NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
PG:64-19
Prince George's County, Maryland
Greenbelt
1959-2011
Public (Restricted Access)

Since its founding in 1959, Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) has played a prominent role in the American space program, serving as the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA)'s first space research facility. Scientists and engineers at Goddard have participated in nearly every aspect of space exploration, including human space flight projects; robotic missions to the Moon; aeronautics research on air transport safety, reliability, efficiency, and speed; remote-sensing Earth satellites; the development of communications satellites; and the Space Shuttle, among many others. Theoretical science, mission management, and the dissemination of data are also fundamental to the GSFC mission. GSFC continues to make scientific contributions through the twenty-first century. During the 1990s, GSFC was assigned an Earth science mission to study Earth from space and to develop ways of better predicting weather and measuring the human impact on the planet's climate. This mission continues through the present.

The Main Campus and one out-parcel represent a concentration of associated buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes that are linked by historical development, use, and association with the GSFC scientific mission. The Main Campus consists of a concentration of administrative and administrative / laboratory, communications, testing and evaluation, and support resources that share a similar architectural expression. The buildings, many of which were constructed in a monumental scale, are completed in brick and feature flat roofs. Ornamentation, if present, is restricted to decorative paneling between window bays. The campus features curvilinear roads and gently rolling hills. Mature deciduous trees and specimen trees characterize the landscape. Thirty-three resources at the Main Campus are contributing elements to a NRHP-eligible historic district. The GSFC historic district includes the Main Campus generally encompassing the area defined by Aerobee Road to the south, IUE and Explorer roads to the west, Cobe Road to the north, and Hubble/ICESAT Road to the east.

One of the four out-parcels retains resources associated with their historic use as a scientific support area directly associated with scientific testing undertaken in conjunction with the Main Campus and is included in the historic district. Highly technical testing and evaluation activities occurred at the 300 Area. GSFC required a location to test instrumentation while minimizing the effects of Earth's magnetic fields. Resources associated with this research initiative were constructed in the 300 Area and consist of the Magnetic Test Facility (Building 305), which is a National Historic Landmark, and its associated support buildings. A total of 11 contributing resources are present at the 300 Area.

The 100 Area and the 400 Area are excluded from the historic district. The 100 Area has undergone substantial change through the removal of the original transmission antennae used in field research and recent development as athletic fields. This area no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey its association with research and testing activities within the space mission that occurred at GSFC during its period of significance. The majority of resources in the 400 Area are storage facilities built between 1965 and the late twentieth century. These storage buildings include generic buildings constructed to support the two administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings in the 400 Area. The relationship between administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings and generic storage buildings is not defined clearly in archival records. Direct connections between the various testing programs conducted in the 400 Area and the existing collection of utilitarian storage buildings is not apparent. These support buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

The 200 Area is located on land leased from the Department of Agriculture, which retains Federal stewardship responsibilities. While the resources in the 200 Area were surveyed and analyzed within the historic context, resource evaluation was not undertaken owing to the property ownership by the Department of Agriculture.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Goddard Space Flight Center Inventory Number: PG:64-19

Address: 8800 Greenbelt Rd. City: Greenbelt Zip Code: 20771

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Lanham/Laurel

Owner: National Aeronautical and Space Administration Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes

Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A

Project: N/A Agency: N/A

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name: ___ Date: ___

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

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: ___

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes District Name: ___

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes ___ no

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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

Summary Description

Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) is located in Prince George's County, Maryland, approximately 2.5 miles west of the City of Greenbelt and approximately 15 miles northeast of Washington, D.C. The facility occupies approximately 1,297 acres in five geographic areas. According to geospatial data provided in December 2011, NASA directly owns approximately 1,148 acres; the remaining 149 are controlled through a revocable lease from the Department of Agriculture.

The Main Campus, which contains approximately 821 acres, is accessed from Greenbelt Road and extends northerly to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (MD 295). Soil Conservation Service/Good Luck roads form much of the eastern boundary of the Main Campus. The 100 Area (the Antenna Test Facility) is located north of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

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

Comments:

Jonathan Sager 8/22/12

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

8/21/12

Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

the Main Campus on Beaver Dam Road and contains 47.87 acres. The 200 Area (the Ground Plane Test Facility and the Optical Research Facility) is located on 121 acres on Springfield Road, north of the Main Campus, and is on land controlled through a revocable lease from the Department of Agriculture. Both the 300 Area (the Magnetic Test Facility) and the 400 Area (the Bi- Propellant Test Facility) are located on 250 acres west of the Main Campus along Beaver Dam Road.

Summary

For centuries, the exploration of space has captured human imaginations. This quest for knowledge about the universe has led to major scientific discoveries. World War I marked the formal involvement of the U.S. government in aeronautics and space exploration. While important discoveries advancing our knowledge of space and aeronautics occurred during the first half of the twentieth century, dramatic advances in the field of space science occurred after the creation of NASA. The Cold War, coupled with the American desire to remain competitive with the former Soviet Union, spurred the development of the Federal agency. Major NASA programs and projects included human space flight projects; robotic missions to the Moon; aeronautics research on air transport safety, reliability, efficiency, and speed; remote-sensing Earth satellites; the development of communications satellites; and the Space Shuttle, among many others.

Since its founding in 1959, GSFC has played a prominent role in the American space program, serving as an important space research facility for NASA. Scientists and engineers at Goddard have participated in nearly every aspect of space exploration, including the missions and projects cited above. Theoretical science, mission management, and the dissemination of data are fundamental to the GSFC mission.

