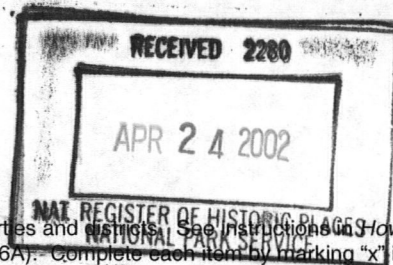


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and historic districts. See instructions on the back of the form. How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number Montauk Point State Parkway [ ] not for publication  
city or town Montauk [X] vicinity  
state New York code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [ X ] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [ X ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ X ] nationally [ ] statewide [ ] locally. ( ) see continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] Signature of certifying official      SAPD Title      4/8/02 Date  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ) see continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title      Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
    [ ] see continuation sheet  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
    [ ] see continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper      date of action  
[Signature]      6/4/02  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: Air Facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Radar Tower and Antenna

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE:

walls CONCRETE:

roof CONCRETE:

other STEEL (antenna)

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna

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Section 7 Page 5

Section #7 Description

The AN/FPS-35 Radar Antenna and Tower is located on a rise within the former Montauk Air Force Station near Montauk Point, the eastern end of Long Island's "south fork." The area is a sandy coastal environment characterized by low scrub pine and oak and those few scattered buildings and structures remaining from the abandoned U.S. Army Camp Hero and Montauk Air Force Station. The 70 ton antenna and its five-story, 85 foot high concrete tower are highly visible from points on the south fork and serve as navigation references for mariners in the waters surrounding the east end of Long Island. The poured concrete tower is square in plan and rises as a monolithic form supporting the antenna. The antenna is of space frame construction supporting a perforated, curved metal reflective surface ("sail") and is mounted on bearings allowing 360 degree rotation. The "horn" -- the wave-guide receiving and transmitting element -- is carried on a projecting boom in front of the reflective "dish." The tower and antenna are one of few air defense related structures remaining on the site of the former Montauk Air Force Station following hazardous material abatement efforts and the demolition of deteriorated and hazardous structures during 1999-2000. The tower retains a high degree of integrity in materials and design; the antenna remains in place and is intact but suffering extensive corrosion due to lack of maintenance in the harsh coastal environment. Electronic and other internal equipment associated with operation of the AN/FPS-35 radar has been heavily damaged and lost due to vandalism and souvenir collecting.

To project the limits of radar detection as far as possible and gain the earliest warning of possible attack, radar used by the United States military in the post World War II period became increasingly sophisticated electronically and increasingly large. The AN/FPS-35 was largest of the Frequency Diversity type surveillance radar units produced and had an effective range of between 200 - 250 miles. The "AN" designation refers to a military application, originally indicating "Army-Navy," but later extended to all branches. "FPS" refers to the "platform," type of equipment and its function: Fixed (not mobile) - Pulse radar - Surveillance.

The huge, rotating antenna is an elongated oval nearly 40 high and 126 feet wide. The parabolic surface of the antenna is of thin steel sheet perforated by a pattern of holes to lighten the dish and reduce wind resistance while providing an adequate surface to reflect the radar signals. A triangular-section boom of welded steel tubing projects perpendicular to the antenna surface and carries the receiving element at the focal point of the parabola. The curved antenna surface itself is carried by a large space frame of welded steel tubing bolted together in sections. The 70 ton antenna is carried on a concrete and steel pedestal on massive bearings. To rotate the huge antenna at its reported 5 revolution per minute rate, six 100 horsepower electric motors with reduction gears are installed in the mounting pedestal.

The radar tower served both as a base for the antenna and to house the duty personnel and heating, cooling and electronic equipment needed to generate and process the radar signals. The tower is a reinforced poured-concrete structure rising 85 feet from an approximately 60 foot square base. The tower walls are ten inches thick, with integral pored concrete columns of 2 1/2 foot section at the corners and at two intervals on each side. The concrete exterior surface is divided into 4' by 4' squares of alternating vertical and horizontal cast ribs creating a checkerboard pattern. The interior is arranged in five levels with "waffle-slab" floors of poured concrete. Four square concrete columns three feet on each side rise through the interior to support the weight of the antenna and its base. According to Sperry Gyroscope

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AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna

