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## 2015 Annual Conference of the CDSG

The Harbor Defenses of the Delaware River

April 29 to May 3, 2015

Mark Berhow and Norm Scarpulla

The CDSG visited the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware for its 33rd annual conference. Terry McGovern chaired the conference and did a great job in getting the meeting organized in the short few months since our October 2014 conference in Southern California.

The Delaware River figured prominently in American history from its early days with Dutch, Swedish, and English settlements, while the river and Philadelphia played key roles during the American Revolution. A number of defenses dotted the shores of the Delaware River before the 1770s. The British fortification on aptly named Mud Island near the mouth of the Schuylkill River in 1771 was the first of the more permanent defense works built to defend against naval attack up the broad Delaware Bay and River. The stone walls were only partially completed when work stopped in 1773, only to be resumed by the American revolutionaries in 1775. The British attacked the defenses of Philadelphia in October 1777 and the fort fell in November. The fortifications were partially repaired after the American regained possession of Philadelphia in 1778, but little was done until the fort was substantially rebuilt after 1794 and again after 1807.

The Second System of American seacoast fortifications had plans for Pea Patch Island, further down the river, but nothing was actually constructed until the Third System. The first Fort Delaware was a star fort, built of sandstone between 1819 and 1831, but a catastrophic fire that year resulted in the need to completely rebuild the fort. Long litigation over ownership of the island delayed the work, which finally concluded with a third design during 1848 to 1860. Both Fort Mifflin and Fort Delaware served as prisoner of war camps during the Civil War, but like other American defenses languished in neglect afterwards.

Between 1866 and 1876, the Corps of Engineers intermittently repaired and modernized Fort Mifflin and upgraded its armament. They constructed the detached high battery and mortar battery south of the fort from 1870 to 1875 but never finished it. The army also built a torpedo casemate in 1874/1875. Also, new defenses were planned in 1870 on Pea Patch Island, on the barquette tier of the existing Fort Delaware, and on the banks of the river (later to become forts themselves). These brick, concrete, and earthen works were started, but halted well short of completion in 1873.

The next fortifications were built of earth and concrete, starting in the 1890s at the same locations. The defenses at Finn's Point, NJ, were named Fort Mott; those that guarded the entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Delaware City were named Fort DuPont. Like Fort Delaware, both Fort and Fort DuPont included large-caliber breechloading guns suitable for destroying battleships.

The Great War and thereafter saw the removal of a number of weapons from these defenses, while two new long-range 12-inch batteries were built down the bay at Slaughter Beach (Fort Salisbury). Beginning in 1940, new mine defenses and new 6-inch, 12-inch, 16-inch and 90 mm batteries were installed at Cape Henlopen (Fort Miles) and Cape May, NJ,.

At the end of WW II, all coast artillery was eliminated and the Fort Miles reservation was used by the army and the navy during the Cold War for a variety of recreational, experimental, and surveillance activities until 1991.

The Delaware defenses span all the eras of American defenses, from the colonial period through World War II. They also clearly illustrate the increasing ranges of the weapons as the defenses progressed down the bay from Philadelphia to Pea Patch Island and down to Cape Henlopen.

We gathered at the Hampton Inn in Middleton, DE, on Wednesday April 29, with registration opening at 3 PM and presentations beginning at 7 PM. Terry covered the schedule of events and we had presentations on Fort Mott by Andy Grant, Dutch and Swedish defenses of the Delaware by Craig Lukezic, and early defenses of the Delaware by Steve Conrad. Several members brought coast defense books and publications for sale or donation to members. One book donation, hidden in a large plastic vat, was offered as a raffle to our members for \$20 per ticket. This prize was not to be revealed until our annual meeting.

Thursday April 30



Fort Mifflin



We started the day by driving up to the Philadelphia Airport and out to Fort Mifflin on Mud Island. Fort Mifflin is currently operated by the non-profit Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, which preserves and interprets the history of the fort. Fort Mifflin is a mixture of construction eras, spanning the original British walls built in 1772, the construction and repairs during the Revolutionary War, and modifications and repairs made after 1794 and 1807. The fort was the site of an 1870s-era battery and a mine casemate and was subsequently used for a variety of purposes through 1963. Since then, the preservationists have struggled to repair and maintain the old fort. Fort Mifflin is an excellent site for viewing the various aspects of early American fortifications. We were able to enter all the buildings, casemates, and outer works. This one-of-a-kind American seacoast fortification incorporated a number of early design and construction methods, and we certainly enjoyed seeing it.



