Addendum to Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M: 29-52-41

Name of Property: Buildings 8, 121, and Facility 137, Naval Support Facility Carderock

Location: Naval Support Facility Carderock, Maryland

Buildings 8 (Human Resource Office) and 121 (Annex "A") and Facility 137 (Flagpole)

Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 were surveyed and documented in 2010 as part of the 2011 update to the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Naval Support Facility Carderock, formerly known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD).

No known changes have been made to Building 8 and Structure 137 since they were recorded on an MIHP form in 2003. Building 121 was renovated circa 2005. The flat roof currently has overhanging eaves with a wide soffit. The exterior of the building has been covered in stucco or dryvit, and the beltcourses are accented by gray-painted stucco. A small number of window openings have been enclosed on the main (east) façade. The overall form and massing of the building remain unchanged since the building was recorded in 2003.

Form Prepared by

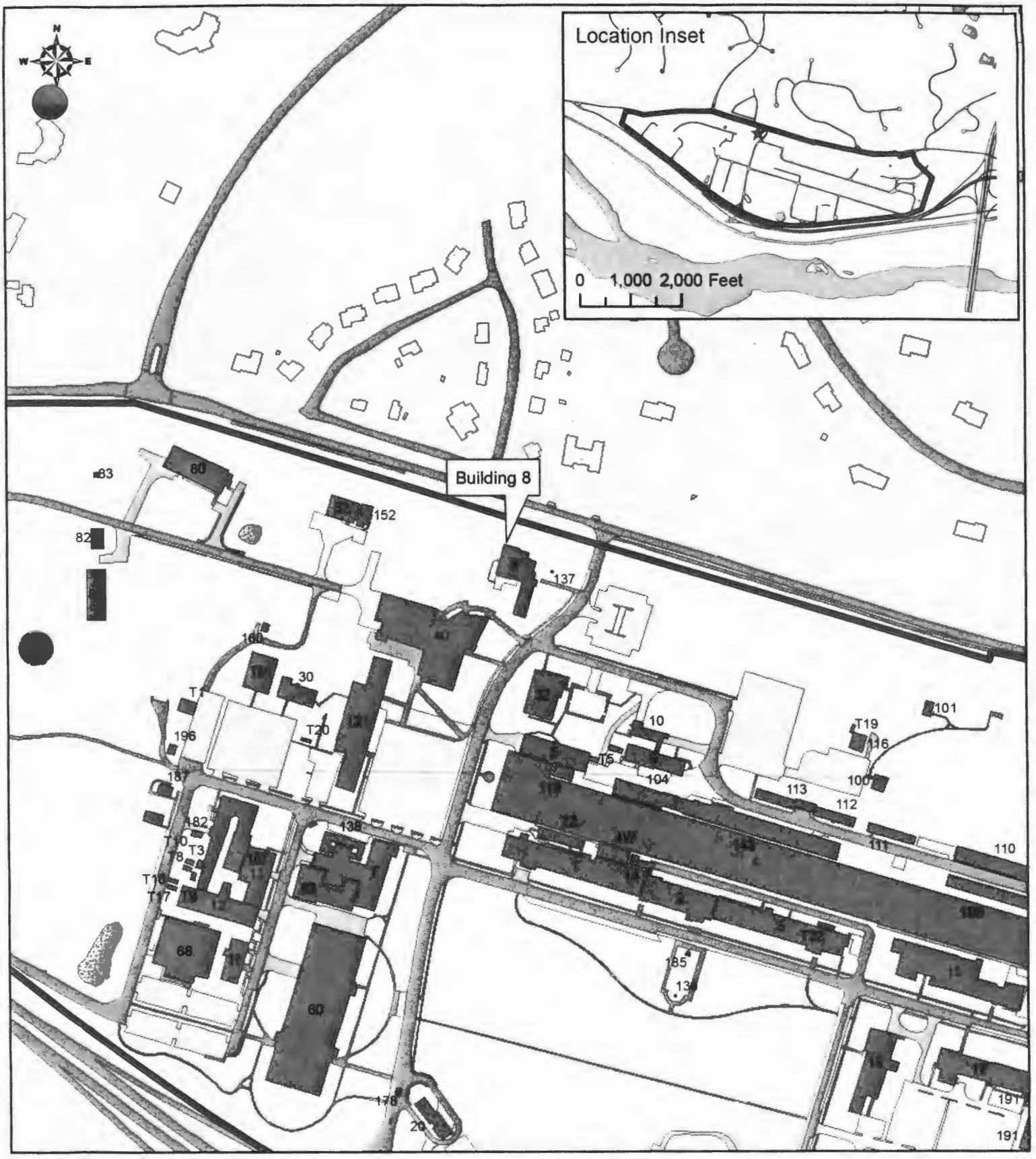
name/title	Patti Kuhn, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Louis Berger Group	date	09/26/2011
street & number	1250 23rd Street, NW	telephone	202-303-2665
city or town	Washington	state DC	

