MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Building 1228 Andrews AFB Inventory Number: PG: 77-74

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: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Is the property located within a historic district? X 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)*

Property Description

Building 1228 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a massive steel-frame and concrete-block building that was built in 1952. It consists of a central bow-truss-roofed aircraft hangar with shed-roofed one-story shop wings surrounding it on three sides. Although the bow truss roof is original, windows, doors, and siding are replacements. The building measures 232 ft. 9 in. by 152 ft. 8 in., including the side and rear shops. The building currently functions as an aircraft hangar providing aircraft maintenance, repair, and inspection activities that require protection from the elements. The building also houses offices of the Equipment Maintenance Branch. Building 1228 (Hangar 9) is very similar to Building 1225 (Hangar 8) located to the east.

Eligibility Determination

Building 1228 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Building 1228 is related to Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. Constructed as part of the Air Defense Command (ADC) readiness complex, Building 1228 is associated with Buildings 1223, 1225, and 1418 nearby. However, the readiness crew facility associated with the complex, formerly located

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — 4/8/03 Date

Reviewer, NR Program — 4/8/03 Date

between Buildings 1225 and 1228, was demolished before 1970. A modern building, triangular in plan with a textured concrete surface, now sits between these buildings. In addition, although Building 1228 is still used as an aircraft hangar and maintenance facility, the interior and the exterior have undergone extensive modification to serve the changing missions of Andrews AFB. The building is of a standardized type, existing with little variation in large-numbered multiples across the country. The building is not associated with famous persons, and is not likely to yield information important to history. Integrity of design, materials, and setting has been compromised.

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

PG: 77-74, Andrews AFB Building 1228, Menoher Drive, Camp Springs, 1952, Federal Military

Building 1228 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a massive steel-frame and concrete-block building that was built in 1952. It consists of a central bow-truss-roofed aircraft hangar with shed-roofed one-story shop wings surrounding it on three sides. Although the bow truss roof is original, windows, doors, and siding are replacements. The building measures 232 ft. 9 in. by 152 ft. 8 in., including the side and rear shops. The building currently functions as an aircraft hangar.

On May 2, 1943, Camp Springs Army Airfield became operational on the site of Andrews AFB in rural Prince George's County, Maryland. Between 1942 and 1943, the Corps of Engineers erected four runways, 14 miles of taxiways, and supportive buildings and infrastructure. In 1947, Andrews Army Air Field became Andrews Air Force Base, with the establishment of the Air Force. In the 1950s the Air National Guard (ANG) presence on the base was augmented by construction of a separate Air Defense Command (ADC) readiness area, including two readiness/maintenance hangars and a readiness crew facility.

Building 1228 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Building 1228 is related to Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. Constructed as part of the Air Defense Command (ADC) readiness complex, Building 1228 is associated with Buildings 1223, 1225, and 1418 nearby. However, the readiness crew facility associated with the complex, formerly located between Buildings 1225 and 1228, was demolished before 1970. A modern building now sits between these buildings. In addition, although Building 1228 is still used as an aircraft hangar and maintenance facility, the interior and the exterior have undergone extensive modification to serve the changing missions of Andrews AFB. The building is of a standardized type, existing with little variation in large-numbered multiples across the country. The building is not associated with famous persons, and is not likely to yield information important to history. Integrity of design, materials, and setting has been compromised.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-74

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Air Defense Command (ADC) Readiness Hangar
other	Andrews AFB Building 1228 (preferred); Hangar 9

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
_____district
_X_building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_X_public
_____private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_X_defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-74

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair X altered

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

Building 1228 is located near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It is a massive steel-frame and concrete-block building that was built in 1952. It consists of a central bow-truss-roofed aircraft hangar with shed-roofed one-story shop wings surrounding it on three sides. Although the bow truss roof is original, windows, doors and siding are replacements.

The building measures 232 ft. 9 in. by 152 ft. 8 in., including the side and rear shops. It stands on a reinforced concrete foundation. The south elevation, which faces onto the taxiway leading to the runway area, is dominated by the massive six-panel sliding aircraft doors. These are clad with corrugated steel, and are uninterrupted except for flat metal pedestrian doors in the second and fifth panels. The flat roof of this rectangular elevation extends north to encompass the southern quarter or so of the building. There are four additional flat metal doors in this tallest block, two on its west elevation, and two on its east.

North of this tall, flat-roofed block, the arched roof of the hangar is visible above the one-story, shed-roofed shops. The shop wing on the east side is accessed by double and single doors and an overhead door. The west shop wing features bands of two and three replacement windows and single flat metal doors. The continuous corrugated metal cladding of these wings is interrupted by various louvered vents, conduits, and lighting.

The shed-roofed north shop wing is topped by a number of hooded flues. The shed roof meets the roof of the west shop wing in a hip, but on the east side, its triangular end juts beyond the shed of the east wing creating an awkward juncture.

The twelve-bay north elevation features paired replacement windows in its first, fifth, eighth, and twelfth bays; triple windows in its second, fourth, ninth, and eleventh bays; a set of double glazed metal doors with flat canopies in its third and sixth bays; an overhead door in the seventh bay; and double glazed doors in its tenth bay. Above the one-story shop wing, five louvered vents are visible in the north end of the bow truss roof of the hangar.