Fort Mifflin parade ground



Fort Mifflin keystone above entry gate



Fort Mifflin 1870s battery

Next we crossed the Delaware River to New Jersey to visit Fort Mott State Park. We were greeted by a vintage army jeep and sign welcoming the CDSG. We had a great catered lunch at a picnic pavilion, which was attended by Mark Texel, the director of the NJ Park Service. After lunch, Gail Hunton, supervising historic preservation specialist for the Monmouth County, NJ, Park System, described the previous month's movement of a 16-inch gun tube from Chesapeake, VA, up to Battery Lewis in Hartshorne Woods Park, in Highlands, NJ.



Welcome to Fort Mott!



Lunch at Fort Mott





Fort Mott main gun line (photo by Terry McGovern)



Fort Mott fire control and Battery Edwards (T McGovern)



The power room at Battery Arnold



Battery Harker restored gun pit



Ammunition service at Battery Harker



Battery Arnold's restored parade wall



Fort Mott guard house





A restored office in Fort Mott's administration building



Restored observation level in fire control tower



Peace magazine at Fort Mott

After a group picture at the beautifully restored metal fire control tower at Fort Mott, we were turned loose to visit the fine collection of seacoast artillery structures, a restored post administration building, and a restored rare peace magazine. The main line of batteries include: Battery Gregg (2 x 5" Ped), Battery Harker (3 x 10" DC), Battery Arnold (3 x 12" DC), Battery Edwards (2 x 3" Ped), and Battery Krayenbuhl (2 x 5" BP). Battery Edwards is a one-of-a-kind casemated Endicott-era battery, housed in the old 1870s-era battery, with Battery Krayenbuhl on top of it. One emplacement of Battery Arnold has had its concrete facings and surfaces redone, and the three old motor-generators in the battery's power plant have been cleaned and painted. The protected switchboard room next to the battery is slated for further restoration work in the near future. Two emplacements of Battery Harker have been refurbished, and one of Battery Arnold. The six emplacements of the main gun line have most or at least parts of their ammunition hoists, which is unusual these days. Also, the ordnance storehouse has been restored as a visitor center and museum. Overall, Fort Mott is a superb site to visit to see well preserved and interpreted modern-era coast artillery. A visit to this park does provide an excellent overview of the early-modern coast artillery defense system, the guns themselves, the ammunition service, the communication and fire control system, and the soldier's life on the post. It is certainly one of the best sites in the United States to see this, especially with their unusually knowledgeable staff.

As we finished our tour of Fort Mott we headed back to the hotel for another evening of presentations, including the story of post-WWI 12-inch gun batteries by Glen Williford, the story of Fort Delaware by both Pete Morrill and John Weaver, the future of Fort DuPont by Matthew Chesser and Laura Lee, and details on the Fort Delaware Society by Hugh Simmons.

Friday May 1



Fort Delaware (T. McGovern)

We checked out of our hotel right after breakfast as the conference relocated to the Comfort Inn in Rehoboth Beach, DE. We took the pedestrian ferry at Delaware City for a short cruise to Pea Patch Island and Fort Delaware. The group was told of the current situation regarding the bat population in the rooms and casemates of Fort Delaware. The bat colonies on the eastern American seaboard have been infected with the deadly white nose fungus and in an effort to control the spread of this disease



westward we were asked to don disposable suits while exploring the interior of the fort, to minimize picking up and spreading the fungal spores. Following that educational moment, we boarded the ferry for Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River. After landing at the pier, we were driven to the main entrance of the impressive Third-System work and after a few introductory words on the current preservation efforts and some words of caution, the group was turned loose in their bat suits. The existing Fort Delaware is a three-story casemated work designed by Joseph Totten and built between 1830 and 1860. The fort



Bat-suit ready!



Fort Delaware scarp wall



Tide sluice and gate for Fort Delaware's moat



Fort Delaware parade



Supply room



Casemates at Fort Delaware



John Weaver in his element!