Historic District

500 0 500 Feet

Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-4

Building Number 8



Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-4

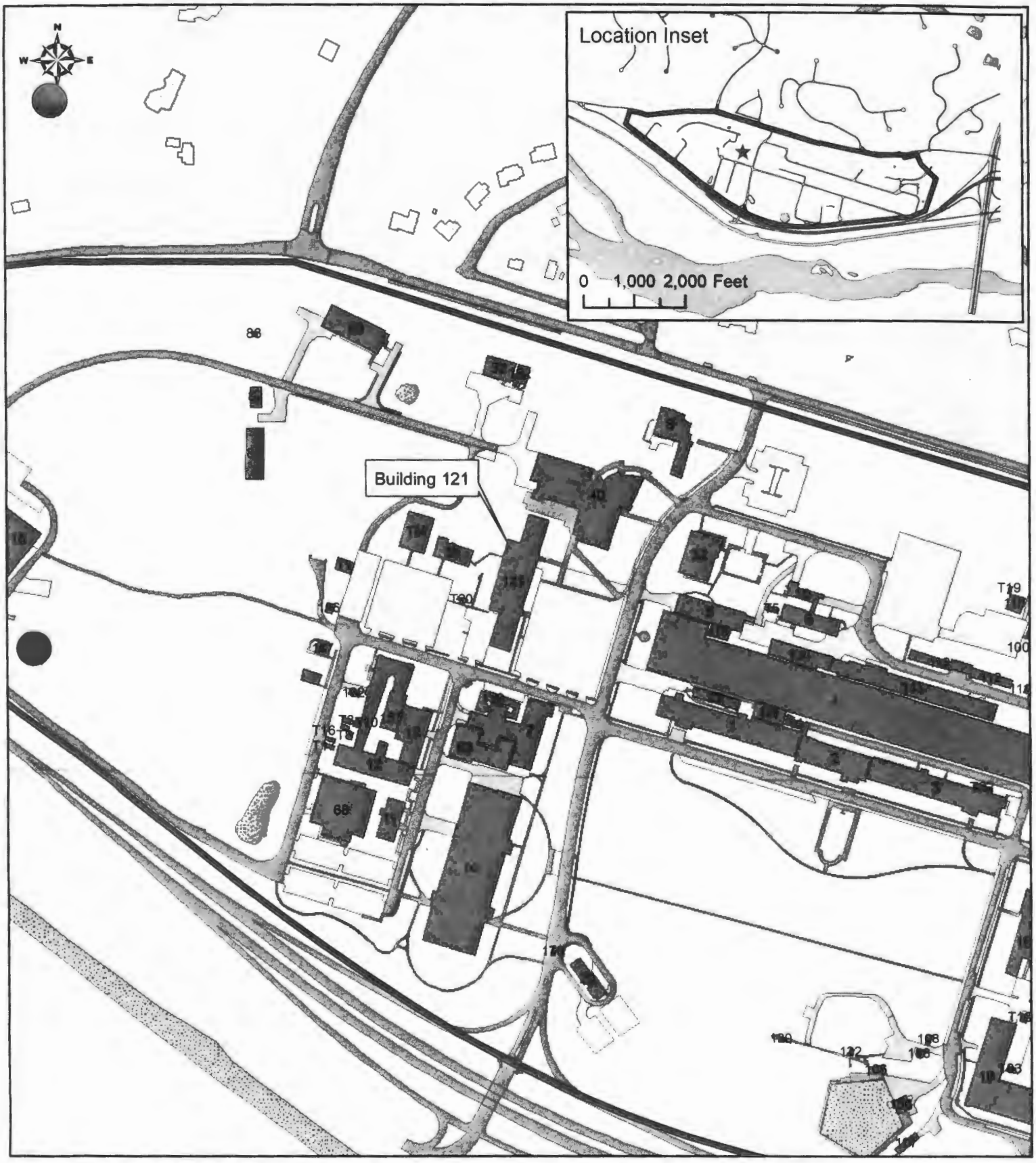
Building Number 8

Historic District

500 0 500 Feet

Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-4

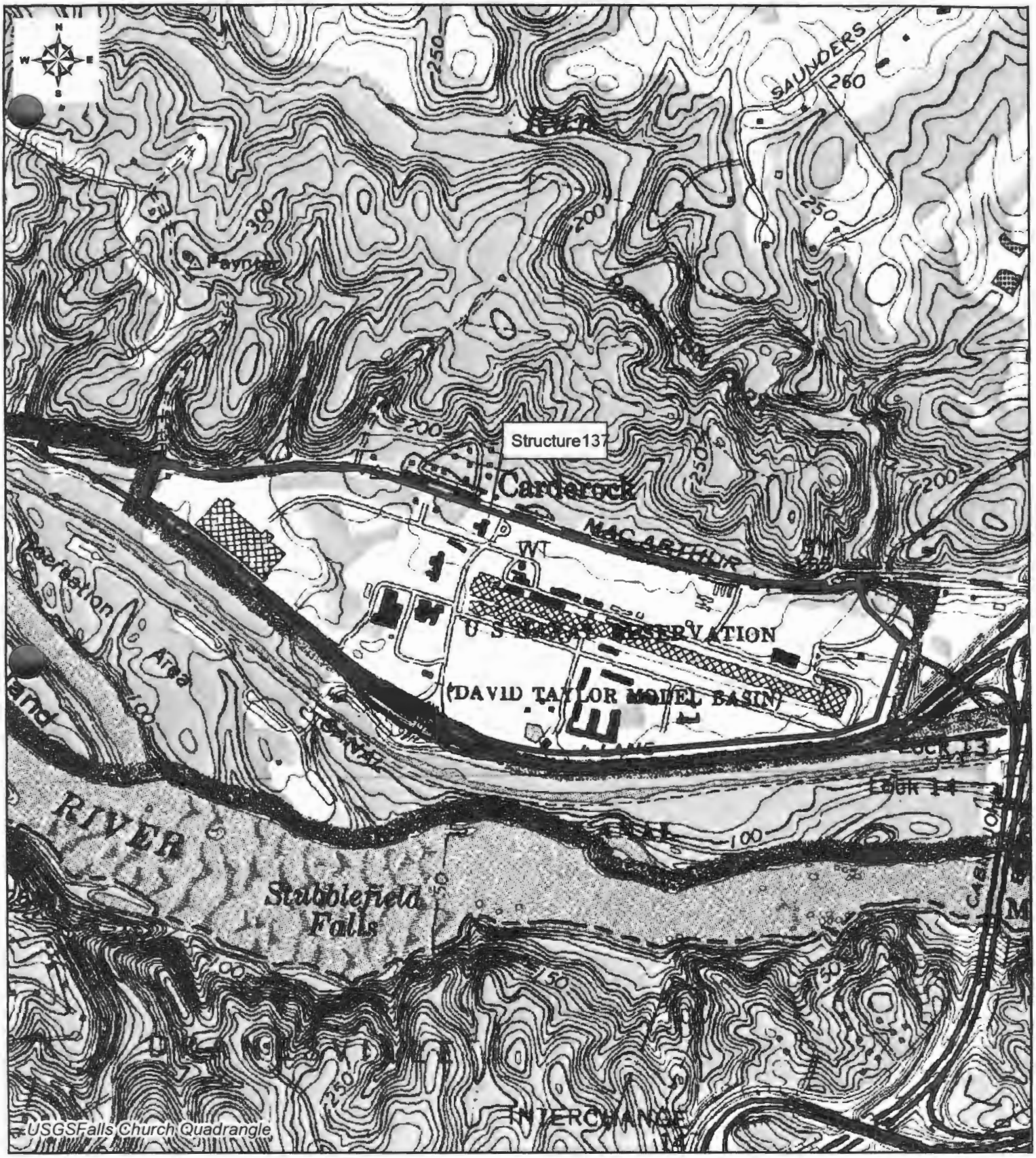
Building Number 121



Structures
Historic District
100 0 100 Feet

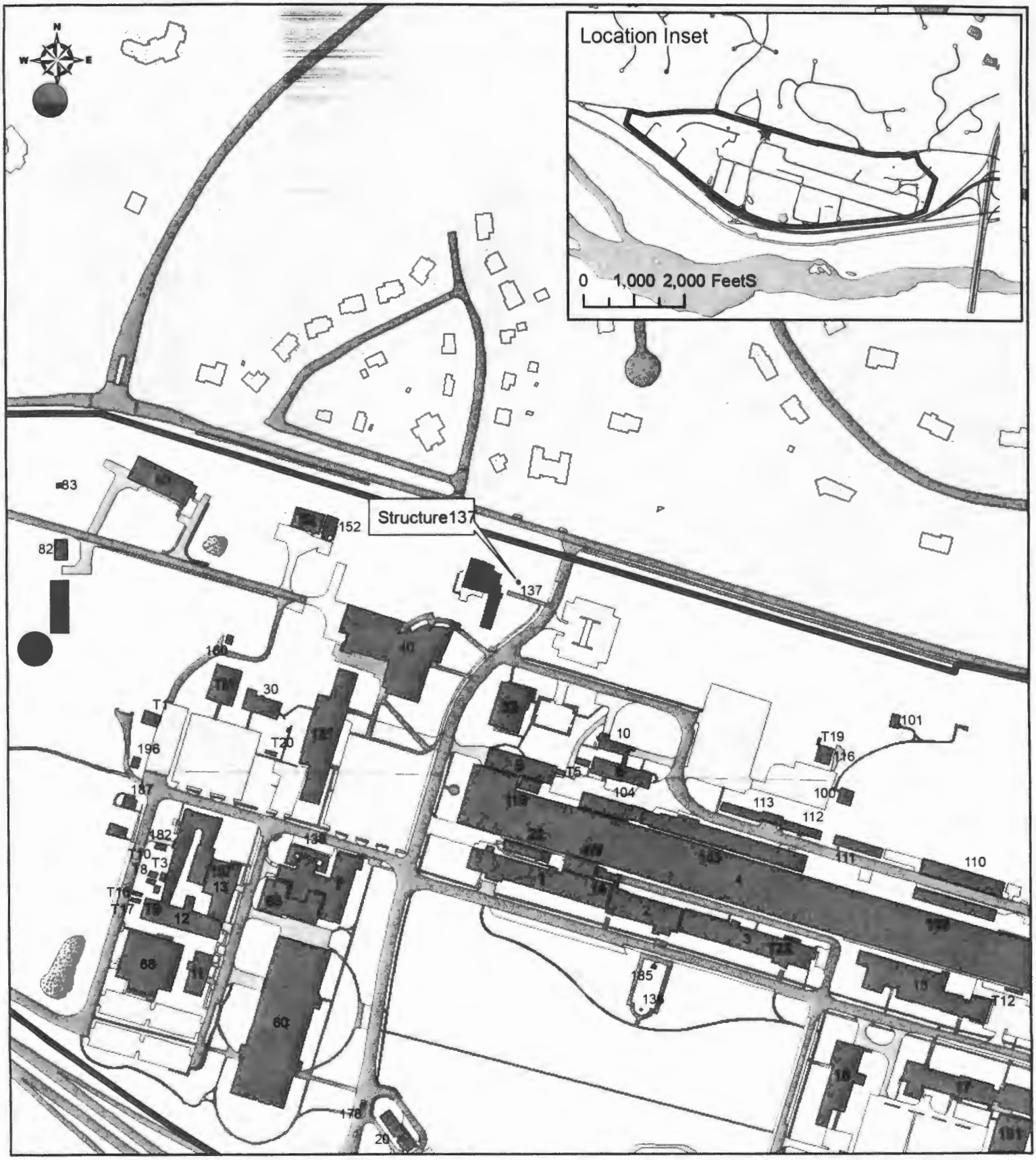
Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-4

Building Number 121



Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52,-4

Structure Number 137



Naval Support Facility, Carderock
NSWCCD Historic District (MIHP No. M:29-52)-4

Structure Number 137

M: 29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BLDG 8. FORMER MARINE BARRACKS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

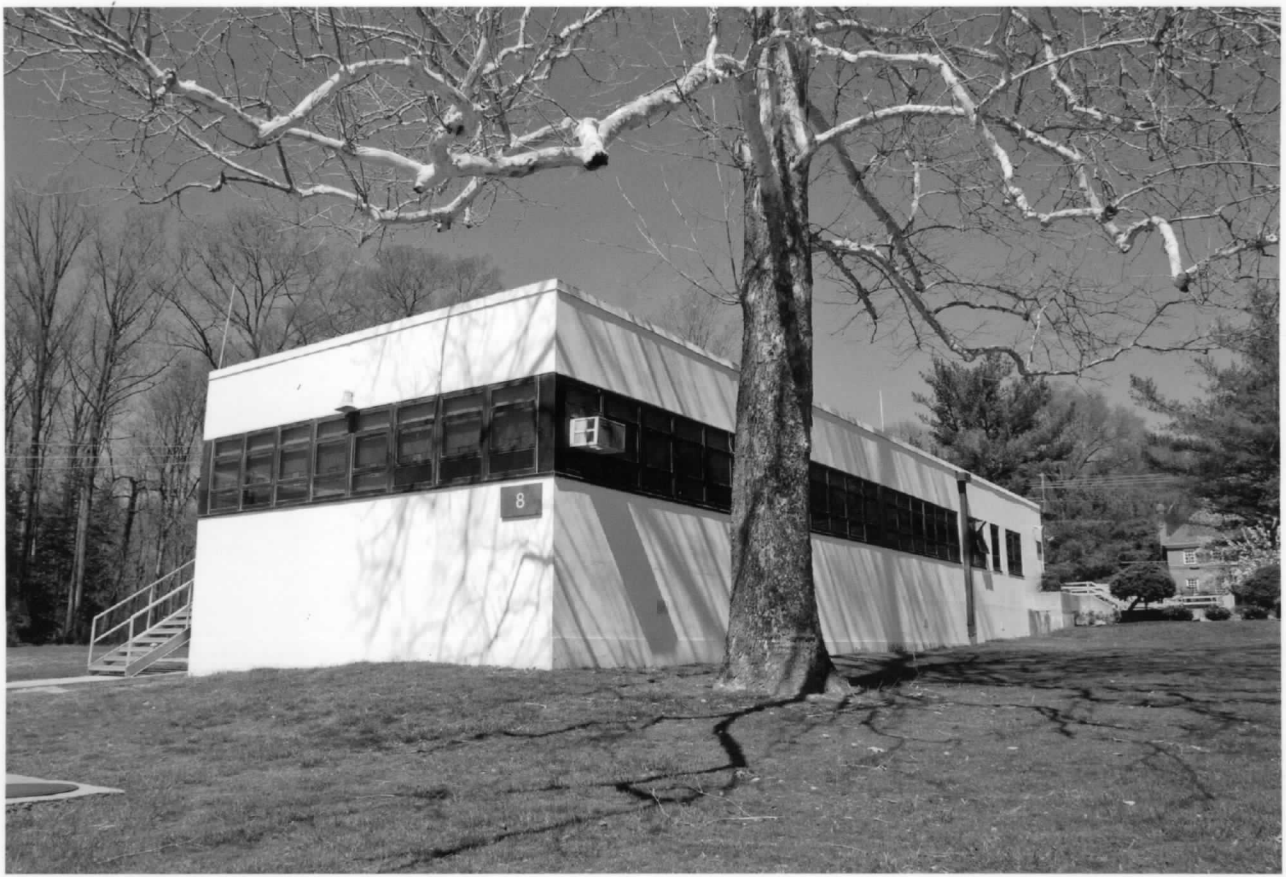
LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 1 OF 6


