

**FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA**

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

Geographic Organization: Piedmont/Western shore

Chronological/Development Period(s):

Modern Period (1945-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Military (World War II/Post World War II Era)  
Engineering/Invention

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural): suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Laboratories for testing and development of military (Navy) weapons systems.

Known Design Source:

Eggers & Higgins, Architects, New York, New York  
Taylor & Fisher, Baltimore, Associates

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

Survey No. M:33-18  
 Magi No.  
 DOE \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic White Oak Explosives Laboratory

and/or common Building 30

**2. Location**

street & number 10901 New Hampshire Avenue \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Silver Spring \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district 4th

state Maryland county Montgomery

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name U.S. Navy - White Oak Laboratory

street & number 10901 New Hampshire Ave. telephone no.

city, town Silver Spring state and zip code MD 20903-5000

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber

street & number folio

city, town state:

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title

date \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town state:

## 7. Description

Survey No. M:33-18

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date of move <input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Building 30 is the southernmost of the principal permanent buildings that comprise the Front Area at the White Oak Laboratory. This rectangular plan, three story building was constructed in 1947 to house the Explosives Laboratory upon the relocation of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory from the Washington Navy Yard. Its location, only 250 feet southeast of the main administrative complex (i.e., Building 1-4), is indicative of the bench-top testing and evaluation activities conducted there. Building 30 still houses RDT&E facilities that focus on the physical and chemical evaluation of materials and explosives. It also houses other engineering facilities that are segregated from the main administration and laboratory areas for safety or security reasons.

This is the smallest of the original laboratory buildings in the Front Area measuring 150 feet by 63 feet. The brickwork of Building 30 is Flemish bond with headers and stretchers alternating in each row and column. The limestone coping atop the second story main facade is curved and projects outward from the plane of the facade. The smaller third story has less massive rectangular limestone coping.

The design of the centrally placed main entrance parallels that found on the other buildings in the Front Area at White Oak, consisting of a pair of plate glass doors with a flat unadorned overhang. Around the door, a rectangular border of limestone extends upward, enclosing the window above the door on the second level. The area between the overhang and the second level window is greenstone. The brickwork of the central bay on Building 30 projects outwards approximately 1 foot from the facade, further setting off the entrance.

The metal sash, multi-light windows are placed in vertical pairs set off by a surrounding frame of recessed brickwork. The area between the windows in each pair is brick rather than greenstone. Each window has two lights that open; the upper light opens awning style while the lower light opens hopper style. Security bars have been installed over the windows on the western wing of the building.

The interior of Building 30, as well as the other administration and small laboratory buildings in the Front Area at White Oak, are largely similar consisting of long narrow corridors forming a spine for each structure. Offices and laboratories in a variety of sizes and shapes, from rectangular one-person offices to large high ceiling shops, open off the central hallway.

Suspended ceilings have been added in most areas to cover the formerly exposed utility lines. The original incandescent lights have been replaced by fluorescent lights. Ceilings are still relatively high, contributing to the narrow feeling of some of the hallways.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. M:33-18

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	1945-1949	Builder/Architect	U.S. Navy/Eggers & Higgins, N.Y.
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		
and/or			
Applicable Exception:	<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		
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local <input type="checkbox"/> None		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

### Statement of Significance

Discussions of the potential NRHP eligibility of Building 30 which is one of the eight World War II era structures that comprise the "Front Area" at the White Oak Laboratory are influenced by three factors:

- The apparent absence of unique and significant events/developments or persons associated primarily with Naval activities at White Oak;
- The absence of unique architectural styles or architecture that embodies the best characteristics of a style or period; and,
- The relatively recent age (e.g., construction of the first structure was begun in 1945) in light of the absence of overwhelming significance as noted above.