NASA created an architectural identity for the Goddard campus when planning the design of the new research facility. The result was a corporate campus similar in design to research campuses constructed by the public and private sectors during the 1950s and 1960s. Initial plans called for the construction of a small campus; however, expanding mission priorities resulted in the need for a larger facility. The campus rapidly grew during its first few years of operation, with additional expansion anticipated. Property types constructed in support of GSFC's mission include administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings; communications facilities; optical facilities and observatories; testing and evaluation facilities; and storage facilities. Recreational resources and an example of rural domestic architecture also are included in the GSFC inventory.

Evaluation Results

Consultation between NASA and the MHT between 2009 and 2010 identified the potential for a GSFC historic district. A total of 254 buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes were surveyed under the current investigation. Data analysis applying the National Register NRHP Criteria for Evaluation identified a collection of buildings, structures, and landscapes that represent a recognizable entity necessary for a GSFC historic district. The period of significance for the historic district is 1960 – 1969 and represents the first decade of development at GSFC.

During the 1990s, GSFC was assigned an Earth science mission, which necessitated a fourth period of major construction. While the ongoing Earth Observing System (EOS) program has made contributions to our understanding of Earth sciences, insufficient time has elapsed to enable the objective evaluation of those contributions. Reevaluation of the resources associated with this mission is recommended after sufficient time has elapsed to develop the historical perspective necessary to assess the contributions the EOS program.

The Main Campus and one out-parcel represent a concentration of associated buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes that are linked by historical development, use, and association with the GSFC scientific mission. The Main Campus consists of a concentration of administrative and administrative / laboratory, communications, testing and evaluation, and support resources that share a similar architectural expression. The buildings, many of which were constructed in a monumental scale, are completed in brick and feature flat roofs. Ornamentation, if present, is restricted to decorative paneling between window bays. The campus features curvilinear roads and gently rolling hills. Mature deciduous trees and specimen trees characterize the landscape. Thirty-three resources at the Main Campus are contributing elements to a NRHP-eligible historic district. The GSFC historic district includes the Main Campus generally encompassing the area defined by Aerobee Road to the south, IUE and Explorer roads to the west, Cobe Road to the north, and Hubble/ICESAT Road to the east.

One of the four out-parcels retains resources associated with their historic use as a scientific support area directly associated with scientific testing undertaken in conjunction with the Main Campus and is included in the historic district. Highly technical testing and evaluation activities occurred at the 300 Area. GSFC required a location to test instrumentation while minimizing the effects of Earth's magnetic fields. Resources associated with this research initiative were constructed in the 300 Area and consist of the Magnetic Test Facility (Building 305) and its associated support buildings. A total of 11 contributing resources are present at the 300 Area.

The 100 Area and the 400 Area are excluded from the historic district. The 100 Area has undergone substantial change through the removal of the original transmission antennae used in field research and recent development as athletic fields. This area no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey its association with research and testing activities within the space mission that occurred at GSFC during its period of significance. The majority of resources in the 400 Area are storage facilities built between 1965 and the late twentieth century. These storage buildings include generic buildings constructed to support the two administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings in the 400 Area. The relationship between administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings and generic storage buildings is not defined clearly in archival records. Direct connections between the various testing programs conducted in the 400 Area and the existing collection of utilitarian storage buildings is not apparent. These support buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

The 200 Area is located on land leased from the Department of Agriculture, which retains Federal stewardship responsibilities. While the resources in the 200 Area were surveyed and analyzed within the historic context, resource evaluation was not undertaken owing to the property ownership by the Department of Agriculture.

Guidance developed by the National Register program for the assessment of properties recommends that resources generally should be at least 50 years old for consideration for listing in the NRHP so that sufficient historical perspective can be applied in their analysis. Resources less than 50 years old typically are evaluated under National Register Criteria Consideration G for qualities of exceptional significance. The appropriateness of the 50 year guidance in the assessment of GSFC was raised during discussions between the NASA FPO and National Register staff during a National Register symposium in May 2011. Subsequent coordination between NASA and National Register program administrators in January 2012 affirmed that while 50 years is a guideline for resource evaluation, each resource is unique. The suggested age may not be necessary to achieve historical perspective in all cases. Therefore, resource evaluation under Criteria Consideration G is unnecessary in cases such as the GSFC campus, where significance can be demonstrated clearly under the general criteria for evaluation.

The GSFC historic district is significant under Criterion A for its association with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of history under the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme. A total of 67 resources are included in the historic district. These resources include 43 contributing and 24 non-contributing elements. All contributing resources, with the exception of Building 29, in the GSFC historic district were constructed between 1960 and 1969. Building 29 was constructed in 1990 to support the Hubble Space Telescope program, an endeavor of exceptional significance in the recent history of space exploration. This building meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance for its role in advancing our scientific knowledge and is a contributing resource to the GSFC historic district.

The historic district also meets National Register Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The collection of resources comprising the GSFC historic district achieves significance as an integrated campus associated with NASA history and the theme of Man in Space / Science and Exploration. Elements of the district are related through function and design within the corporate campus. The GSFC historic district and its contributing elements share a common pattern of historical development within a planned Federal research center. The NRHP-eligible historic district is depicted in the accompanying maps and resource evaluations are presented in the attached table.

Evaluation Results – Main Campus

The Main Campus was designed in accordance with then current design principles for the design of corporate laboratories. The buildings constructed between 1960 and 1969 exhibit many of the hallmarks of postwar corporate design. These character-defining features include flexible workspace that could be configured in a variety of different ways to suit current research/laboratory needs regardless of the research discipline. The buildings were constructed incorporating the administrative and administrative / laboratory modules. In plan, the buildings occupy "T" or "L"-shaped footprints housing modules across a double-loaded hallway. Movable or demountable walls separated modules from each other and easily facilitated a quick reconfiguration of space based on project needs and requirements. The suburban siting of the campus also is a character-defining feature; the Greenbelt location easily facilitated the construction of additional laboratory buildings to accommodate expansion needs. The suburban setting, with its gently rolling terrain, large expanses of open space, and forested tracks helped foster a university-like ambiance that was thought to be conducive to productive, high-quality research.

