

**Maryland Historical Trust
Determination of Eligibility Form**

Property Name: Building 10, Utility Services Building/Fire House Inventory Number: M: 29-52-23
 Address: 9500 MacArthur Boulevard Historic District: Yes No
 City: West Bethesda Zip Code: 20817 County: Montgomery
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Falls Church
 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 26 (Section 110 Survey) Agency: NAVFAC Washington
 Agency Prepared By: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Patti Kuhn Date Prepared: 10/26/2011
 Documentation Is Presented In: 2011 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2011 MIHP Form
 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 Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division
 Inventory Number: M: 29-52 Eligible: Yes Listed: Yes
 Site Visit by MHT Staff: Yes No Name: _____ Date: _____

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

In 2006 The Louis Berger Group, Inc. Updated the ICRMP for NSF Carderock. In October-November 2005 Buildings 16 and 18 were re-evaluated and found to be eligible for the National Register as contributing elements in the historic district. This elevation also recommended that the period of significance for the historic district (originally 1938 to 1958) warranted expansion to 1970, marking the completion of the Anechoic Test facility and the close of the 20 "Golden Years of Research" at DTMB (Bowers 2005).

Building 10 is recommended as contributing to the NSWCCD Historic District.

See paper form for more information.

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
MHT Comments: <u>Constructed during original POS</u>	
<u>Amanda Apple</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>Thursday, June 26, 2014</u> Date
<u>Peter Kurtze</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>Thursday, June 26, 2014</u> Date

Building 10, Utility Services Building/Fire House
NSWCCD Historic District
MIHP # M:29-52--23
Montgomery County
West Bethesda
1947
Public

Building 10 is located in the central portion of the 183.6-acre Naval Support Facility (NSF) Carderock, formerly known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD). Located approximately 12 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., near Bethesda, Maryland, NSF Carderock is situated north of the Potomac River and is bordered by the Clara Barton Parkway to the south and MacArthur Boulevard to the north and east. The installation is composed of 123 buildings and structures that function as research laboratories, administration facilities, and operations and utility structures. At the center of the installation is the David Taylor Model Basin (DTMB) (Buildings 1-4), a group of interconnected buildings that include a model basin, an administration building, a shop building, and a laboratory. The DTMB was listed in the NRHP in 1985 (M: 29-47). In 1996 the NSF Carderock Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP, and 44 of the 116 built resources were recognized as contributing resources. Building 10 is a contributing resource in the NSF Carderock Historic District. Since its construction in 1947, a number of additions have been constructed on the original main block of the building.

Building 10 is located on the northwest side of the model basin, north of Building 6. Built in 1947 as a firehouse, Building 10 has a two-story main block and a one-story wing located on the east side of the main block that is attached to the north elevation of Building 6. The two-story main block is constructed of poured concrete and has a flat roof. It is constructed on a slope and the basement is exposed on the south elevation. A flat recessed cornice encircles the building between the first and second stories. The main (north) elevation has a large opening on the first story that previously held a vehicular door. It has been partially enclosed with plywood and holds a centered double-leaf flush metal door. The windows in the building have been replaced with one-over-one metal sash.

At the time of survey in 2010-2011 the building was being utilized by NSF Carderock Radiation Safety. The wing on the east elevation houses electrical equipment and office and is connected to the electrical substation wing of Building 6.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 29-52 -23

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Firehouse
other Building 10, Utility Services Building/Firehouse (preferred)

2. Location

street and number Naval Support Facility Carderock, 9500 MacArthur Blvd. not for publication
city, town West Bethesda vicinity
county Montgomery

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

name United States Navy
street and number 9500 MacArthur Blvd. telephone
city, town West Bethesda state MD zip code 20817

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber folio
city, town Rockville 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: Contributing Resource in National Register Eligible Historic District

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Building 10 is located in the central portion of the 183.6-acre Naval Support Facility (NSF) Carderock, formerly known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD). Located approximately 12 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., near Bethesda, Maryland, NSF Carderock is situated north of the Potomac River and is bordered by the Clara Barton Parkway to the south and MacArthur Boulevard to the north and east. The installation is composed of 123 buildings and structures that function as research laboratories, administration facilities, and operations and utility structures. At the center of the installation is the David Taylor Model Basin (DTMB) (Buildings 1-4), a group of interconnected buildings that include a model basin, an administration building, a shop building, and a laboratory. The DTMB was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 (M:29-47). In 1996 the NSF Carderock Historic District was determined eligible for the National Register, and 44 of the 116 built resources were recognized as contributing resources. Building 10 is a contributing resource in the NSF Carderock Historic District.