### Historical background and significance:

Established when existing facilities of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory became insufficient to meet the increasing need for Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation facilities late during World War II, the White Oak Laboratory was only one of a variety of such facilities established throughout the areas of Maryland and Virginia around Washington, D.C. These technical and administrative centers were developed to maximize accessibility to military headquarters in Washington while being located in areas that provided the environmental conditions necessary for the performance of their missions and the social atmosphere necessary to attract and keep skilled personnel. For White Oak, these resources included the scientific/academic community of Washington and the surrounding area of Maryland while still being somewhat removed from the city congestion and security problems presented by a more urban center. Also, electromagnetic experiments (conducted in areas east of the Front Area) required magnetically neutral conditions.

The White Oak facility that developed during the final years of World War II reflected administrative and research work that was task-specific, contributing to larger weapons system development programs that included work done at other naval facilities. White Oak remained a group of buildings housing offices, laboratories, and shops designed for the tasks at hand. Upon completion of a set of activities, the facilities were refitted for the next set of required tasks. As a result, the facilities in the Front Area of White Oak were continuously changing with new sets of equipment installed for as long as necessary, before they were replaced or moved to a new area of White Oak or to another naval facility.

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## 8. Significance (Cont.)

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The result of this role for White Oak was that, while it was an integral part of the Naval research and development program during World War II, there are no obvious manifestations of that role in the buildings or the setting of the Front Area of White Oak as they exist today, the generally high degree of integrity of location, setting and design notwithstanding.

Building 30, as well as all of the structures of the Front Area, whether viewed individually or as a potential district, do not exhibit the integrity of association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (i.e., NRHP Criteria a, 36 CFR 60.4).

The Naval Ordnance Laboratory, while housed at White Oak, included Naval and civilian personnel who may have achieved considerable personal or professional renown. However, such individual importance was not connected with their tenure at White Oak and so would not satisfy NRHP Criteria b.

Since White Oak is a product of Navy activities begun during World War II and a relatively recent entity, it is unlikely that Building 30, or any component of the environment of the Front Area has the potential to yield information important to history itself. White Oak's potential historic importance lies in the scientific developments that have occurred there. Information about these developments are likely to be contained in documentary sources such as scientific notes and archives that exist separately from the physical structures that constitute the Front Area of White Oak. In addition, detailed plans and drawings exist that document the buildings of the Front Area are archived by the Public Works Department at White Oak, further reducing the potential for NRHP eligibility under Criteria d.

Building 30 exhibits the principal design shared by the original administration/laboratory buildings of the Front Area at White Oak. The exterior facades of any of these buildings (with the exception of Building 71) have not been substantially modified and appear largely the same as they would have shortly after their construction.

Although this building has maintained its architectural integrity, the combination of the campus-like setting and the "starved classicism" style that is expressed is not unique in the architecture of the period, or in federal buildings in general in the region around Washington, D.C. The stylistic elements suggests the continuation of modern architectural influences on the more formal classical designs as expressed in other buildings designed during the 1920s and the 1930s.

The buildings of the Front Area do not appear to satisfy eligibility Criteria C, for inclusion in the NRHP since they are neither distinctive examples of this architectural type nor "a significant and distinguishable entity" (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:33-18

- Anonymous, 1959, "History of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory", manuscript on file at NSWC, White Oak, Maryland.
- Craig, Lois, 1978, *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Buildings*, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Dittman, Richard B., 1973, letter to Stanley S. Jones, U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland, January 29, 1973, on file at Department of Public Works, NSWC, White Oak, Maryland.
- Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., 1992, *Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan for Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak, Maryland*, on file at U.S. Navy, Engineering Field Activity-Chesapeake, Washington, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.
- Smaldone, Joseph P., 1977, *History of the White Oak Laboratory 1945-1975*, Naval Surface Weapons Center, Silver Spring, Maryland.
- U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, 1949, *The U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory; General and Descriptive Information*.

