

Naval Research Laboratory-Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54, Pomonkey

CH-1006

7425 Bumpy Oak Rd.

Pomfret

1955

Public

Capsule Summary

The Naval Research Laboratory-Pomonkey Nike Missile Site W-54 (POM) is located near the community of Pomfret in Charles County. Only the launch area of the Nike Missile Battery is at POM, with the control area located approximately one mile northeast of the site. The Control area is owned by Charles County.

The Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery was one of 21 Nike missile batteries established to defend the Washington-Baltimore area during the Cold War. The Nike antiaircraft missile system was conceived to defend against bombers carrying nuclear bombs.

The POM Nike Missile Battery operated between 1956 and 1961. Unlike many missile sites around the Washington-Baltimore area, this site was not converted to accommodate the larger and more powerful Nike Hercules missiles. After its closure, the site was transferred to the U.S. Department of Navy in 1962. It currently is used by the Naval Research Laboratory as a research facility.

The National Register eligibility was assessed for five buildings and two structures at the POM site. All five of the buildings are one-story structures on poured concrete slab foundations. Of the five buildings, four are of concrete blocks and have shed roofs. The remaining building is of corrugated metal and has a side-gabled roof. One structure is remnants of fueling facilities, while the other structure is the missile elevators. The resources were evaluated as a district within their appropriate historical context by applying the National Register criteria A and C. An additional seven buildings on the site are less than 50 years old and were not evaluated.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-1006

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Naval Research Laboratory-Pomomkey Nike Missile Battery W-54, Pomomkey
 other Naval Research Laboratory-Pomomkey

2. Location

street and number 7425 Bumpy Oak Rd. not for publication
 city, town La Plata vicinity
 county Charles

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

name United States Navy, Naval Research Laboratory
 street and number 4555 Overlook Ave. SW telephone 202-767-2232
 city, town Washington state DC zip code 20375

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber 1982 folio 267
 city, town tax map 32 tax parcel 213 tax ID number 07 048165

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u> </u>	<u>12</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u> </u>	<u>2</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u> </u>	<u>14</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. CH-1006

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.

The Naval Research Laboratory-Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54 (POM) site is located near the town of Pomfret, Maryland, in Charles County. It is located on 56 acres at 7425 Bumpy Oak Road. The POM site is currently owned by the Department of the Navy, Naval Research Laboratory and is used for radar tracking and research. Of the current 56 acres, 14 acres were originally an Army site, one of two areas that made up a Nike Missile launch facility Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54. It was one of 21 Nike batteries established to defend the Baltimore-Washington area during the Cold War. The Nike batteries housed the Nike missiles, which were developed to provide defense against aircraft. POM has seven buildings and structures associated with the launching of missiles, including storage and fueling sheds. These comprise the elements of the district described here.

Location and Description Summary

Between 1954 and 1956, the Army acquired 22.1 acres to create the Pomonkey Nike Battery W-54. The Pomonkey facility began operation in 1955, and was deactivated in December 1961. The Army transferred the POM site to the Department of the Navy on December 5, 1962. POM represents the launch area, while the other portion of the Pomonkey Nike W-54, the control area, was turned over to Charles County via GSA on September 24, 1964.

As described in greater detail below, fourteen buildings and structures are located at POM. Five extant buildings and two extant structures were built in 1955 as part of the original site development. These five buildings are generally in good condition. Several, however, have been altered and adapted for re-use. Of the two structures, the fueling area has largely been dismantled, with the previous buildings and equipment removed. The other structures, missile elevators, have been altered but remain in place.

Architectural Resources at the Site

The structures at the site were originally built under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The buildings and site layout are based on a design by Leon Chatelain, Jr. of Washington, D.C. and Spector and Montgomery Architecture of Falls Church, Virginia. Together, they were the architects for the Nike missile program. Their design was adapted for use throughout the United States, depending on the needs of particular sites. The following sections provide a summary of the extant resources at the POM site. Included in the discussion is a description of each resource's character-defining features, physical condition, and function.

There are seven Cold-War era buildings and structures at the site, including a below-ground structure (missile elevators) and a fueling area that includes a berm, crane, and concrete pads. These buildings and structures were built in 1955. Eight additional buildings post-date the original construction of the site and are used to support NRL's research.

The POM site is comprised of two parcels totaling 56 acres. Chain link fencing encloses 34 of those acres.

Layout

The POM site is located in a predominantly rural area. The site is surrounded by woods to the west, south, and southeast, while houses with large lots are found to the northeast. The entire site is screened by deciduous trees and growth. The total POM site is 56 acres, although the survey area is twelve acres. Of the total POM site, chain link fencing encloses 34 of those acres. Access to the site is from Bumpy Oak Road.

