

Landscape Features
NSF Carderock Historic District
MIHP # M:29-52-33
Montgomery County
West Bethesda
Public

The landscape of the Naval Support Facility (NSF) Carderock, formerly known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD), is an example of a designed government campus that was isolated because of its function as the Navy's primary center for the research, development, and testing of ship models and other vehicles. Although the facility had a precise utilitarian mission carried out with the technology installed in the model basin, the supporting buildings displayed the popular and elegant features of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles and the buildings' horizontal nature and placing on the landscape were intentional. The corresponding designed landscape took advantage of the natural features of the site, including views toward the Potomac River, seclusion created by wooded areas, and ceremonial green space created by the preexisting meadow.

Today the original campus-like layout of the NSF Carderock is still apparent. The ceremonial lawn in front of Building No. 2, which includes the rectangle, is still in its original configuration, and many of the small-scale features, including the flagpoles and lamp posts, are extant. Although the large site was chosen in part for future 100 percent growth, the changes made to the campus as a result of this expansion have somewhat altered the 1938 landscape. The original circulation system still exists; however, it has been expanded with new roads and paved parking areas that are much larger and more extensive than the originals. In addition, the original entrance to the campus has changed with the closing of the MacArthur Boulevard Gate and the addition of an entrance along Clara Barton Parkway. The facility has expanded to the north and south of the model basin, which was originally open space, with groups of buildings. In particular, the area to the north of the model basin has been altered with the addition of recreational facilities dating to the 1980s to the present. Although some vegetation that was part of the 1939 landscaping plan still exists, a number of the planted trees and shrubs have been removed and wooded areas have been cleared for the construction of new buildings. The landscape has been further altered by the addition of numerous monuments/models that have been erected in the past decades.

Landscape features that are contributing to the NSF Carderock Historic District (formerly known as the NSWCCD Historic District) include the two flagpoles, the Model Basin Monument, the David Taylor Model Basin Monument, the sidewalk and road on the south side of Buildings 1-3, the rectangle, the south meadow, the original lamp posts, and the MacArthur Boulevard gate.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 29-52-38

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Landscape Features, Facilities 136 and 137 (flagpoles) and Facilities 183 and 184 (monuments)

other

2. Location

street and number Naval Support Facility Carderock, 9500 MacArthur Boulevard ___ 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 telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber folio

city, town tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: 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	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade		
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense		
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic		
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education		
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	10	6
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government		
		<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

Inventory No. M: 29-52 -38

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.

Location

Located approximately 12 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., near Bethesda, Maryland, the Naval Support Facility (NSF) Carderock, formerly known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD), 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 (Buildings 1-4), a group of interconnected buildings that include a model basin, an administration building, a shop building, and a laboratory, which were built in 1938. The David Taylor Model Basin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1985 (M: 29-47). In 1996 a Historic District at NSF Carderock was determined eligible for the NRHP, and 44 of the 116 identified built resources were recognized as contributing.

Spatial Organization and Response to the Natural Environment

NSF Carderock sits on a long, horizontal site that is parallel to the Potomac River. The Navy located the 1938 buildings and model basin near the center of the site in a horizontal layout and fronted the main buildings with a large open meadow that offered views toward the river. Parking was located west of the buildings, and a power house was located behind the model basin so as to not obstruct the green space between the buildings and the river. A formal garden, the rectangle, was designed to front the main entrance of the center building, Building No. 2. Small grassy areas were placed in front of Buildings 1-3, on the west side of Building 1, and the east side of Building 3, between the buildings and the sidewalks.

Subsequent expansion of the facilities from 1938 to the present, including the enlarging of the model basin in 1944-1946, has added a number of buildings in the south meadow as well as a group of buildings and a large building in the wooded area west of the model basin. The buildings in the south meadow in particular have altered the views from Buildings 1, 2, and 3 and have diminished the amount of open green space overall. The open space along MacArthur Boulevard is now mostly shaded by mature trees, planted between 1939 and 1949, and serves as the recreation area of the campus with tennis courts, a baseball/softball diamond, and a pavilion that were built between 1980 and 2008. Although the construction of subsequent buildings on the campus has changed the original design, the large expanse of open green space fronting Building No. 2 has been largely preserved. The rectangle remains the centerpiece of the south meadow in front of the 1938 buildings and serves as the ceremonial space of the campus. The grassy areas around Buildings 1-3 remain extant, excepting the area along the east side of Building 3 which now is the site of Building 15.