When selecting an architectural firm for its new research facility, NASA officials chose experts in the design corporate laboratories: the New York City-based firm of Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines. The Bell Laboratories facility in Murray Hill, New Jersey, designed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley, and Smith (the firm later became Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines) in 1939 and opened in 1941, was the first corporate laboratory designed by the firm. Character-defining features of the facility, included the "liberal use of moveable interior partitions and a spacious forested site," became the "standard against which later buildings would be judged" (Rankin 2010:776).

The large-scale, monumental buildings at the Main Campus generally are constructed of brick and terminate in flat roofs. Single-light, fixed-sash windows are prevalent; ornamentation, if present, generally is found between window bays and consists of raised brick or poured-concrete panels. Most buildings exhibit unrelenting rows of windows. Loading docks are a common feature, with many buildings incorporating more than one dock. The interiors also reflect the functional nature of the buildings. Long rows of double-loaded corridors housing office and laboratory space characterize the interiors. Public space is limited, with few buildings containing formal lobbies, and ornamentation is absent. The buildings have undergone a continuous program of interior and exterior renovation and modification in response to changing mission priorities.

The GSFC campus was constructed as a NASA research laboratory, capable of conducting a wide-range of investigations. Few buildings were purpose-built. Some construction projects, however, were the result of increased missions, particularly those constructed in response to the *Apollo* program and the Hubble Space Telescope. Existing buildings were expanded because they were the only such NASA resources tasked with a particular function. Building 14, for example, was expanded because it became an operational control center space for the Manned Space Flight Network Group working on the *Apollo* program. Goddard was responsible for the instruments, ground systems, and eventual operation of the Hubble Space Telescope; Building 29 was constructed to support the Hubble mission.

Buildings generally located east of Hubble/ICESAT Road are excluded from the potential historic district. These resources include Building 32, Building 33, and Building 34 that are associated with the EOS program and were constructed after 1990. Other resources include recreational and support property types that are not directly associated with the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme. Buildings in the northeast corner of the Main Campus are dispersed over a wide area and are isolated from other resources at the Main Campus and each of other. A number of steam vents were identified during this current investigation. These resources are elements of the facility's heating system and are not included in the resource count for the Main Campus.

The Main Campus is associated with an event important in our past and also is representative of a type, period, and method of construction. The Main Campus retains integrity of association, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to merit consideration for inclusion in the NRHP as a contributing resource to a potential GSFC historic district for its association with the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme. Resources that have not reached 50 years of age also were evaluated under Criteria Consideration G. The potential historic district represents a concentration of resources associated with the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme.

Evaluation Results - 100 Area

The 100 Area was designed by Keller, Loewer, Sargent and Associates of Silver Spring, Maryland, in 1961 as an antenna test range. Antennas and other instrumentation designed for use on Goddard spacecraft had to be tested before the craft was launched to ensure functionality, requiring a facility in which radio frequencies could be controlled or reduced to minimize any effect on the instruments being tested (Steckel and Korvin 1965:1). Archival research suggests that test antennas were constructed for this purpose. By 1965, however, the changing nature of satellite design required the construction of new test facilities. Satellites using ultra high frequency (UHF) waves were more susceptible to radio reflections due to their omnidirectional receiving capability. An anechoic chamber (Building 104) capable of shielding satellites from radio frequencies was constructed in response to this changing satellite technology. The existing farmhouse (Building 101) was converted to house a shop and storage space in support of the testing activities (GSFC var.).

Currently, the 100 Area primarily provides a recreational function, with the existing five baseball fields being the facility's most dominate features. Other resources include a farmhouse and the anechoic chamber. Test antennas also were constructed at the Antenna Test Range; these antennas no longer are extant. The early-twentieth century farmhouse was adapted to support testing activities. The building no longer retains integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, or feeling to convey its significance as a farmhouse constructed in Prince George's County during the early twentieth-century. In addition, the building was modified to accommodate storage and administrative needs. The dwelling played a support function to the overall activities that occurred at the test facility. The anechoic chamber is the only resource that continues to convey its association with test activities. Due to the loss of the test towers and the construction of the baseball fields, the 100 Area no longer retains integrity of association, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to merit consideration for inclusion in the NRHP as a contributing resource to a potential GSFC historic district.

Evaluation Results – 200 Area

H.D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc. of Arlington, Virginia, designed the facilities at the 200 Area (Optical Research Facility) in 1962 to support optical research. Resources at the Optical Research Facility consist of observatories, telescopes, tracking, and testing facilities used for calibrating, ranging, and tracking satellites (NASA 1967:3). Test activities related to the applicability of the use of lasers in precision tracking, positioning, and communications with Goddard spacecraft also were completed at the 200 Area. Laser observatories were constructed that could focus beams of light onto passing spacecraft in order to determine spacecraft positioning. A number of poured-concrete piers were built to create a calibration system. The piers, as a collection, are counted as one resource for the purposes of this current investigation.

The resources at the 200 Area primarily consist of optical facilities and observatories. Optical facilities include resources such as Building 201 and Building 206 that feature movable roofs. Observatories are constructed of concrete-block with retractable metal domes. Metal Astrodomes also are located at the facility. Multi-purpose support buildings include Building 209, Building 210, Building 211, and Building 212, constructed in 1967 and 1980, and are metal-frame buildings terminating in gable-roofs. These buildings reflect their functional nature and housed a variety of functions, including administrative, storage, and testing. A distinction among the uses is not present in their architectural expression. Test facilities include those constructed for the beam line and consist of metal- or wood-frame utilitarian buildings connected to one another by elevated metal pipes. Poured-concrete LSR calibration piers were constructed to enable the testing of laser accuracy. For the purposes of this investigation, these objects are treated as a class and are counted as one resource. Formal landscaping is not present; however, stands of mature pine and deciduous trees are located north and east of the test areas.

