NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018
(Rev. 8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Titan II ICBM Launch Complex 374-5 Site

Other Name/Site Number: FA1221

Location

Street & Number: East of U.S. 65 .4 miles north of its intersection with East Cadron Ridge Road

Not for Publication: NA

City/Town: Springhill Vicinity: X

State: AR County: Faulkner Code: 045 Zip Code: 72058

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Site

Titan II ICBM Launch Complex 374-5 Site | Faulkner County, Arkansas
Name of Property | County and State

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__	__	buildings
1	__	sites
__	__	structures
__	__	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: Titan II Launch Complex Sites Associated with the 308th Strategic Missile Wing in Arkansas

. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property **X meets** __ does not meet the National Register Criteria. __ See continuation sheet.

Cathryn H. Slater 12-17-99
Signature of certifying official Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria. _ See continuation sheet.

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper Date
of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Defense Sub: military facility _____ _____
_____ _____

Current : Landscape Sub: meadow _____ _____
_____ _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

No style

Materials: foundation _____ roof _____
walls _____ other concrete, metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY:

Titan II ICBM Missile Silo 374-5 Site is an area of approximately 10 acres near Springhill in Faulkner County containing a former underground Titan II missile launch complex, including such surface remains as concrete site feature pads and earthen mounds reflecting locations of important site features. There are also extensive extant belowground components from the missile launch complex. The control center air intake shaft is filled with grout, but intact. The access portal is partially filled with rubble and the blast lock doors are tack-welded shut. The three-level launch control center is intact, as are the blast lock areas. Control center equipment has been removed, but the three-level facility is intact. The launch duct has been demolished to a depth of 30 feet and the launch duct filled with rubble. Mounded earth fill covers the silo and control center/access portal areas. In addition, the site includes a remarkable number of associated support facility features, which are included in the nomination. The site retains a high degree of integrity, containing evidence of most of the salient silo complex features as well as the results of site deactivation.

ELABORATION:

The Titan II ICBM Missile Silo 374-5 Site is an area of approximately 10 acres near Springhill in Faulkner County containing remnants of a Titan II missile launch complex, including concrete site feature pads and earthen mounds reflecting locations of important site features. There are also extensive belowground resources from the silo facility, including the control center, cableways, blast lock structure, and equipment areas. The control center air intake shaft and access portals are intact but filled with rubble; mounded earth fill covers the silo and control center/access portal areas. The launch duct has been demolished to a depth of 30 feet, as required by the SALT II agreement, and the remainder filled with rubble. In addition, the site contains a number of associated support facility features that collectively give this site a remarkably high degree of integrity.

The site is located east off Highway 65 .4 miles north of East Cadron Ridge Road. The access road is the original road built under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers auspices to allow the missile crews access to the site.

The site is largely overgrown and now serves primarily as a cow pasture. It still retains a number of surface site features that

clearly identify salient parts of the site's characteristics during its service as a nuclear missile silo.

The surface site features were documented by comparing them to plot, grading and electrical plan drawings prepared by the Ralph M. Parsons Company of Los Angeles, California, in 1962.

Noteworthy site features include:

1) The original, two-lane, blacktop road, measuring some 900 feet in length, that allowed missile crews access to the silo complex.
2) The concrete theodolite siting marker, lying just north of the first culvert beneath the access road.
3) The complex's helicopter pad, which lies on a raised area and features a raised road remnant for driving from the helicopter pad to the complex gates.
4) A large concrete pad lying northeast of the helicopter pad and featuring a concrete ramp at its eastern end; this may have served as the base for a temporary construction structure.

NOTE: THE ABOVE FOUR ITEMS LIE OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE HISTORIC MISSILE SILO SITE BUT WITHIN THE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION BOUNDARY.

5) A large earthen mound toward the center of the site and slightly south of the end of the access road. This was the location of the missile launch duct and its associated sliding door.
6) Hardened concrete pads to the north and south of the silo mound that would have served as oxidizer- and fuel-servicing trailer stations, respectively.
7) A smaller earthen mound southwest of the silo mound that shows the site of the complex control center
8) A circular concrete pad, slightly to the west and about midway between the silo mound and oxidizer hard station, which marks the location of the complex's theodolite station.
9) A pair of circular, hardened concrete pads northwest of the theodolite station site that served as the bases for belowground, extendable communications antennas.
10) A circular, hardened concrete pad northeast of the above that served as the base for a belowground, extendable high-frequency communications antenna.
11) A square concrete pad north of the above that served as the base for a fixed, aboveground communications antenna.

