

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X
no

Property Name: Indian Head Naval Proving Ground Historic District Inventory Number: CH-492
Address: _____ City: Indian Head Zip Code: _____
County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: Indian Head
Owner: U.S. Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes
Tax Parcel Number: n/a Tax Map Number: n/a Tax Account ID Number: n/a
Project: _____ Agency: U.S. Navy
Site visit by MHT staff: X no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes no

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Historic and Archeological Resource Protection Plan CH 94

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

The Naval Proving Ground Historic District consists of approximately 23 acres flanking Torrence Road in the northern section of the installation, along the Potomac River. The district contains 11 contributing resources 3 non-contributing resources and contains magazines and storehouses.

The Naval Proving Ground is significant under Criterion A, as the original location of the proof work for the Washington Navy Yard in the late nineteenth century and for its later role in testing smokeless powder manufactured at the nearby Single Base line. The Proving Ground meets the requirements of Criterion C as an intact and distinctive plan. The proving ground was designed specifically for testing weaponry. The earliest buildings were crude bunkers for sheltering personnel. The landscape of the district also was important to the proofing activities. A dock was built along the Potomac where barges from the Washington gun factory could unload weapons for testing. The terrain of the valley was important to early gun testing; guns generally were mounted on the south side of the valley and fired at a steel plate on the opposite side of the valley.

The period of significance for the Naval Proving Ground Historic District is 1890 to 1921. This period extends from the establishment of the proving ground in 1890 to 1921, when proofing activities were transferred to Dahlgren, Virginia.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments

Documentation reviewed by Lauren Bowlin-eligibility determination concurrence by Trust. Trust has not received MIHP form.

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

J. Rodney Little

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

June 23, 1997

Date

Indian Head Naval Proving Ground Histori

Page 2

Prepared by: L. Campbell & T. Davis/R.C.Goodwin Date Prepared: 05/01/1998

CH-492

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS OF BUILDINGS WITHIN INDIAN HEAD NAVAL
PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT

BUILDING NUMBER	TITLE	NR ELIGIBILI TY
44	MAGAZINE/MARINA STORAGE	C
47	COMBINED WITH 48	C
48	STOREHOUSE/PAPER SHREDDER BUILDING 48 47-48a	C
54	STOREHOUSE GENERAL	C
65	WAREHOUSE GENERAL	C
67	WAREHOUSE GENERAL	C
70	STOREHOUSE	C
71	STOREHOUSE	C
83	STOREHOUSE WEIGHT TEST	C
185	STOREHOUSE RIGGERS	C
635	RIGGERS	C
45-A	MARINA SAFETY/INFO CENTER BLDG	NC
494	MAGAZINE	NC
523	MAGAZINE	NC