The 200 Area is located on land leased from the Department of Agriculture, which retains Federal stewardship responsibilities. While the resources in the 200 Area were surveyed and analyzed within the historic context, resource evaluation was not undertaken owing to the property ownership by the Department of Agriculture.

Evaluation Results – 300 Area

H.D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc. also designed the magnetic test facilities located at the 300 Area in 1962. GSFC required a location to test instrumentation while minimizing the effects of Earth's magnetic fields. The building constructed for this purpose, the Magnetic Test Facility (Building 305) was built primarily of non-magnetic materials and contains a Braunbek system of magnetic coils that are capable of cancelling out Earth's magnetic field (Butowsky 1984a). Calibration of sensitive spacecraft magnetometers essential for the success of GSFC spacecraft occurs in the building. Building 303 also was constructed for similar purpose; however, testing no longer is conducted in the building. Both buildings are large-scale buildings constructed of concrete-block. Exterior ornamentation is absent on these highly-functional, utilitarian buildings.

The test area also features a number of resources, including Building 304, Building 310, and Building 311, among others, necessary for the successful operation of the Magnetic Test Facility. Support buildings (Building 310 and Building 311) associated with the test facility include concrete-block and wood-frame buildings. These one-story buildings are devoid of ornamentation and are utilitarian in design. Without these buildings, a magnetometer shelter (Building 310) and a servo-control shed (Building 311), the work in Building 305 and Building 303, a smaller scale version of Building 303, could not have been completed (Personal Communication: Bonalsky 2011). The Helmholtz coil in Building 305 is used to negate Earth's magnetic field. The coil's control tracks and monitors precisely Earth's magnetic field. Equipment house in Building 310 provides a highly stable reference of Earth's magnetic field (Personal Communication: Bonalsky 2012). The equipment in Building 310 keeps the magnetometer sensor system at a constant temperature. Building 311 is separate from Building 310 so that the magnetic noise generated by the heating system's motors is reduced and so that the magnetic noise does not interfere with the magnetic sensor in Building 310 (Personal Communication: Bonalsky 2012).

The 300 Area is associated with an event important in our past. The 300 Area retains integrity of association, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling to merit consideration for inclusion in the NRHP as a contributing resource to a potential GSFC historic district for its association with the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme.

Evaluation Results – 400 Area

The Bi-Propellant Test Facility (400 Area) was designed in 1965 by Nathan C. Hale & Associates based in Falls Church, Virginia, to support bi-propellant research. Cryogenics and testing facilities (Building 401 and Building 402), among other buildings, were constructed to enable research on ways to cool spacecraft and methods for propelling spacecraft. Test missions were added to the facility when an Altitude Test Facility was constructed during the late 1960s.

The test facility consists of administrative and administrative / laboratory; communications; testing and evaluation; and support property types. Brick and concrete-block buildings were constructed. These utilitarian buildings terminate in flat roofs. Support resources include single-story, wood-frame storage buildings. The parcel is heavily wooded with areas of wetlands. Formal landscaping around the buildings is absent.

While testing in support of the GSFC mission occurred in the 400 Area, resources associated with research, testing, and evaluation activities are represented in two buildings: Building 405 and Building 407. In addition, a review of archival drawings suggests that the area has undergone substantial alteration and redesign. The remaining resources in the 400 Area are utilitarian support buildings. These storage buildings include generic buildings constructed to support the two administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings in the 400 Area. The relationship between administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings and generic storage buildings is not defined clearly in archival records. Direct connections between the various testing programs conducted in the 400 Area and the existing collection of utilitarian storage buildings is not apparent. These support buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

Summary and Conclusion

The resources present at GSFC were analyzed applying the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). Analysis indicated that resources at the Main Campus and the 300 Area are significant within the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme (Criterion A). The Main Campus and the 300 Area also represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). GSFC was established as a NASA research facility after the agency was established in 1958. Since its founding in 1959, GSFC has played a prominent role in the American space program with Goddard scientists and engineers participating in nearly every aspect of space exploration, including the projects associated with human space flight; robotic missions to the Moon; remote-sensing Earth satellites; the development of communications satellites; and, the Space Shuttle program. Theoretical science, mission management, and the dissemination of data are also fundamental to the GSFC mission. The GSFC historic district meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and retains integrity to merit consideration for inclusion in the NRHP as a NASA research facility. Work undertaken at GSFC Main Campus laboratories and the 300 Area substantially contributed to the success of NASA's missions and programs during the period 1960 to 1969.

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Frederick, MD 21701

Date Prepared: July 2012

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:64-19

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Goddard Space Flight Center (Preferred)
other	Beltsville Space Center

2. Location

street and number	8800 Greenbelt Road	__ not for publication
city, town	Greenbelt	X vicinity
county	Prince George's	

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

name	National Aeronautics and Space Administration				
street and number	300 E Street, SW			telephone	(202) 358-0000
city, town	Washington	state	DC	zip code	20024

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Goddard Space Flight Center			liber		folio	
city, town	N/A	tax map	N/A	tax parcel	N/A	tax ID number	N/A

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- X 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
- X Other: National Register / National Historic Landmark Documentation for Building 305

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count		
				Contributing	Noncontributing	
X district	X public	___ agriculture	___ landscape	61	41	buildings
___ building(s)	___ private	___ commerce/trade	___ recreation/culture	1	1	sites
___ structure	___ both	___ defense	___ religion	2	4	structures
___ site		___ domestic	___ social	1	0	objects
___ object		___ education	___ transportation	65	46	Total
		___ funerary	___ work in progress			
		X government	___ unknown			
		___ health care	___ vacant/not in use			
		___ industry	___ other:			

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

2

7. Description

Inventory No. PG:64-19

Condition

___ excellent
_X_ good
___ fair
___ deteriorated
___ ruins
___ altered

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

GSFC comprises five areas that occupy discontinuous parcels on the outskirts of suburban Greenbelt, Maryland. The immediate vicinity of GSFC is characterized by low-scale commercial development and retail shopping centers containing "big box" stores. The Main Campus and four out-parcels were developed simultaneously. The out-parcels historically were used to undertake testing and evaluation associated with research completed in the Main Campus laboratories. Much of this testing and evaluation required isolated sites to avoid interference with instrumentation from outside influences and to insure safety.