There are also extensive belowground resources from the silo facility, including the control center, cableways, blast lock structure, and equipment areas. The air intake shaft is filled with grout, but intact. The access portal is partially filled with rubble and the blast lock doors are tack-welded shut. The launch control center is intact, as is the blast-lock area. The launch duct has been demolished to a depth of 30 feet as required by the SALT II accords and the remainder filled with rubble. Mounded earth fill covers the silo and control center/access portal areas. While these are not visible from the surface, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dismantling plans for the silo complexes called for most of the belowground components to remain intact but inoperable. Thus, a high percentage of the belowground missile-launch components are extant.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: National.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): G

Areas of Significance: Military

Period(s) of Significance: 1961-1987

Significant Dates: December 26, 1963; May 19, 1986; May 1, 1987

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Summary:

The Titan II ICBM Missile Silo 374-5 Site, which contains surface and subsurface remains, is exceptionally significant in that it is the best preserved of nine former Titan II facilities associated with the 374th Missile Squadron of the 308th Strategic Missile Wing. The number and quality of surface features, including support features such as the helicopter pad and theodolite siting marker, provide a high degree of integrity for the site. Coupled with the extensive intact below-ground components of the site, they make it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A with national significance within the historic context *Titan II ICBM Launch Complex Sites Associated with the 308th Strategic Missile Wing in Arkansas*. Because of the nationally significant role the Titan II missile complexes of the 374th Strategic Missile Squadron and the 308th SMW played in the nuclear strategies of the Cold War, it also meets the "exceptional importance" requirements of Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years.

ELABORATION:

The 374th Strategic Missile Squadron, one of only six such squadrons nationwide to operate Titan II ICBM launch complexes, was activated on 1 September 1962. Its crews manned nine of the 18 launch complexes under the aegis of the 308th Strategic Wing for more than 20 years (one, Titan II ICBM Launch Complex 374-7, was decommissioned earlier after being severely damaged in a launch duct explosion), maintaining the nation's nuclear deterrent by servicing a high-yield nuclear weapon that

the Soviet Union feared and respected. The 374th SMS was formally deactivated on 15 August 1986, just 17 days shy of 24 years of service.

Construction on Titan II ICBM Silo 374-5 began on 15 February 1961, the last of 18 sites for the 308th Strategic Missile Wing. The site was placed on alert on 26 December 1963. Launch Complex 374-5 was taken off strategic alert on 19 May 1986 after 22 years of service. Headworks demolition took place on 1 May 1987.

The number and integrity of site features at the Titan II ICBM Missile Silo 374-5 site show that the overall site has a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of the 26-year span from construction to demobilization. In fact, it is the most intact and least altered of the nine launch complex sites associated with the 374th Missile Squadron. As such, it meets the requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the historic context *Titan II ICBM Launch Complex Sites Associated with the 308th Strategic Missile Wing in Arkansas*. Because of the nationally significant role the Titan II missile complexes of the 374th SMS and the 308th SMW played in the nuclear strategies of the Cold War, it also meets the "exceptional importance" requirements of Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years.

The missile silo complexes of the 308th Strategic Missile Wing served in many ways as the front lines of the Cold War, and their deactivation under President Reagan's arms modernization program is a key part in their history. The deactivated silos, as they appear today with their earthen mounds and concrete pads, reflect their entire history, which ultimately culminated in their demobilization and abandonment. Titan II ICBM Complex 374-5 remains a silent and moving reminder of the days when the 308th SMW stood at the forefront of the nation's nuclear deterrent.

. Major Bibliographical References

"Ballistic Systems Division Management Data System Titan Master Schedule, March 1965." Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, Alabama. This document is classified SECRET. The information used is unclassified.

"Titan Deactivation Program, Little Rock AFB, Arkansas." Headquarters, Strategic Air Command, Maintenance Directorate. Titan Missile Museum Archives, Sahuarita, Arizona.

"Histories of the 308th Strategic Missile Wing, 1963-1987," Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, Alabama. These documents are classified SECRET. The information used is declassified.