The POM resources associated with the Cold War era include two structures (Nike missile elevators and the fueling area) and five buildings: the barracks (Building 8-2), water pump building (Building 8-3), chlorinator building (Building 8-7), garage (building 8-5), and wood and metal working building (Building 8-6). All of these buildings and structures were constructed in 1955. Today, the fueling area and the missile elevators are unused, but all of the buildings support NRL radar tracking and research.

The POM site is grouped into two distinct clusters: the barracks and water pump building, and the missile pad area. The missile elevator pad is laid out along a generally north-south axis. Just south of this pad is the fueling area, which contains the remnants of a crane and a concrete pad. An earthen berm lies between the fueling structures and the missile elevators. A portion of a crescent-

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shaped berm also lies behind the fueling area. The berms were designed to protect the rest of the area in the event of an explosion from the highly volatile fuel. Approximately 120 yards southeast of the elevator pad are the barracks and water pump buildings. The chlorinator building, which provides potable water to the site, is about 135 yards west of the missile launch pad.

Building 8-2: Barracks

The barracks building is sited behind (east) of the fueling area and missile elevators. The one-story building comprises approximately 4,515 square feet. The L-shaped structure is made of concrete blocks on a concrete slab foundation. The building features a built-up shed roof. The bulk of the building is divided into twelve bays. Every two bays on the east (front) and west elevations are delineated with concrete block pilasters, which were standard architectural details for Nike sites. The building has seven windows: one original side-by-side, double hung wooden sash window; five metal sash picture windows; and one three-part metal casement window. (See images CH-1006_2009-07-19_01, CH-1006_2009-07-19_03, CH-1006_2009-07-19_04)

Historic photos indicate that the barracks had windows along the southwest facing (back) wall. However, these window openings have been filled with concrete blocks. There are no windows on the left portion of the northeast facing (front) elevation, although two windows are found at the north end of the elevation. (See image CH-1006_2009-07-19_04)

Building 8-3: Water Pump Building

The water pump building is a small building sited to the northwest of the barracks. This L-shaped small building is approximately 242 square feet. The concrete block walls are on a poured concrete slab foundation. There is one wood sash three-over-three-light window at the front on the south elevation. To the right of the window is a metal door. The building has one wood sash three-light window with horizontal muntins on the east elevation. (See image CH-1006_2009-07-19_06, CH-1006_2009-07-19_07, CH-1006_2009-07-19_08)

Building 8-7: Chlorinator Building

The chlorinator building is a small concrete block building on a poured concrete slab foundation is approximately 64 square feet. Historic photos indicate that the Chlorinator Building had one window on the south elevation. This window opening has been filled with concrete blocks. The built-up shed roof is topped with a ventilator outlet. (See image CH-1006_2009-07-19_09)

Building 8-5: Garage ~~inaccurate building description~~

~~The rectangular wood and metal working building is a corrugated metal building. The side-gabled roof is also of metal. The building has two metal double-doors on the front (north) elevation. Two rectangular metal plates are on the north elevation. The gable roof has been extended on the south elevation to create a porch, which is used for storage. The roof extension is supported by square wood posts resting on a concrete slab. Four metal coverings have been added to the south elevation. Double doors are on the west elevation of the building. (See images CH-1006_2009-07-19_10, CH-1006_2009-07-19_11, CH-1006_2009-07-19_12, CH-1006_2009-07-19_13)~~

Building 8-6: Wood and Metal Working Building

The rectangular wood and metal working building is a corrugated metal building. The side-gabled roof is also of metal. The building has two metal double-doors on the front (north) elevation. Two rectangular metal plates are on the north elevation. The gable roof has been extended on the south elevation to create a porch, which is used for storage. The roof extension is supported by square wood posts resting on a concrete slab. Four metal coverings have been added to the south elevation. Double doors are on the west elevation of the building. (See images CH-1006_2009-07-19_14, CH-1006_2009-07-19_15)

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Fueling Area

While not a building, the fueling area was constructed in 1955 as part of the fueling facility for the missiles. In addition to a concrete sidewalk, there are two concrete pads at the fueling area: one that is flush with the ground, and one that is raised approximately three inches above ground. In between the pads is a rusted metal crane. A well outlet is also at the site, just north of the pads. (See images CH-1006_2009-07-19_16, CH-1006_2009-07-19_17, CH-1006_2009-07-19_18, CH-1006_2009-07-19_19, CH-1006_2009-07-19_20)

