

Facility 9123 is the number for the secondary distribution lines, underground basewide, which are reported in aggregate. The associated construction date is 1974. No Real Property file was found for this facility number. There are 76,045 linear feet of underground secondary distribution lines according to the GeoBase. These lines were identified during the survey but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due to their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the distribution lines must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These utility facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9123 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 9134**

Facility 9134 is the Real Property designation for the gas mains, basewide, which are reported in aggregate. The associated construction date is 1972. No Real Property file was found for this facility number. There are 74,642 linear feet of gas mains according to the GeoBase. These gas mains were identified during the survey but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the gas lines must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These utility facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9134 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

### **Facility 9135**

Facility 9135 is the number for the runway lighting, counted in aggregate with an installation date of 1982 in the Real Property database (Figure 89). The original runway lights were installed at a cost of \$23,800; however, according to the Real Property file for this facility number, the existing light fixtures and transformers were replaced circa 2014, as an \$801,993 capital improvement project. There are 185 Crouse-Hinds brand white lights, both flush and elevated, along the runways.

Facility 9135 comprises all new light fixtures dating to 2014. Because the lighting is less than 50 years old, it must meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These lights are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance as mass-manufactured fixtures and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9135 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 89. Detail of Crouse-Hinds runway lighting.

### **Facility 9137**

Facility 9137 is the taxiway lighting, with an installation date of 1982 in the Real Property database (Figure 90); however, according to the Real Property file for this facility number, the existing lights and iso transformers were replaced with LED lights circa 2014, and an additional 30 light fixtures were installed. The project cost was \$206,073. There are 371 of these elevated lights, manufactured by ADB Airfield Solutions, along the taxiways.

Facility 9137 comprises all new light fixtures dating to 2014. Because the lighting is less than 50 years old, it must meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These lights are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance as mass-manufactured fixtures and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9137 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 90. Detail of ADB Airfield Solutions taxiway lighting.

### **Facility 9138**

Facility 9138 is the approach lighting, with an installation date of 1982 in the Real Property database (Figure 91). These lights are designed to help the pilot transition from the instrument phase of approach to the visual phase provided by runway lighting for landings. They are located to the north and south of the runways. According to the Real Property file for this facility number, the approach lights were replaced with new 200-watt lamps and iso transformers circa 2014 for \$990,521. There are 327 approach lights.

Facility 9138 comprises all new light fixtures dating to 2014. Because the lighting is less than 50 years old, it must meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These lights are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance as mass-manufactured fixtures and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9138 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 91. View of Facility 9138, approach lights.

### **Facility 9139**

Facility 9139 is the number for the obstruction lighting, which is installed across the base and airfield (Figure 92). These red globe lights can be observed on water towers and buildings along the flightline. The associated construction date in the Real Property database is 1982.

Because Facility 9139 is less than 50 years old, it must meet the standards of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These lights are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance as mass-manufactured fixtures and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9139 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 92. Obstruction lights, Facility 9139, visible on a building along the flight line.

### **Facility 9140**

Facility 9140 is the beacon light on top of the Water Tower located adjacent to Building 2000 northwest of the intersection of Rhodes Avenue and Orchid Drive (Figure 93). The beacon light is located atop the water tower on a small metal platform. The associated construction date in the Real Property database is 1982, with an installation cost of \$53,000.

This facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the beacon light must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This fixture is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF installation and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9140 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 93. Closeup view of Facility 9140.

### **Facility 9167**

Facility 9167 is an oil-water separator for industrial waste fuel spill collection (Figure 94). It is located on the south side of Patrol Road near the south end of the flight line. The structure was built in 1990 at a cost of \$58,600. It has a capacity of 1,200 kilogallons. The concrete collection basin is several feet deep. The diversion chamber and inlet/outlet piping of the system are underground and therefore not visible for survey. The eight-sided structure is approximately 65 feet long and 30 feet wide at the center.

This facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the oil water separator must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This fixture is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF installation and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9167 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 94. Facility 9167, view east.

### Facility 9176

Facility 9176 is an ILS glide slope, which is a ground-based navigational aid that uses fixed radio beams to guide aircraft alignment on the final approach to the runway (Figure 95). Facility 9176 dates to 1978 and is located on the north end of Runway 4L/22R at the touchdown point. The glide slope antenna tower is 42 feet high and sits on a concrete pad measuring 9' x 9'. A second antenna is 20 feet high and mounted on a concrete pad measuring 3' x 3'. The remaining components include a fuel tank and generator.

This facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, the ILS glide slope must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. This manufactured system is an example of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF installation and is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. It also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facility 9176 is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.

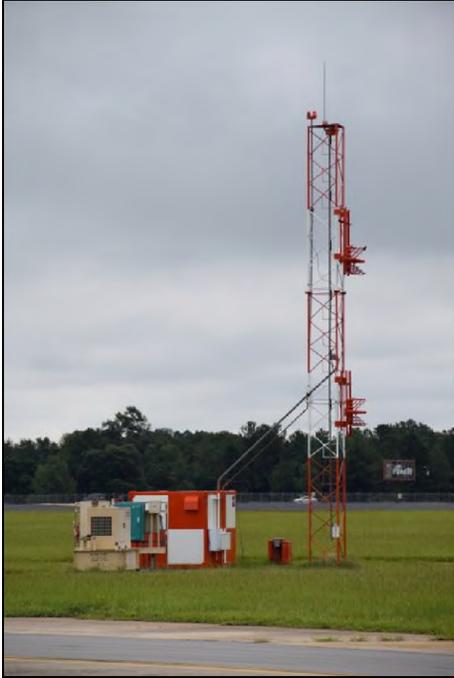


Figure 95. Facility 9176, ILS glide slope.

#### **Facilities 9172 and 9177**

Facilities 9172 and 9177 are ILS localizer arrays. Facility 9172 is located at the north end of Runway 4L/22R (Figure 96). Facility 9177 is located at the south end of Runway 4L/22R. They date to 1978. Each array features 14 parallel antennas, each anchored in two cylindrical concrete pads. Each array measures approximately 87' x 10' x 6'. The localizer arrays use fixed radio beams to guide the angle of descent of the aircraft on the final approach to the runway. The localizers are Model AN/GRN-30 (V), manufactured by Airport Systems International, Inc.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the localizers must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These manufactured structures are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9172 and 9177 are therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 96. Facility 9172, ILS localizer array.

### **Facilities 9178 and 9179**

Facility 9178 is the Tactical Air Navigation Station (TACAN), which was constructed in 1983 (Figure 97). The TACAN employs a ground radio beacon that produces a steady stream of ultra-high frequency pulses received by airplane transponders. The pulses indicate the airplane's bearing and distance from the beacon. The TACAN antenna is supported by Facility 9179, a steel tower with a circular platform for accessing the beacon. The TACAN is located between Runways 4R/22L and 4L/22R, just south of Taxiway Foxtrot.

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the TACAN and its support tower must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9178 and 9179 are therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Because they do not convey any other architectural or associative historical significance, the structures also have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 97. Facilities 9178 and 9179, view west.

### **Facility 9184**

Facility 9184 is the security fence at the Explosive Ordnance Training Facility (Figure 98). It was constructed in 1984 at a cost of \$11,402. The chain link fence measures 12,000 linear feet. Facility 9184 retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because it is less than 50 years of age, Facility 9184 must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. A typical kind of BASOPS support infrastructure, the fence is not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor is it associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. A standardized, manufactured chain link fence, Facility 9184 also lacks exceptional design importance and is not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9184 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 98. Facility 9184, detail of chain link and barbed wire fencing.

### **Facilities 9187 and 9188**

Facility 9187 is a football field dating to 1984 (Figure 99). The oblong field is located between Houston Avenue and Polifka Drive on the west side of the airfield. The grassy field measures approximately 530 feet long and 210 feet wide. It is bounded by a running track described below.

Facility 9188 is an oblong running track surrounding a football field (Facility 9187). The running track features some type of synthetic track surfacing. The black surfacing has white stripes denoting four lanes and is bounded by a low concrete curb on both sides.

Facilities 9187 and 9188 retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the facilities must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As recreational facilities for troop support, the structures are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facilities 9187 and 9188 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, they are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 99. Facilities 9187 and 9188, view south.

### **Facility 9297**

Facility 9297 is the Real Property designation for the driveways, basewide, which are reported in aggregate (Figure 100). The associated construction date is 1978. No Real Property file was found for this facility number. Facility 9297 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, the driveways must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. A typical kind of BASOPS support infrastructure, the driveways are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. Facility 9297 also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facility 9297 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resource as a support structure for the base and because this resource does not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resource has little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once it reaches 50 years of age.