8

M: 29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BLDG 8. FORMER MARINE BARRACKS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 2 OF 6

8

M:29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BLDG 8. FORMER MARINE BARRACKS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

PHOTO 3 OF 6

M: 29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BUILDING 121. OFFICE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO 4 OF 6

27206
VPSI Commuter Vanpool
1-800-VAN-RIDE
www.vanride.com

M:29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

BUILDING 121. OFFICE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTO 5 OF 6

M:29-52-4

NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (NSF CARDEROCK)

FACILITY 137. FLAG POLE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LOUIS BERGER GROUP

4/2010

MDSHPO

LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 6 OF 6

M: 29-52-4

Buildings 8 (Human Resource Office) and 121 (Annex A) and Structure 137 (Flagpole)
NSWCCD
~~MIHP #M:29-55~~
Montgomery County
West Bethesda
1941-1945
Public

Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 are located in the northwestern portion of the 183.6 acre Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD). The installation is composed of 116 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, administration building, a shop building and laboratory. The David Taylor Model Basin was listed on the NRHP in 1985. In 1996 the NSWCCD Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP, and forty-four of the 116 buildings were recognized as contributing resources in the NSWCCD Historic District. Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 are contributing resources in the NSWCCD Historic District.

Built in 1941 to house a marine guard detachment, Building 8 is located on the west side of Forrestal Avenue, immediately inside the north gate, Gate 1, and functions as the Human Resource Office. The one-story frame building features a main entrance with a vestibule, stucco facades, a flat roof with parapet, a concrete foundation, and an irregular plan. The primary elevation contains twenty-six bays, and numerous additions have been made to the rear (west) facade. A majority of the windows and doors are not original to the structure. Structure 137 is an aluminum flagpole located in front of Building 8 that dates from 1945. Historically, due to its location at what was the main entrance gate, it was the main flagpole at the installation. Building 121, located south of Building 8, was constructed in 1945 as a temporary administrative building. Situated off the west side of Forrestal Avenue, Building 121 is rectangular in plan and has had several one and two-story additions. The two-story frame building features two main entrances, concrete stringcourses, and a flat roof. Set on a raised concrete foundation, the building is clad in stucco, and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light, double-hung aluminum sash.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

M:29-52-4

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55~~

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic: Buildings 8 (Human Resource Office) and 121 (Annex "A") and Structure 137 (Flagpole)

other:

2. Location

street and number: Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, 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: 9500 MacArthur Blvd. telephone:

city, town: West Bethesda state: MD zip code: 20817-5700

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:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
__X__object

Ownership
__X__public
_____private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
__X__defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
1	_____	objects
3	_____	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

3

7. Description

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55-~~

Condition

___ excellent	___ deteriorated
___ good	___ ruins
X fair	___ altered

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

Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 are located in the northwestern portion of the 183.6 acre Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD). Located approximately 12 miles northwest of Washington, DC near Bethesda, Maryland, 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 116 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, administration building, a shop building and laboratory. The David Taylor Model Basin was listed on the NRHP in 1985. In 1996 the NSWCCD Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP, and forty-four of the 116 buildings were recognized as contributing resources in the NSWCCD Historic District. Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 are contributing resources in the NSWCCD Historic District.

Built in 1941 to house a Marine guard detachment, Building 8 is located on the west side of Forrestal Avenue, immediately inside the north gate, Gate 1, and functions as the Human Resource Office. The one-story frame structure features a main entrance with a vestibule, stucco facades, a flat roof with parapet, a concrete foundation, and an irregular plan. The primary elevation contains twenty-six bays, and numerous additions have been made to the rear (west) facade. A majority of the windows and doors are not original to the structure.

The original building block of Building 8 is comprised of three wings: a north, south, and west wing, with the north and west wing having several additions. From the main (east) façade, the north wing is set back one bay from the south wing and has a taller profile. The main entrance is located at the southernmost bay of the north wing and a concrete patio is located along the east wall of the north wing. The double doors are metal frame with large glass panels and are not original to the structure. On either side of the doors are nine, horizontal rectangular side-lights with metal frames. A vestibule with a metal frame and glass panels was added to the structure in 1970. The vestibule extends out one bay from the east façade and is two bays long. A multi-paned window is located beyond the vestibule at the northernmost end of the east façade. The window is six-lights across and three-lights down with an aluminum frame. The south wing has a rectangular paned window on the north façade, inside the vestibule. The east, south, and west façades of the south wing have a ban of multi-paned windows that spans the facades. A single door and a flight of steps is located at the southwest corner of the west façade. The west wing extends five bays from the south wing. Two single doors are located at the west end of the west wing.

According to drawings located in the Public Works Department at NSWCCD, three major additions were made to Building 8. In 1963 an addition was made to the rear (west) façade of the north wing. The addition extends two bays beyond the west façade of the north wing and is four bays deep. Three windows are evenly spaced on the north façade of the addition. An addition dating from 1964 extends four bays from the west wing and is three bays across. Three windows are located on the west façade of the addition. The last addition to Building 8 was constructed in 1988. Filling in the space between the 1963 and 1964 additions, it extends five bays from the northwest corner of the 1964 addition and four bays from the northwest corner of the 1963 addition. On the west façade, a single door is located at the junction of the two additions, the façade has four windows. Four evenly spaced windows are located on the north façade of the addition.

The interior space has been divided into offices of varying sizes. A reception area is located inside the main entrance with two hallways providing access to the office space. Both the south and west wings have central halls. A fireplace original to the structure is located on the far north wall.

Structure 137 is an aluminum flagpole located in front of Building 8 that dates from 1945. Historically, due to its location at what was the main entrance gate, it was the main flagpole at the installation.

Building 121, according to building plans, was constructed in 1945 as a temporary administrative building. Situated south of Building 8 and off the west side of Forrestal Avenue, Building 121 is rectangular in plan and has had several one and two-story additions. The two-story frame structure features two main entrances, concrete stringcourses, and a flat roof. Set on a raised concrete foundation, the structure is clad in stucco, and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light, double-hung aluminum sash.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

M: 29-52-4

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55~~

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

The main (east) façade of the original structure had an entrance at each end and was twenty bays long. Today, the main façade contains forty-two bays, with two entrances and forty window openings on the first story. A cast concrete belt course located below the windows denotes each story. The south entrance is located 13 bays from the southeast corner, while the north entrance is ten bays from the northeast corner of the building. Concrete steps and landing lead to double doors at each entrance. The façade at both entrances is stepped out from the main façade plane, and a metal awning hangs over each set of doors. Rectangular two-light-over-one-light fixed-windows are center above the awnings on the second story.