Nike Elevator

The launch area, where missiles and warheads were assembled, stored, and serviced, includes two subterranean silos in a linear alignment. The missile silos were constructed in 1955. Due to safety concerns, the northern missile elevator could only be viewed by opening the metal double-doors at the surface and looking into the chamber. The chamber is part of the personnel shelter that functioned as a control room during launch. The subterranean structure is made of reinforced concrete and contains a large rectangular chamber on two levels. Approximately 15 feet down, there is a concrete floor, approximately eight feet wide, surrounding an opening approximately five feet deep. A wooden slat structure connects two sides of the concrete floor of the upper level. There is a metal ladder leading from the upper level to the lower level. Metal columns are found along the eastern and western ends of the chamber. Two electronic signs stating "Keep Off" hang upside-down along the opening doors. Electrical boxes and controls are along the northern wall of the chamber on the upper level. (See images CH-1006_2009-07-19_29, CH-1006_2009-07-19_30, CH-1006_2009-07-19_31)

The interior of the southern elevator was not available for evaluation due to safety concerns.

Explosion vents, a fallout shelter, and covered ventilator shafts are located above ground at various locations around each silo. The original racks used to load missiles have been removed. The original metal doors to the elevators have been covered by concrete.

POM also contains a number of buildings built after 1955: 30 Meter Antenna Building, 30 Meter Feed Maintenance Building, Optical Tower, Heavy Equipment Storage Building, 9 Meter Antenna Building, Fuel Storage Building, and the 3 Meter Antenna Building.

8. Significance

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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 checked="" 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	1955-1961	Architect/Builder	Chatelaine; Montgomery and Spector
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.)

The POM site was evaluated under Criterion A (Event) and Criterion C (Design/Construction). The Cold War era was a period of vigilance and concern about the defense of the country that prompted a good deal of technological innovation. The Naval Research Laboratory-Pomomkey Nike Missile Site W-54 represents that time, both through its purpose as a missile defense site and its design and construction. The Army constructed almost 200 similar sites throughout the United States (Lonnquist and Winkler), using a similar missile technology, site plans, and architecture. Based on the literature review and records of the site, the POM site does not meet Criterion B (Persons) because no person of note were associated with the site. Because the missile site is a collection of buildings and structures and that represent a distinguishable entity, the site was evaluated as a district.

Nike Missile Historical Context

At the end of World War II, the Army determined that it needed "major caliber anti-aircraft rocket torpedoes." Near the end of the war, Germany had introduced the V-2 missile, which could travel from Holland to downtown London in five minutes, reaching speeds of 3,500 miles per hour (Moeller). Given this development, the Army was very interested in developing a defense system against such a missile.

The anti-aircraft rocket torpedoes were needed to counter bombs launched from bomber planes. It was feared that using such planes, the Soviet Union could attack the United States. In 1945, the Army contracted with Western Electric and Bell Telephone Labs (BTL) to determine if such a weapons system would be possible. When they reported back in 1946 that it was possible, Western Electric was selected as the main contractor, while BTL provided the radar for such technologies. Douglas Corporation was a main sub-contractor for the weapons.

The first firing at the White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico in September, 1946 was successful. Based on this and other tests and modifications, the Army contracted for 1,000 of the missiles, called the Nike Ajax (Lonnquist and Winkler).

As it was originally built, the Nike Ajax missile was a two-stage, surface-to-air guided missile armed with three conventional high-explosive warheads. The missile utilized a solid-propelled first stage and a liquid-fueled second stage to reach a maximum speed of 1,696 mph. With an effective range of 25-30 miles, complete coverage of the continental United States was not feasible. Given their technical limitations, Nike missiles were deployed in ring formations around 23 vital defense areas, i.e. major deployment began at coastal and northern perimeter cities. Strategic military facilities, such as Air Force bases or arsenals, and Midwestern and southeastern cities later were added to the list of defense areas. The Washington-Baltimore defense areas comprised 21 Nike missile sites: 14 to defend Washington and seven to defend Baltimore. The Army located Nike missile batteries in and around major cities, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and strategically important areas, such as the Norfolk and Philadelphia shipyards. A total of almost 200 batteries were installed.

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The first Nike missile battery began operations in 1954 at Fort Meade, Maryland. One year later, the battery was relocated to Davidsonville. The Pomonkey W-54 site began operations that same year (1955). The U.S. Army's 35th Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) Brigade controlled the air defense batteries protecting Baltimore and Washington against Soviet long-range bombers. (Merle T. Cole, Fort Meade Museum http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/Museum/Museum_AAA_Missiles.html)

People liked the idea of the missile defense systems, but did not want to be near them. This became more difficult as time went on, with urban sprawl taking over some previously rural areas that housed the missiles. In order to put people's minds at ease, the Army sponsored VIP fact-finding trips for local officials to visit training at Fort Bliss, Texas (Lonnquist and Winkler). The Army also asked hundreds of community leaders to show their support for the missile system.

