

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Building 1223 Andrews AFB Inventory Number: PG: 77-72

Address: Menoher Drive, Andrews AFB City: Camp Springs Zip Code: 20762

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Anacostia

Owner: U.S. Air Force

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Andrews AFB ICRMP Update Agency: Parsons, Fairfax, VA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is the property located within a historic district? no yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

*Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland,
Inventory of Cold War Properties (Weitze 1996); MHT
MD Inventory of Historic Properties Form; and
Andrews AFB ICRMP Update, prel. draft, Aug. 2002*

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Building 1223 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a combination of two standardized structures, Units A and B of the rocket checkout and assembly building, erected nationwide between 1954 and 1959. The building is a one-story, reinforced concrete and concrete-block building, with a reinforced concrete slab foundation and a reinforced concrete deck roof. The building was constructed in 1955 and the overall form is cruciform.

Building 1223 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the building was originally constructed for Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB, the building has been substantially modified. The building is currently used for office, indoor recreation, reserve forces training, and meeting space. The design is of a standardized type that was reproduced multiple times across the country. The building is not associated with famous persons, and is not likely to yield information important to history.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	4/8/03 Date
_____ Reviewer, NR program	4/8/03 Date

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PG: 77-72

The buildings at Andrews AFB are being evaluated for significance during the Cold War era in general, from 1946 to 1989, under the contexts of air defense, and special missions airlift operations. Most of the mission-specific Cold War resources were constructed by 1962, except for an alert hangar in 1985 and presidential Air Force One's hangar in 1987. An architectural survey of most of the non-residential Cold War-era buildings at Andrews AFB has been completed (Weitze 1996). Only one building was recommended eligible, an Air National Guard alert hangar built ca. 1948, which later was found ineligible by the Air Force and MHT.

The Air Force issued interim guidance for Cold War significance evaluation studies in 1993. The Air Force requires Cold War properties found eligible for the NRHP under the above contexts to have a direct relationship to "operational missions and equipment of unmistakable national importance." Family housing, maintenance shops, base exchanges, and other general support buildings are typically excluded by the Air Force.

Historical Context

On May 2, 1943, Camp Springs Army Airfield became operational on the site of Andrews AFB in rural Prince Georges County, Maryland. The homes and commercial buildings on the site were, for the most part, removed to make way for airfields, barracks, mess halls, and motor pools as the landscape was redesigned to meet military needs. Between autumn 1942 and mid-1943, the Corps of Engineers erected 4 runways, 14 miles of taxiways, and supportive buildings and infrastructure at the Camp Springs site. A small number of existing historic resources, remaining from earlier use of the land were incorporated into the base facilities. The installation witnessed a second building phase between September 1943 and April 1945, providing more extensive operating facilities and base housing. Into the spring of 1944, the mission of Camp Springs Army Air Field was chiefly to provide operational training for fighter aircraft pilots and crews before their overseas assignment. The base was renamed Andrews Army Air Field in 1945, in honor of Gen. Frank H. Andrews. Two years later, Andrews Army Air Field became Andrews Air Force Base, with the establishment of the Air Force.

The U.S. entered into the Korean War in mid-1950. Continental Air Command (CONAC) federalized 15 Air National Guard (ANG) squadrons for immediate air defense duty in February 1951, including the 121st ANG at Andrews AFB. During the Korean War, Air Defense Command (ADC) augmented the ANG alert area with the initiation of construction of a separate ADC readiness area, including two readiness/maintenance hangars and a readiness crew facility. Immediately after the conflict, ADC added munitions storage.

From 1954 to 1956, ADC erected an Aircraft Control & Warning (AC&W) command and control center, one of the last of 16 built in the U.S. Erected in a secured cluster at the rear of the ADC readiness area, the AC&W command and control center at Andrews AFB was one of five that enhanced the original 11 completed in 1952, with the augmentation intended to fill air defense intelligence, communication and command needs. The Air Force Systems command located at the base in 1957. At the turn of the decade, during 1960-61, the AC&W command and control center ceased its role, replaced by the next-generation command and control for the air defense of the Washington, D.C. air sector, the SAGE direction center at Fort Lee, Virginia. By 1961, the Military Air Transport Service's flying mission had been transferred to Andrews AFB from National Airport, and Andrews became the official home of the presidential transport aircraft, Air Force One. Andrews AFB also began to oversee the arrival and departure of foreign dignitaries during the 1960s.