## 10. Geographical Data

### Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name	Beltsville, MD	Quadrangle scale	7.5 Min.
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UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

### Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	Maryland	code	MD	county	Montgomery	code	031
state		code		county		code	

## 11. Form Prepared By

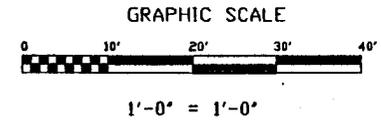
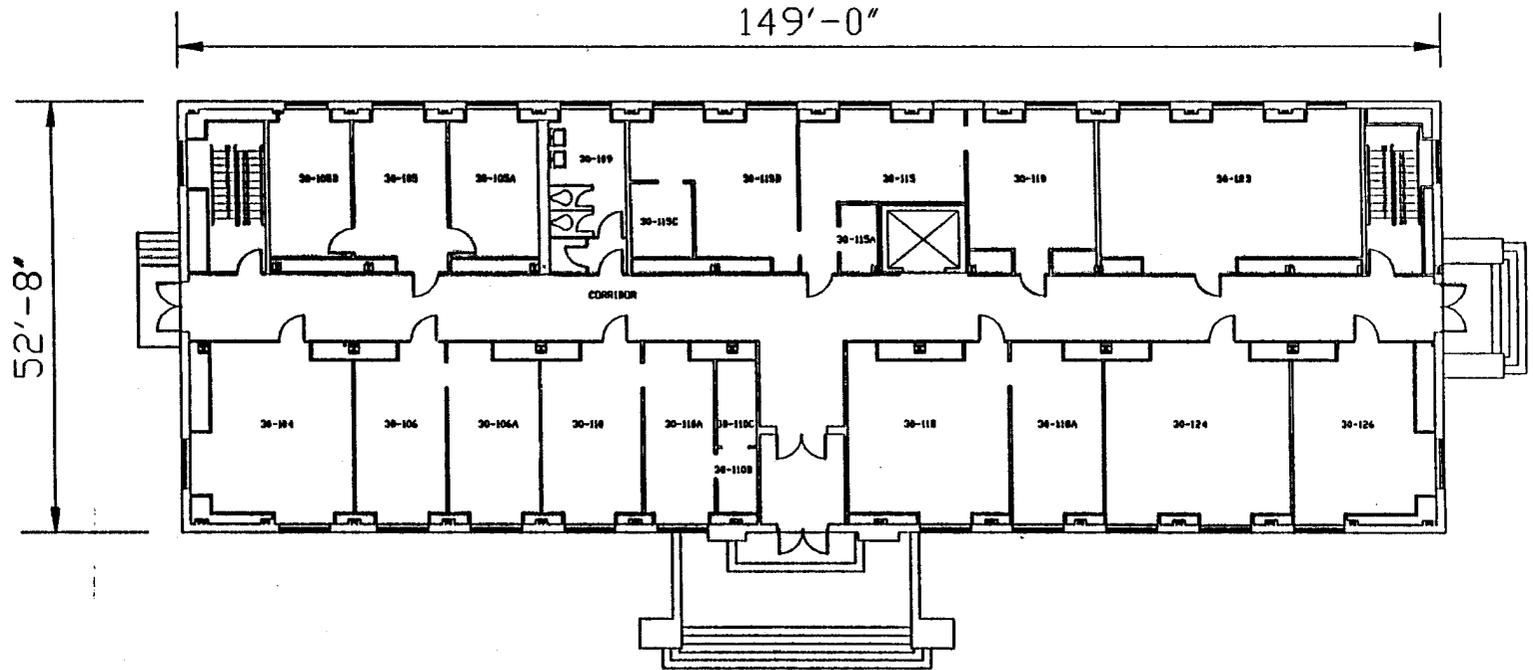
name/title	Mark Rosenzweig, Ph.D./Chief Archaeologist		
organization	Ecology and Environment, Inc.	date	March 25, 1994
street & number	368 Pleasantview Drive	telephone	716/684-8060
city or town	Lancaster	state	New York