Eventually, the Nike Ajax did not meet the Army's needs. During testing, the Army determined that the missile would not avert a massed Soviet air attack. The Army also wanted to arm a missile with a nuclear warhead. Initially, it explored the possibility of using Nike Ajax missiles for the task. However, it was deemed unsuitable, and in July 1953 the next generation of Nike missiles, the Nike Hercules, began. In 1958, the Army began to deploy the Nike Hercules missiles. By the end of the Cold War, 110 of the Nike Ajax batteries had been converted to house the Nike Hercules missiles and 35 new batteries were built exclusively for the Nike Hercules.

The Pomonkey Nike battery was not upgraded to house Hercules missiles. Instead, it was deactivated in December, 1961.

Typical Construction of Nike Sites

The basing strategy used both rural and urban locations for missile sites. The strategy was designed to supplement and replace gun batteries deployed around important areas. The Nike Ajax missiles were designed to engage faster and higher flying aircraft beyond range of conventional anti-aircraft artillery (Lonnquist and Winkler) and also as mobile anti-aircraft guns. (HAER No. IL-116 "Nike Missile Base C-84). As such, Nike's battery control and launching areas were both intended to be above-ground facilities, fulfilling Army requirements that Nike missiles be as mobile as anti-aircraft guns. However, Army safety regulations also governed the surface storage of explosives, and as a result, each Nike base required at least 119 acres of land and rural locations were preferred. However, it was determined that rural locations alone would not meet defense needs. Therefore, the Army eventually created installations in more suburban and urban areas. A revised site configuration cut the land requirement to 40 acres and underground installation also decreased the real estate requirements to 40 acres of land.

The revised site design was the work of Leon Chatelain, Jr. of D.C., who, along with Spector and Montgomery Architecture of Falls Church, Virginia, created the design for all of the Nike Ajax sites. The plans were repeated and adapted at Nike Sites throughout the United States. The designs followed the Army's Modified Emergency Construction (MEC) specifications. This called for concrete block construction as opposed to wood frames. By 1958, there were almost 200 Nike Ajax batteries.

Nike sites consisted of three areas: administration, integrated fire control (IFC), and launch. Administration was usually located with either IFC or with the launch area. The IFC and launch areas were usually located a minimum of 1,000 yards apart, but were often separated by over a mile. The IFC and launch areas were able to make visual contact with one another in order to aid communication. The standard design was adapted to fit the needs of the surrounding landscape.

In the case of Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54, the IFC and launch areas were located about a mile apart. The POM site lies southeast of the IFC buildings. The IFC area was turned over to Charles County.

The administration area had barracks, a mess hall, and an administrative supply building. Large motor maintenance buildings with fuel tank were also on site.

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The IFC was made up of three radars, battery control trailer, a radar trailer, a maintenance trailer, and a power plant. The three radars served different purposes. A low-power acquisition radar served to pick up incoming aircraft. A target tracking radar followed the target, providing information about elevation and range. The missile-tracking radar received data on the missile's flight. Computers provided guidance commands to the missile to bring about the interception of the target and to issue the warhead burst command. The Nike Ajax system could only address one target at a time.

The launch site had elevators, a trailer, generator building with diesel generators, frequency converters, and missile assembly structures. Initially, the missile launchers were above ground. However, due to space constraints at the site, the missile launchers were redesigned and placed underground. Each magazine could hold up to twelve Nike Ajax missiles. Additionally, each magazine had an elevator that lifted the missile to the surface in a horizontal position. Once above ground, the missile could be pushed manually along a railing to a launcher placed parallel to the elevator. Typically, four launchers sat on a magazine.

The Nike Hercules sites were largely similar to the Nike Ajax sites, but did have some modifications. New radars were installed and the elevators housed larger missiles. Also, for converted Ajax facilities, the storage racks, launcher rails, and elevators were retrofitted to address the larger missiles. Those sites far from population centers were above ground.

Security of the Nike Hercules sites, due to their nuclear capabilities, was enhanced by double fences and kennels housing dogs that patrolled the perimeter between the two fences.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 12
Acreage of historical setting 12
Quadrangle name Port Tobacco Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Pomonkey Nike Missile Site W-54 is located in Charles County, southwest of Bumpy Oak Road. Of the entire 58 acre site, only the twelve acres that made up the original Nike launch site were surveyed. No buildings or structures are located beyond the twelve acre boundary. The control area of the missile site, not included in this form, lies approximately one mile to the northeast of the site, northwest of Bumpy Oak Road and is owned by Charles County.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kevin May		
organization	CSRM, Inc.	date	
street & number	2113 St. Paul St.	telephone	410-244-6320
city or town	Baltimore	state	MD

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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Cole, Merle T. "Nike Missiles," Fort George G. Meade Museum,
http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/Museum/Museum_AAA_Missiles.html (accessed July 15, 2009).