Battery Torbert



Battery Torbert's power room



Battery Torbert emplacement



Battery Allen

and the grounds of the island were used as a rather notorious prison during the Civil War. The post received five new batteries during the Endicott period: Battery Torbert (3 x 12" DC), Battery Alburdis (2 x 3" MP), and Battery Allen (2 x 3" MP) were built inside the Third-System work, with Battery Torbert being a unique three-story Endicott battery designed to shoot over the original parapet of the Third-System work. Two other unique batteries are located outside the fort, Battery Hentig (2 x 3" Ped and Battery Dodd (2 x 4.7" Armstrong Ped). We had the run of the place, visiting the restored rooms in the barracks and casemates, the fine collection of muzzleloading weapons in the rear-facing casemates, and the rooms and loading platforms of Battery Torbert. Although we did not see any bats, we all wore our footies or bat suits. A tour of the rest of the island included a reconstructed Civil War POW barracks, the mine storage building, and a mine casemate. Fort Delaware Society volunteers and Delaware State Parks staff are to be commended for cleaning up and maintaining the structures over the years. They are doing wonders with their limited funds!

At 11 AM we took the ferry back to Delaware City and headed over to the DE State Parks' Grass Dale Conference Center to the rear of Fort DuPont, where the DE State Parks had arranged pizza, cookies, and sodas for lunch. The CDSG recognized the efforts of the Delaware State Parks staff in both their work at the three forts (Delaware, DuPont, & Miles) under their care and for making arrangements for our visit.



Fort DuPont parade ground



Fort DuPont



After lunch we headed over to Fort DuPont, stopping first to visit Battery Rodney-Best (8 x 12" mortars), an early Abbot-quad mortar battery. The flanks of the battery had an early mine casemate and a protected switchboard room that were opened especially for our visit. The interior of the mortar battery was used as the operations center for Delaware Emergency Management Agency from 1951 to 1995 and was heavily modified. Abandoned for the last 20 years, the interior has been vandalized.

Next, the group fanned out to visit the various remaining post structures: the magazines of the 1870s battery, the torpedo storehouse and cable tank buildings, Batteries Read and Gibson (2 x 8" DC separated by 2 x 12" DC, all in same structure), and Battery Elder (2 x 3" Ped). A number of army buildings remain at the post, including two sets of barracks, the administration building, quartermaster building, fire station, bakery, gymnasium, officers and NCO quarters, WWII chapel, and post theater. The Fort Delaware Society has renovated one of the old quartermaster buildings into a new office, library, and research center. They provided us with refreshments and a view of their archives. The last stop was a guard tower for a WWII prisoner of war camp located on the post. The state has proposed to lease out the various historic buildings for renovation, and they are planning on developing a new community area along the old canal channel, utilizing the open space as a community park. There is hope that the remains of Fort DuPont will be saved and interpreted going forward.



Battery Gibson-Read (T. McGovern)



Conversation with the park staff



Battery Rodney



Craig Lentz finds a 1870s magazine



Mine casemate and switchboard room entrances



Fort DuPont's bakery building



We finished up with our visit and headed southeast for the 90-minute drive to Rehoboth Beach and our second hotel, but first we had a short stop about five miles downriver at the Liston Front Range Light, where Battery Elder was relocated from Fort DuPont. At Rehoboth, we had another evening of presentations, including the story of the Fort Miles Historical Association by Gary Wray, and an explanation of Annexes to the Harbor Defense Projects by Norm Scarpulla.

Saturday May 2

We started the day by driving about 30 minutes to Fort Saulsbury, north of Slaughter Beach. The site is now a privately owned working farm with an interesting array of sheep, goats, lamas, pigs, and other animals, surrounded by a marshy wildlife refuge. The farm contains two batteries built during WWI - Batteries Hall and Haslett (2 x 12" BCLR each). The magazines have been used over the last 60 years for storage but are mainly empty now. Fort Saulsbury was always a small post, so today only the walls of the ordnance storehouse remain of the military buildings. The batteries were in unusually good condition, and it was a rare privilege to be able to tour them, as they are closed to the public. We detoured north about 15 miles to the Big Stone Beach fire control station constructed in 1944 for Battery Hall's 12-inch guns. This is one of the few remaining metal fire control towers along the East coast.



Parking at Fort Saulsbury



The Fort Saulsbury working farm  
Battery Haslett in the distance



Gun platform of Battery Hall



Entrance to the magazines of Battery Hall



Main corridor of Battery Hall



Battery commander's station of Battery Hall





Big Stone Beach fire control tower

The group then headed south to Cape Henlopen State Park, formerly the Fort Miles Military Reservation. We arrived at the park and were shuttled to Battery 519 (2 x 12" BCLR), which is being renovated as headquarters for operations and as a local military museum for the Fort Miles Historical Association (FMHA). After being treated to an excellent catered luncheon by the FMHA, we had an opportunity to look at the displays in progress in the restored magazines. The highlight is most certainly the 12-inch navy gun barrel on a proof mount that has been installed in what had been Emplacement No. 1. The front of the casement has been closed off with glass, making this a superb display of a gun in the casemate as it was during WWII. Only