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literature, the high-ceilinged first floor contained the heating and cooling equipment, switching gear and power generator; the second floor contained the console room, machine room, maintenance and testing equipment. Much of the equipment was left on the second floor but has, over many years, been pushed out open doorways or otherwise vandalized. The uppermost level is a double-height space with an intermediate level of open steel grating and metal railings providing access to the rotating shaft of the antenna and additional electronic equipment. Entrance to the tower is by an overhead vehicle door on the south and by a doorway for personnel on the north façade, at the northwest corner. Additional openings on the second and third levels are found on the west and south facades and are presumed to have been used to hoist heavy equipment up and into the tower. Vertical circulation is by a single elevator centered on the north wall and by an adjacent interior, steel and concrete stairway. Access to the flat roof is by a steep, fixed ladder through a metal hatch. The perimeter of the roof has a steel rail, now deteriorated and missing in many areas. Although there is considerable corrosion of the steel antenna and interior stairway, the concrete tower is in sound condition. The radar unit is no longer functional due to deterioration and loss of its associated systems but the tower and antenna retain sufficient integrity to clearly evoke its role on the Cold War era defense efforts of the United States.



**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location
- C** a birthplace or grave
- D** a cemetery
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance:**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Engineering

**Period of Significance:**

1960

**Significant Dates:**

1960

**Significant Person:**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A

**Architect/Builder:**

unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by historic American Building Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: \_\_\_\_\_



**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
**Name of Property**  
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Section #8 Significance

The AN/FPS-35<sup>1</sup> radar facility at Montauk is significant in representing the air defense posture of the United States on the eastern seaboard during the Cold War Era. Located at the east end of Long Island's south fork, the Montauk Air Force Station was sited to project the United State's air defense surveillance far eastward. The Montauk AFS, formerly the World War II era Army installation Camp Hero, was a key component in the air defense network guarding the New York City Metropolitan area and the northeastern United States against the perceived threat from Soviet Bloc bombers. The AN/FPS-35 frequency diversity surveillance radar was the last of a series of radar units at Montauk beginning with two, small AN/TPS-1B units deployed in 1948. The AN/FPS-35, developed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company's Surface Armament Division, was among the largest and most sophisticated air search radar developed during the Cold War Era. The AN/FPS-35 antenna and its 85 foot tall tower was first operational at Montauk in December of 1960. The Montauk AN/FPS-35 was the first production unit deployed and is significant as the only intact example of its type among the 12 units activated. The AN/FPS-35 radar was operational until 1981, when it was succeeded by a joint military and civil air traffic control radar installation near Riverhead on Long Island. The antenna and tower are nominated as being of national significance in representing the Cold War Era defense posture of the United State of America and as the last intact example of this class of antenna and its tower remaining.

The eastern tip of Long Island's south fork has long been recognized by the United States governmental for its strategic relation to key shipping lanes, its remoteness and, until recently, its sparse population. By direction of President George Washington, a lighthouse was established at Montauk in 1795, which stands today in enlarged form. American forces returning from the Spanish-American War in the Caribbean, including Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," were quarantined during the summer of 1898 at Camp Wikoff, an encampment spread across the scrub-covered dunes in the vicinity of the present hamlet of Montauk. In response to the growing conflict in Europe, the United States Army began plans for strengthening and expanding the defense of vital coastal shipping lanes and major port cities. The Eastern Defense Shield extended from Maine to Florida and was composed of overlapping Harbor Defenses, including the Harbor Defense of Long Island Sound (HDLIS), a series of installations designed to protect the coastlines and shipping lanes of southern New England, Long Island and the metropolitan New York City area.

Camp Hero, named for Major General Andrew Hero, Chief of Coast Artillery from 1926 to 1930, was built as a component of the HDLIS, reporting to Fort H.G. Wright on Fisher's Island, 15 miles to the north. Planning for Camp Hero was begun in 1940 and centered around the deployment of two coastal artillery batteries with two casemated 16" guns each and a single 6" gun battery with a range of fire from nearly due east of Montauk, sweeping south and westward to cover the water approaches to New York City. When completed, Camp Hero included massive, earth-covered bunkers in direct support of the gun batteries; a series of fire control stations - on and off Camp Hero; and a rambling collection of housing, recreation, repair and other facilities deceptively designed to appear to be a coastal village from enemy submarines or aircraft.