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 Buildings Survey # _____
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

x State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Ten

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 15 554860 3891320 B 15 555160 3891320
C 15 555160 3891200 D 15 554820 3891200

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning a point on the eastern edge of U.S. Highway 65 .7 miles north of the Benchmark located atop North Cadron Ridge on the Greenbrier, AR, USGS quad map, proceed due east 1,050 feet, thence proceed due north 420 feet along a perpendicular line, thence proceed due west approximately 1,050 feet along a perpendicular line to the eastern edge of U.S. Highway 65, thence proceed south along said edge 420 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

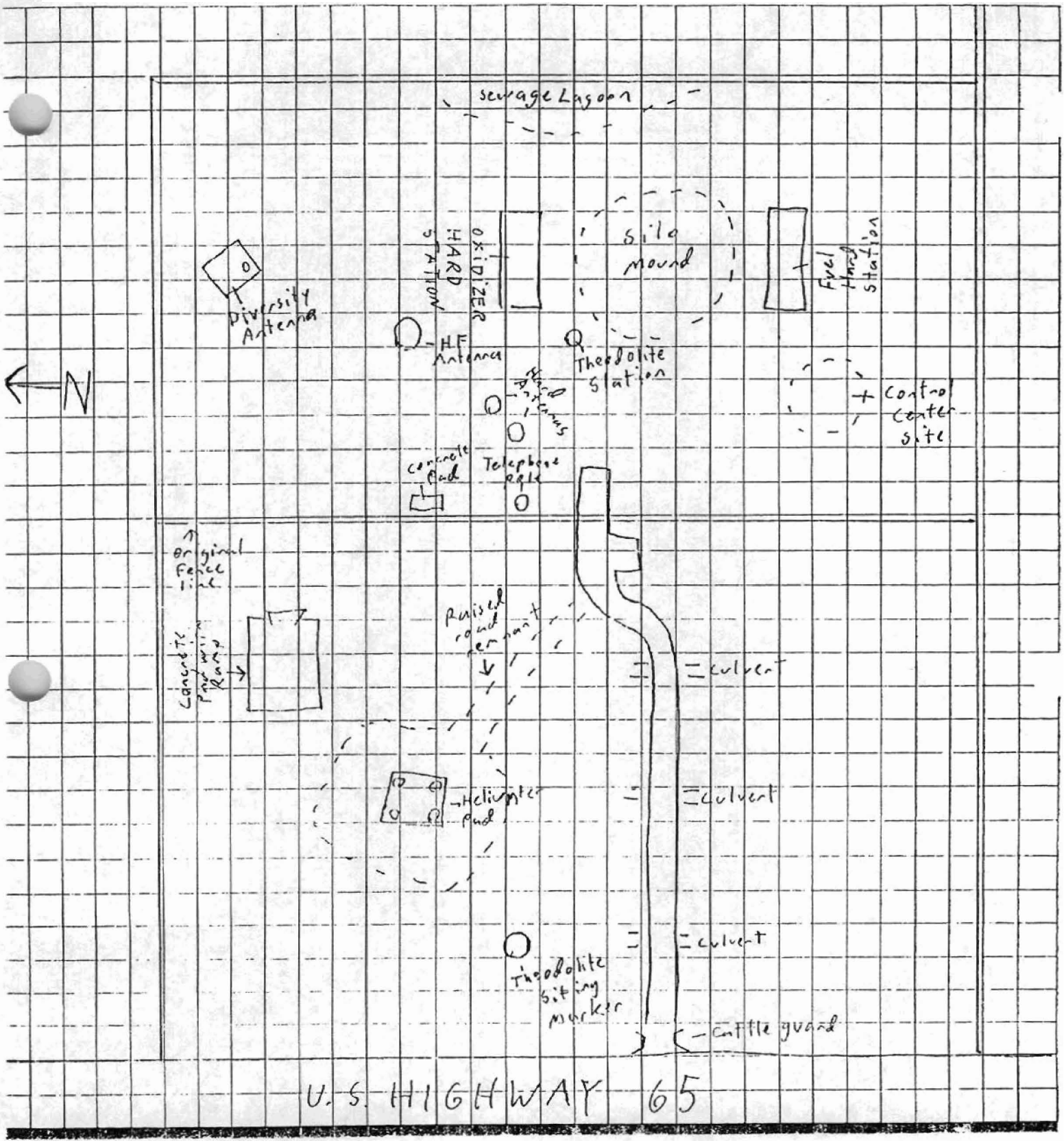
This boundary contains all of the above- and belowground resources associated with this nuclear missile launch complex and its associated site-support facilities that retain their integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