The north façade has had four additions dating from 1954, 1979, 1983 and 1984. Today, the north façade is 5 bays deep and has a set of metal doors centered on the first story. Two windows are located on either side of the doors, and five windows are located on the second story. The concrete belt course continues onto the north façade.

The west (rear) façade has had numerous one and two-story additions. A one-story addition, constructed in 1953, is located 8 bays from the northwest corner and has four bays on the north façade and one bay on the west façade. Flush with this addition is another one-story addition dating from 1949. The west façade of the 1949 addition contains eight bays. A single door is located on the façade, with two windows located north of the door and five windows located south of the door. A two-story addition is adjacent to the one-story addition and dates from 1994. Eights bays long, the west façade has a single door flanked by four windows to the north and three windows to the south. Eight windows are evenly spaced on the west façade of the second story and three windows are located on the second story of the north façade. The southernmost projection from the west façade of the main building block is original to the structure and is two bays long. Flush with the two-story addition, the first story extends four bays from the main building block, while the second-story is three bays deep. Two windows are located on west façade of the first story, and a set of metal doors is located on the south façade of the first story. The southernmost section of the west façade of the main building block has a concrete loading dock on the north end and five windows on the south end. The second story is eight bays deep. A door with metal stairs leading to the loading dock is flanked by two windows to the north and five windows to the south.

The south façade has been extended three times from the original building block, with additions dating from 1961, 1963, and 1982. Today, the south façade is five bays with a single door reach by a set of metal stairs. The door is flanked by one window to the west and two to the east. The two easternmost windows are glass block. The second story has five windows evenly spaced on the façade. The concrete belt course continues on the south façade.

The floor plan consists of a central hall running north to south with offices located on either side on both the first and second floors. Stairways to the second story and restrooms are located inside the main entrance doors. The floors are asphalt tile covered in carpet. Drop ceilings are located throughout the building.

M: 29-52-4

8. Significance

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55~~

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

Specific dates 1941-1958 **Architect/Builder** U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks

Construction dates 1941 and 1945

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X___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

Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 are considered contributing elements in the National Register eligible NSWCCD Historic District. In 1996 the NSWCCD Historic District was found to possess the qualities of exceptional importance defined under National Register Criterion Consideration G with the historic context of Military research, design, testing, and evaluation. NSWCCD Historic District also meets eligibility criteria A and C. NSWCCD Historic District 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).

Historic Context

The U. S. Navy's first laboratory for studying ship behavior was the United States Experimental Basin (EMB). Constructed in 1898 under the leadership of Rear Admiral David Watson Taylor, the EMB was located at the Washington Navy Yard. Designed for the testing of ship hulls, propeller studies, and rudder developments, the basin contained a carriage that towed wooden shop models and carried cameras to allow engineers to study how eddy and wave making resistance were generated (Melhuish 1996). In 1912, due to advancements in aviation, the Navy expanded its laboratory facilities to include a wind tunnel. Designed by aeronautical engineers, Holden C. Richardson and William W. McEntree, the Navy's first wind tunnel was completed in 1913 and was used to test the resistance of shapes in air to improve the aerodynamics of airfoils, body shapes, and windshield design (Carlise 1998: 78).

The facilities at the Washington Navy Yard soon proved inadequate. The basin was resting on an unsteady foundation undermined by springs, and it had become technically insufficient to meet the demands of both commercial users and the rapidly modernizing Navy (Carlise 1998: 132). In 1936 Congress authorized funding for the construction of a new basin, and in 1937, 107 acres in Carderock, Maryland was chosen for the new installation due to the presence of bedrock, level terrain, nearby water supply, and accessibility to downtown Washington (Carlise 1998: 144).

Commander Ben Moreell is credited with the design of the new basin. His architectural plans called for a long rectangular basin building running east and west, covered by a barrel arch roof with a 110-foot span and a three-story combination office-laboratory that would connect with the basin structure (Carlise 1998: 143-44). Designed in the Art Moderne style of architecture, the office-laboratory won Moreell an Association of Federal Architects' award. Construction at Carderock began in 1937, and the official dedication was held on November 4, 1939 for the David Taylor Model Basin, named in honor of David W. Taylor. In 1985 the David Taylor Model Basin (DTMB) and associated buildings were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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 pond to test underwater explosives (1943), Circulating Water Channel to test the angles and drag of submerged towed devices (1944), 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 Captain H. S. Howard, the installation grew in acreage 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," (Carlise 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.

During the second half of the twentieth century, NSWCCD research grew to incorporate the use of computers. The Applied Mathematics Laboratory was established in 1952, and the first computer used at the facility was the Universal Automatic Computer. A second addition was the Livermore Atomic Research computer acquired in 1960. Research in calculation, forming solutions on specific engineering research problems, and handling operation, maintenance and design improvements for naval vehicles was conducted on the computers (Melhuish 1996). Today, both the experimental and computer facilities play a key role in the operations taking place at NSWCCD, and the installation has retained its campus-like setting, with a mixture of old and new structures.

Buildings 8 and 121 and Structure 137 were constructed during the early stages of the development of the David Taylor Model Basin. Sited near the main entrance gate, Building 8, constructed in 1941, was originally designed to house a detachment of US Marines who were detailed for guard duty at the installation. The building was designed as barracks and included a dormitory in the south end and a mess hall and rec room, complete with a fireplace, at the north end. Structure 137, installed in 1945, was also sited by main entrance gate and acted as the primary flagpole for the installation. Building 121, also historically called Annex "A," was constructed in 1945 as a temporary structure to house the administrative offices for the installation.

Through the expansion of the installation, the building footprints and uses of Buildings 8 and 121 have undergone numerous alterations. During the 1950-60s, Building 8 was used as a laboratory, and since the late 1960s, it has housed the Human Resource Office. Upon the relocation of the main entrance to the south side of the installation, a new flagpole was installed and Structure 137 is not in use. Over double its original size, Building 121 continues to act as administrative headquarters for the installation.

M: 29-52-4

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55~~

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	less than 1 acre		
Acreage of historical setting	less than 1 acre		
Quadrangle name	Falls Church	Quadrangle scale:	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the of the survey occupies the footprint of the buildings and structure located within the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division near Bethesda, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Megan Rupnik, Architectural Historian		
organization	Louis Berger Group	date	October 2003
street & number	2300 N Street, NW	telephone	(202) 912-0200
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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

M:29-52-4

Inventory No. ~~M:29-55~~

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Allison, David K
1984 David W. Taylor Model Basin, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. Ms. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Allison, David K, Ben G. Keppel, and C. Elizabeth Nowicke
1988 *David W. Taylor*. U. S. Government Printing Press, Washington DC.