In general, each resource at GSFC is numbered. The resources are described in numerical order within their appropriate property type. Property types are based on function at the time of building construction and not on current building use. A number of buildings are attached to one another, and in those cases, the buildings are described together. Due to the number of surveyed resources for which GSFC identifying data were unavailable, an Assigned Resource Number was created to identify each resource.

Main Campus

The Main Campus occupies a landscaped administration and research facility organized along a curvilinear network of internal roads. This research campus includes large-scale, multi-story, monumental buildings with dedicated parking. The plan of the Main Campus incorporates aspects of suburban design, including formal landscaping, and a hierarchy of primary and secondary roads. The buildings are set a part from one another; large employee parking lots and grassy lawn surround the buildings. Wood land buffers the campus from Greenbelt Road to the south, Soil Conservation Service/Good Luck roads to the east, and the Baltimore – Washington Parkway (MD 295) to the north. Generally, buildings are concentrated west of the intersection of Explorer and Aqua Roads. While some buildings associated with the first phase of GSFC construction are located between Hubble and Soil Conservation Service roads and north of Aqua Road, many of the buildings constructed to the east of Explorer Road were built during the 1990s.

North / south roads include Goddard, Hubble, and ICESAT. Trios Road facilitates east / west circulation. Explorer / Cobe road functions as a ring road and provides access to most portions of the campus. The topography consists of rolling hills. These features of the natural environment affected the design of many buildings; buildings change in height to accommodate existing terrain. Formal landscaping includes specimen trees, planting beds, patios, and foundation shrubs and bushes.

Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory Buildings

Building 1

Building 1, constructed in 1960, is a two-story building that generally occupies a rectangular footprint; a single-story hyphen connects the principal block to a projecting ell. The building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. A brick-clad headhouse is located on the northeast portion of the principal block and forms a third story. The building's cladding materials consist of brick laid in 5:1 common bond and metal panels, which divide the elevations into bays. Windows are metal, single-light, fixed-sash units with an operable lower sash and transom above. Doors include double-leaf metal and glass doors. A loading dock is found on the west elevation of the hyphen.

The east elevation of the original block is blind. The building's primary entrance has been relocated to the east elevation of the hyphen that connects the original block to a single-story, three-bay by five-bay infill addition that extends from the northeast corner of the north elevation to a projecting wing. The 16-bay north elevation of the projecting wing features large windows separated by aluminum mullions. A recessed double-leaf metal and glass door is found on the wing's west elevation. The 20-bay north elevation of the principal block features a brick entrance bay containing a double-leaf metal door with a masonry hood. The west elevation is blind. A five-foot brick addition with a flat roof is appended to the building's west elevation. The building's south elevation is 32 bays; corrugated metal panels define the bays. A poured-concrete staircase is located below grade at the southwest corner of the south elevation.

Building 2

Building 2, constructed in 1960 as a research projects laboratory, generally occupies a rectangular footprint and faces north. The three-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. A headhouse for mechanical equipment occupies much of the roof. The primary building material is brick; metal panels and textured masonry panels, which appear to be similar to exterior insulation finishing system (EIFS) (i.e., Dryvit), are installed between window bays. The existing metal panels and EIFS were installed in 1995 when an exterior renovation of the building was undertaken. Windows generally are fixed-light, anodized-aluminum sash. One ell, contemporary to original building construction, was constructed on the south elevation. Three additions, including a high bay, were constructed on the south and west elevations.

Building 5

Building 5, constructed in 1962, is a three-story building constructed of running-bond brick on the south (front) and east elevations and metal on the south, east, and west elevations. A number of metal-frame, multi-story additions of various sizes were constructed on the north elevation of the building. Generally, the flat-roof building occupies a square footprint. Ornamentation is limited to the slightly raised brick panels located between window bays on the brick portion of the south elevation. Windows are single-light, fixed-sash, metal units; industrial-sash windows are found on the east and west elevations. The primary entrance consisting of double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors is located on the brick portion of the south elevation. A small metal-frame mass adjoins the west elevation of the principal brick mass; a small brick mass was constructed on the west elevation of the small metal-frame mass. No windows are present on either of these two sections. The south elevation of the building is dominated by a monumental metal-frame mass that features a large, three-panel, folding overhead garage door. The door's lower panel contains eight bays of four-light windows separated by metal mullions. The north elevation of the large metal-mass is characterized by industrial-sash windows. One metal-frame mass and two brick masses are located east of the large metal-frame mass. The metal-clad east and west elevations of the building feature multiple bays of industrial sash windows.

Building 5A

Constructed in 1995 as a composite materials laboratory, Building 5A is a metal-frame building clad in prefabricated metal panels. The building, which occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof, is two stories on the west elevation and one story on the east elevation. A shed-roof, metal-frame vestibule on the west elevation provides interior access to the building. The vestibule features double-leaf metal doors. An overhead garage door also is found on the west elevation. Two large, louvered metal vents are located on the second floor. A single-leaf metal door is found on the south elevation. A row of five, fixed-light, metal-sash windows and a single-leaf metal door define the first floor of the east elevation. A two-flight, quarter-turn, open stairway is featured on the north elevation. The stairway provides access to a single-leaf metal door on the second floor.