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

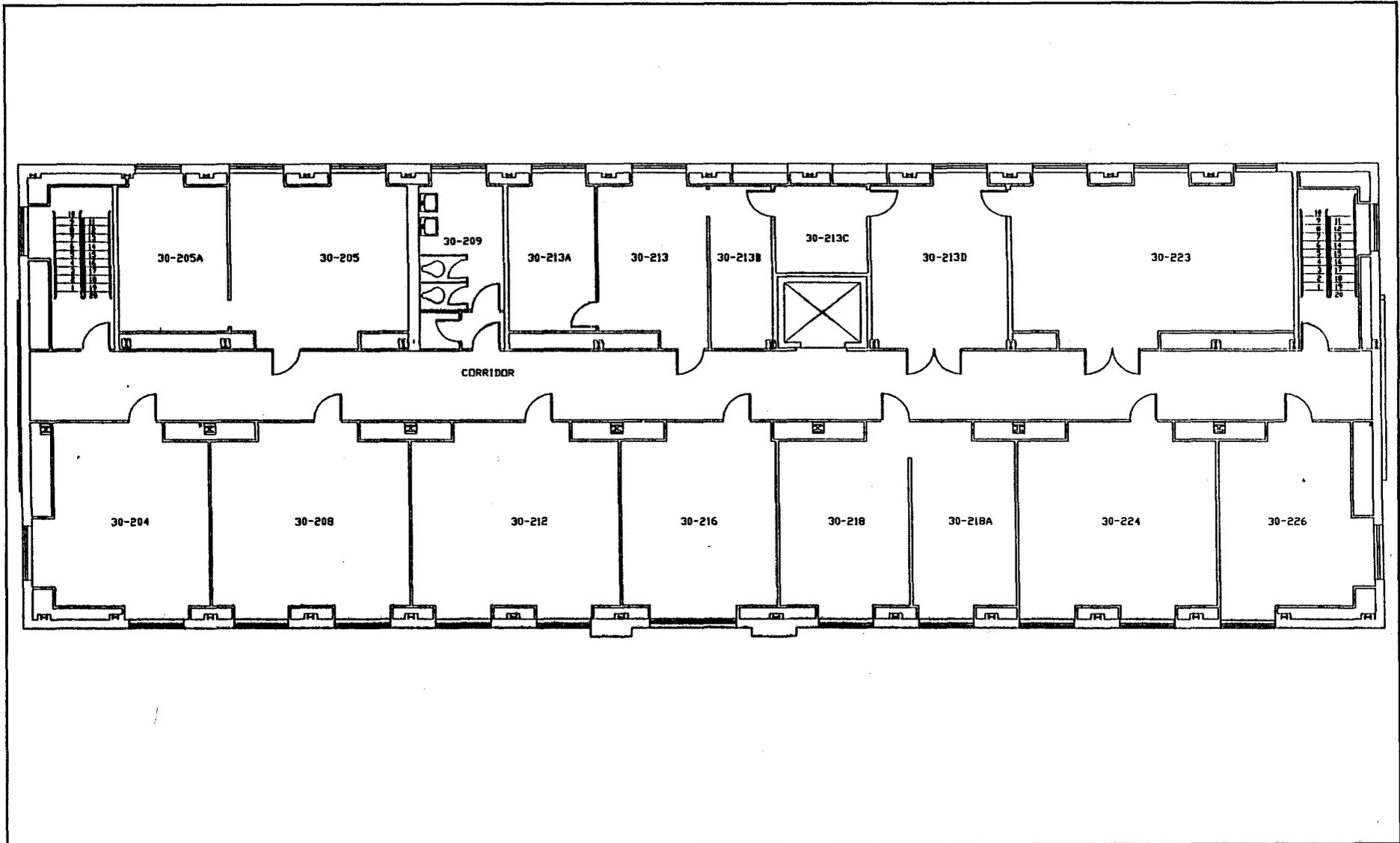
A-53



SOURCE: U. S. Navy NSWC White Oak Department of Public Works.