Figure 100. Detail of typical driveway at Shaw AFB.

### Aircraft Arresting System Supports

Six aircraft arresting system supports (Table 3) were evaluated during the current survey. Facilities 9130, 9131, 9150, and 9151 are BAK 12-type structures, which are energy-absorbing, rotary friction brakes (Figure 100 [Facility 9150]). Each structure is a cable with rubber donuts spaced at even intervals along the cable. Facilities 9132 and 9133 are MA-1A (or E5)-type structures, which are net barrier engaging devices.

Table 3  
Aircraft Arresting System Supports

Facility No.	RP Name	Construction Date	Location Notes
9130	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	South of Taxiway Delta along Runway 4R/22L
9131	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	North of Taxiway Foxtrot along Runway 4R/22L
9132	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	North overrun area of Runway 4R/22L
9133	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	South underrun area of Runway 4R/22L
9150	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969	North end departure area Runway 4L/22R
9151	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969	South end approach area Runway 4L/22R

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the aircraft arresting system supports must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These structures are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any USAF airfield and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 9130, 9131, 9132, 9133, 9150, and 9151 are therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 101. Facility 9150, view southeast.

### **Concrete Pads**

Twelve facilities (Table 4) were evaluated during this survey. These facilities are concrete pads used for supporting various kinds of equipment including HVAC machines, transformers, generators, and dumpsters (Figures 102-105). Each facility contains between one and ten concrete pads. Construction dates range from 1964 to 1987.

Table 4  
Concrete Pads

Facility No.	RP Name	No. of Pads	Area Sq Ft	Construction Date	Notes
1050	Storage Pad, Liquid Oxygen	1	225	1972	At Building 1048 Now a smoking area
1719	R-11 Pad	1	94923	1984	Pad for R-11 refueling vehicle
1831	Ancillary Explosive Pad	1	84	1983	Empty pad near Building 1817, previously for fuel storage tank
8001	Equipment Pad	1	108	1986	At Building 826
8008	Equipment Pad	1	54	1986	Near Building 1604
8044	Equipment Pad	1	288	1986	Behind Buildings 903, 904 Dumpsters removed
9804	Equipment Pads	2	4005	1984	
30224	Equipment Pads	3	441	1984	At Building 224
30252	Picnic Table Pads	2	198	1985	At Building 252
30700	Equipment Pads	10	486	1964	At Building 700
31029	Equipment Pads	6	360	1970	At Building 1029
31604	Equipment Pads	2	45	1972	At Building 1604
31725	Equipment Pads	5	333	1987	At Building 1725
31816	Equipment Pads	8	567	1983	At Building 1816
40026	Equipment Pad	1	6,156	1984	At Poinsett Range

The above facilities retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because the majority are less than 50 years of age, the pads must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As the most basic of BASOPS support structures, the concrete pads are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. They lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, all the above tabled facilities are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G, or Criteria A through D for those that are older than 50 years of age. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 102. Facility 1831.



Figure 103. Facility 8008.



Figure 104. Facility 30252.



Figure 105. Facility 31816.

## Open Storage Areas

Three open storage areas (Table 5) were evaluated during this survey. The facilities range in construction date between 1974 and 1990 (Figures 106 and 107). Constructed for the purpose of the storage of materials and equipment, the areas are typically surrounded by a chain link fence.

Table 5  
Open Storage Areas

Facility Number	Real Property Name	Date of Construction
9007	CE Open Storage (Behind Building 339 and at Buildings 302 and 350)	1974
9085	Open Storage Yard at South Aerospace Ground Equipment Pumps	1990
31720	Open Storage for F-16 External Fuel Tanks	1988

All of the Open Storage Areas appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, these facilities must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As BASOPS support infrastructure, they are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. These facilities also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 9007, 9085, and 31720 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 106. Facility 9007.



Figure 107. Facility 31720.