Dining in Battery 519



Battery 519

CDSG members could tell that the gun and carriage were not original. After lunch the group boarded a chartered bus to visit various locations around the former Fort Miles. First stop was the plotting room for Battery 519, which had been unburied after



Battery 519's 12 inch naval gun tube



Craig Lentz examines a stove collection



Collection storage in Battery 519



40 years just for our visit. Our next stop was a row of Panama mounts for 155 mm GPF guns, now partially covered by a bath house and sand. We also visited Battery Hunter (BCN 222, 2 x 6" SBC), currently with a hawk-viewing site atop the battery commander's station on top of the battery. We were able to go inside and see that the navy reused this battery during its Cold War stay at Fort Miles. We drove by concrete Fire Control Tower No. 10, now used as a pilot station, and the area that once contained two 90 mm ATMB batteries and a 3-inch examination battery. Our next stop was the mine casemate which has been buried for the last 40 years. The park staff had used a backhoe to remove the sand burying the entrance to the casemate and built temporary doors. We took turn viewing the various rooms with the remains of the HVAC system, gas defenses, and generator. Heading out we drove by a large mine storage building, mine wharf, buried cable tanks, and several more large round concrete fire control



Restored magazine in Battery 519



PSR for Battery 519



Panama mount at Fort Miles



Battery Hunter (BCN 222)



Mine casemate

towers. We then had a chance to hike to the rare sand and cement revetments for four 8-inch railway guns that provided a temporary defense while the permanent batteries were being constructed. The group also walked around the preserved cantonment area that is now used by reenactors and has become an artillery park in conjunction with the military museum.

The evening dinner and program were held in Battery 519, starting at 5:30 pm. We had an excellent catered feast in a former powder magazine, then we moved to the FMHA meeting room (the ex-power room) for our 2015 annual business meeting, the first we have held in an actual seacoast battery! The meeting covered the usual committee reports and discussion of future plans. (See the May 2015 newsletter report on the ABM for more details). The raffle for the donated books came to end with the presentation of what was in the vat, and the CDSG Fund gained



The CDSG annual business meeting in Battery 519





Drawing for the big prize

\$650 for future gifts to promote the goals of the CDSG. The evening presentations after the meeting included the Navy and Cape Henlopen, by Bill Manthorpe, the Cold War at Fort Miles, by George Constant, the early days of WWII in Delaware, by Bill Grayson, Canadian Defenses by Gordon Bliss, and a preview of the 2016 CDSG meeting in Portsmouth/North Boston by Craig Lentz. We were shuttled back to our cars to return to our hotel.

#### Sunday May 3

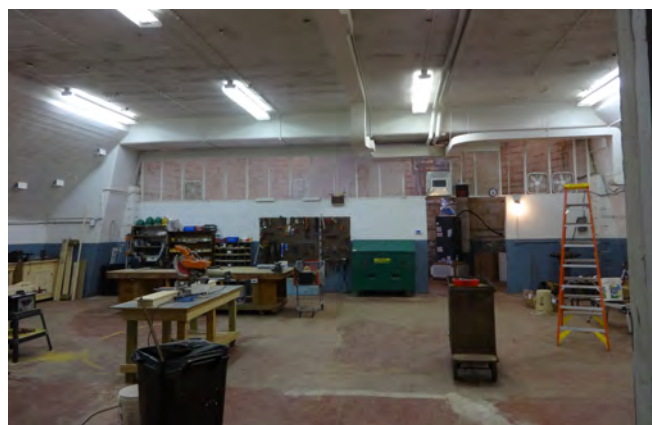
We checked out of the Comfort Inn, convened outside Battery Smith (BCN 118, 2 x 16" BCLR casemated), and toured the battery. The rooms and casemates were used by the navy during the Cold War until the early 1990s, and it is now used by DE State Parks and FMHA volunteers as workshops and storage areas. Then the group boarded the chartered bus to visit the battery's plotting room, whose entrance was uncovered by Delaware State Parks just for our visit, and the completely uncovered Battery Herring (BCN 221, 2 x 6" SBC), used as part of a large facility for the navy underwater detection system (SOSUS) during the Cold War. The bus next took us to Fire Control Tower No. 12 and the underground harbor entrance control post/harbor defense command post (HECP-HDCP). This had been buried in sand for 60 years, but one entrance was dug out by the State Parks staff for us to crawl and squeeze into interior rooms. With that the conference officially ended and the bus returned us to our cars, but we were able to tour the cantonment area on our own