As part of the Air Force reorganization in 1976, the 76th Airlift Division and the 1st Air Base Wing were moved from Bolling AFB to Andrews AFB. The 76th Airlift Division later became the 1776th Air Base Wing (ABW). In 1991, the 1776th ABW and the 89th Military Airlift Wing (MAW) were combined into the 89th Airlift Wing (AW), the current base host. The 121st ANG continues at Andrews AFB, still strongly active today as the Washington, D.C., ANG, and now partly occupying the former ADC readiness area as well as its own historic and contemporary facilities.

Prepared by: Laurie J. Paonessa and Elizabeth
B. O'Brien

Date Prepared: July 8, 2002

Building 1223 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a combination of two standardized structures, Units A and B of the rocket checkout and assembly building, erected nationwide between 1954 and 1959. The building is a one-story, reinforced concrete and concrete-block building, with a reinforced concrete slab foundation and a reinforced concrete deck roof. The building was constructed in 1955 and the overall form is cruciform.

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The buildings at Andrews AFB are being evaluated for significance during the Cold War era in general, from 1946 to 1989, under the contexts of air defense, and special missions airlift operations. Most of the mission-specific Cold War resources were constructed by 1962, except for an alert hangar in 1985 and presidential Air Force One's hangar in 1987.

Building 1223 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the building was originally constructed for Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB, the building has been substantially modified. The building is currently used for office, indoor recreation, reserve forces training, and meeting space. The design is of a standardized type that was reproduced multiple times across the country. The building is not associated with famous persons, and is not likely to yield information important to history.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-72

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Rocket Checkout and Assembly Building
other Andrews AFB Building 1223 (preferred)

2. Location

street and number Menoher Drive __ not for publication
city, town Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), Camp Springs __ vicinity
county Prince George's

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name U.S. Air Force
street and number The Pentagon telephone
city, town Arlington state VA zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A liber folio
city, town tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	_____	_____
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory 0	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-72

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Building 1223 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a combination of two standardized structures, Units A and B of the rocket checkout and assembly building, erected nationwide between 1954 and 1959. The building is a one-story, reinforced concrete and concrete-block building, with a reinforced concrete slab foundation and a reinforced concrete deck roof. The building was constructed in 1955 and the overall form is cruciform.

Unit A of Building 1223 measures 49 ft. by 47 ft. 4 in., inclusive of loading platforms, and is internally divided into two sections: one 29 ft. wide for rocket storage subdivided into four bays each measuring 11 ft. 9 in. by 29 ft., and one of 15 ft. 8 in. width for rocket testing. Unit B was added in 1958 and is comprised of two wings, measuring 68 ft. by 40 ft., and 83 ft. by 38 ft., with a small offset. Unit B is divided into five areas: (1) Storage, four 16-ft. missile bays bracketed by two 10- to 12-ft. loading platforms, in the first wing; (2) a 30 ft. by 8 ft. vestibule and office; (3) a 30 ft. by 38 ft. test and assembly room; (4) a 30 ft. by 35 ft. receiving room; and (5) a 12 ft. by 8 ft. latrine, in the second wing.

Building 1223 is substantially modified today. The main elevation faces west. A door on the west elevation, south of the northwest corner of the building, is marked with a sign designating the entrance for Cub Scouts, who reportedly meet in the building. A steel and glass-enclosed vestibule occupies the west elevation north of the southwest corner. There are no windows or doors on the south elevation. The east elevation contains a number of windows and an entrance near the northeast corner. The north elevation contains no windows.

Building 1223 is situated to the east of Building 1225, the ADC readiness hangar. A paved drive leads from the parking lot north of Building 1225 to the west side of Building 1223. The north and east sides of the building are adjacent to a grassy lawn. A wooden fence partially encloses an electrical transformer on the lawn north of the building's north elevation. Building 1223 is near a sensitive area of the base; photographs were not permitted depicting the south or east elevations due to security concerns. The building is currently used for office, indoor recreation, reserve forces training, and meeting space.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-72

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates Cold War era: 1946 - 1989 **Architect/Builder** William Gehron, Weiskopf & Pickworth

Construction dates 1955

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

See the DOE form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 77-72

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, Inventory of Cold War Properties. Prepared by Karen J. Weitze, Geo-Marine, Inc., for U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command. U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command Cold War Series, Report of Investigations Number 1. October 1996.

Andrews Air Force Base, Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. Prepared for: 89 CES/CEV, Andrews AFB, Maryland. August 2002.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 30.0
Acreage of historical setting 0.6
Quadrangle name Anacostia

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map of Andrews AFB. Updating the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the base. This inventory will be an appendix in the ICRMP. Inventoried buildings that have not previously been inventoried, and are, or will be, fifty years of age by 2006. Some Cold War-era buildings had been inventoried (Weitze 1996) but MIHP and DOE forms had not been completed; revisited these buildings and filled out MIHP and DOE forms.