<sup>1</sup> The designation AN indicates radar units used both by the Army and Navy; FPS indicates the mode and purpose of operation, Fixed/Pulse Radar/Search. (<http://www.radomes.org/acwrons/scripts/radar.cgi>).

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In 1947 Camp Hero was placed on inactive status. With increasing tension between the United States and the Soviet Union in the post-war period and gains in the development in long-range bombers, threats to the continental United States were increasingly seen as coming by air rather than by sea. In response, World War II era AN/TPS-1B radar units were hastily deployed at Montauk in 1948 as part of a four site interim radar network, the only east coast installation. This network was greatly expanded in 1950 and early 1951 as the "Lashup" network, a system which included 50 additional radar sites on the east and west coasts. Additional sites were activated through 1951 and early 1952 as the "Lashup-Permanent" Network.<sup>2</sup> The Camp Hero radar installation was initially staffed by a detachment from the 646<sup>th</sup> Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron (646th AC&WS) reporting to the Roslyn Control Center, approximately 50 miles to the west in Roslyn, New York. In 1949, Camp Hero was declared surplus by the Army, the coastal guns were removed and the property was demilitarized except for the small radar facility manned by Air Force personnel.

In January 1951 the U.S. Air Force 773<sup>rd</sup> AC&WS was stationed at the former Camp Hero and the installation was designated Montauk Air Force Station. A portion of the facility remained in Army control and continued in use as an anti-aircraft artillery site until 1957. Continuing advances in the range and sensitivity of radar units led to a succession of improved and more powerful units being installed at Montauk throughout the 1950s. In 1952, new AN/FPS-3 and AN/FPS-5 radar units were installed, replaced in 1955-1956 by AN/FPS-8 medium range radar. In 1958 the SAGE system was activated, incorporating the Montauk AFS facility. SAGE, for Semi-Automatic Ground Environment, was a regional integration of information from numerous surveillance sites processed a massive computer developed, along with the needed programming, by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory and the related MITRE Corporation.<sup>3</sup> This ground-breaking digital computer system, designated AN/FSQ-7, featured many firsts including random-access magnetic core memory, digital communication among the many facilities over telephone lines (the modem), on-line terminals, computer generated graphics and light gun input through the computer screens. Data from the long range Montauk AFS surveillance radar and other regional facilities was transmitted to the regional Direction Center, which then directed smaller height and range-finding radar to plot the course of the target. With activation of the SAGE system, the 773<sup>rd</sup> AC&WS was renamed the 773<sup>rd</sup> Radar Squadron.

In December of 1960, the first production unit of the new AN/FPS-35 long-range surveillance radar was placed in service at Montauk Air Force Station. Complaints of interference with local television and radio reception led to the AN/FPS-35 being removed from full-time service in 1961; full operation was resumed in 1962 following modifications to reduce interference. The "35," the largest of the long-range surveillance radars used by the United States, had an antenna reported by the manufacturer, Sperry Gyroscope Company, as weighing over 80 tons and "is almost as wide as a football field."<sup>4</sup> This appears to be a case of corporate hyperbole, as other sources state the weight at 70 tons and the width as 126 feet, a figure more believable from visual comparison with the tower width. With this new radar, the range of coverage could be extended up to 250 miles eastward across the Atlantic.

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.radomes.org/acwrons/scripts/acwlashup.cgi>.

<sup>3</sup> See MITRE Corporation site [http://www.mitre.org/pubs/showcase/sage/sage\\_feature.html](http://www.mitre.org/pubs/showcase/sage/sage_feature.html).

<sup>4</sup> Sperry Gyroscope Corporation brochure reproduced at <http://www.radomes.org/acwrons/photos/equip/FPS-35BrochureOutside.jpg> with permission from the Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware.