The Navy specifically chose the site for the David Taylor Model Basin for its natural features. The solid bedrock of the Potomac River valley, which is located close to the surface, was ideal to support the foundation of the heavy track of the model basin's towing carriages. The Potomac River itself was significant in order to supply fresh water to the basins, and the site also had to be free of ground vibrations, smoke, and dirt. In addition, the site had to be large enough to accommodate a 100 percent expansion in 50 years. The site's proximity to the Navy Department Headquarters in Washington, D.C. was also very important. The natural features and location of the Carderock site fulfilled all of these requirements.

The natural features of the Carderock site also influenced the layout of the campus. The site slopes subtly downward from MacArthur Boulevard toward the river. The initial buildings were constructed toward the higher point of the site and faced the Potomac River. The placement of the buildings lent to sweeping views toward the Potomac River and the historic C&O Canal, which bounds the property on the south. Planted trees and existing wooded areas along the boundary of the site created privacy and now separate some of the subsequent buildings from the center of the campus. These features of the natural environment are still evident despite the expansion of the NSF Carderock since 1938.

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Circulation System

At the time of the establishment of the model basin at Carderock, MacArthur Boulevard served as the facility's primary route to and from Washington, D.C. The road lines the property on the north. The 1938 circulation system of NSF Carderock consisted of a main road leading south onto the campus from the gate on MacArthur Boulevard. This road led to the parking area on the west side of the model basin and Buildings 1-3. The road continued around the main (south) side of Buildings 1-3. Running parallel to the road was a concrete sidewalk that allowed pedestrians to walk along the south elevations of the buildings and the model basin. A short road on the north side of the basin led to the power/boiler house (Building No. 6), located on the northwest end of the basin. By 1949 the main road encircled the basin and Buildings 1-3, and an additional parking area was added to the north side of the basin. Photographs from 1939 illustrate that a chain-link metal fence enclosed the property. The perimeter chain-link metal fence was replaced with a cast iron fence in 2010.

Between 1930 and 1970, the construction of a four-lane parkway on the Maryland side of the Potomac River was complete. The George Washington Memorial Parkway, later dedicated as the Clara Barton Parkway on the Maryland side of the river to avoid confusion with the parkway on the Virginia side, runs directly south of NSF Carderock along the Potomac River. The Navy ceded land to build the parkway in 1937, and the parkway was officially opened in November 1964 (HAER 1994:174). The parkway not only somewhat altered the view toward the river from NSF Carderock but also changed the way employees and visitors gained access to the facility. The original main gate of the installation, located on the west side of the campus and entering from MacArthur Boulevard, was closed, and employees and visitors of NSF Carderock now access the facility from Clara Barton Parkway on the west end of the south edge of the property. The MacArthur Boulevard Gate and the adjacent flagpole still stand; however, the gate is no longer used and concrete planters/bollards have been placed directly south of the main gate on the former main drive.

Subsequent building campaigns required the construction of new roads; however, the drive and sidewalk fronting the basin and Buildings 1-3 still remain in their original configuration. The original main road that leads from MacArthur Boulevard is intact and now continues south and connects with the south gate (currently the main gate) along Clara Barton Parkway. Newer, secondary roads radiate from these two drives. In addition to new roads, more paved parking areas have been added to the site and have greatly diminished the amount of open green space.

Vegetation

When construction began in 1937, a large portion of the site consisted of an expansive meadow on which the Navy erected the model basin and the supporting buildings. However, wooded areas were left on the site during the construction process, and many of the wooded areas still serve as natural barriers to isolate the site from its surroundings. The 1939 landscape plans show that the meadow was intentionally left in front of Building 1-3 and that the west edge and southeast corner of the site were heavily wooded. Naturally occurring tree lines shaded the south meadow and the south boundary of the site, and a tree-lined ditch ran east-west across the south meadow.