Building 10 is located on the northwest side of the model basin, north of Building 6. Building 10 faces north on Witek Road. Built in 1947, Building 10 has a two-story main block and a one-story wing located on the east side of the main block. The addition is attached to the north elevation of Building 6.

Building 10 was built in 1947 as a firehouse. The two-story main block is constructed of poured concrete and has a flat roof. It is constructed on a slope and the basement is exposed on the south elevation. A flat recessed cornice encircles the building between the first and second stories. The main (north) elevation has a large opening on the first story that previously held a vehicular door. It has been partially enclosed with plywood and holds a centered double-leaf flush metal door. The second story has two symmetrically placed one-over-one metal-sash replacement windows with brick row-lock sills. A single-leaf door is located on the first story of the east elevation, and the second story has four single and paired one-over-one metal-sash replacement windows with row-lock sills. The south elevation has a vertical multi-light window on the basement level, a set of three one-over-one metal-sash replacement windows on the first story, and two one-over-one metal-sash windows with rowlock sills on the second story. A single-leaf metal door is located on the basement level of the west elevation and is accessed by concrete stairs leading down to the door. The first story is fenestrated by a multi-light metal-sash replacement window. The second story has three one-light metal-sash replacement windows with rowlock sills and a single-leaf metal door. A metal dog-leg stair leads from the ground level to the door.

The one-story wing is attached to the east elevation of the main block. It is three bays wide and has an L-shaped footprint. The easternmost bay extends to the south and connects to Building 6. The wing is constructed of poured concrete and has a flat roof. Three one-bay poured concrete structures have been built on the roof of the wing, expanding the wing to two stories. The north elevation of the wing is unfenestrated. A metal stair runs parallel to the north elevation and leads up to the roof of the wing. A one-story bay projects from the first story of the addition on its east elevation and holds a single-leaf metal door. An additional single-leaf metal door is located south of the bay on the first story. The remainder of the elevation is unfenestrated.

At the time of survey in 2010-2011 the building was being used by NSF Carderock Radiation Safety. The wing on the east elevation houses electrical equipment and office and is connected to the electrical substation wing of Building 6.

8. Significance

Inventory No. M: 29-52-23

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

Specific dates 1939-1970 **Architect/Builder** U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks

Construction dates 1947

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.)

Summary

In 1985 the DTMB and associated buildings (Buildings 1-4) were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The campus of buildings created at Carderock from 1938 to 1958 was determined eligible for the National Register as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division Historic District (NSWCCD) in 1996. The determination of eligibility stated that NSF Carderock possesses the qualities of exceptional significance under Criterion G "within the historic context of military research, design, testing, and evaluation." It also stated that NSF Carderock meets Criteria A for its events that that have made a significant contribution to military technology and Criterion C for its intact collection of RDT&E buildings and facilities. The period of significance for the historic district was determined as beginning in 1938 when the model basin was constructed and ending in 1958, the end date of physical model testing and the official mission change to include computer research and testing. In 1996, 116 built resources were recorded at NSF Carderock and 44 were determined as contributing to the historic district (Melhuish 1996).

In 2006 Berger updated the ICRMP for NSF Carderock. In October-November 2005 Buildings 16 and 18 were re-evaluated and found to be eligible for the National Register as contributing elements in the NSF Carderock Historic District. This evaluation also recommended that the period of significance for the historic district (originally 1938 to 1958) warranted expansion to 1970, marking the completion of the Anechoic Test facility and the close of the 20 "Golden Years of Research" at DTMB (Bowers 2005).