Battery Smith (BCN 118) casemate



Discussion inside Battery Smith



Workshop in casemate of Battery Smith



Battery Herring (BCN 223)



Fire control towers south of Fort Miles





PSR for Battery Smith



Fire Control Tower 12



Entrance to the HECF-HDCP



Getting into the HECF



16-inch gun tube awaiting restoration



Gun park at Cape Henlopen State Park and climb the spiral staircase in restored Fire Control Tower No. 7. The highlight of the cantonment area is the large artillery collection (3-inch, 6-inch, 155 mm, 8-inch) assembled by FMHA, which now includes a 16-inch gun barrel, along with a proof mount, slide, yoke, and breechblock from *Iowa*-class battleships that they plan to assemble into a complete 16-inch gun. Some CDSG members went to Rehoboth and Dewey Beaches to visit four more concrete fire control towers, while others took the Lewes-Cape May Ferry across the bay to Cape May to visit the former WWII military reservation there.

#### Cape May Military Reservation

On Sunday afternoon, May 3, at the end of the CDSG conference, four members continued on to Cape May, NJ. Gun batteries, fire control stations, and searchlights at Cape May were part of the WW2 Harbor Defenses of the Delaware.

Fire Control Tower 23 has been restored and is managed by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts & Humanities. Director of Museum Education Dr. Robert Heinly and two of his docents welcomed us and showed us through the tower. Tower 23 is on Sunset Boulevard (Cape May County Route 606) about 800 feet short of the beach. Parking is directly across the street. This tower was slightly inside the cape, with a view of the ocean and



Battery 223 Cape May, NJ





Fire Control Tower 23

both capes. The exterior is similar to many of the other round Delaware River concrete towers. However, it has only one viewing level, with a split-level floor; the rear half of the floor being approximately two feet higher than the front half. Access to the viewing level was into the rear, higher half. (Access to all floors now is on a modern steel staircase, replacing the original army stairs and ladders.) There are two sets of windows, one for each level, at 79.63 and 81.29 feet elevation. The lower set of reproduction windows is screwed in place; how they originally operated was not obvious. The reproduction upper set slide up on steel rods to open, an unusual window arrangement, that the docent said

was from the original plans. On the lower floor of the viewing level are the remains of two sets of instrument pedestal bolts. The Tower 23 RCW indicates that it had two azimuth instruments, one as Base-End Station 1 for Battery 223, and one as a spare.

After viewing Tower 23, we drove to the Cape May Point State Park parking lot at the south end of Lighthouse Avenue (Cape May County Route 629) and walked over the dune to view Battery 223 (2 x 6" SBC). This standard 200-series battery, originally built about 300 feet from the ocean, now sits on the beach. All covering sand has been washed off the structure, and its doors have been sealed by the state. The gun blocks have separated from the structure and are buried.

Our final stop was to view Fire Control Tower No. 24. This was a round concrete tower now incorporated into the Grand Hotel at Beach and Philadelphia Avenues. This tower originally contained three base-end stations, for Batteries Smith and 519 at Fort Miles, and for near-by Battery 223. The RCW shows two viewing floors, the upper level with two sets of windows, similar to Tower No. 23, at 86.15 and 84.48 feet elevation; this level serviced Batteries Smith and 519. The lower floor had one set of windows at 76.48 feet elevation, and serviced Battery 223. The RCW indicates the tower had six azimuth instruments. Other CDSG members previously had reported that hotel management did not allow entry to the upper levels of the tower.

The CDSG and our members that attended this conference would like to thank both the Delaware State Parks and the New Jersey State Park Service for their strong support and diligent efforts to make our site tours possible. The extra effort made by park employees to open as much of the former coast defense structures and facilities as possible made this conference a special treat. We also want to thank the all the site owners who allowed us to visit their former coast defense structures: Beth Beatty at Fort