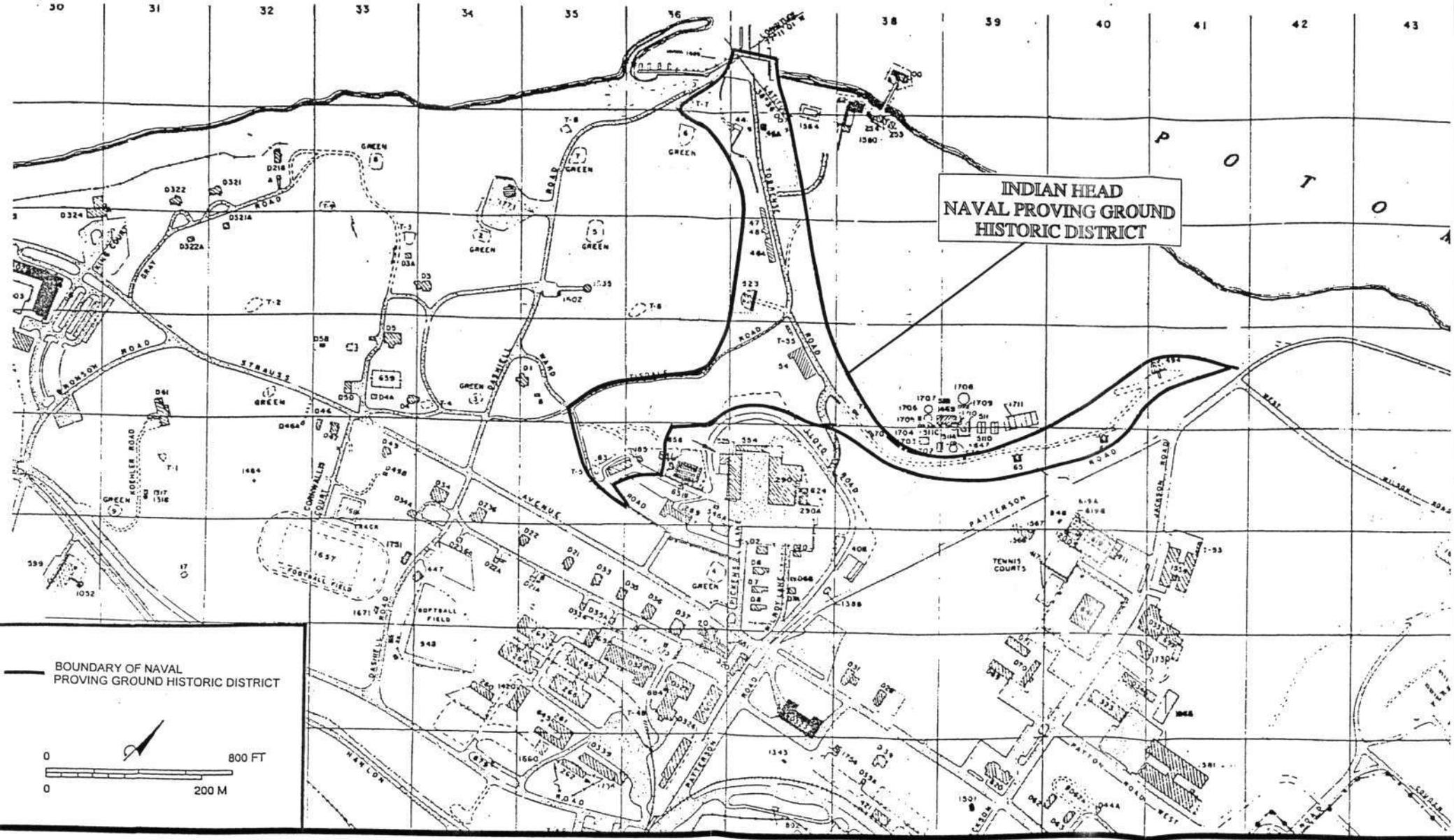
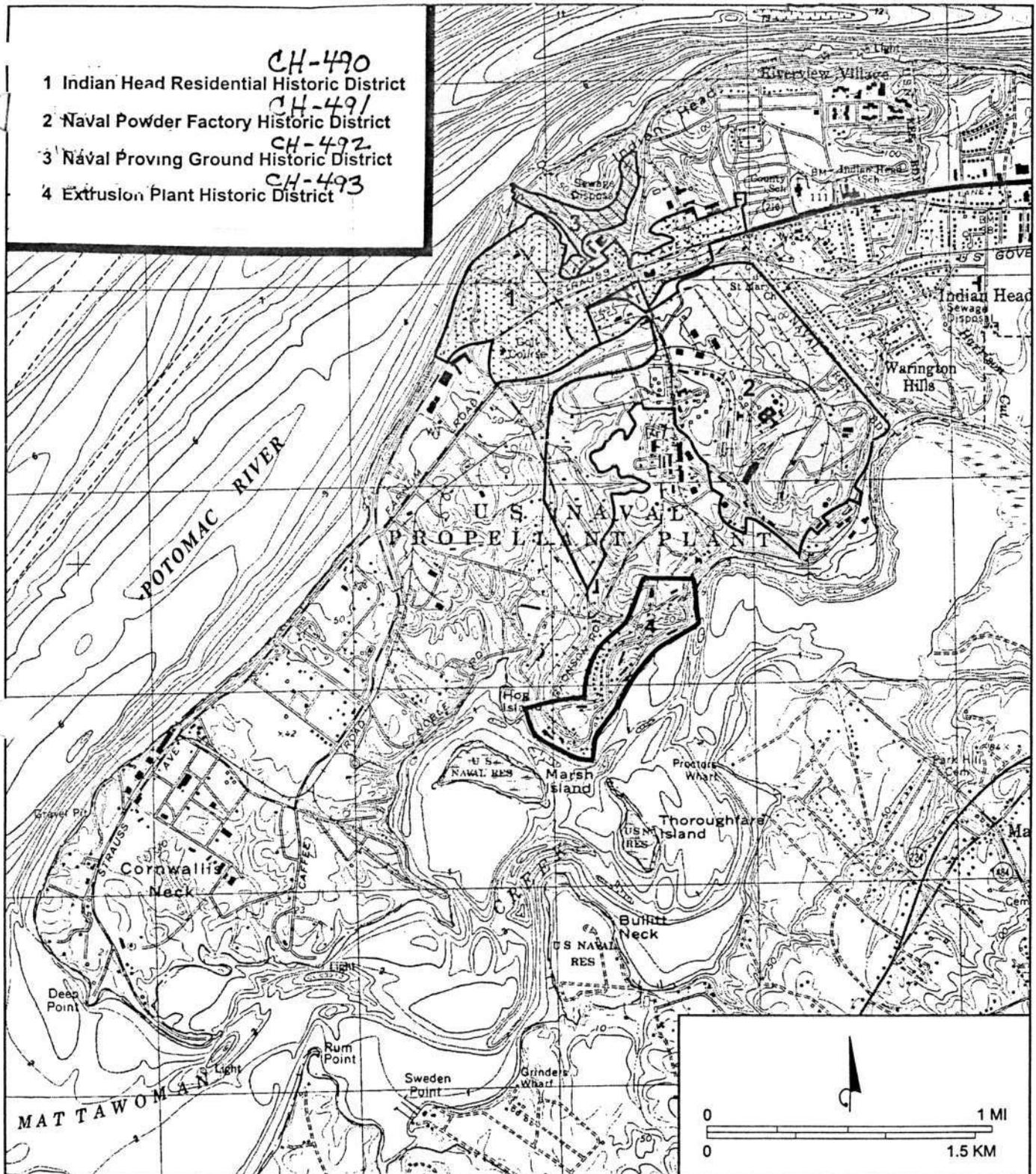


Figure 5. Map depicting the boundaries of the Naval Proving Ground Historic District

- CH-490
 1 Indian Head Residential Historic District
 CH-491
 2 Naval Powder Factory Historic District
 CH-492
 3 Naval Proving Ground Historic District
 CH-493
 4 Extrusion Plant Historic District



EXCERPT FROM THE 1966 (PHOTOREVISED 1978) INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND/VIRGINIA 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

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

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Bldg 254, Emergency Pump House Inventory Number: Contrib. Resource CH-492

Address: Torrense Road City: Indian Head Zip Code: 20640

County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: Indian Head, MD-VA

Owner: Department of the Navy

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

Project: MILCON P-160 Agency: Department of the Navy

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
Indian Head Naval Proving Ground

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

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: CH-492

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Stevens, J. Sanderson, Laura J. Galke, and Elizabeth Barthold
1994 *Phase I Archeological and Phase II Architectural Investigations, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Charles County, Maryland.* John Milner Associates, Inc. Prepared for TAMS Consultants, Inc.

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

The emergency river pump house is a one-story, L-shaped, concrete block building with a flat roof, built in 1918. The entrances have double, three-light wood doors. The building has a 9' high, 33' by 18' main block with an 8'6" high, 10' by 15'6" front ell. In 1947, the building was stripped and abandoned as a pump house, but by 1958 was being reutilized as an emergency fire protection pumping station.