Building 10, the Firehouse, is considered a contributing element in the National Register-eligible NSF Carderock Historic District (formerly the NSWCCD Historic District).

Historic Context

The David Taylor Model Basin (1937 to 1952)

The United States Navy constructed its first laboratory for studying ship construction and technology in 1898 at the Washington Navy Yard. The United States Experimental Model Basin, as it was called, was built under the auspices of Rear Adm. David Watson Taylor. Initial research involved a basin and a carriage that towed wooden ship models. In 1912, as the Navy moved toward aeronautical endeavors, the facility explored wind tunnel technology. The Navy's first wind tunnel was operational by 1914. The Navy soon outgrew these facilities as ship and aircraft testing evolved and no space at the Navy Yard was available for expansion.

In May 1936 Congress appropriated \$3.5 million for land acquisition and construction of a new facility. The site at Carderock was chosen for its location near Washington, D.C., and the Navy headquarters, its access to the Potomac River in order to fill the basins, and its bedrock foundation that would support the massive testing mechanisms. In addition, the site was large enough for a 100 percent expansion in 50 years (Carlisle 1998:140).

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Construction started at the Carderock campus on September 8, 1937, and it was dedicated on November 4, 1939 (Carlisle 1998:145). It was named the David Taylor Model Basin in honor of Rear Adm. David Watson Taylor. Commander Ben Moreell is credited with the design of the new basin. The initial buildings constructed on the campus included an interconnecting administration building, shop, and laboratory building (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) arranged in a linear pattern. These support buildings reflect the influence of the streamlined Art Moderne style favored by the federal government during the 1940s. The model basin was constructed parallel to the three structures and housed a deep water basin, a shallow water and turning basin, and a high speed basin. The main entrance to the interconnecting office buildings, shop, and lab was designed to face south, toward the Potomac River. A large, grassy "meadow" fronted the centered main entrance of Building 2 and extended south toward the river. This vast south lawn added to the open and campus-like feeling of the facility but also allowed for future expansion. In 1985 the DTMB and associated buildings were listed in the National Register.

The primary mission of the DTMB, as defined by Congress, was to investigate and determine the most suitable and desirable shapes and forms for naval vessels and aircraft (Melhuish 1996). During its first year of operation, the DTMB was mostly involved in design work, but at the outset of World War II, activities at the DTMB were focused on war-related topics. Research became a major directive, and new facilities and staff were added to support research activities. New facilities added to the installation included a research pit for explosion testing (1941), wind tunnels and associated buildings (1942), a pentagonal test pond to test underwater explosives (1943), the Circulating Water Channel to test the angles and drag of submerged towed devices (1942), and two supersonic wind tunnels that had been dismantled in Germany and installed at Carderock (1946) (Melhuish 1996).

During this rapid expansion, careful consideration was given to the overall physical planning and growth of the installation. Under the direction of Capt. H.S. Howard, the installation grew with the addition of 47 acres in 1943 and 55 acres in 1946. Howard wrote in 1945, "Having in mind the architecture of the main building, I visualize something in the nature of a college campus or graduate school grown up around and in front of the main building. A row of buildings might well grow to the east and to the west of the main building toward the south but the central area should be kept free of building so that eventually a U-shaped group is formed with the open end toward the Highway" (Carlisle 1998:192). The campus of buildings created at Carderock during this period was determined eligible for the National Register as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division Historic District in 1996.

The "Golden Age of Research" (1952 to 1970)

Expansion of the aerodynamics facilities at Carderock after World War II coincided with a "drastic realignment" of mission that inaugurated a "Golden Age of Research" at DTMB (McCarthy 1993:30, 34). In 1952 the Navy established the Applied Mathematics Department at Carderock and introduced computer-based research, beginning with a Universal Automatic Computer in 1953 and the Livermore Atomic Research Computer in 1960. The basin itself was also improved after World War II: construction began on a new 36-inch water tunnel in 1955 and on a maneuvering basin and a large rotating arm basin (under one roof and called the Maneuvering and Seakeeping [MASK] facility) in 1956. The MASK facility was ready for calibration and use in 1961, and the water tunnel was completed the following year (Brownell 1962:2-3).