### Sewage Septic Tanks

Eleven sewage septic tanks were evaluated during this survey. Construction dates ranged from 1974 to 1988 (Table 6). All but one tank (Facility 21830) have been abandoned in place. These underground tanks were identified during the survey but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, due their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

Table 6  
Sewage Septic Tanks

Facility Number	Real Property Name	Date of Construction
21701	Sewage Septic Tank	1974
21804	Sewage Septic Tank	1976
21815	Sewage Septic Tank	1976
21816	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21817	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21830	Sewage Septic Tank	1983
21836	Sewage Septic Tank	1981
21853	Sewage Septic Tank	1974
21855	Sewage Septic Tank	1981
21868	Sewage Septic Tank	1988
21980	Sewage Septic Tank	1988
40134	Sewage Septic Tank	1980

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the septic tanks must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These utility facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. The above facilities are therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.

### Fuel Storage Tanks

Three fuel storage tanks (Table 7) were evaluated during this survey. All three were constructed during the early 1970s and are collocated near the railhead on base. Facility 9126 (diesel, rather than jet fuel), Facility 9127 (mogas), and Facility 9129 (diesel) are aboveground fiberglass tanks with 20,000-gallon capacity (Figure 108). All three horizontal, cylindrical tanks rest on concrete foundations within a large concrete catch basin. A structural steel platform with steel pipe guardrails is located above the tanks.

Table 7  
Fuel Storage Tanks

Facility Number	Real Property Name	Date of Construction
9126	Jet Fuel Storage	1973
9127	Mogas Storage	1974
9129	Diesel Storage	1974

The fuel tanks appear to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because they are less than 50 years of age, these structures must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. As BASOPS support infrastructure, they are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any persons significant in Cold War history. These facilities also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory; therefore, Facilities 9126, 9127, and 9129 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.



Figure 108. Collocated fuel tanks 9126, 9127, and 9129, view south.

## Water Wells

Four water wells (Table 8) were evaluated during this survey. All four were constructed during the early 1970s or early 1980s. Three of the wells were abandoned in place in 1999 or 2000. Only Facility 9860, a water well located near the Fireman Training Facility at Building 1860, is still in use. These underground wells were identified during the survey, but for obvious reasons could not be fully assessed. For the purposes of the survey, their continued presence and the lack of records to show they have been removed or altered, they are assumed to retain their historic integrity.

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Table 8  
Water Wells

Facility Number	Real Property Name	Date of Construction
1975	Water Well No. 12	1972
9117	Water Well No. 10	1974
9860	Water Well Near Fireman Training Facility	1982
40007	Water Well	1971

Because they are less than 50 years of age, the water wells must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. These utility facilities are examples of typical infrastructure necessary at any military installation and are not directly related to any significant Cold War military strategy, technology, or mission nor are they associated with any significant historical figures of the Cold War. They also lack exceptional design importance and are not likely to yield information of exceptional importance to human history or prehistory. Facilities 1975, 9117, 9860, and 40007 are therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support structures for the base and because these resources do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, the resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A through D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age.

## **CHAPTER 6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

During the preparation of the historic context for Shaw AFB, the following Cold War missions were identified:

- TAC Reconnaissance Training
- TAC Fighter Readiness

All of the resources surveyed for this project are associated with basic installation operations or troop and family support that any military installation would require in order to be effective. The standard support facilities surveyed represent basic utility infrastructure, recreation, and other services that keep the base functioning and take into account the health and welfare of the troops and their families. None of the resources have a direct association with either of the significant missions listed above for Shaw AFB.

None of the resources evaluated at Shaw AFB are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Of the 151 facilities surveyed, only one resource is 50 years old and therefore subject to evaluation under NRHP Criteria A-D. All of the other facilities were constructed between 1968 and 1991 (under 50 years of age at time of survey) and were evaluated for their exceptional Cold War significance. Upon further investigation, all were found to lack exceptional importance due to their role as support or BASOPS facilities and thus fail to meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G. Based upon the function of the resources as support facilities for the installation and because the structures do not convey any other architectural or associative historic significance, these resources have little potential of meeting the requirements for historic significance under Criteria A-D of the NRHP once they reach 50 years of age. A list of all resources surveyed and their associated NRHP statuses may be found in Table 9 below.