A 1994 architectural survey assessed this property as not eligible for the ~~Indian Head Naval Powder Factory~~ Indian Head Naval Proving Ground Historic District and classified it category IV (Stevens 1994). Category IV properties do not possess historic importance. The building bears no direct association with important themes and events embodied by the Naval Proving Ground (Criterion A). Physically, the building does not possess distinctive individual characteristics representative of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). This building does not possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

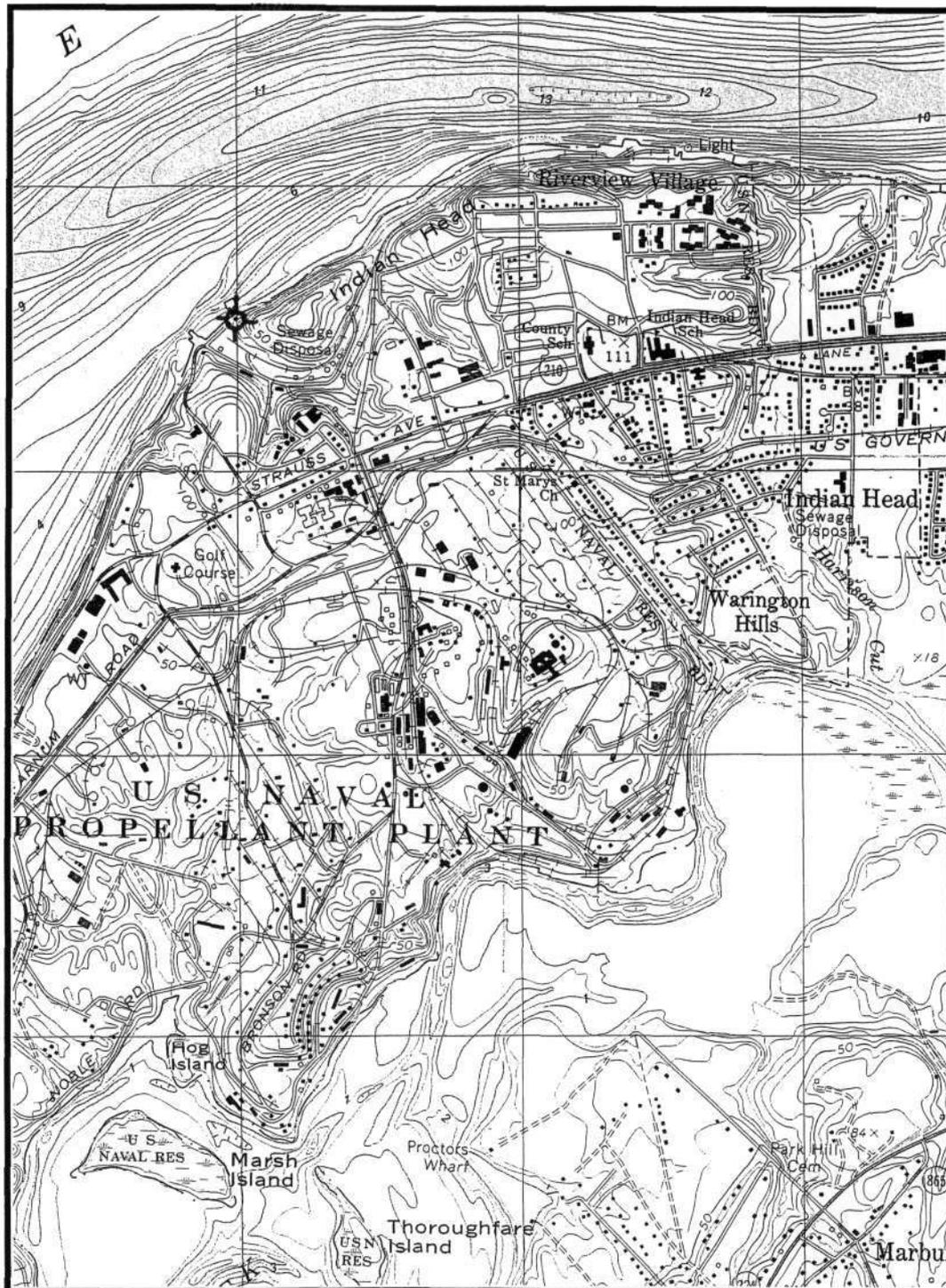
Date Prepared: October 2003

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	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: <u>Prior determination exists.</u>	
<u>James J. Kelly</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/11/04</u> Date
<u>B. Kintz</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>3/2/04</u> Date

CH-492

Locational Map

Bldg. 254
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head
Charles County
Indian Head Quadrangle





CH-492

Bldg 254

Charles Co., Md

B. Cleven

6/2003

Md SHPD

Front Elevation, view E

1 of 1

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no

Property Name: Building 254, Indian Head, NSWC Inventory Number: ~~CH-371~~ CH-492

Address: _____ City: Indian Head Zip Code: _____

County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: Indian Head

Owner: U.S. Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes

Tax Parcel Number: n/a Tax Map Number: n/a Tax Account ID Number: n/a

Project: _____ Agency: U.S.NAVY

Site visit by MHT staff: no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? ___ yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
 NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes no

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Stump Neck Annex and Supplemental Architectural Investigations, Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, Charles County Maryland, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Frederick, MD 1997.

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

Building 254 is a one-story, L-shaped, concrete-masonry-unit building raised on a concrete foundation. The building is topped with a flat built-up roof that features a projecting concrete eave. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation and contains a wood-panel double door. Each door contains a three-light window. The principal elevation also contains a projecting concrete-block, shed-roof porch. A poured concrete fuel tank basin is located on the east elevation. The building features nine-light fixed sash windows. A chain link fence surrounds the pump house annex.

Building 254 was constructed in 1918 as a pump house. The building includes a one-by-one bay addition and porch addition both on the south elevation. All entry doors are replacement units. The building walls have been parged with a coat of stucco. Alterations to Building 254 include the removal of character defining features and changes to its overall form. The building no longer possesses integrity of materials and design. Building 254 does possess integrity of association.