**SURVEY NO. M:33-18, BUILDING 30 (FIRST FLOOR)  
NSWC WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

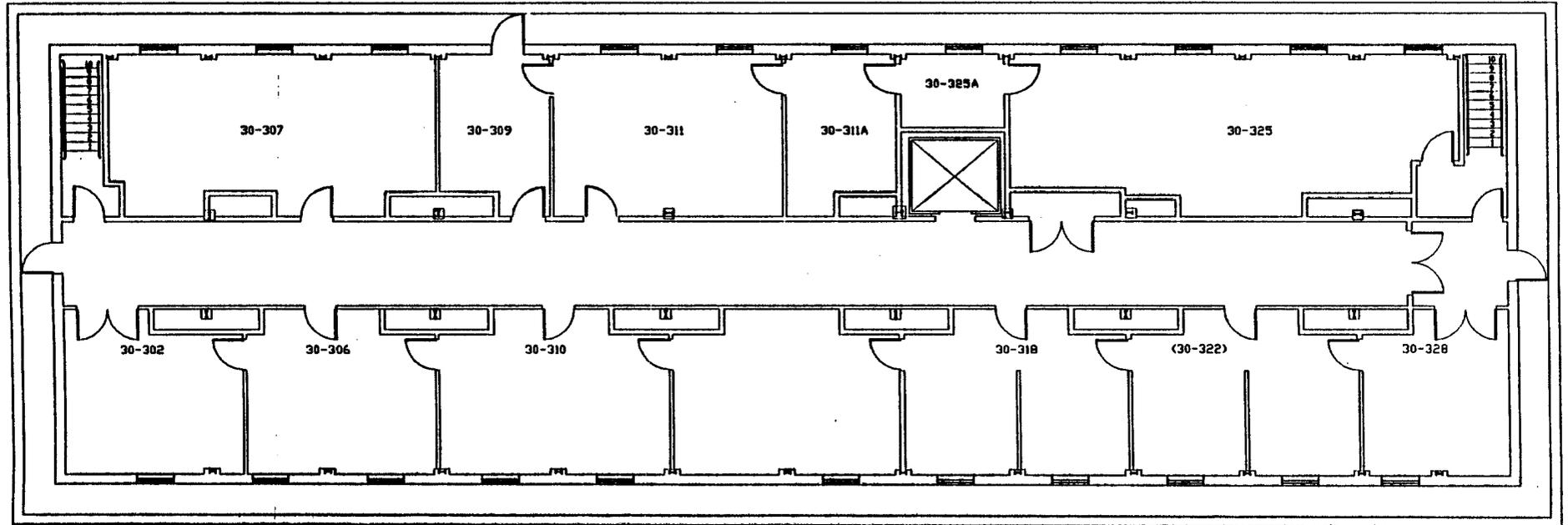
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SOURCE: U. S. Navy NSWC White Oak Department of Public Works.