Lohnquest, John C. and David F. Winkler. *To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program.* \ Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996.

Moeller, Stephen P. "Vigilant and Invincible", *Air Defense Artillery Magazine*: May-June 1995.

Morgan, Mark and Mark Berhow. *Rings of Supersonic Steel: Air Defenses of the United States Army, 1950-1979.* Bodega Bay, California: Hole in the Head Press, 2002.

Contributor: Claire Sale, Cultural Site Research and Management, Baltimore, Maryland.

Photo Log for CH-1006

Name of File	Description of View	Ink and Paper of Prints
CH-1006_2009-07-19_01.doc	Building 8-2 Barracks east elevation windows	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_02.doc	Building 8-2 Barracks east elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_03.doc	Building 8-2 Barracks north elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_04.doc	Building 8-2 Barracks west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_05.doc	Building 8-2 Barracks west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_06.doc	Building 8-3 Water Pump Building south elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_07.doc	Building 8-3 Water Pump Building south and east elevations	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_08.doc	Building 8-3 Water Pump Building north and west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_09.doc	Building 8-7 Chlorinator Building south elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_10.doc	Building 8-5 Garage north and east elevations	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_11.doc	Building 8-5 Garage east and north elevations	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_12.doc	Building 8-5 Garage south and east elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_13.doc	Building 8-5 Garage west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_14.doc	Building 8-6 Wood and Metal Working Building	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson

	north elevation	UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_15.doc	Building 8-6 Wood and Metal Working Building west and south elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_16.doc	Fueling Area west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_17.doc	Fueling Area north and west elevation with crane	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_18.doc	Fueling Area west elevation with crane	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_19.doc	Fueling Area well outlet	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_20.doc	Fueling Area earthen berm	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_21.doc	Nike elevator concrete door cover	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_22.doc	Nike elevator fallout shelter access, concrete door cover, east elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_23.doc	Nike elevator fallout shelter access, concrete door cover, west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_24.doc	Nike elevator explosion vent	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_25.doc	Nike elevator vent	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_26.doc	Nike elevator ventilator shaft, south and west elevations	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_27.doc	Nike elevator ventilator shaft, south and east elevations	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_28.doc	Nike elevator access	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_29.doc	Nike elevator personnel shaft, interior	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper

CH-1006_2009-07-19_30.doc	Nike elevator personnel shaft, interior with electrical	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_31.doc	Nike elevator personnel shaft, interior with sign	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper
CH-1006_2009-07-19_32.doc	Concrete cover of elevator doors, west elevation	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Inks and Epson UltraSmooth Fine Art Paper

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

CH-1006

NRL-Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54

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of innovation, vigilance, and concern about the defense of the country. The Pomonkey Nike Missile Site W-54 represents that time, both through its purpose as a missile defense site and its design and construction. Because the missile site is a collection of buildings and structures and that represent a distinguishable entity, the site was evaluated as a district. Based on the observations and analysis of the site, it is recommended that the sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register.

Seven buildings and structures were documented under this current investigation, which included the subterranean missile elevators. NRL-POM itself is not a full representation of the Pomonkey Nike Missile Battery W-54, rather it only represents the launch area. The control area, which lies one mile to the northeast, has already been determined ineligible by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with concurrence from the Maryland SHPO (MIHP Form CH-676).

The site as a whole lacks integrity since most of the buildings have undergone substantial modifications subsequent to the deactivation of the facility. Of the seven buildings and structures, only two buildings (water pump and garage) are intact and possess sufficient integrity to convey their original appearance and functions. However, they do not possess sufficient individual significance to provide an understanding of the function and purpose of a Nike missile battery as a complete working entity.

The site visits, study and evaluation led to the recommendation that NRL-POM is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While the site dates from the 1950s and are examples of the Nike missile program, the facilities have received substantial alteration, including the removal and replacement of windows and the covering of missile elevator doors in concrete. Although the structures are 50 years old, they do not retain enough of their character defining features to be considered eligible for listing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility Recommended:

Eligibility Not Recommended:

Criteria: A B C D

Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Amanda Apple

Friday, June 25, 2010

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

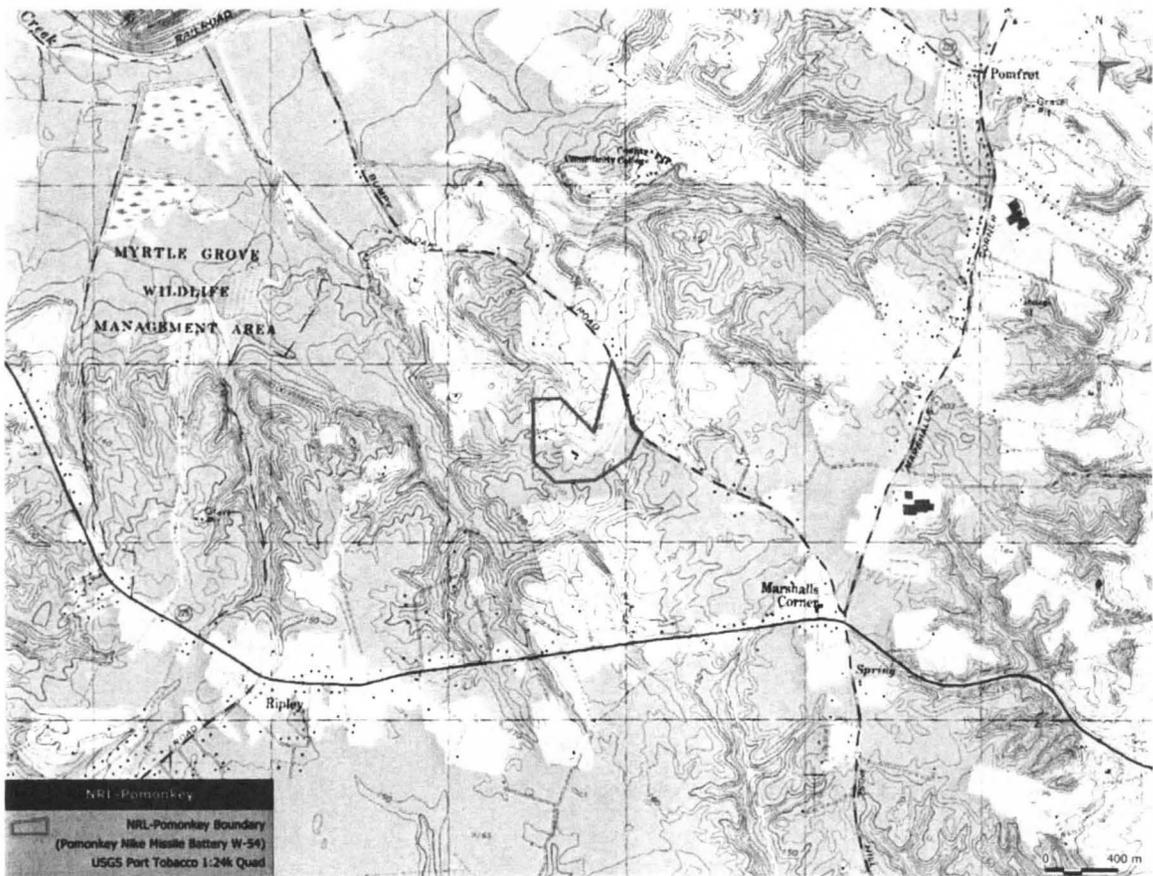
Date

N/A

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Appendix A: USGS Map





8-2

CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-2 Barracks east elevation windows

CH-1006_2009-07-19_01.doc

1 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory -Pom onkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Building 8-2 Barracks east elevation

CH-1006_2009-07-19-02.doc

#2 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-2 Barracks north elevation

CH-1006_2009-07-19-03.doc

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CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-2 Barracks west elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-04.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-2 Barracks west elevation

CH-1006_2009-07-19-05.doc

#5 of 32



8-3

CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-3 Water Pump Building
South elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-06.doc

6 of 32



8-3

CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-3 Water Pump Building
South and east elevations

CH-1006-2009-07-19-07.doc

#7 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-3 Water Pump Building
north and west elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-08.doc

8 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory, - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Building 8-7 Chlorinator Building
South elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-09.doc

#9 of 32



8-5

CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Building 8-5 Garage north and
east elevations

CH-1006_2009-07-19-10.doc

#10 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-5 Garage east and
north elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-11.doc

#11 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building 8-5 Garage south and
east elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-12.doc

#12 of 32



CH-1006
Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Building B-5 Garage west elevation

CH-1006_2009-07-19-13.doc

#13 of 32



8-6

8-6

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Building 8-6 Wood and Metal Working
Building north elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-14.doc

#14 of 32



Naval Research Laboratory - Pom okey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Building 8-6 Wood and Metal Working
Building west and south elevation

CH -1006-2009-07-19-15.doc



Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Fueling Area wet elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-16.doc

#16 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Fueling Area north and west elevation
with crane

CH-1006-2009-07-19-17.doc

#17 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Fueling Area west elevation with crane

CH-1006-2009-07-19-18.doc



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Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

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July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Fueling Area well outlet