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Section 8 Page 9

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna

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Even with its strategic location at the easternmost tip of Long Island, concerns over increased Soviet bomber capabilities and the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles led to attempts to project radar coverage even further to the east to provide maximum advance warning. In an audacious attempt to provide a fixed radar location at sea, prefabricated three-legged platforms were built, floated to shoal areas off New England and flooded to stand on the bottom. Five such platforms -- known as "Texas Towers" -- were constructed and activated from 1955 to 1958, each reporting to a land base which processed and relayed the information. Texas Tower 3, on Nantucket Shoal in 85 feet of water, reported to the Montauk AFS as a part of the SAGE system. Additional coverage beyond the eastern horizon was provided by airborne surveillance radar. The Texas Towers were decommissioned and dismantled by 1963, partly in response to the collapse of Texas Tower 4 in January 1961 and the loss of its 28 member Air Force and civilian crew.

In addition to serving as a component of our air defense network, the long range detection capabilities of the An/FPS-35 supported civilian air traffic control in the New York City region by supplying data on the increasing trans-Atlantic commercial traffic. As of October 1, 1962, according to a New York Times article of that date, information on flights over the Atlantic Ocean was fed to the Air Traffic Route Control Center at Idlewild (now John F. Kennedy) airport in Queens, New York. It was this civilian use that may have given the Montauk facility an extended life. As ground based radar was slowly superceded by space-based surveillance, the role of the AN/FPS-35 was left to that of monitoring civilian air traffic. Originally scheduled for deactivation in 1979, Montauk AFS remained active until January 31, 1981, at which time a new ARSR-3 radar system built near Riverhead, New York. for the Federal Aviation Administration became fully operational. Its mission over, the Montauk Air Force Station was deactivated and the personnel withdrawn. The huge "35" antenna and tower and it supporting heating, cooling, power and electronic equipment were abandoned in place. The following year, a 138 acre portion of the site was deeded to the State of New York; in 1984, the National Park Service transferred an additional 278 acres to New York State in a swap for lands on Fire Island. The former Camp Hero and Montauk Air Force Station site is now in the hands of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and, after cleanup of hazardous materials and demolition of deteriorated structures, will be opened as Camp Hero State Park.

The Montauk "35" represents the culmination of the defense radar system that formed a shield above North American during the Cold War era and is the final evolution of the Montauk Air Forces Station's role in our air defense network. Although much of the internal equipment has been destroyed by vandals and souvenir hunters, and most supporting buildings at the Montauk Air Force Station have been demolished, the monolithic concrete tower and its huge antenna of the AN/FPS-35 remain intact as the last intact example of a long-range, frequency-diversity radar installation of the Cold War era and is a valuable technological and historical artifact of national significance.



AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

18    762635    4550195  
or 19    258350    4550195  
Zone    Easting    Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Warren, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation    date February 2002

street & number P.O. Box 189    telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Waterford    state NY    zip code 12188

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, attn: Commissioner Bernadette Castro

street & number Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza    telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Albany    state NY    zip code 12238

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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Continuation Sheet

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AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
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Sources

The above summary relies heavily on material prepared by Adele Cramer related to the history of the World War II era Harbor Defense of Long Island Sound, and on Cold War Era information provided by military historian Donald Bender. Much of the information on United States Cold War Era defense systems has also been drawn from sites on the internet, in particular, information found at or reachable from the *Online Air Defense Radar Museum*, a site developed by Radomes, Inc. organizers Tom Page and Gene McManus. As acknowledged by McManus and Page, information found on their internet site (<http://www.radomes.org/museum>) represents the contributions of many former radar personnel interested in preserving the history and artifacts of the Cold War era.

Bender, Don. *Montauk Air Force Station Historical Timeline*. <http://www.fortunecity.com/marina/seafarer/665/hist-time.html>.  
*Montauk Air Force Station Historical Background*. <http://www.fortunecity.com/marina/seafarer/665/hist-01.html>

Cramer, Adelle. *Ditch Plains Artillery Fire Control Stations*. March 1995

*Draft Camp Hero Feasibility Study-Hazardous Materials Survey Preliminary Report*. Cashin Associates, P.C. January 12, 1998.

*Draft Engineering Inspection and Reuse Assessment for the Radar Tower at Camp Hero*. Cashin Associates, P.C., August 2000.

*Draft Working Plan: Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis, former Camp Hero, Montauk, New York*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, March 2001.

*Save the Montauk AN/FPS-35*. Air Defense Radar Museum. <http://www.radomes.org/museum/>

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is a circular parcel of 63 foot radius drawn from the projected center of rotation of the antenna. There is no meaningful boundary information for this structure provided by available Suffolk County tax maps.