Carlise, Rodney
1998 *Where the Fleet Begins: A History of the David Taylor Research Center*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

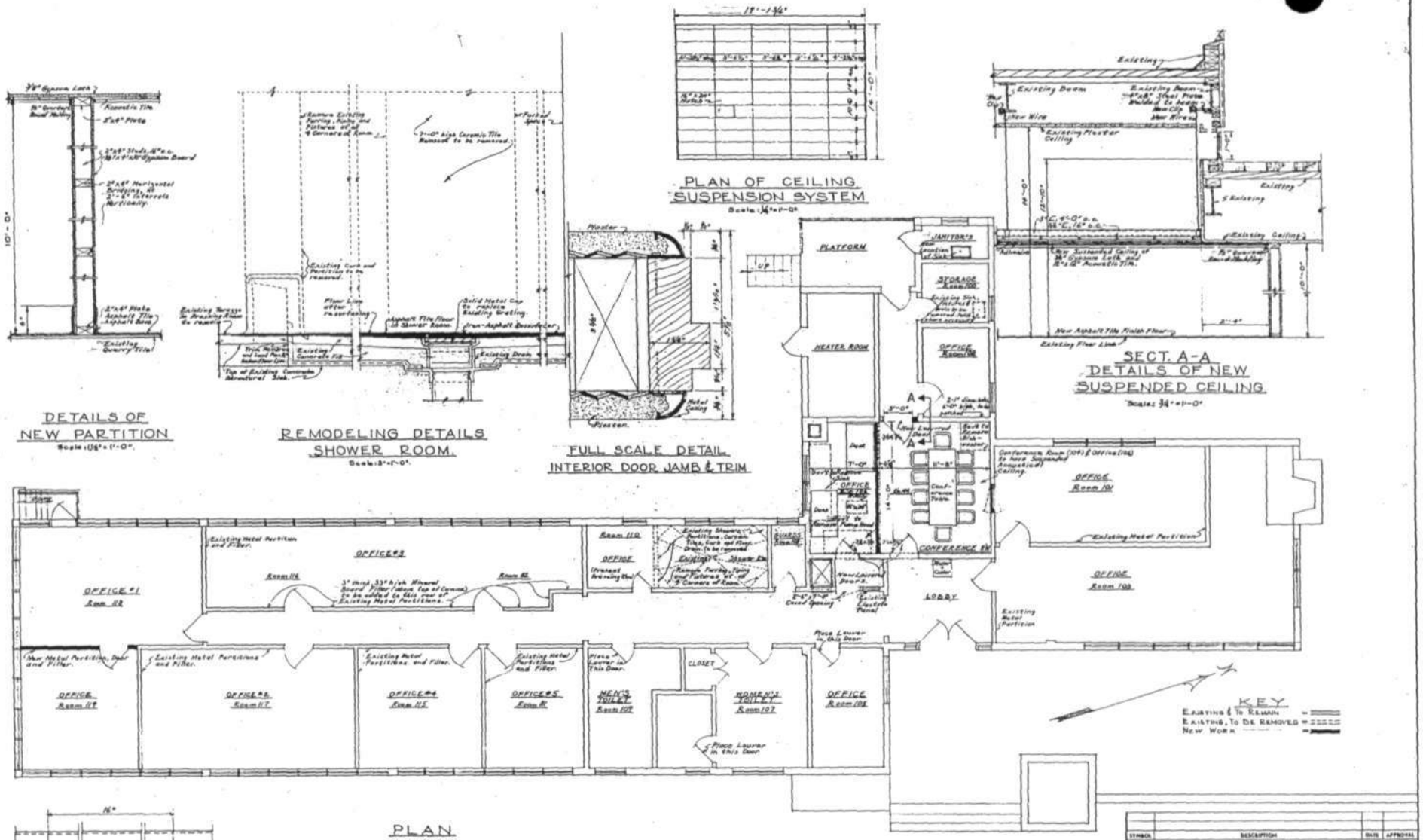
Giglio, W. Patrick
1999 Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex at NSWCCD, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Site Inventory From. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Kuranda, Katherin M., April L. Fehr, and Brook V. Best
2000 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan: Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division. On file at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, West Bethesda, MD.

Melhuish, Geoffrey E.
1996 Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock District, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Unpublished Materials

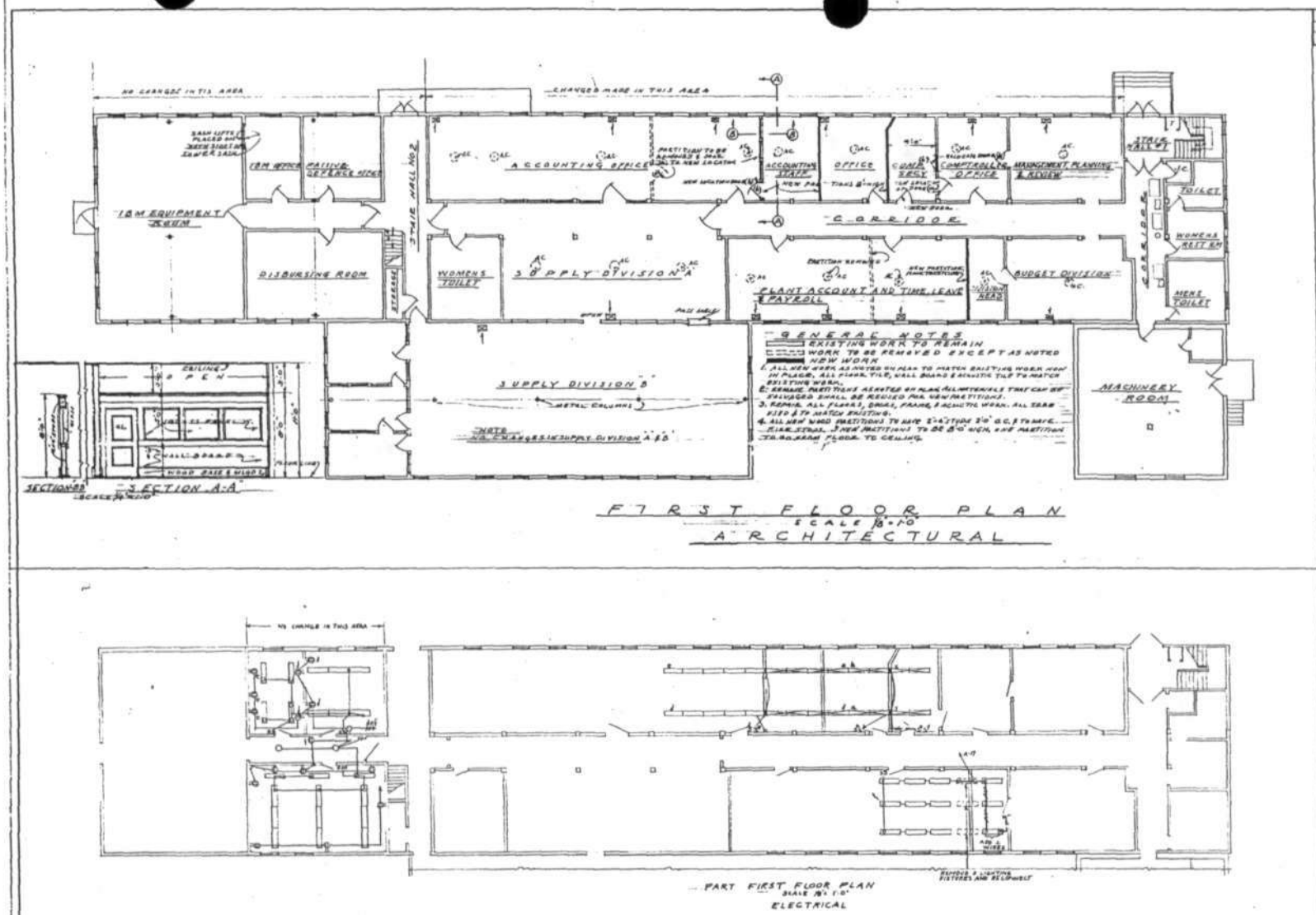
Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Public Works Office. West Bethesda, Md. Floor plans.