St. Babs XXXIII attendees at Fort Mott, New Jersey



Mifflin; Mark Texel of the NJ State Park Service; Andy Grant, Stephen Turner, Janie Lockwood, Ron Kurtz, Mike Bonnacorsi, Andrew Anderson, John Morsa, Bob Jackson, Doug Houck, Vince Turner, Vince Turner II, Curtis Saunders, Robert Grant, and Pam Grant at Fort Mott; Becky Webb, Jake Miller, Vinnie Porcellini, and Tom Smith at Fort Delaware/DuPont; R. Hugh Simmons of the Fort Delaware Society; Sam Burke and his family at Fort Saulsbury, Shawn Heacock, Dwayne Wiltbank, and Mike Smith at Fort Miles; Jim Hall, George Constant, and Ray Bivens at DE State Parks; George Smith at Liston Front Range Light; and Bob Heinly at Cape May. We deeply appreciated the outstanding support of Gary Wray and the Fort Miles Historical Association and their "Bunker Busters," which greatly facilitated our visits to both Fort Saulsbury and Fort Miles. We appreciated their hospitality and arrangements for our chartered bus, luncheon, dinner, and annual business meeting in Battery 519. We would also like to thank our presenters, both those that presented and those that were bumped off the program due to time constraints, as well as the courteous staff at both the Middletown Hampton Inn and the Rehoboth Beach Comfort Inn. Finally we would like to thank the 2015 CDSG Annual Conference Committee (Terry McGovern, Gary Wray, Jim Hall, Mark Berhow, and Bolling Smith) for organizing a great annual conference.



### **New Bridge and Trail at Battery Marcus Miller, Fort Winfield Scott**

John A. Martini

Later this summer, the public will be able to traverse a new bicycle/pedestrian bridge that connects the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge with the Coastal Trail. Previously, cyclists coming off the span had to loop through the Bridge Plaza to continue their southbound journey onto Merchant Road and down the flank of the Presidio. This new ADA-accessible feature will allow visitors to connect directly to the Coastal Trail, while taking them over the covered way and providing them with fresh perspectives on Battery Cranston and Battery Marcus Miller.

The National Park Service and its non-profit Parks Conservancy have put a lot of money into this trail and bridge project. When it opens, it should help make the Fort Scott batteries a world-class attraction.

There is a historic precedent for a bridge spanning the old service road behind the batteries. Research revealed that a temporary bridge stood in nearly this exact location in the 1890s while Batteries Marcus Miller and Cranston were under construction.  
<http://tinyurl.com/p49eqc7>

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For those interested in coast artillery films, "Training of Coast Artillery Troops, 1918," from the National Archives posted on Youtube is very good 20-minute introductory coast artillery film with fire control, balloons, drill, and guns, filmed at Fort Monroe, Fort Hancock, and Fort Taylor. At Fort Taylor (HD Key West, FL) it shows Batteries Osceola (12-inch DC guns), Seminole (mortars), and Adair (3-inch guns.)

Training of Coast Artillery Troops, 1918. 20 mins/BW/Silent  
Creator(s): Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

For a YouTube viewing, go to: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-mNoYXqs6s>

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### **Gateway Issues "Rolling" Request for Proposals (RFP) to Lease Officers Row Buildings at Fort Hancock**

On Friday, July 31, Gateway National Recreation Area released a Request for Proposals (RFP) to lease 16 former residences on "Officers Row" in the national park's Sandy Hook Unit. These buildings, which overlook the bay side of Fort Hancock Historic Post, may be leased for compatible uses including residential, lodging, or business use related to residential or lodging use.

"As we continue productive negotiations with the parties selected in the last RFP, it makes sense to build on our success," stated Superintendent Jennifer T. Nersesian. "In later phases, the National Park Service (NPS) will make more buildings at Fort Hancock Historic Post available for a variety of adaptive uses."

To accommodate the public's interest in these properties, this RFP will be a "rolling" solicitation. The initial RFP response period will be open for 60 days, with a deadline on Wednesday, September 30, 2015, at 1 PM. EST. Additional proposals will thereafter be accepted on the following dates: Friday, October 30, 2015; Friday, November 27, 2015, (the day after Thanksgiving, a federal holiday); and Monday, December 28, 2015, (the Monday after December 25, a federal holiday). The solicitation will continue until all buildings available under this RFP are leased or until the NPS discontinues this solicitation.

Buildings 2-17, along with Building 21, are available under this RFP. The selection of available buildings is subject to the completion of ongoing negotiations now underway with the applicants selected during the Pilot Phase. Instructions may be found, along with a booklet and attachments, at <http://www.nps.gov/gate/learn/management/fort-hancock-rolling-RFP.htm>.

In June, the park revised its use map for Fort Hancock Historic Post after a meeting with the Fort Hancock 21st Century Federal Advisory Committee (<http://www.forthancock21.org>). The new use map was based on the submissions received in response to the last RFP, issued in December 2014. The change to the use map allows flexibility for compatible use of buildings on Officers