Landscape plans reveal that the Navy commissioned planting specifications and trees and shrubs were to be planted in clusters within the small green spaces around Buildings 1-3 as well as the rectangle. Additional plantings lined the north side of the power plant to mask it from those entering the main gate (NARA 1939). While the plantings around the power plant are no longer extant, the green space fronting Buildings 1-3 and along the west side of Building 1 remain. In particular, mature trees and yews are clustered around the entrances of Building 2 and are most likely from the original planting efforts. Vegetation in front of Building 1 and Building 3 and on the west side of Building 1 has changed over time; however, the areas remain as open green space supplemented with plantings and reflect the original design intent.

Additional landscaping occurred as the facility expanded. A 1949 aerial photograph indicates that a grove of trees had been planted on the north side of the basin near MacArthur Boulevard. Currently, this dense grove of trees shades the area surrounding the pavilion (built

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in 1986) near the baseball/softball diamond. Deciduous trees have been planted on either side of the sidewalk that fronts Building No. 60, and boxwood has been added to line the outside of the rectangle. Shrubbery has been planted around many of the buildings' entrances and facades.

Small-Scale Features

A number of small-scale features are scattered around the Carderock site. Although a large number of these features are contemporary, several fall within the 1938 to 1958 period of significance. These include lamp posts, two flagpoles, and two monuments.

The two flagpoles located on NSF were erected in 1939 and 1945. The 1939 flagpole (Facility 136) serves as the centerpiece of the rectangle on the south meadow. The 1945 flagpole (Facility 137) is located southwest of the MacArthur Boulevard Gate. Both flagpoles stand 50 feet high. Cast iron lamp posts were part of the initial 1939 landscaping plans and lined the sidewalk and road in front of Buildings 1-3. With the expansion of the facilities in the early 1940s, identical lamp posts were added along the sidewalks leading to the test pond south of the model basin and along the wind tunnel buildings (Nos. 138, 139, and 7). The 1939 lamp posts still appear to light the facility; however, some of these may have been replaced with similar posts in the last 20 years (Plate 13).

The Navy erected two monuments on the NSF Carderock grounds to commemorate the first model basin and the man who was the impetus for the construction of the model basin at Carderock. The Model Basin Monument (1958) (Facility 185) is located on the north side of the rectangle and is a contributing resource to the historic district. The David Taylor Monument (Facility 184), located on the west side of Building No. 1, was erected in 1967. It consists of a bronze plaque attached to a beveled stone. The plaque is ornamented with a relief portrait and brief biography of David W. Taylor. The David Taylor Monument was excluded from the 1996 historic district since it was erected outside the period of significance (1938 to 1958); however, the monument falls within the 2006 expansion of the historic district's period of significance to 1970. Additional monuments on the NSF Carderock grounds include an anchor located near the northeast corner of Building 13.

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 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 1938-1970 **Architect/Builder** Bureau of Yards and Docks

Construction dates 1938-1967

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

Landscape features that are contributing to the NSF Carderock Historic District (formerly the NSWCCD Historic District) include the two flagpoles, the Model Basin Monument, the sidewalk and road on the south side of Buildings 1-3, the rectangle, the south meadow, the green space/planting areas on the south and west sides of Buildings 1-3, the original lamp posts, and the MacArthur Boulevard gate. In 1996 the NSF Carderock Historic District was found to possess the qualities of exceptional importance defined under National Register Criterion Consideration G in the historic context of Military research, design, testing, and evaluation. NSF Carderock also meets eligibility Criteria A and C. NSF Carderock is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of military technology (Criterion A) and retains an intact collection of research, design, testing, and evaluation buildings and facilities (Criterion C). The David Taylor Monument, erected in 1967, was considered a non-contributing resource in the 1996 historic district since it was constructed outside the 1938 to 1958 period of significance; however, the monument falls within the LBG-recommended expansion of the period of significance to 1970. Thus, the David Taylor Monument is recommended as a contributing resource in the historic district. The list of resources and their contributing/non-contributing status are given below.

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).

Construction started at the Carderock campus on September 8, 1937. The installation was dedicated on November 4, 1939, and was named the David Taylor Model Basin (DTMB) in honor of Rear Admiral David Watson Taylor (Carlisle 1998:145). Commander Ben Moreell is credited with the design of the new basin. The initial buildings constructed on the campus in 1938 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 Art Deco and Art Moderne styles favored by the federal government during the 1930s. In 1938 the model basin was constructed parallel to the three structures and housed a deep water basin, a shallow water and turning basin, and

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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. The model basin was enlarged to the east between 1944 and 1946. In 1985 the DTMB and associated buildings were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (M: 29: 47).