Inside, the bow trusses of the roof are exposed in the 172 ft. by 115 ft. 4 in. hangar. The building currently functions as an aircraft hangar providing aircraft maintenance, repair, and inspection activities that require protection from the elements. The building also houses offices of the Equipment Maintenance Branch. Building 1228 (Hangar 9) is very similar to Building 1225 (Hangar 8) located to the east.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-74

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

Specific dates Cold War era: 1946 - 1989 **Architect/Builder** Luria Engineering Corporation

Construction dates 1952

Evaluation for:

__X__ 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: 77-74

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	1.0		
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.

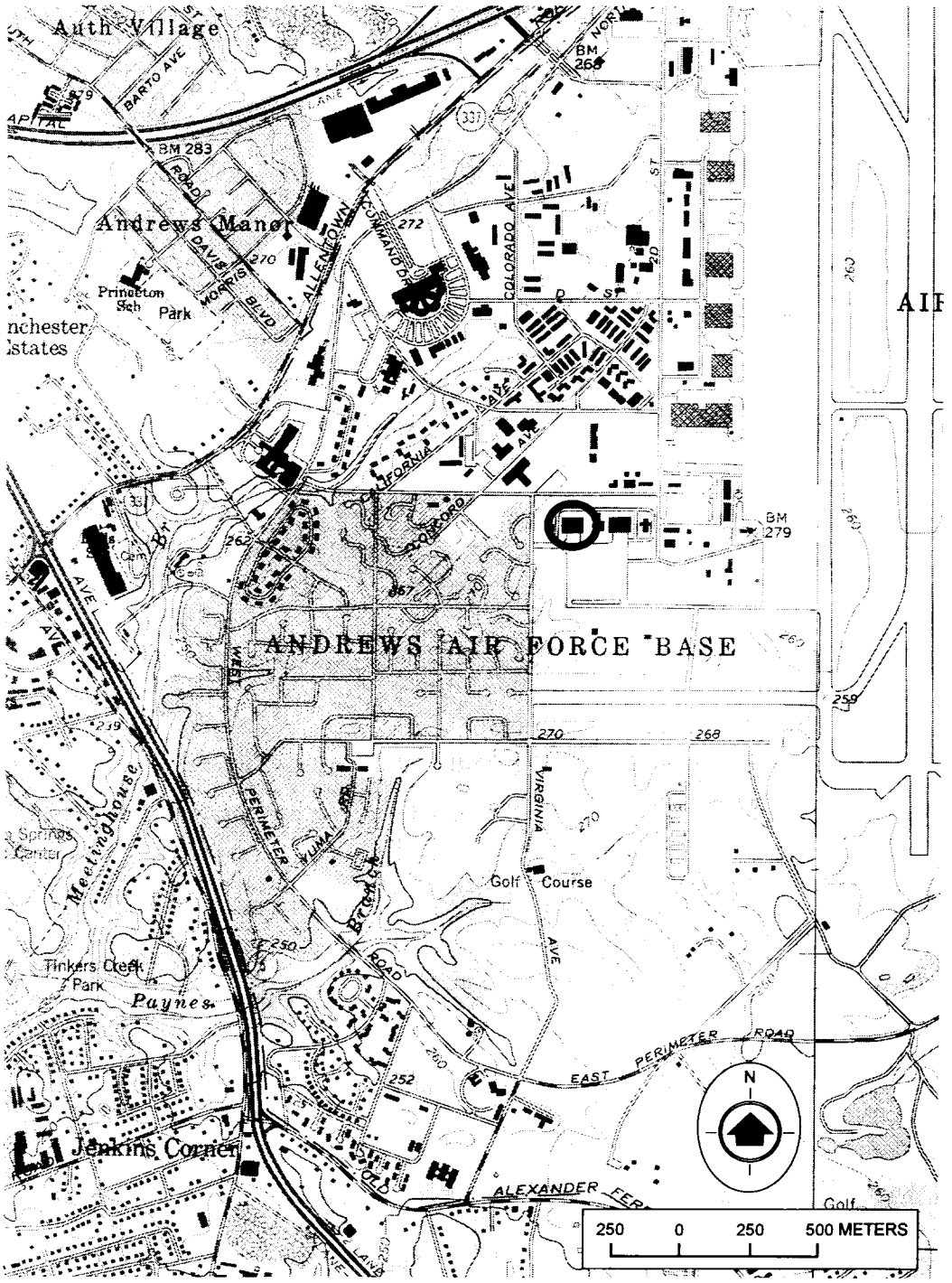
11. Form Prepared by

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: 77-74, Building 1228, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Anacostia Quadrangle.

PG: 77-74

Bldg. 1228, Andrews AFB

Prince George's Co, MD

L. Pacnessa

3/02

Neg MD SHPO

S elevation

1/2

PG: 77-74

Bldg. 1228, Andrews AFB

Prince George's Co, MD

L. Paonessa

3/02

Neg: MD SHPO

N elev. + NE corner

2/2