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL
	REVISIONS		

Stone DRAWING NO.	DEPARTMENT OF NAVY — BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS
D-2063-1	DAVID W. TAYLOR MODEL BASIN
DES. E. GORDON	PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE — WASHINGTON, D. C.
DRWN E. GORDON	BLDG 8 LABORATORY MODIFICATIONS
CHKD.	PLANS AND DETAILS
SEC. HEAD	ARCHITECTURAL
DIV. CHIEF	APPROVED [signature] DATE 8/13/59
REVIEWED 8/26/59	SATISFACTORY TO Alfred Mathews, Laboratory Director — DATE 8/26/59
Stone PROJECT NO. 1550	SCALE AS NOTED — SPEC. 23351/59 — SHEET 1 OF 3 SHS. 23339 — Y & D DRAWING NO. 880680

MIHP# M:29-55 ~~M:29-55~~ M:29-524
BLDG 8 (1959)
NSWCCD / CARDEROCK
MONTGOMERY COUNTY



LIST OF MATERIALS

PART NO.	QUANTITY	NAME OF PART	SOURCE

ELECTRIC SYMBOLS

LOAD/C BR. AS SHOWN

FOR WIRE/CONDUIT NO. OF WIRES AS SHOWN

CONDUIT AND WIRE IN PLACE

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

NAVY DEPARTMENT — WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAVID W. TAYLOR MODEL BASIN

DESIGNED A.A.C. RBW
DRAWN A.A.C. RBW
CHECKED
SEC. HEAD
DIV. CHIEF G.J.T.

BLDG. #121 ANNEX "A"
FIRST FLOOR ALTERATIONS
ARCH & ELEC.

APPROVED [signature] DATE 17 September 1953

APPROVED FOR — DATE

SCALE: AS NOTED

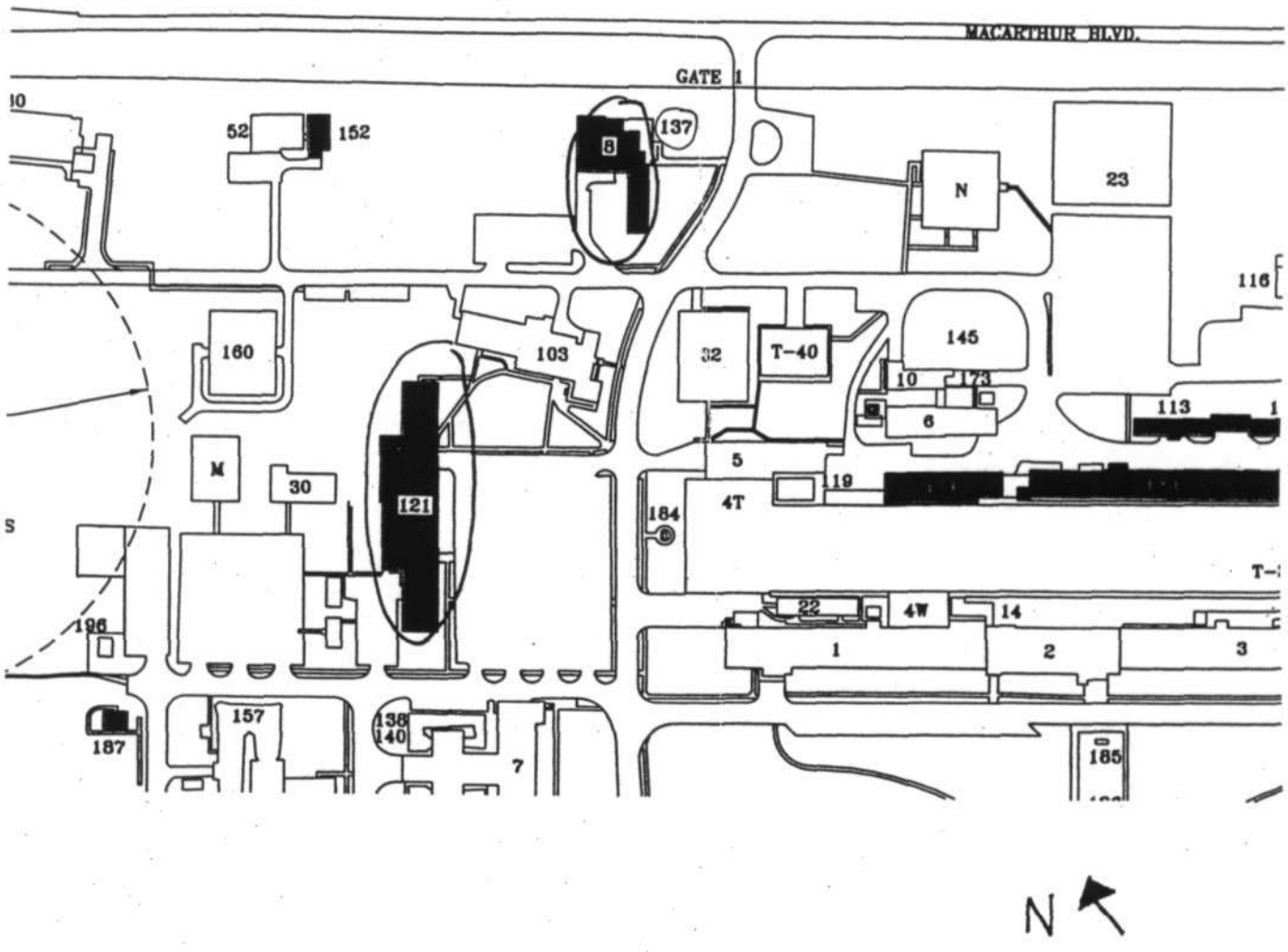
J.O. 5-480-945-01

D-2032-1 ALT.