Boundary Justification

The AN/FPS-35 antenna and tower were constructed within the Montauk Air Force Station, a federally owned property of over 400 acres. There are no historic boundaries corresponding to the tower and antenna; the boundary established for the purpose of this National Register nomination corresponds to the approximate projected area defined by the sweep of the 126 foot rotating antenna.

Photographs: by James Warren, 10/31/01; negatives at NYSHPO

- Photo 1: Exterior view toward northwest
- Photo 2: Exterior vertical view along north elevation to overhanging antenna
- Photo 3: Detail of antenna base showing attachment and 1 of 4 antenna drive motors
- Photo 4: Exterior view toward westnorthwest of AN/FPS-35; Command Center in the foreground
- Photo 5: Detail of antenna boom
- Photo 6: View of antenna "dish" or "sail"
- Photo 7: Interior view, level 1, toward southeast
- Photo 8: Interior view, level 3, toward northwest showing elevator and equipment panels
- Photo 9: Interior view, level 3, toward north
- Photo 10: Interior view, level 3, detail of remaining electronic equipment
- Photo 11: Interior view, level 5, toward southwest; metal grating of "mezzanine" above
- Photo 12: Interior view, level 5 "mezzanine;" Detail of lower antenna shaft & enclosure

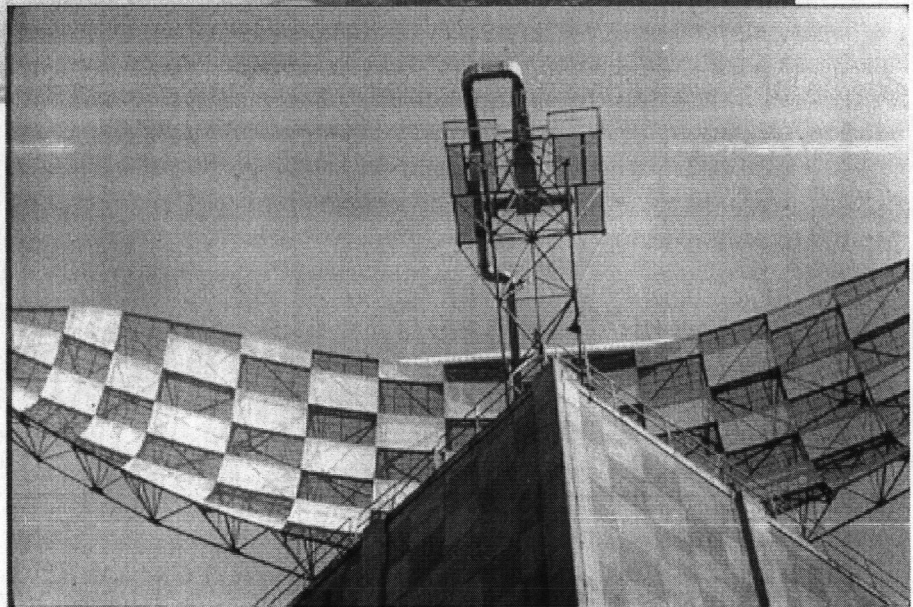
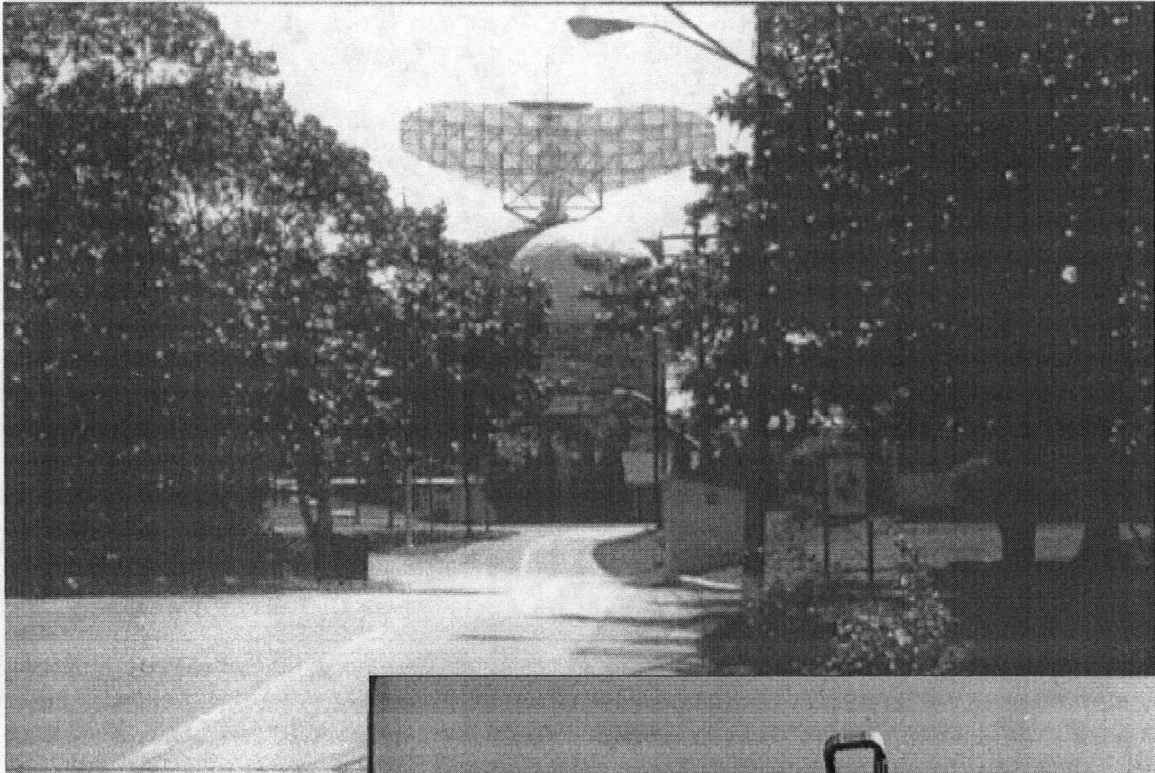