Table 9  
Eligibility Recommendations of Resources Evaluated During the Current Survey

Facility Number	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
10	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1984	Not Eligible
11	Teleduct	1979	Not Eligible
12	Road	1979	Not Eligible
13	Boundary Fence	1979	Not Eligible
15	Pavilion #2	1987	Not Eligible
17	Flag Pole	1986	Not Eligible
18	Billboard	1974	Not Eligible
20	Pavilion 3	1987	Not Eligible
24	Sanitary Latrine	1968	Not Eligible
34	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1974	Not Eligible
37	Base Hazardous Storage	1978	Not Eligible
40	MWR Supply and Non-Appropriated Fund Central Storage	1985	Not Eligible
108	Playground	1975	Not Eligible
125	Floating Dock	1974	Not Eligible
126	Recreation Site Lodging	1988	Not Eligible
127	Recreation Site Lodging	1988	Not Eligible
128	Recreation Site Lodging	1987	Not Eligible
129	Recreation Site Lodging	1988	Not Eligible
201	Interior Fence	1982	Not Eligible
298	Pavilion	1990	Not Eligible
355	Air Compressor Cover	1984	Not Eligible
414	Pavilion	1980	Not Eligible
502	Basketball Court	1985	Not Eligible
704	Pavilion	1985	Not Eligible
711	Pavilion	1985	Not Eligible
807	F-16 Airplane	1984	Not Eligible
915	AT Woodland Park	1988	Not Eligible
917	Walkway Bridge	1981	Not Eligible
920	Gazebo	1991	Not Eligible
921	Walkway Bridge	1981	Not Eligible
926	Picnic Patio Area	1981	Not Eligible
935	Pavilion/Playgrounds	1990	Not Eligible
950	Basketball Court	1984	Not Eligible
960	Pavilion	1985	Not Eligible
1050	Storage Pad, Liquid Oxygen	1972	Not Eligible
1133	USAF Cent Storage	1989	Not Eligible
1221	Miscellaneous Outdoor Recreation PA	1985	Not Eligible
1305	Memorial Lake Bandstand	1988	Not Eligible
1307	Memorial Lake Marker	1972	Not Eligible
1309	Memorial Lake Gazebo	1978	Not Eligible

Table 9 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
1310	Memorial Lake Bridges	1979	Not Eligible
1404	Marquee	1984	Not Eligible
1410	Theater Marquee	1990	Not Eligible
1414	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1991	Not Eligible
1515	Weighing Scale	1990	Not Eligible
1621	Vehicle Fuel Station	1981	Not Eligible
1694	Sewage Pump Station	1984	Not Eligible
1719	R-11 Pad	1984	Not Eligible
1726	Pavilion	1991	Not Eligible
1799	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1985	Not Eligible
1831	Ancillary Explosive Facility	1983	Not Eligible
1849	Rod and Gun Club Underground Rifle/Pistol Range	1989	Not Eligible
1854	Rod and Gun Club Trap House	1984	Not Eligible
1890	Flag Pole	1984	Not Eligible
1893	Compressor	1990	Not Eligible
1975	Water Well 12	1972	Not Eligible
2056	Smoke Shelter	1980	Not Eligible
2791	Golf Course Rain Shelter	1990	Not Eligible
2792	Golf Course Shelter/Latrine	1990	Not Eligible
2794	Golf Course Rain Shelter	1990	Not Eligible
2795	Golf Course Shelter/Latrine	1990	Not Eligible
2800	William Hodge Bronze Plaque	1986	Not Eligible
2813	Golf Course Picnic Area	1969	Not Eligible
2814	Golf Course Score Board	1984	Not Eligible
2821	Golf Course Signs	1987	Not Eligible
4105	Playground 11	1970	Not Eligible
4168	Playground 12	1970	Not Eligible
8001	Equipment Pad	1986	Not Eligible
8008	Equipment Pad	1986	Not Eligible
8027	Runway 4R/22L	1974	Not Eligible
8044	Equipment Pad	1986	Not Eligible
9000	Wateree Recreational Family Campgrounds	1981	Not Eligible
9007	CE Open Storage	1974	Not Eligible
9015	Vehicle Parking, Basewide	1982	Not Eligible
9018	Wind Direction Indicator (South End of Airfield)	1984	Not Eligible
9020	Wind Direction Indicator (North End of Airfield)	1984	Not Eligible
9025	Secondary Distribution Line, Overhead Basewide	1973	Not Eligible
9026	Water Supply Mains, Basewide	1990	Not Eligible
9029	Fire Protection Water Mains	1978	Not Eligible
9038	Curbs and Gutters, Basewide	1970	Not Eligible
9041	Electric Substation	1969	Not Eligible
9043	Industrial Waste Treatment and Disposal	1978	Not Eligible
9045	Industrial Waste Fuel Spill Collection	1978	Not Eligible
9048	Exterior Area Lighting, Basewide	1970	Not Eligible