Facilities at Carderock expanded again in 1964 with the Acoustics and Vibration Laboratory, which brought together scientists and engineers from several other departments to play a lead Navy role in measurement and diagnosis of full-scale radiated noise signatures from ships and submarines, which was an area of inquiry of paramount importance to the Navy's submarine warfare programs (McCarthy 1993:32). Four years later the Structural Mechanics department obtained a major new facility featuring five high-pressure deep submergence tanks for testing the hulls of underwater vehicles and a test bed for stressing large model ship structures under loads up to 250,000 pounds. On March 31, 1967, the Marine Engineering Laboratory at Annapolis and the Carderock facilities were merged to form the David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center.

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By 1970 the acoustics department had significantly expanded its capabilities with the addition of acoustic ranges off Washington and California, plus, at Carderock, completion of an Anechoic Data Analysis Center and an anechoic flow facility consisting of a subsonic wind tunnel equipped with an anechoic chamber. That same year the Systems Development Department was created "with the intention of providing a total ship systems, hardware-oriented focus" (McCarthy 1993:32-36). The "Golden Age" of research at DTMB came to an end in the 1970s, as funding declined and the staff was reduced from 3,122 to 2,482 (McCarthy 1993:33).

NSF Carderock (1971 to present)

When funding resumed under the Reagan Administration (1981 to 1989) in the 1980s, it was on a very different basis, as most of the Center's annual budget was contracted to private industry. The Center was increasingly involved in both design and hardware demonstration phases of vehicle development, and there was much less support for "fundamental research, exploratory development, and advanced development investigations" (McCarthy 1993:37, 40). NSF Carderock was established in January 1992 under the U.S. Navy's Laboratory Consolidation Plan. The division was formed by the merger of DTMB and the Naval Ship Systems Engineering Station, Philadelphia.

Building 10, Firehouse

Building 10 (Utility Services Building/Firehouse) was erected in 1947 to support the day-to-day operations at NSF Carderock. A new fire station (Building 52) was built in 1992, and subsequently Building 10 was converted for use as labs and office space.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M: 29-52 -23

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than 0.5 acres

Acreage of historical setting less than 0.5 acres

Quadrangle name Falls Church

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the property is the footprint of Building 10 within NSF Carderock located in West Bethesda.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Patti Kuhn, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	date	4/4/2011
street & number	1250 23 rd Street, NW	telephone	202-303-2665
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Bowers, Martha H.

2005 Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Forms for Buildings 16 and 18, NSWCCD. Prepared for the United States Navy by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Morristown, New Jersey. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Brownell, W.F.

1962 *Two New Hydromechanics Research Facilities at the David Taylor Model Basin.* Hydromechanics Laboratory Research and Development Report No. 1690. Department of the Navy, David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland.

Carlisle, Rodney

1987 *Where the Fleet Begins: A History of the David Taylor Research Center.* Prepared for the David Taylor Naval Ship R & D Center, Carderock, Maryland, by History Associates Incorporated.

McCarthy, Justin H.

1993 David Taylor Research Center. In *A Half-Century of Marine Technology, 1943-1993*, edited by H. Benford and W.A. Fox. Society of North American Mechanical Engineers, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Melhuish, Geoffrey E.

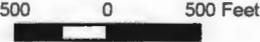
1996 *Historical and Architectural Documentation of the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, Maryland: Draft.* Prepared for Engineering Field Activity-Chesapeake, Washington, D.C., by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.



USGS Falls Church Quadrangle

Naval Support Facility, Carderock
 NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-23

Building Number 10

 Historic District
 500 0 500 Feet



M: 29-52-23

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSFCARDEROCK)

BLDG 10. FORMER FIREHOUSE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO 1 OF 3



M: 29-52-23

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BLDG 10. FORMER FIREHOUSE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTO 2 OF 3



M: 29-52-23

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSFCARDERDCC)

BLDG 10. FORMER FIREHOUSE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

PHOTO 3 OF 3