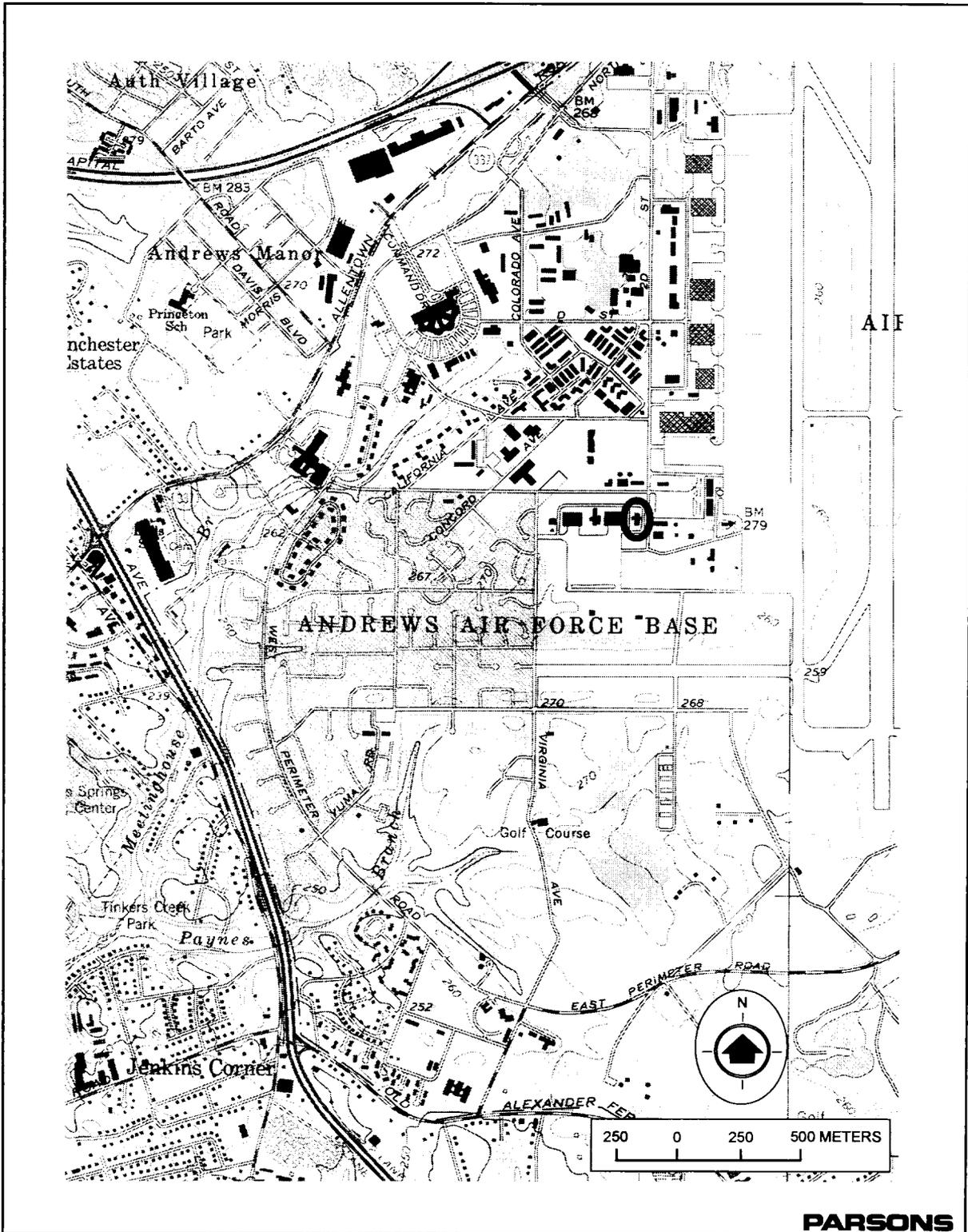
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Elizabeth B. O'Brien, Architectural Historian, and Laurie J. Paonessa/Archaeologist		
organization	Parsons	date	July 8, 2002
street & number	10521 Rosehaven St.	telephone	(703) 591-7575
city or town	Fairfax	state	VA

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



PARSONS

PG: 77-72, Building 1223, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Anacostia Quadrangle.



PG: 77-72

Bldg. 1223, Andrews AFB

Prince George's Co., MD

L. Paolrossa

3/02

Nag. MD SHPO

NW corner, facing SE

1/2



DG: 77-72

Bldg. 1223, Andrews AFB

Prince George's Co., MD

L. Paonessa

3/02

Neg: MD SHPO

W elev, S $\frac{1}{2}$

2/2