Table 9 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
9085	Open Storage Yard	1990	Not Eligible
9103	Taxiway Bravo/Bravo Extension	1974	Not Eligible
9104	Rapid Runway Repair Training	1990	Not Eligible
9108	Arm and Disarm Pad	1974	Not Eligible
9109	Arm and Disarm Pad	1974	Not Eligible
9110	Overrun Runway	1974	Not Eligible
9111	Overrun Runway	1974	Not Eligible
9112	Ancillary Explosive Facility	1991	Not Eligible
9113	Hot Cargo Pad	1974	Not Eligible
9114	Hot Cargo Pad	1982	Not Eligible
9115	Arm Dearm Pad	1974	Not Eligible
9123	Secondary Distribution Line, Underground Basewide	1974	Not Eligible
9126	Storage, Jet Fuel	1973	Not Eligible
9127	Storage, Mogas	1974	Not Eligible
9129	Storage, Diesel	1974	Not Eligible
9130	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	Not Eligible
9131	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	Not Eligible
9132	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	Not Eligible
9133	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1975	Not Eligible
9134	Gas Mains, Basewide	1972	Not Eligible
9135	Runway Lighting	1982	Not Eligible
9137	Taxiway Lighting	1982	Not Eligible
9138	Approach Lighting Runway 4	1982	Not Eligible
9139	Obstruction Lighting	1982	Not Eligible
9140	Beacon Lighting Building 2004	1982	Not Eligible
9150	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969	Not Eligible
9151	Aircraft Arresting System Support	1969	Not Eligible
9167	Oil Water Separator	1990	Not Eligible
9172	ILS Glide Slope ILS Localizer	1977	Not Eligible
9176	ILS Glide Slope	1978	Not Eligible
9177	ILS Glide Slope ILS Localizer	1978	Not Eligible
9178	Tactical Air Navigation System Fixed	1983	Not Eligible
9179	Ant Support Structure	1981	Not Eligible
9184	Security Fence	1984	Not Eligible
9187	Athletic Field	1984	Not Eligible
9188	Running Track	1984	Not Eligible
9297	Driveways, Basewide	1978	Not Eligible
9804	Equipment Pad	1984	Not Eligible
21701	Sewage Septic Tank	1974	Not Eligible
21804	Sewage Septic Tank	1976	Not Eligible
21815	Sewage Septic Tank	1983	Not Eligible
21816	Sewage Septic Tank	1983	Not Eligible
21817	Sewage Septic Tank	1983	Not Eligible
21830	Sewage Septic Tank	1981	Not Eligible

Table 9 (cont'd)

Facility Number	Description	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
21836	Sewage Septic Tank	1974	Not Eligible
21853	Sewage Septic Tank	1981	Not Eligible
21855	Sewage Septic Tank	1988	Not Eligible
21868	Sewage Septic Tank	1988	Not Eligible
21980	Sewage Septic Tank	1988	Not Eligible
30224	Equipment Pads	1984	Not Eligible
30252	Recreation Picnic Table Pads	1985	Not Eligible
30700	Equipment Pads	1964	Not Eligible
31029	Equipment Pads	1970	Not Eligible
31604	Equipment Pads	1972	Not Eligible
31720	Open Storage, Fuel Tanks	1988	Not Eligible
31725	Equipment Pads	1987	Not Eligible
31816	Equipment Pads	1983	Not Eligible
40020	Maintenance Range Target Storage	1979	Not Eligible
40021	Monument/Memorial	1985	Not Eligible
40022	Monument/Memorial	1985	Not Eligible
40023	Monument/Memorial	1987	Not Eligible
40026	Equipment Pad	1984	Not Eligible
40102	Security Fence	1978	Not Eligible
40112	Electric Lines, Overhead	1974	Not Eligible
40113	Electrical Lines, Underground	1974	Not Eligible
40116	Lighting, Airfield	1971	Not Eligible
40117	Traffic Lights	1981	Not Eligible
40134	Sewage Septic Tank Drain Tile and Piping	1980	Not Eligible
40141	Mogas Storage	1978	Not Eligible
40151	Wind Measuring System	1979	Not Eligible



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