Building 254 was constructed in 1918 at the Naval Powder Factory (1900-1945). The Naval Powder Factory is an industrial facility significant as the first major chemical factory operated by the Navy and an important supplier of smokeless powder during World Wars I and II. Building 254 was a minor infrastructure support structure that was not individually important for its association with the Powder Factory base line. Archival research did not indicate that the building is associated with important

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments

LLB reviewed original documentation

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

J. Rodney Little

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

July 17, 1998

Date

Building 254, Indian Head, NSWC

Page 2

persons at Indian Head. Due to alterations that have removed and obscured the original materials and design of the building, Building 254 no longer conveys distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The building does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Building 254 is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Building 254 is not located in an area that contains a concentration of historic buildings with integrity sufficient to be delineated as an historic district.

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates. Date Prepared: 05/06/1998





CH-49 1/2

Bldg. 254

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

JOHN MILNER, Assoc.

1905

JOHN MILNER, Assoc.

W ELEVATION OF EMERGENCY RIVER Pump House

JUL 23 01 11 44 AM '05

2m/124

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

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Bldg 635, Magazine Inventory Number: Contrib. Resource CH-492

Address: Torrence Road City: Indian Head Zip Code: 20640

County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: Indian Head, MD-VA

Owner: Department of the Navy

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

Project: MILCON P-160 Agency: Department of the Navy

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

Indian Head Naval Proving Ground

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

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: CH-492

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Stevens, J. Sanderson, Laura J. Galke, and Elizabeth Barthold *Phase I Archeological and Phase II Architectural Investigations, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Charles County, Maryland.* John Milner Associates, Inc. Prepared for TAMS Consultants, Inc.

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

The magazine was built in 1918 and is a 6' by 6', one-story, brick building with a shallow, concrete, shed roof. A metal door provides access. The building was used as a high explosive magazine in 1948 and was being used for small arms and pyrotechnics by 1958.

The building was a small magazine built during World War I shortly before the proving ground was closed in 1921.

A 1994 architectural survey assessed this property as a contributing element to the Indian Head Naval Proving Ground Historic District and classified it as category III (Steven 1994). Category III properties are minor service structures in a historic district, whose removal would not compromise the significance or character of the entity of which they are part.

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

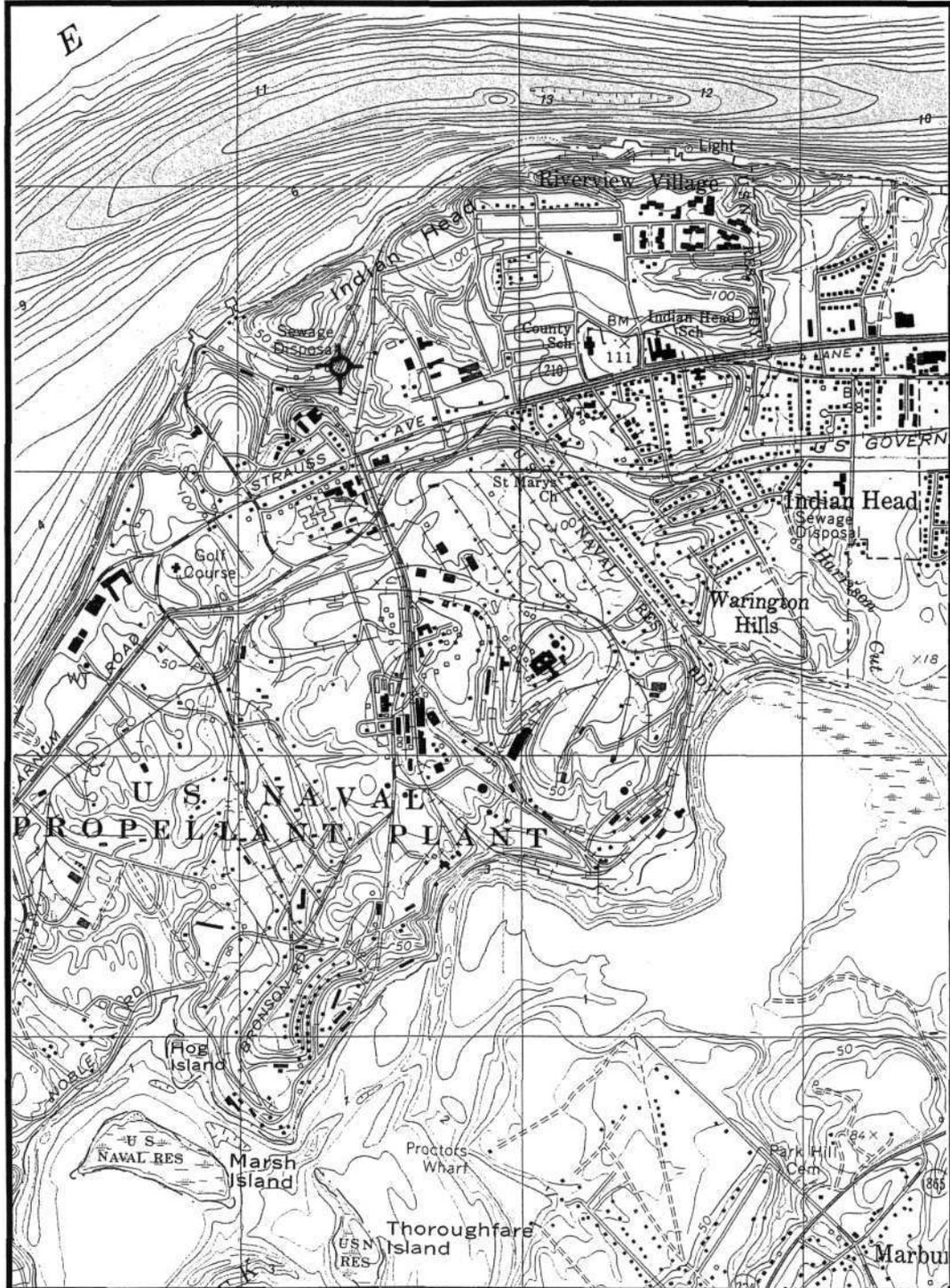
Date Prepared: October 2003

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" 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: <u>On contributing resource list in prior determination.</u>	
<u>Jane Thompson</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/11/04</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>3/2/04</u> Date