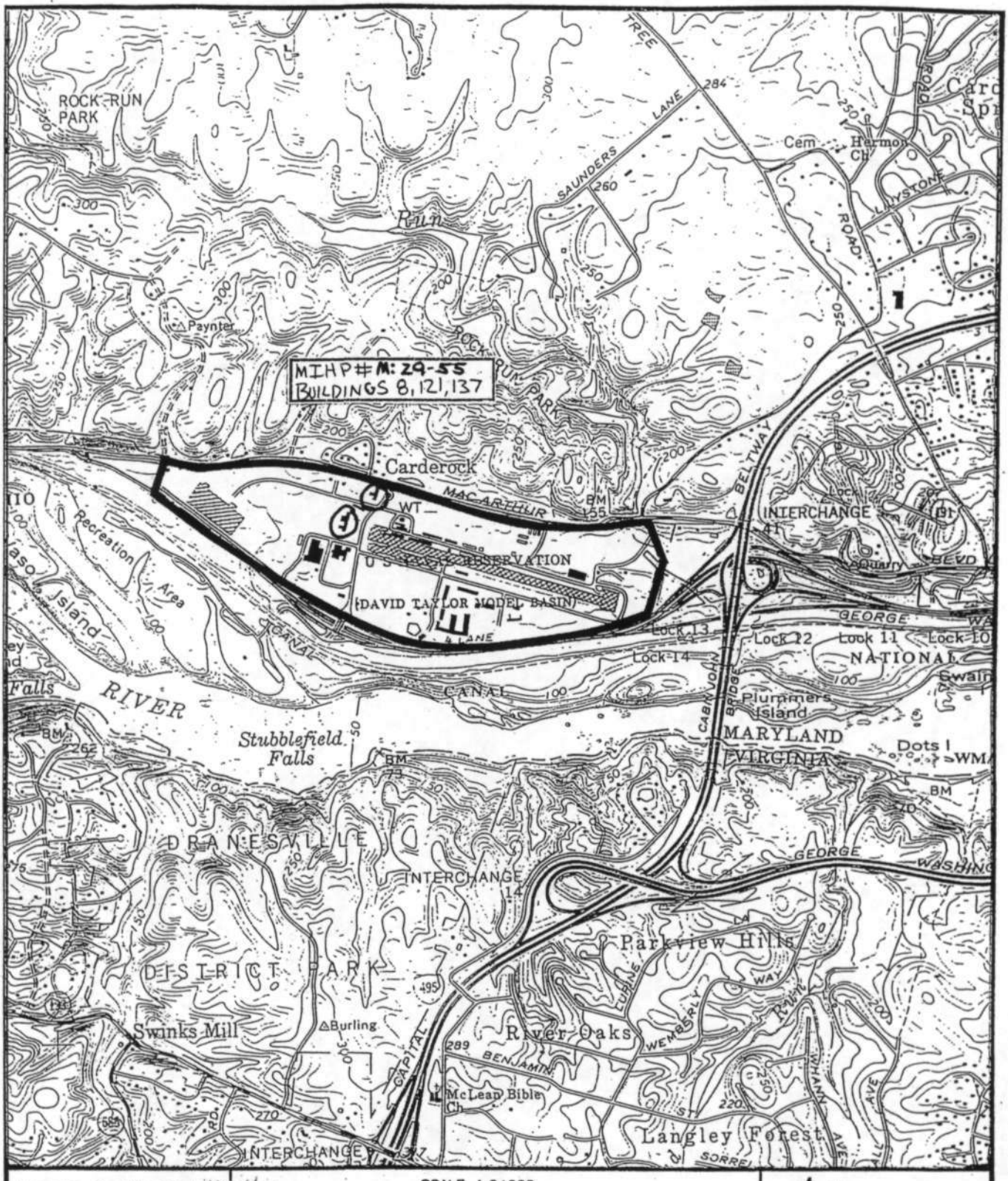
PRINT RECORD

SENT TO	NO.	DATE	SENT TO	NO.	DATE	NEW WORK REQUEST
[illegible]	3					

MIHP# ~~M:29-55~~ M:29-~~52~~-4
BLDG 121 (1958)
NSWCCD, CARDEROCK
MONTGOMERY COUNTY



Resource Sketch Map
MIHP# ~~M:29-55~~ M:29-52-4
Buildings 8, 121, 137
NSWCCD, Carderock
Montgomery County



MIHP # M: 29-52-4
BUILDINGS 8, 121, 137
NSWCCD, CARDEROCK
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SCALE 1:24000
0 ½ 1 MILE
0 2000 4000 FEET
0 ½ 1 KILOMETER

Resource Location Map
Source: USGS 7.5' Falls Church, VA (1965, revised 1984)

N

VIRGINIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT [M:29-52]
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
EAST FACADE
1/7

Human Resources
Office

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT, M:29-52-
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
SOUTHEAST CORNER
2/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT, M:29-52
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
SOUTHWEST CORNER
3/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT, M:29-52
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
NORTHWEST CORNER
4/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT, M:29-52
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
NORTHEAST CORNER
5/7

EXIT

MIHP# M:29-524
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT, M:29-52
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
INTERIOR - MAIN ENTRANCE

6/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 8, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
INTERIOR - HALLWAY
7/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
STRUCTURE 137, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
FLAGPOLE - FACING NORTHEAST
1/1

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
EAST FACADE
1/7

121

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
SOUTH ENTRANCE ON EAST FACADE

2/7

MIHP# M:29-52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
NORTH FACADE
3/7

MIHP # M:29-52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
WEST FACADE
4/7

MIHP # M:29-52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
SOUTHWEST CORNER
5/7

MIHP# M:29-524
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-5)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG LOCATION: MD SHPO
INTERIOR - LOBBY, NORTH ENTRANCE
6/7

MIHP # M29:52-4
BUILDING 121, NSWCCD HISTORIC DISTRICT (M:29-52)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
M. RUPNIK
9-5-02
NEG. LOCATION: MD SHPO
INTERIOR - HALL, 1ST FLOOR
7/7