# MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
# NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

**NR Eligible:** yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Building 1622 Andrews AFB Inventory Number: PG: 77-80

Address: California Avenue, 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)*

Building Description

Building 1622 is situated near the center of Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), west of the main runways. It was built in 1952 and is a roughly ell-shaped building comprised of two hipped-roofed rectangular blocks connected at the northwest corner by a gable-roofed section. The two-story barracks building is wood frame covered with a wood composite siding. The east ell and the south ell are nearly identical. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation and has an asphalt-shingled hip and gabled roof. Building 1622 is the easternmost of three nearly identical buildings (Buildings 1620 and 1621). Of the three it appears to be the most deteriorated, and is scheduled for demolition. Built as dormitory-style housing, the building continued as base housing until the late 1980s. It has been converted into office space and currently houses offices of Special Air Missions (SAM) and the 99th Airlift Squadron (AS).

Eligibility Determination

Building 1622 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was built during the Cold War and functioned as dormitory housing. Therefore, the building is not directly related to Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. In

**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:**

[signature] 4/8/03

**Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services** **Date**

[signature] 4/8/03

**Reviewer, NR program** **Date**

addition, the building has been modified into office space for Andrews AFB and is in a deteriorated state. The building is not associated with famous persons, is not representative of a distinctive architectural style, and is not likely to yield information important to history. Integrity of design and materials 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: 77-80, Andrews AFB Building 1622, California Avenue, Camp Springs, 1952, Federal Military**

Building 1622 is situated near the center of Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), west of the main runways. It was built in 1952 and is a roughly ell-shaped building comprised of two hipped-roofed rectangular blocks connected at the northwest corner by a gable-roofed section. The two-story barracks building is wood frame covered with a wood composite siding. The east ell and the south ell are nearly identical. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation and has an asphalt-shingled hip and gabled roof. Building 1622 is the easternmost of three nearly identical buildings (Buildings 1620 and 1621). Of the three it appears to be the most deteriorated, and is scheduled for demolition. Built as dormitory-style housing, the building continued as base housing until the late 1980s. It has been converted into office space and currently houses offices of Special Air Missions (SAM) and the 99th Airlift Squadron (AS).

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 1622 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was built during the Cold War and functioned as dormitory housing. Therefore, the building is not directly related to Cold War military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. In addition, the building has been modified into office space for Andrews AFB and is in a deteriorated state. The building is not associated with famous persons, is not representative of a distinctive architectural style, and is not likely to yield information important to history. Integrity of design and materials has been compromised.

# Maryland Historical Trust
# Maryland Inventory of
# Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-80

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Dormitory

other Andrews AFB Building 1622 (preferred)

## 2. Location

street and number California Avenue 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 telephone

city, town Andrews AFB state MD zip code 20762

## 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: 77-80

**Condition**

___ excellent  X_ 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 1622 is situated near the center of Andrews Air Force Base, west of the main runways. It was built in 1952 and is a roughly ell-shaped building comprised of two hipped-roofed rectangular blocks connected at the northwest corner by a gable-roofed section. The two-story barracks building is wood frame covered with a wood composite siding. It is deteriorating and scheduled for demolition.

The building stands on a poured concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingled hip and gabled roof. Below the roofline is a large boxed soffit clad with the same material as the walls. The wall surface is articulated by corner boards and a horizontal board that delineates the two stories.

The east ell and the south ell are nearly identical. The east end of the east ell and the south end of the south ell are both one bay wide and feature first and second story flat metal doors, those in the second floor accessed by a metal stair. Both ells are four bays deep, with single pane wood awning windows. Basement windows have semicircular metal window wells. Near the northwest corner of the building, both ells feature a projecting bay that is concrete block. The west wall of that on the northern ell, and the north wall of that on the south ell are mirror images, both featuring four-light wood sash windows and flat metal doors topped with flat canopies. There is an additional entry near the left side of the west elevation. This is comprised of a set of double glass and metal doors.

Building 1622 is the easternmost of three nearly identical buildings (Buildings 1620 and 1621). Of the three it appears to be the most deteriorated, with portions of its cladding coming off. Inside, the rooms are oriented along a central corridor. The rooms along the corridor are only partially enclosed. Dropped ceilings have been added. The building is landscaped with lawn, planting beds, and low shrubs.

Built in 1952 as dormitory-style housing, the building continued as base housing until the late 1980s. It has been converted into office space and currently houses offices of Special Air Missions (SAM) and the 99$^{th}$ Airlift Squadron (AS).

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-80

| 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 | __ ethnic heritage | __ law | __ science |
| | __ communications | __ exploration/ settlement | __ literature | __ social history |
| | __ community planning | | __ maritime history | __ transportation |
| | __ conservation | | X military | __ other: ____ |

**Specific dates** Cold War era: 1946 - 1989 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**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: 77-80

Mr. Keith Harris, 89CES, Andrews AFB, personal communication , March 25, 2002.