CH-492

Locational Map

Bldg. 635
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head
Charles County
Indian Head Quadrangle





Clinton

635

MIHPH CH-492
Magazine
BUILDING 635, NAVAL PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

PHOTOGRAPH BY: LISA BIDDLE

MARCH 7, 2006

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

SUBJECT: BUILDING 635, NORTH FACADE

#1/4



MHP # CH-492
Magazine

Building 635, NAVAL PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

PHOTOGRAPH BY: LISA BIDDLE (ERG)

MARCH 7, 2006

NEGATIVES LOCATION: MD SHPO

SUBJECT: BUILDING 635, EAST FACADE

2/4



MHPH CH-492
Magazine

BUILDING 635, NAVAL PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

PHOTOGRAPH BY LISA BIDDLE (ERG)

MARCH 7, 2006

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: MDSAPD

SUBJECT: BUILDING 635, SOUTH FACADE

#3/47



MIHP# CH-492

Magazine

BUILDING 635, NAVAL PROVING GROUND HISTORIC DISTRICT,

NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEADS,

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

PHOTOGRAPH BY: LISA BIDDLE (ERG)

MARCH 7, 2006

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

SUBJECT: BUILDING-635, WEST FACADE

#4/4



CH-492

Bldg 635

Charles Co Md

B. Cleven

6/2003

Md SHPD

Front Elevation, view NW

1 of 1

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Breakwater Dock Inventory Number: CH-492/Contrib. Res.
 Address: Naval Support Facility Indian Head Historic district: yes no
 City: Indian Head Zip Code: 20640 County: Charles
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Indian Head
 Property Owner: United States Navy Tax Account ID Number: _____
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
 Project: Contract N40080-07-D-0311, Delivery Order # 42 Agency: NAVFAC Washington
 Agency Prepared By: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Sarah Groesbeck/ Patti Kuhn Date Prepared: 4/13/2011
 Documentation is presented in: _____
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
 Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
 Name of the District/Property: Naval Proving Ground Historic District
 Inventory Number: CH-492 Eligible: yes Listed: yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Setting/Description

The Breakwater at Naval Support Facility Indian Head is located on the south shore of the Potomac River near the former Naval Proving Ground, adjacent to the Dashiell Marina. It is a thin, L-shaped peninsula. The shorter section extends northwest from the shoreline and turns 90 degrees to the northeast to form the longer section. The oldest portion of the breakwater appears to be the northeastern section. The newer portion was constructed between 1950 and 1962 as a separate breakwater. The two were connected sometime between 1988 and 2003. The Breakwater is composed of earthen and rock infill and is shaded by trees and shrubs. Currently, wooden docks are located between the Breakwater and the shore.

Historical Background

Before land was purchased for a proving ground at Indian Head, newly forged guns were ranged from the Proving Ground near the Naval Gun Factory in Annapolis. Testing guns at Annapolis proved difficult because of the large amount of boat traffic on the Severn River, prompting a search for a new proving ground facility. The Bureau of Ordnance petitioned the Secretary of the Navy

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

[Signature]
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

8/4/11
 Date

N/A
 Reviewer, National Register Program

 Date

during the 1880s for funds to purchase land for a new proving ground in a more remote location. In 1890, 473 acres on Cornwallis Neck were purchased to be used as the new proving ground, part of a 659-acre acquisition by the Bureau of Ordnance in 1890 that was authorized by Congress through enabling acts in 1887 and 1889. The Cornwallis Neck was an ideal location, as it was a more isolated site only a day's journey on the Potomac from the gun factory at the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C.

The new facility was part of the "New Navy" of the late nineteenth century, a technical revolution to modernize U.S. naval forces. Expansion included increased training and an emphasis on science and engineering. A new fleet of steel-hulled ships was constructed as part of the New Navy, all of which required modern, reliable guns. The United States was only one of many countries invested in the invention of better, faster-firing artillery, since the country to develop it first would have a clear advantage in battle (Carlisle 2002:4-5; Stevens et al. 1995:26).

The first shots were fired on January 24, 1890, from a 6-inch breech-loading rifle that was mounted on the south side of the Valley. The gun was fired at a steel plate embedded in the opposite hillside, a technique that allowed naval shells, guns, gun mounts, powder charges, and armor to be tested simultaneously. The Annapolis Proving Ground was closed by the Bureau of Ordnance in 1892 after Indian Head improvements were completed. "The tests Dashiell supervised at Indian Head included types of experiments that in a later era would be conducted at several very different types of facilities.... By modern definitions, the early Proving Ground performed test and evaluation, research and development, prototype design modification, and specification testing. Sometimes several of those various types of experiments would be conducted at the same time" (Carlisle 2002:11).

Ensign Robert Brooke Dashiell was assigned to oversee the construction of the new facility at Indian Head. Boundaries of the area were the Mattawoman Creek to the south, a county road to the north (later called Strauss Avenue), and Benson Road to the east. The proving ground was situated on the north portion of the tract near the Potomac River in a ravine known as the Valley. The topography of the area was ideal for ordnance testing, since the steep walls of the valley could absorb shots or explosions. Marshy land was drained, land cleared, and a dock built.

Early construction at the proving ground included the dock, valley firing positions, semi-underground shelters called gunproofs, and target butts, magazines, and instrument houses. As the proving ground was an isolated, remote location, Dashiell personally designed and supervised the construction of dwellings for employees (Carlisle 2002:11). The dock was built "to receive the barges from Washington Navy Yard carrying the new weapons for testing. Due to the remote location of Indian Head, the Potomac and this dock served to transport guns, equipment, supplies and personnel. A railway crane and railway was used to remove guns from barges and transport them to the batteries and gun mounts" (Tooker et al. 2010:47).