CH-1006-2009-07-19-19.doc

#19 of 32



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kerin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Fueling Area earthen berm

CH-1006-2009-07-19-20.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Nike elevator concrete door cover

CH-1006-2009-07-19-21.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Nike elevator - fallout shelter access,
concrete door cover, east elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-22.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Nike elevator fallout shelter access,
concrete door cover, west elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-23.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Nike elevator explosion vent

CH-1006-2009-07-19-24.doc



CH-1006

Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Nike elevator vent

CH-1006-2009-07-19-25.doc

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Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey
Charles County, Maryland

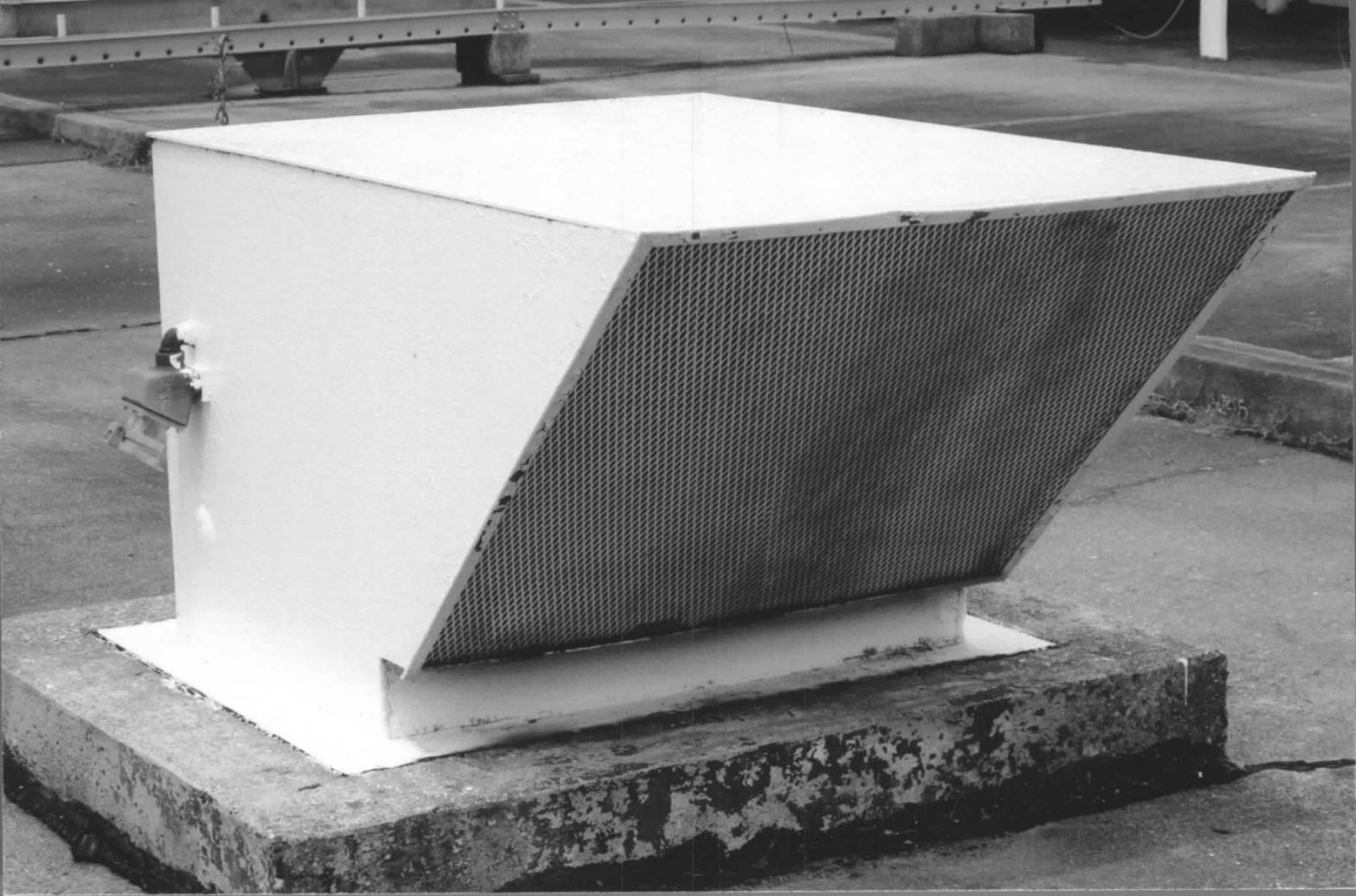
Kevin May

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MD SHPO

Nike elevator ventilator shaft, south
and west elevations