*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 | 0.4 | | |
| 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.

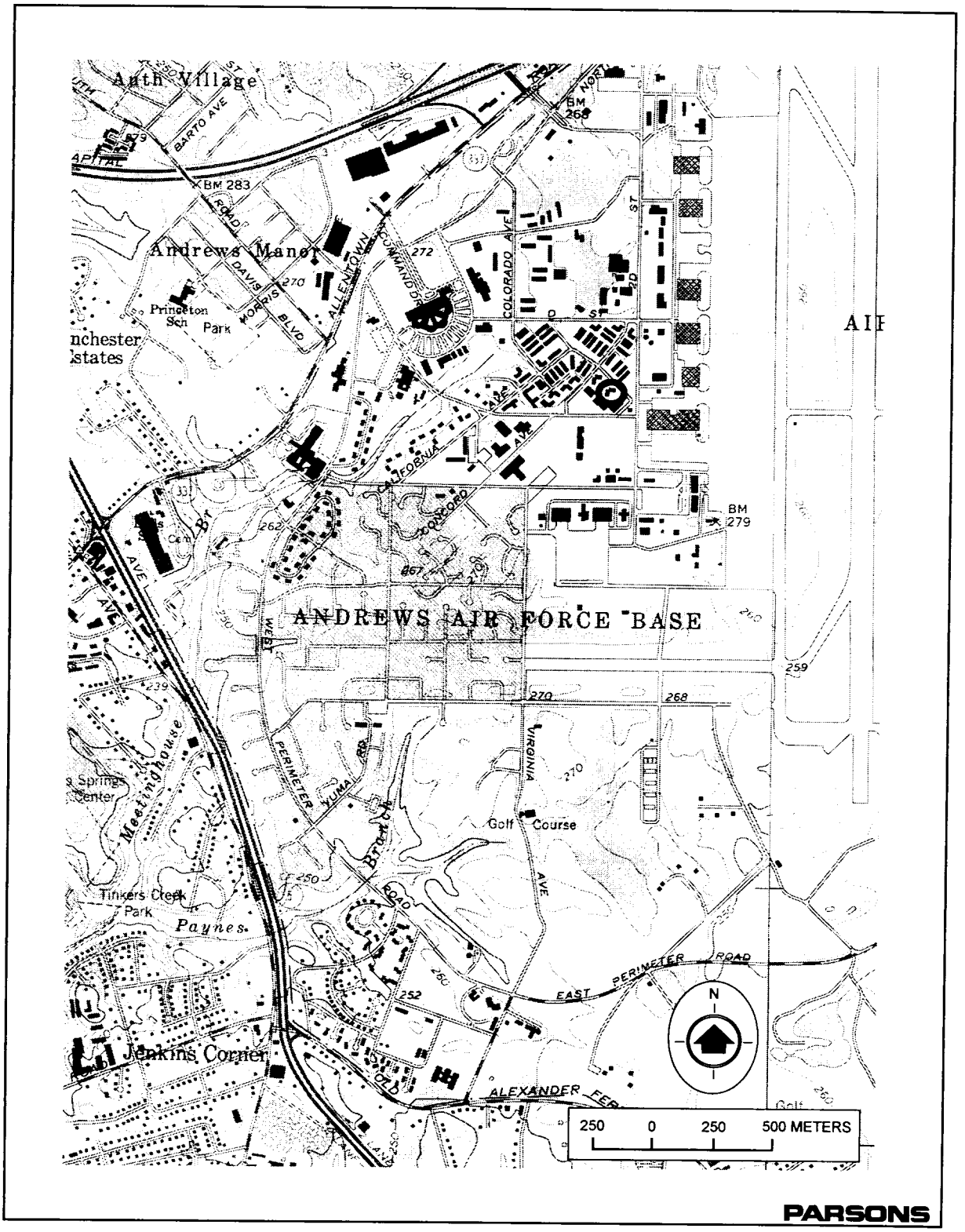
## 11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| name/title | Elizabeth B. O'Brien/Architectural Historian, and Laurie J. Paonessa/Archaeologist | | |
| organization | Parsons | date | July 9, 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




PG: 77-80, Building 1622, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Anacostia Quadrangle.

PG: 77-80

Bldg. 1622, Andrews AFB

Prince Geo's Co, MD

L. Paonessa

3/02

Neg: MD SHPO

N elev.

#1/2

478-T6

PG: 77-80

Bldg. 1622, Andrews AFB

Prince Geo.s Co., MD

L. Paonessa

3/02

Neg: MD SHPO

SW Corner, facing NE

# 2/2