The breakwater was built south of the dock within the first decade to form a barrier against ice (Bowlin 1988:12; Tooker et al. 2010:14). Maps of Indian Head show a narrow, comma-shaped breakwater curving northwest from the shore, forming a boat basin on the south side of the dock. The 1901 Annual Report of the Bureau of Ordnance indicates that in July 1900 a new breakwater was "built for the launches and boats belonging to the range" (Bureau of Ordnance 1901:76). The original breakwater was smaller, without wooden docks for mooring boats along the shore. Photographs of the breakwater and dock show that it was constructed of rubble with a poured concrete cap above water level (Figures 1 and 2).

In 1898 the Proving Ground was supplemented by the powder factory, used for production of the newly invented smokeless powder. The powder was developed in Navy research laboratories at Naval Torpedo Station in Newport, Rhode Island, produced at the factories in the Single Base Line at Indian Head, and tested at the Proving Grounds for quality control and improvements.

Eventually, the Powder Factory took precedence over the Proving Ground, though the Proving Ground remained in operation until 1921. The limitations of the Proving Ground grew as river traffic increased on the Potomac and as artillery range increased. In an

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

attempt to circumvent the problem, the Bureau of Ordnance purchased an additional 1,084 acres on Stump Neck to add to the Proving Ground. From that location longer-range guns could be fired south across the creek to the opposite shore. Difficulties continued until in 1915 the Secretary of the Navy wrote that work at the proving ground "has been continued under the increasingly difficult conditions that have been obtained there for years. The geography of this place is totally unsuited to modern conditions.... We are principally hampered in length range, the inability to recover projectiles fired at a distance, and the great difficulty and danger accompanying the tests of high explosive shells" (Bowlin 1988:25). Problems with the Proving Ground were put on hold during World War I as increased work required construction of additional buildings in the Valley. The number of batteries was increased from two to four. But soon after the war, a new site was purchased southeast of Indian Head on the opposite side of the Potomac. The site was designated as Dahlgren in July 1919; by 1921 all work had been transferred there. The sites were officially separated into two distinct bases in 1932.

Several undated photographs that appear to date to the first few decades of the twentieth century show a break in the center of the breakwater where the concrete cap was missing and the rubble beneath it was deteriorating. Maps of Indian Head dated 1932 and 1950 show that the breakwater remained in place, but a 1962 aerial shows that a second breakwater had been constructed southwest of the original (Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division [Indian Head] var.). Any original concrete appears to have disappeared, as the aerial shows vegetation growing on the breakwater. By 1966 the original breakwater was no longer connected to the shore (Figure 3). The breakwater remained in a similar configuration through 1988, with the newer breakwater to the southwest and the remains of the original disconnected. The exact date when the breakwater was reconfigured is unclear, but by 2003 it had achieved its current appearance, with the two sections connected and a wood dock added to the shoreline (Indian Head var.; National Environmental Title Research, LLC 2009).

Evaluation

The breakwater is not individually eligible for the National Register, nor is it a contributing resource to the Proving Ground. The Naval Proving Ground Historic District was determined eligible in 1995 for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its "association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history," specifically its "vital role in proofing the weapons manufacture at the Washington Navy Yard and for its later role in testing the powder manufactured at the nearby smokeless powder factory...." (Stevens et al. 1995:62). Under Criterion C the district was found to embody "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." The buildings were constructed specifically for the testing of weaponry, the earliest of which were designed as crude underground bunkers; later construction was utilitarian, built to withstand the rigors of ordnance testing (Stevens et al. 1995:63-64).

The breakwater is not eligible under Criterion A for historic association. Though the feature was built during the Proving Ground Historic District's period of significance, it lacks integrity to convey its association. National Register guidelines indicate that "a component of a district cannot contribute to the significance if it has been substantially altered since the period of the district's significance" (National Park Service [NPS] 1997:46). Only a portion of the original breakwater remains, its configuration has been altered, and original materials have been lost. These changes have removed the structure's integrity of feeling, association, and setting that convey its significance as part of the Proving Ground, removing its "essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association" (NPS 1997:46) with the Proving Ground and rendering it not eligible under Criterion A.

The building is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past on the national, state, or local level, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__	Considerations: __A__ __B__ __C__ __D__ __E__ __F__ __G__
MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

The breakwater is not eligible under Criterion C. The breakwater no longer embodies distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction because of alterations to the dock's size and shape that have adversely affected the breakwater's integrity of feeling, association, and setting. The structure no longer performs its original function as a protective barrier from ice and waves for ships using the dock to its north. In addition, the structure's integrity of workmanship, design, and materials have been lost as a result of changes to the dock that include a loss of a large portion of the original breakwater, later additions, encroaching vegetation, and the removal of original materials. The breakwater has lost the majority of the features that demonstrated its type and method of construction and is not eligible under Criterion C.

The building was not evaluated under Criterion D.

Works Cited

Bowlin, Cameron

1988 Untitled and unpublished document narrating the history and development of Indian Head, produced by Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Bureau of Ordnance

1901 Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to the Secretary of the Navy. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. On file, Naval Support Facility Indian Head, Maryland.

Carlisle, Rodney P.

2002 Powder and Propellants; Energetic Materials at Indian Head, Maryland, 1890-2001. University of Texas, Denton.

National Environmental Title Research, LLC

2009 Historic Aerials of Indian Head. Historic Aerials by NETRO Online. Accessed 2011 at <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

National Park Service [NPS]

1997 National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division [Indian Head]

var. Maps and plans on file at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, Maryland.

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Laura J. Galke, and Elizabeth Barthold

1995 Phase I Archaeological and Phase II Historic Architectural Investigations Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head, Charles County, Maryland. Prepared for Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Maryland, by John Milner Associates, Inc.