Building 6

Building is a large-scale, monumental building constructed in 1962 that houses flight projects and assurance operations. The three-story brick building occupies an L-shaped footprint and terminates in a flat roof. A metal-frame headhouse dominates much of the roof. Windows in the multi-bay building are single-light units with metal sash. The primary entrance is found on the east elevation of the principal block and features a double-leaf, metal-frame glass door sheltered by a flat-roof hood. The entrance is found in an 8-bay projection that extends from the 19-bay ell attached to the east elevation. The 28-bay north elevation of the principal block ranges in height between two and three stories due to changes in grade. The one-bay west elevation contains a stairwell with single-light, fixed-sash windows with metal panels. The principal block's south elevation is 17 bays. The multi-bay ell features a loading dock on the west elevation and a four-bay, three-story stairwell. A single-story brick projection extends from the west elevation's southwest corner. Visual observation and changes in brick work on the north and west elevations of the principal block and on the east elevation of the ell suggest that the building underwent modifications.

Building 8

Constructed in 1963, Building 8 serves primarily an administrative function. The six-story brick building is completed in running bond and consists of a main block occupying a rectangular footprint and a two-story auditorium that extends from the north elevation of the main block. An enclosed stairwell projecting from the north elevation divides the main block. Roofing materials on the flat roof are not visible. The multi-bay building features single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows. Ornamentation consists of metal panels beneath the windows. Generally, single-leaf and double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors provide access to the building's interior. A flat-roofed, glass-enclosed entry defines the main entrance, which is located on the main block's south elevation. Metal posts support the entry's roof. Access to the auditorium is from the west elevation; the entrance consists of multiple bays of double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors. Large, fixed-light, metal-sash windows with transoms characterize the first floor of the west elevation of the auditorium. The auditorium rests on a brick base. Raised decorative brick panels divide the upper floor into multiple bays. An exterior, metal-frame, two-flight stair is present on the east elevation of the auditorium. Planting beds at principal entries feature shrubs and rose bushes.

Building 11

Building 11 was constructed in 1963 and functions as an engineering laboratory. The brick building completed in 5:1 common bond ranges in height from two to two-and-a-half stories due to changes in grade. The building generally occupies a rectangular footprint with ells extending from the north and south ends of the principal block. An elevated hyphen extending from the south elevation of the principal block connects Building 11 to Building 30. Building 11 has a flat roof and features single-light, fixed-sash metal windows and double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors. A metal-frame headhouse occupies most of the roof. The principal block's nine-bay north elevation features an entrance containing double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with transoms and sidelights sheltered by a flat-roof metal canopy. Brick panels on this elevation provide the building's only ornamentation. The west elevation of the principal block is 28 bays. A brick, single-story, flat-roof projection connects to the west elevation. The east elevation of the principal block is eight bays. The south elevation of the principal block features an entrance recessed by a two-story hyphen clad in EIFS panels. Metal columns support the hyphen, which features single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows in projecting bays. The northernmost ell of the building is 22 bays on the south elevation and 19 bays on the north elevation. A small-scale loading dock occupies the west bays of the ell's south elevation. The ell's four-bay east elevation contains a single-leaf, metal-frame door and single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows with metal panels divided by metal mullions. The south ell of the building features a large-scale, overhead loading dock on the north elevation, fixed-light metal windows on the east elevation, and a single-leaf metal door on the second floor accessed by a metal frame, two-flight, open metal stairway on the south elevation. Mature trees are located throughout the building site, and small shrubs mark the entrance on the north elevation of the principal block. Formal landscaping is limited to the entrance found on the south elevation of the principal block and consists of ornamental grasses.

Building 30

Building 30, a quality assurance and detection building, generally occupies a rectangular footprint and is connected to Building 11 via an elevated hyphen constructed on the north elevation. Building 30 was constructed in 1993 as a quality assurance laboratory. The building comprises a principal block with a multi-story mass on the north elevation. Building 30 generally rises to one story; however, due to changes in grade, some portions of the building extend more than one story. The flat-roof building features single-light, fixed-sash, metal-frame windows; single-leaf and double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors; and double-leaf, metal doors. The brick building is completed in running bond; ornamentation is limited to rows of soldier course above windows. The large mass at the north end of the building also features rows of soldier course. The principal block is 18 bays on the west and east elevations; the principal entrance, sheltered by a prefabricated metal canopy, is found on west elevation. The north elevation of the principal block features a poured-concrete loading dock and double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors. The large, multi-story brick mass located on the north elevation of the principal block contains a variety of entrances consisting of single-leaf and metal-leaf doors. Landscaping features include ornamental grasses that define the primary entrance on the west elevation of the principal block.

Building 12

Constructed in 1964, Building 12, a tracking and telemetry laboratory, is a three-story building that occupies an L-shaped footprint consisting of a principal block and ell. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof; a metal-frame headhouse occupies most of the roof. The building is constructed in brick laid in 5:1 common bond. Ornamentation is limited to the eight-bay entrance block and consists of decorative brick work that divides the bays. Windows throughout the building are single-light, fixed-sash, metal units. Double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a transom and sidelights are located in the entrance block on the building's west elevation. A flat-roof, metal canopy shelters the entrance. The north elevation of the projecting entrance block is blind, while the south elevation is 28 bays. The east elevation of the principal block features five bays containing single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows with metal panels and a single-leaf, metal-frame, glass door. The 17-bay north elevation of the building features a loading dock at the west end. The building's ell extends from the west end of this elevation. The east elevation of the ell is 22 bays, and the west elevation is 19 bays. The four-bay north elevation of the ell is similar in design and materials as the east elevation of the principal block. A brick wall that changes in height due to changes in grade was constructed for the flagstone patio located on the ell's north elevation. Changes in grade on the building's south elevation have resulted in changes in building height from to two to three stories. Landscaping is limited to ornamental grasses and shrubs at the primary entrance.