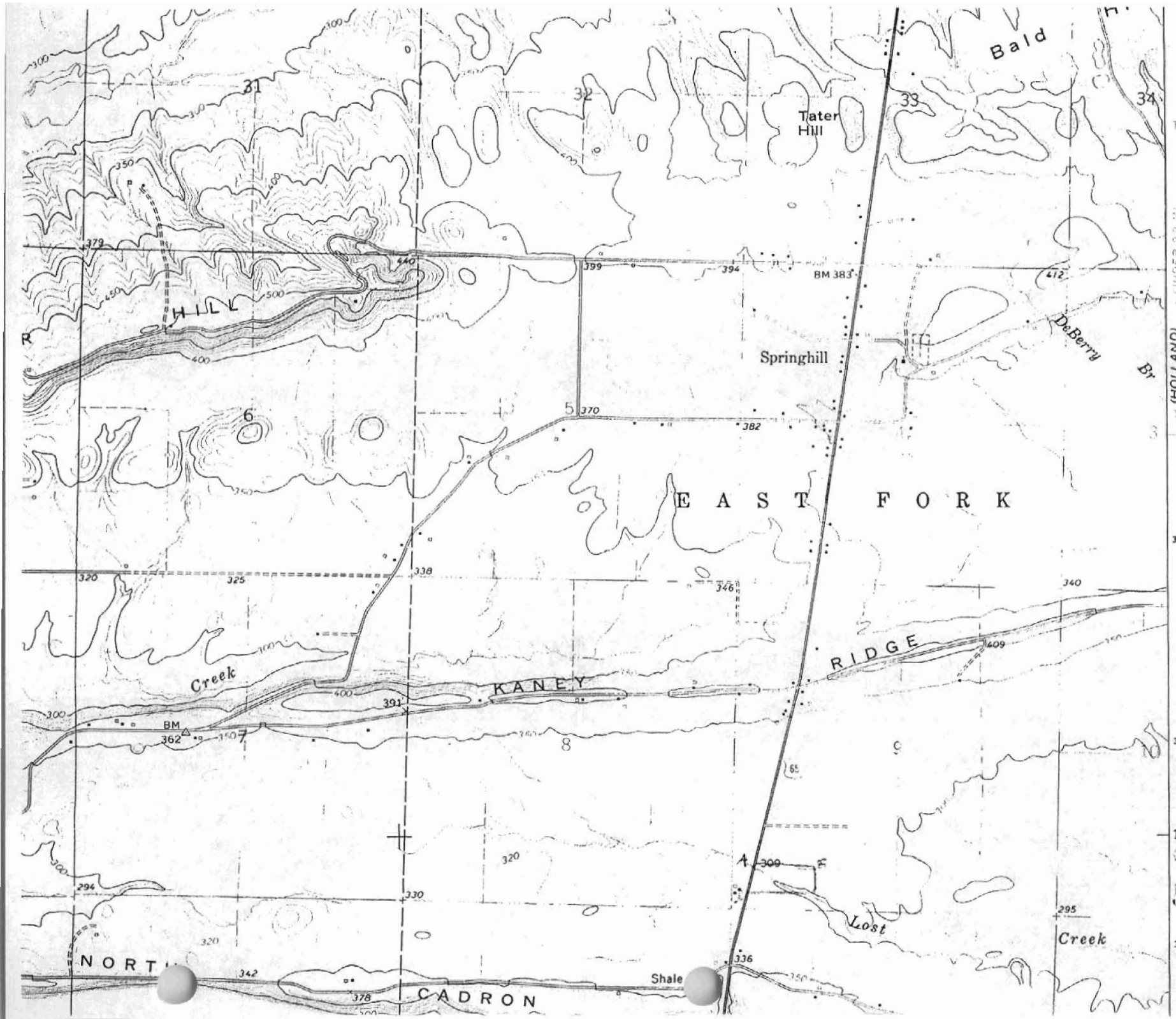
Name/Title: Mark Christ, Community Outreach Director/Dr. David Stumpf, contract researcher

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: 12-17-99

Street & Number: 1500 Tower Bldg., 323 Center St. Telephone: (501) 324-9880
City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201



SKETCH MAP
Titan II ICBM Launch Complex 374-5 Site
Springhill vic., Faulkner Co., AR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Springhill
DeBerry
HILL
EAST FORK
RIDGE
KANEY
Creek
Lost
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Shale
CADRON
NORTH
BM 383
BM 362
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