Tooker, Megan Weaver, Adam Smith, and Sunny Adams

2010 NSF Indian Head Architectural Survey Update (Draft). Prepared for the Naval Facility Engineering Command Washington by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

127° 12' 00.00" W

077° 11' 00.00" W

077° 10' 00.00" W

077° 09' 00.00" W



Breakwater Dock

Magnetic Declination

11° W

Name: INDIAN HEAD
 Date: 2/21/2011
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 36' 03.81" N 077° 10' 27.01" W NAD 27
 Caption: Breakwater Dock
 NSF Indian Head
 CH-492

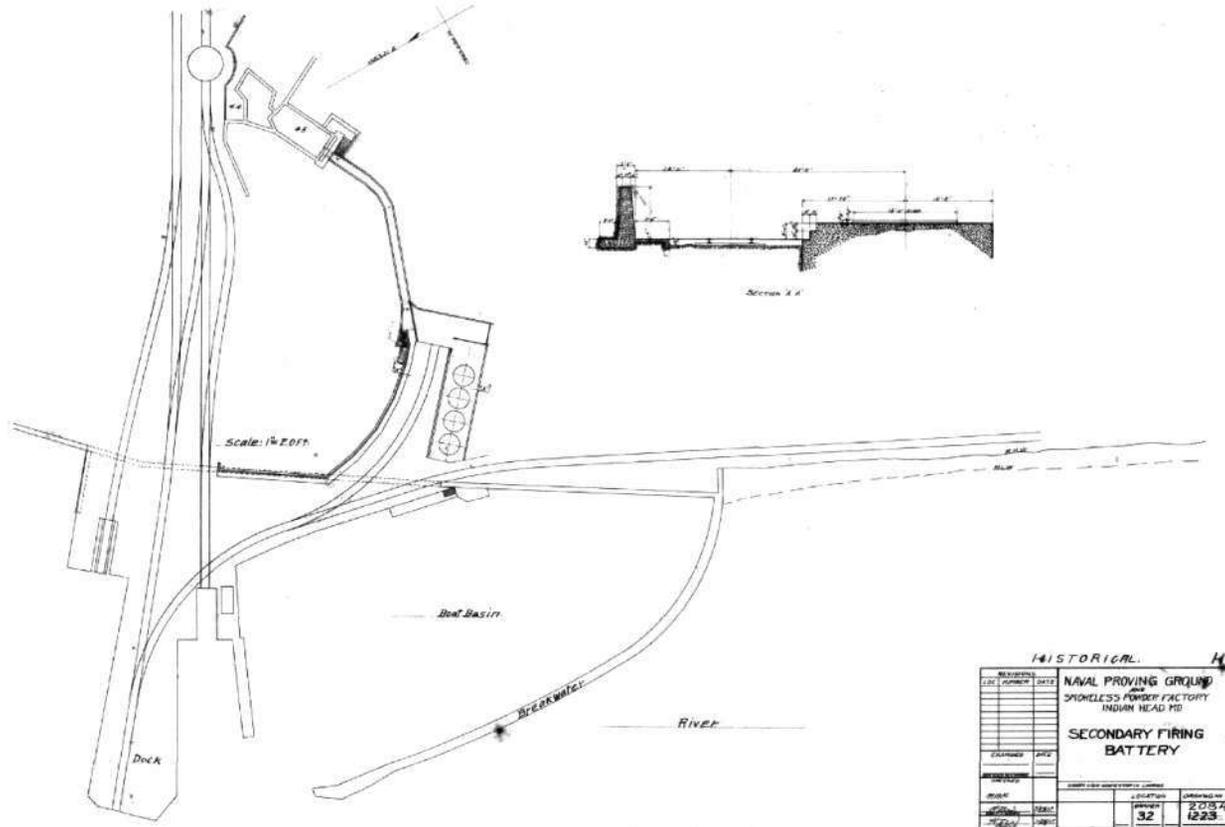


Figure 1. 1917 plan for a second firing battery showing the configuration of the dock and breakwater (Tooker et al. 2010: 53)