**SURVEY NO. M:33-18, BUILDING 30 (SECOND FLOOR)  
NSWC WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

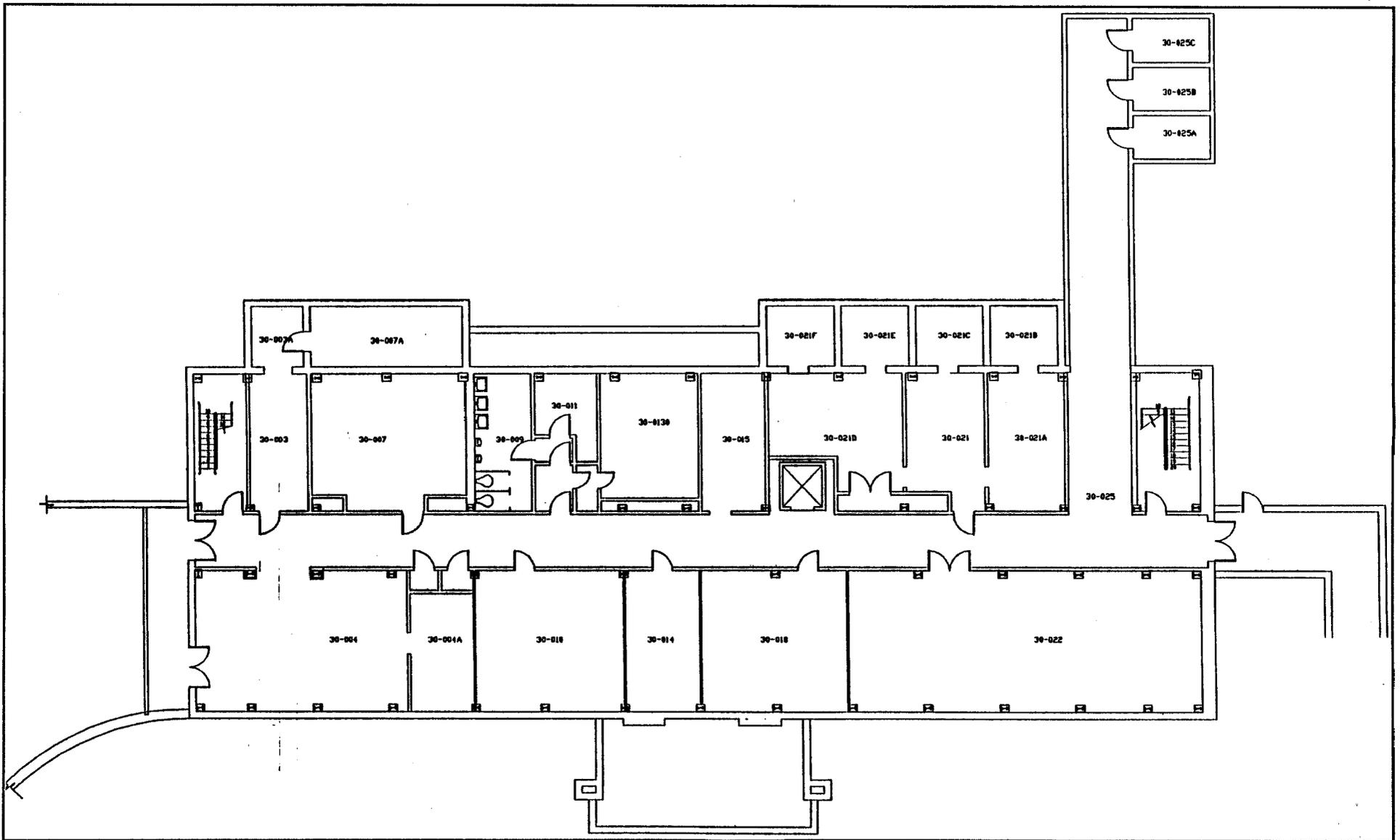
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SOURCE: U. S. Navy NSWC White Oak Department of Public Works.