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 "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.

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).

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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.

In 1985 the DTMB and associated buildings (Buildings 1-4) were listed in the NRHP (M: 29-47). The campus of buildings created at Carderock from 1938 to 1958 was determined eligible for the NRHP 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 have made a significance 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 NSWCCD and 44 were determined as contributing to the historic district (Melhuish 1996).

In 2006 the Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG) updated the ICRMP for NSF Carderock. In October-November 2005 Buildings 16 and 18 were re-evaluated and found to be eligible for the NRHP as contributing elements in the 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).

NSF Carderock Landscape

The landscape of NSF Carderock is an example of a designed government campus that was isolated because of its function as the Navy's primary center for the research, development, and testing of ship models and other vehicles. Although the facility had a precise utilitarian mission carried out with the technology installed in the model basin, the supporting buildings displayed the popular and elegant features of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles popular in the 1930s, and the buildings' horizontal nature and placing on the landscape were intentional. The corresponding designed landscape took advantage of the natural features of the site, including views toward the Potomac River, seclusion created by wooded areas, and ceremonial green space created by the preexisting meadow.

Today the original campus-like layout of NSF Carderock is still apparent. The ceremonial lawn in front of Building No. 2, which includes the rectangle, is still in its original configuration, and many of the small-scale features, including the flagpoles and lamp posts, are extant. Although the large site was chosen in part for future 100 percent growth, the changes made to the campus as a result of this expansion have somewhat altered the 1938 landscape. The original circulation system still exists; however, it has been expanded with new roads and paved parking areas that are much larger and more extensive than the originals. In addition, the original entrance to the campus has changed with the closing of the MacArthur Boulevard Gate and the addition of an entrance along Clara Barton Parkway. The facility has expanded to the north and south of the model basin, which was originally open space, with additional buildings and structures. In particular, the area the north of the model basin has been altered with the addition of recreational facilities dating to the 1980s to the present. Although some vegetation that was part of the 1939 landscaping plan still exists, a number of the planted trees and shrubs have been removed and wooded areas have been cleared for the construction of new buildings. The landscape has been further altered by the addition of numerous monuments/models that have been erected in the past decades.

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Contributing and Non-Contributing Elements of the NSF Carderock Landscape

SITE FEATURE	NR STATUS
<i>Spatial Organization and Land Use</i>	
Ball Field	Non-Contributing
Tennis Courts	Non-Contributing
Pavilion	Non-Contributing
Rectangle	Contributing
South Meadow	Contributing
Green Space/Planting Areas South & West of Buildings 1-3	Contributing
<i>Circulation Networks/Boundary Demarcations</i>	
Sidewalk and Road South of Buildings 1-3	Contributing
Perimeter Fence	Non-Contributing
MacArthur Gate	Contributing
Clara Barton Gate	Non-Contributing
<i>Small-Scale Features</i>	
1939 Flagpole	Contributing
1945 Flagpole	Contributing
1939 Lamp Posts	Contributing
Model Basin Monument (1958)	Contributing
David Taylor Monument (1967)	Contributing
Anchor	Non-Contributing

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 183.6 acresAcreage of historical setting 183.6Quadrangle name Falls ChurchQuadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the property is the NSF Carderock property in its entirety, located in West Bethesda.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Patti Kuhn, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group, Inc.	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

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Bowers, Martha H.

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Brownell, W.F.

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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.

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National Archives [NARA]

1939 *Naval Experimental Model Basin, Carderock, Landscaping, Fencing, Etc., Plot Plan, Planting, and Fencing.* Record Group 71, Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks (1784-1963). Microfilm, Reels 503-506, Drawing No. 504-15-5. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Cartographic and Architectural Records, College Park, Maryland.

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var. Photographs. Record Group 80-G. General Records of the Department of the Navy (1798-1947). U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Photographic Records, College Park, Maryland.

NSF CARDEROCK HISTORIC DISTRICT M:29-52-38
LANDSCAPE FEATURES