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Continuation Sheet

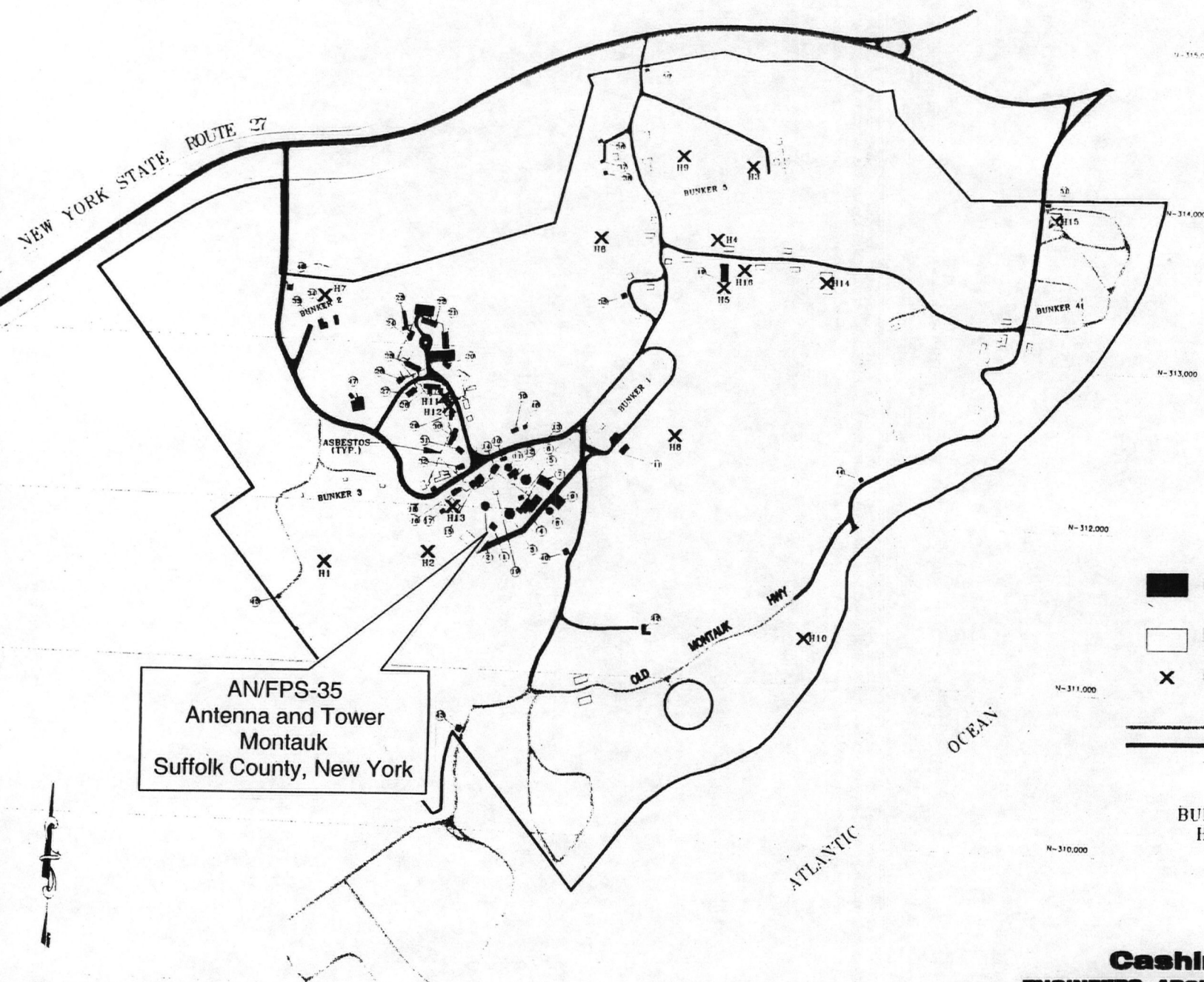
Section map & photos Page 11

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
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Historic Views c1980, courtesy Maj. Miles Martin, former Commander, Montauk AFS



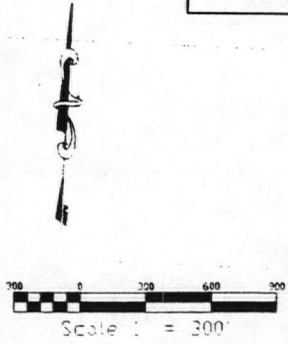


AN/FPS-35  
Antenna and Tower  
Montauk  
Suffolk County, New York

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED
- X SUSPECT AREAS
- UNPAVED ROAD
- PAVED ROAD

FIGURE 6  
BUILDING CONDITIONS AND  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
CAMP HERO  
MONTAUK

**Cashin Associates, P.C**  
ENGINEERS • ARCHITECTS • ENVIRONMENTAL



N-315,000  
N-314,000  
N-313,000  
N-312,000  
N-311,000  
N-310,000  
N-309,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 04/24/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 05/16/02  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 06/01/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 06/08/02

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000616  
NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT      RETURN      REJECT                      DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Exceptionally significant radar facility  
once part of now defunct Montauk Air Force  
Station. Only extant example of the  
AN/FPS-35 class among the 12 units  
originally activated. Integral component  
of eastern seaboard Cold War <sup>air</sup> defense  
posture.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C  
REVIEWER Savage DISCIPLINE Architectural History  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 6/4/02