Building 16

Building 16, constructed in 1964, is a logistics and supply building attached to Building 16W by a one-story brick hyphen that projects from the east elevation of Building 16. Building 16 is a three-story, brick-clad building with a rectangular footprint, a flat roof, and a poured-concrete foundation. The primary entry, which is located on the north elevation, has double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a transom and sidelights. The entry is sheltered by a flat-roof canopy. Windows on the north elevation of the building have single-light fixed sash. Pebble-coated concrete panels a located above and below each window. The north elevation is divided by vertical bands of brick veneer that span from the foundation to the metal-clad cornice. An enclosed stair tower projects from the north elevation of the building near the east end. The ground slopes up to the second level of the stair tower. Poured-concrete steps lead to a single-leaf door on the second level of the north elevation of the stair tower. The window configuration, brick veneer, and pebble-coated panels continue on the north elevation east of the stair tower. Due to the difference in ground slope east of the stair tower, the east end of the north elevation of the building is only two stories in height. The one-story, brick-clad hyphen that connects the east end of the building to Building 16W has large, two-light, fixed-sash windows on the north and south elevations. The south elevation of the building has the same window configuration and materials as the north elevation. One main difference is a large projecting enclosed stair tower on the south elevation. Entrance to the stair tower is through double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors on the first floor.

Building 16W

Building 16W, a logistics and supply building, is attached to Building 16 by a one-story brick hyphen that projects from the east elevation of Building 16. Visual observation suggests that the building was constructed ca. 1975. Building 16W is a one-story, metal-clad building with an irregular footprint, a poured-concrete foundation, and a flat roof. The west elevation is divided into north and south halves by the hyphen of Building 16. The primary entry to Building 16W is recessed on the north end of the west elevation and features double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a transom and sidelights. The north end of the west elevation also has four ribbons of 13 windows with single-light, fixed sash. T

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:64-19

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

Building 21

Constructed in 1965 as a meteorological system laboratory, Building 21 consists of two sections executed in two different architectural expressions. The north block, completed in running-bond brick, generally occupies a rectangular footprint; a two-story, glass and metal hyphen on the south elevation of the north block is connected to the north elevation of the south block. The resulting configuration creates a partially enclosed, landscaped courtyard with specimen trees (such as magnolia trees), shrubs and bushes, and a flagstone patio.

The south, west, and north elevations of the north block feature unrelenting window bays containing single-light, fixed-sash metal windows. Poured-concrete panels beneath the windows divide the elevations horizontally. Due to a change in grade, the lower story of the three-story block is partially below grade on the south elevation. A projecting block is located off the west end of the south elevation. This projecting block features the building's primary entrance, which is characterized by a canopy extending from this elevation to the west elevation of the south block. The east end of the north block's south elevation is recessed from the projecting block and faces the landscaped courtyard. The west elevation of the north block is five bays. The multi-bay north elevation of the block is three stories and contains two entrances. One entrance is located at the east end of the elevation. The second entrance is found in the west end of the elevation, which is slightly recessed from the main plane of the north elevation and houses an interior stair. Single-light metal windows with metal panels define the stair block. A loading dock is located on the first floor of the block's five-bay east elevation. A metal headhouse occupies most of the block's flat roof.

A loading dock defines the first floor of the east elevation of the two-story hyphen that connects the north and south blocks to one another. The three-story south block, which houses the GSFC library and a cafeteria, is completed in textured, poured-concrete panels. The block is two stories on the east elevation , on part of the south elevation, and on one-and-a-half stories on the west elevation because of a change in grade. The principal entrance to the south block is found on the west elevation. Piers divide the elevation into twelve bays. The six northernmost bays contain paired single-light, fixed-sash metal windows; the south end of the elevation is blind. The west end of the block's south elevation also is blind; however, six bays of large-scale, paired, fixed-sash metal windows characterize the east end of the south elevation. A metal and glass vestibule provides interior access to this portion of the building. A poured-concrete retaining wall is found midway along the south elevation. The retaining wall and poured-concrete stair are requir north elevation of the building is pierced by three entries with double-leaf doors, two entries with single-leaf doors, and one entry with an overhead door. Each entry is sheltered by a flat, metal awning. The central section of the building serves as a loading area on the east and west elevations. The east elevation loading area is sheltered by a flat-roof canopy; the dock is encircled with chain-link fencing. The remainder of the building's east elevation is blind. The south elevation of the building has multiple entries with single-leaf and double-leaf glass doors. An entry with an overhead door also is located on the south elevation.

A section of the building projects to the south on the west end of the south elevation. The south elevation of this section is blind, with the exception of an entry and a large ventilated bay on the west end. The west elevation of this section of the building also is blind, with the exception of a loading dock area on the north end. The dock area is recessed and features two overhead doors. The north elevation of this section of the building faces the south elevation of Building 16. The north elevation has an entry with a single-leaf door on the west end. The east end of the north elevation has an entry with double-leaf doors. The entry is accessed by poured-concrete steps that also access a poured-concrete loading dock on the west elevation of the building. This loading dock is south of the hyphen of Building 16. The dock has four large bays with overhead doors.