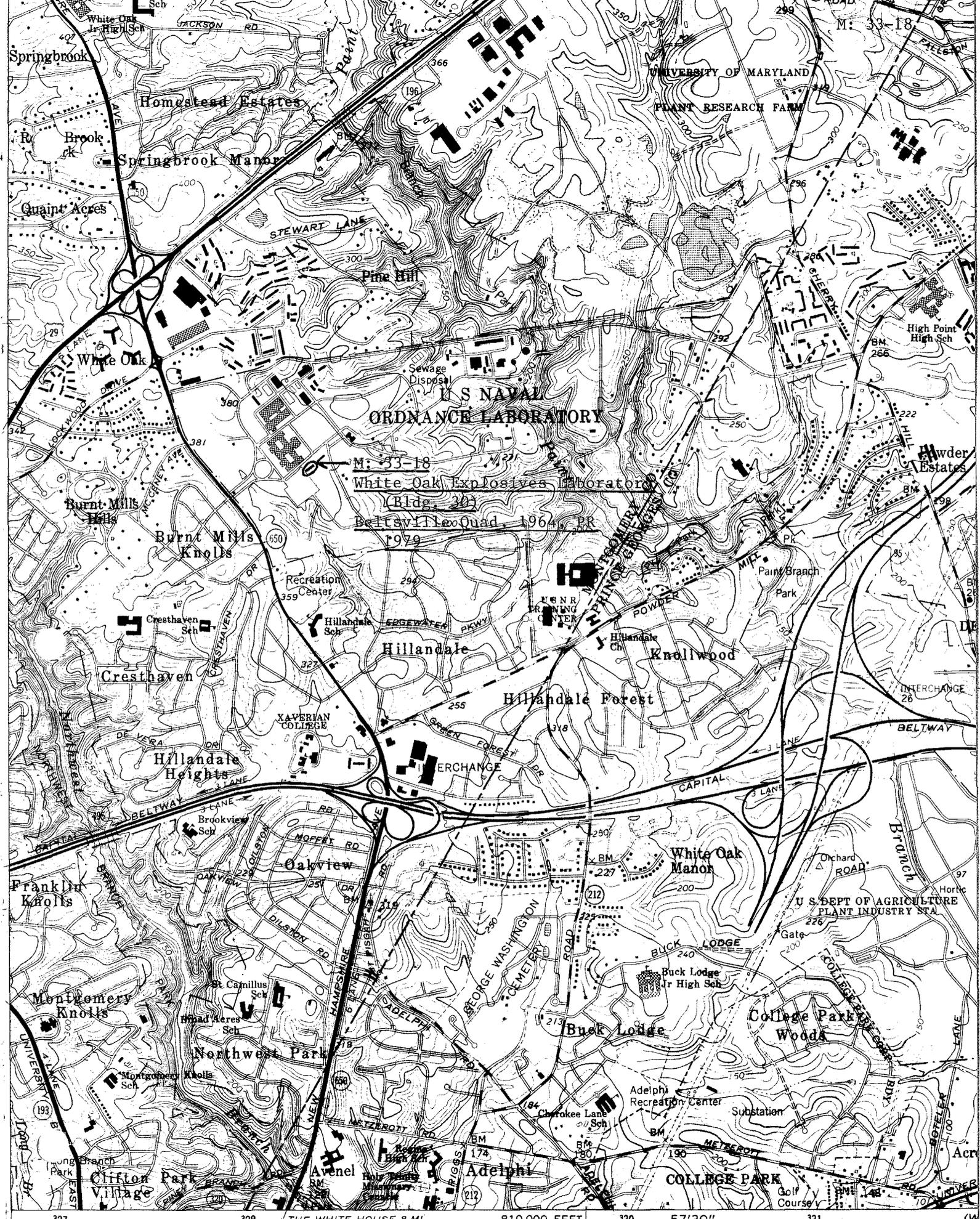
**SURVEY NO. M:33-18, BUILDING 30 (THIRD FLOOR)  
NSWC WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

A-56



SOURCE: U. S. Navy NSWC White Oak Department of Public Works.

**SURVEY NO. M:33-18, BUILDING 30 (BASEMENT)  
NSWC WHITE OAK, SILVER SPRING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**



M: 33-18  
 White Oak Explosives Laboratory  
 (Bldg. 30)  
 Beltsville Quad, 1964, PR  
 1979



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M:33-18

NSWC White Oak Laboratory

EXPLOSIVES LABORATORY

Building 30

Montgomery Co MD

Ecology & Environment Inc.

Jan 1994

US NAVY REFA Chesapeake

Looking S

Elevation Building 30