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N





Photo 2

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower

Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY





Photo 3

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY





Photo 4

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY





Photo 5

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY



Photo 6

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY





Photo 7  
AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY

LW1  
1-11



CURT  
DOG



LVL 3

1-21

Photo 8

AN/FPS-35 Radartower

Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY



Lot 3

1-22

Photo 9  
AU/EPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY



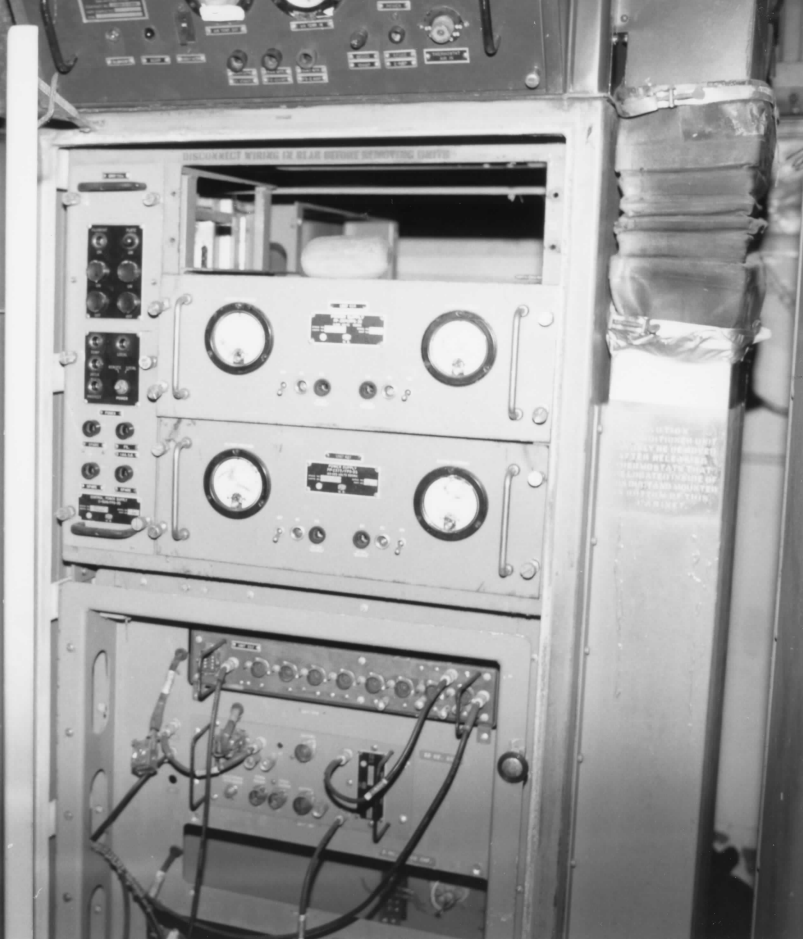


Photo 10

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower

Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY

LW4

1-24





Photo #1  
AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY



Photo 12

AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower  
Montauk, Suffolk Co., NY

## Missing Core Documentation

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>County, State</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>
AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower and Antenna	Suffolk County, NY	02000615

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

- Nomination Form
- Photographs (#1)
- USGS Map



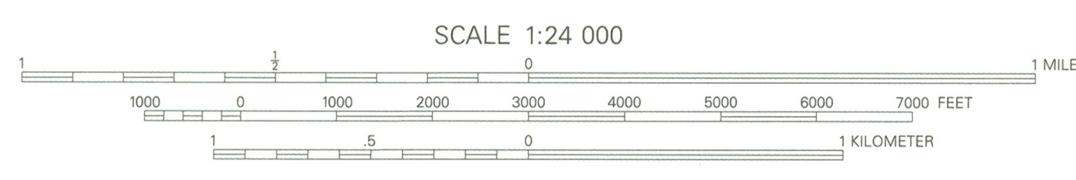


NEW YORK STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MONTAUK POINT QUADRANGLE  
NEW YORK-SUFFOLK CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES

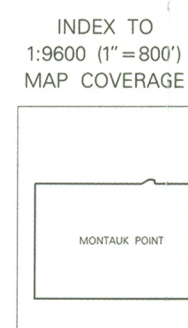


Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.  
Map base from 1956 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.  
Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1990, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features.  
Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.  
Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232.  
Revisions by J.M. Bonner and E.A. Herman



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the 1983 North American Datum, move the projection lines 13 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator projection /grid.  
Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this projection/grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator projection/grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.  
The scale of this map has been adjusted by its projection scale factor in order to maintain true 1:24,000 scale. The Transverse Mercator projection scale factor at this quadrangle location is 1.0004.  
10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System, Long Island Zone.  
1991 magnetic declination is approximately 15° West



BOUNDARIES:

State .....	-----
County .....	-----
Town or City .....	-----
Incorporated Village .....	-----
State / Federal Land .....	-----

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route .....	-----	Divided:	-----
Interstate .....	(I)	Wide mall .....	=====
U.S. .....	(U)	Narrow mall or barrier .....	=====
State .....	(S)	Undivided:	-----
Highway (SH) number and limit .....	(SH)	4 or more lanes .....	=====
County road .....	(CR)	Less than 4 lanes .....	-----
Interchange number .....	(I)	Vehicle track; trail .....	-----

N. 4549430  
E. 258350  
N. 4550195  
E. 762635