CH-1006-2009-07-19-26.doc



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Charles County, Maryland

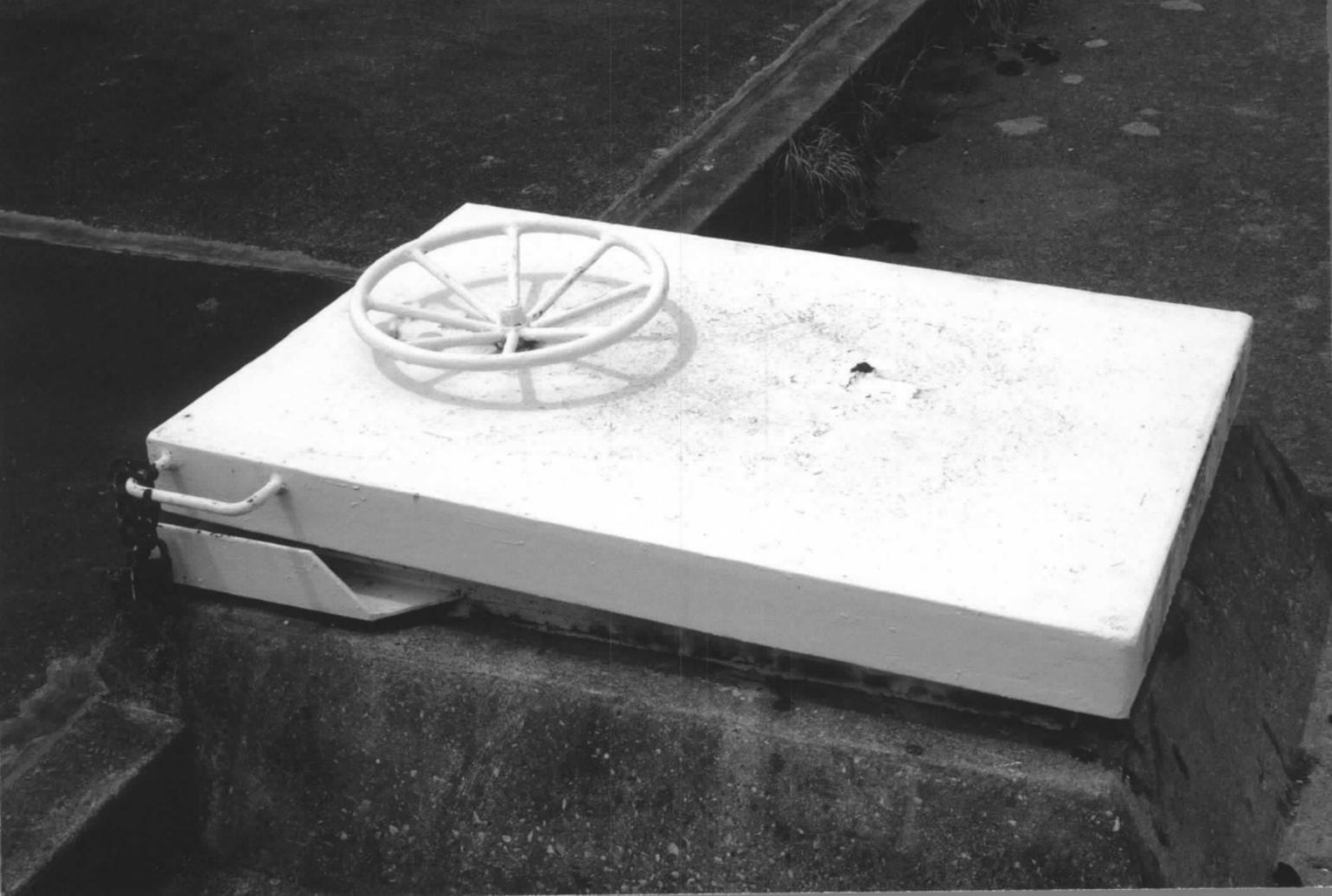
Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Nike elevator-ventilator shaft, South
and east elevations

CH-1006-2009-07-19-27.doc



Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

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MD SHPO

Nike elevator access

CH-1006-2009-07-19-28.doc

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CH-1006
Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MO SHPO

Nike elevator personnel shaft, interior

CH-1006-2009-07-19-29.doc

#29 of 32



Naval Research Laboratory - Pamunkey

Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Nike elevator personnel shaft, interior
with electrical

CH-1006-2009-07-19-30.doc



CH-1000
Naval Research Laboratory - Pomonkey
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Nike elevator personnel shaft,
interior with sign

CH-1006-2009-07-19-31.doc



Naval Research Laboratory - Potomac
Charles County, Maryland

Kevin May

July 19, 2009

MD SHPO

Concrete cover of elevator doors,
West elevation

CH-1006-2009-07-19-32.doc