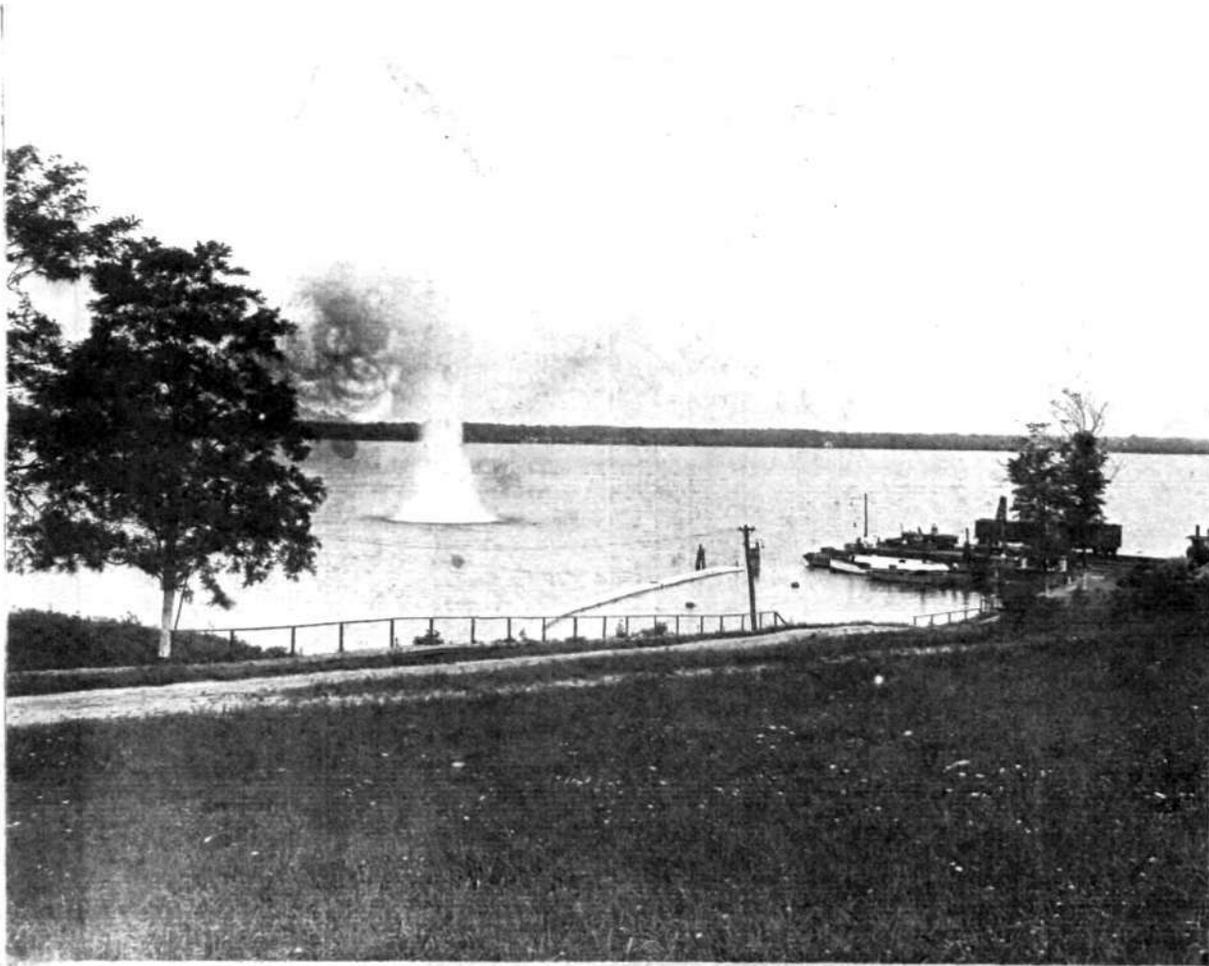


Figure 2. July 28, 1914 photograph of the breakwater and dock from the Southeast. Photograph by H.P. Burrough (Albert T. Camp Library, NSF Indian Head)

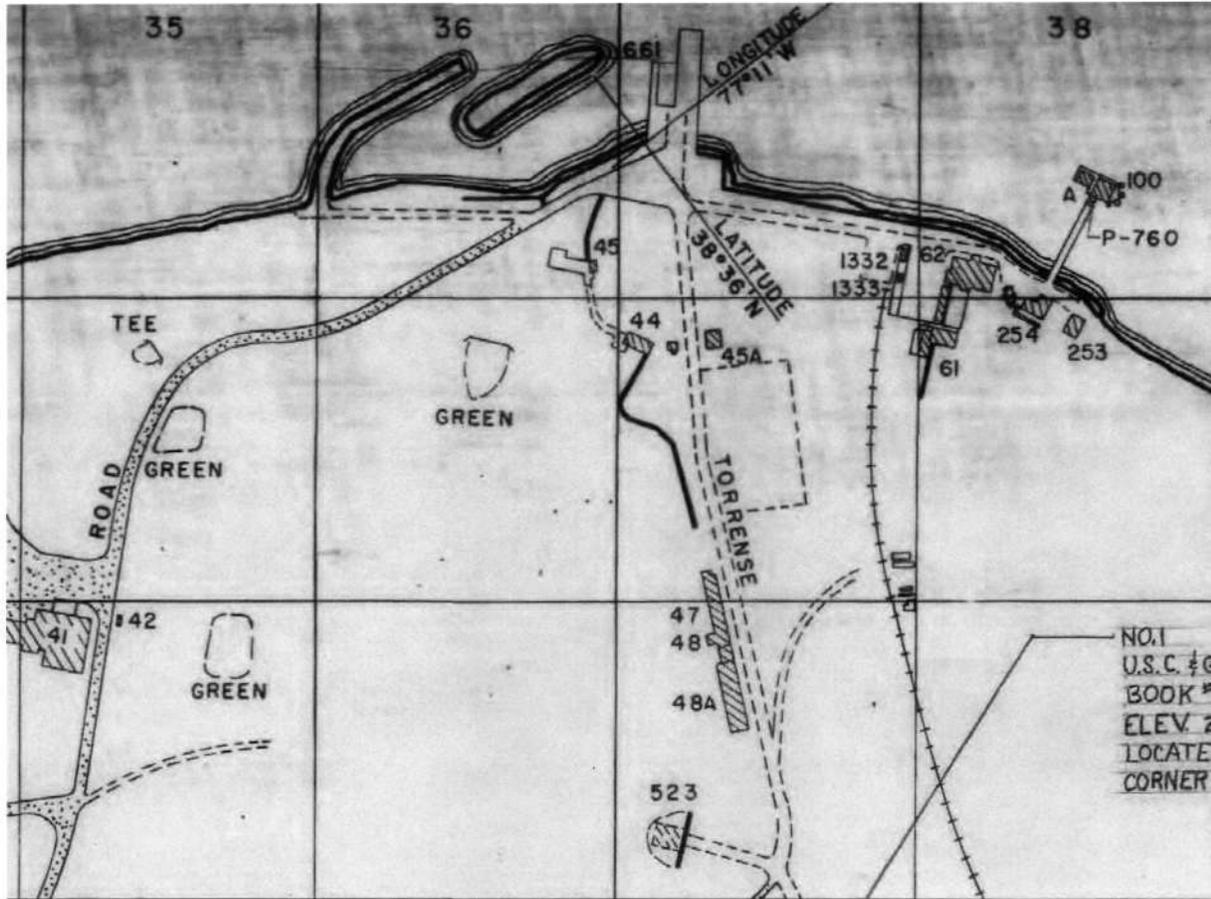


Figure 3. 1966 Map of Indian Head. Detail Showing the Breakwater (NSF Indian Head Plans Vault)

PHOTO LOG

MIHP # CH-492
BREAKWATER DOCK
NSF INDIAN HEAD
CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
1/2011

PHOTO	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION	INK/PAPER
1	CH-492_2011-1-11_1.TIF	Looking southwest	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Ink/Epson Premium Enhanced Matte
2	CH-492_2011-1-11_2.TIF	Looking North	Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Ink/Epson Premium Enhanced Matte



CH 49Z

BREAKWATER DOCK

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BREAKWATER DOCK, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 1 OF 2



CH-492

BREAKWATER DOCK

CHARLES COUNTY

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BREAKWATER DOCK, LOOKING NORTH

PHOTO 2 OF 2