<u>Building 17, Building 18, Building 19, and Building 20</u>

Building 17, Building 18, Building 19, and Building 20 were built in 1963 and were constructed from the same plans. Differences among the buildings consist of the types of additions that later were constructed and the number of floors that later were added. Each brick building is completed in running bond, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a flat roof. Brick piers divide the nine-bay elevations. The north and south elevations of Building 18, Building 19, and Building 20 and the east and west elevation of Building 17 are defined by multi-light, fixed-sash window walls. Building 17 has rows of single-light, fixed-sash windows at the cornice, while Building 18, Building 19, and Building 20 have metal panels instead of windows. Archival photographs suggest that the windows originally were installed in the locations of the metal panels. The primary entrances of the buildings are found on the elevations containing the window walls. Loading docks also are present on these elevations. A second story was added to Building 17, Building 18, and Building 20. Major additions to the buildings include the construction of exterior, brick-clad staircases to accommodate access to second-floor additions. Also, Building 20 has a single-story brick addition on its northwest corner and a large metal-frame addition on its southeast corner.

Building 25 is a one-story, running-bond brick building constructed in 1966 as a network training and test facility. Generally, the building occupies an irregular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. Two ells project from the east elevation, which houses the primary entrance. A flat-roofed, metal and glass vestibule on the east elevation serves as the building's formal entrance. A double-leaf metal door is found in each of the projecting ells. The northernmost ell also features a small loading dock. The north elevation of the building is divided into thirteen bays containing single-light, fixed-sash metal windows. Metal panels are located above and below the windows. A double-leaf, metal-frame glass door also is found on the north elevation; poured-concrete steps provide access to the entrance. An underground parking garage and a loading dock define the west elevation of the building. This elevation also features large louvered vents, a metal and glass vestibule, and single-light, fixed-sash metal windows. The south elevation of the building is blind.

Building 26

Building 26, constructed in 1967 to house NASA's Space Science Data Center, generally occupies a square footprint and terminates in a flat roof. The running-bond brick building rises two stories at the west end and three stories on the east due to a change in grade. Ornamentation is restricted to raised brick piers on the west and east elevations and poured-concrete piers on the north and south elevations. The principal entrance is found on the west elevation and is defined by a monumental, poured-concrete canopy supported by square metal columns. On-going construction resulted in the removal of the doors and their replacement with plywood. The nine-bay north elevation features one bay of fixed-light, metal windows at each the east and west ends. The seven central bays, containing fixed-light, metal windows, project from the main plane of the north elevation and are defined by poured-concrete piers. A loading dock and a one-bay projecting stair block are located on the east elevation. A brick and poured-concrete ramp provides access to an entrance located on the south elevation of the stair block. The south elevation of the principal mass is similar to the north in terms of bay divisions; however, windows are present only in the east and west bays. The central bays of the south elevation are blind. Landscaping consists of mature trees on the west elevation and a planting bed on the south elevation. Woods abut the building on the north elevation.

Building 28

because of the extensive change in grade. The twelve-bay east elevation of the block contains windows similar in design and type as those found on the south elevation. The multi-bay north elevation of the block faces the landscaped courtyard.

Building 22

Building 22 was constructed in 1967 as a space and terrestrial application building. The running- bond brick, four-story, multi-bay building generally occupies a rectangular footprint; the west elevation has a metal-frame addition and a single-story, flat-roof, brick wing with a loading dock. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof; satellite dishes are visible on the roof. Windows are single-light, fixed-sash, metal units. Ornamentation is limited to concrete panels located between the bays. Entrances are double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors and double-leaf metal doors. A single-bay, flat-roof porch supported by stone-clad posts defines the entrance on the east elevation. A flat-roof canopy shelters the entrance on the south elevation. A four-bay, glass and metal wall defines the enclosed stairwell located on the multi-bay west elevation; this elevation also features a loading dock. A poured-concrete retaining wall extends from the northwest corner of the west elevation, and a brick retaining wall extends from the northeast corner of the east elevation. Landscaping consists of a decorative brick wall and specimen trees planted at the building's southeast corner.

Building 23

Constructed in 1965 as a data interpretation building, Building 23 generally occupies a rectangular footprint and features an interior courtyard. The flat-roof brick building is completed in running bond; raised poured-concrete panels define the multi-bay, four-story building. Decorative brickwork characterizes the two stairwells on the south elevation. Decorative brickwork on the north elevation screens mechanical equipment. Windows are single-light, fixed-sash, metal-frame units. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation and is characterized by a flat-roofed porch supported by stone-clad posts. This entrance comprises three bays of double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors. Double-leaf metal doors and a poured-concrete loading dock are present on the east elevation. Mature trees characterize the building lot.

Building 25

remainder of the elevation is clad in EIFS. The west elevation is pierced by windows with fixed single-light sash. The building is further ornamented with the use of stone-clad concrete walls.

One walkway with stone-lined walls leads to the primary entrance on the northeast corner of the building; stone walls also extend to the right of the entry and flank concrete steps leading to an exterior entrance to the third level of the northeast corner of the building. Another stone clad wall partially wraps around the northwest corner of the building, sheltering a ramp providing access to an exterior door. Two concrete walkways lined by stone-clad walls extend from the southeast corner of the building. One leads to the parking area for the building, located to the northeast. Another crosses a small creek and leads to a concrete pathway to Building 33, located to the southeast. The walkway leading southeast is lined with metal handrails and features streetlamps. The building is landscaped with trees. The land along the south elevation is forested and includes a small stream.

Building 33

Building 33, constructed in 1998 as an Earth systems science building, comprises a slightly curved four-story rectangular mass that travels north-south. The primary entry of the building is located on the north end of the east elevation. The entry has two double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with glass transoms and sidelights. The entry is emphasized and sheltered by a flat-roof canopy supported by round metal-clad columns. Four, four-story, evenly spaced rectangular masses project perpendicularly from the west elevation of the primary mass. Four brick-clad towers extend slightly above the remaining rooflines of the building; these towers connect the west projections to the primary mass. The primary mass, towers, and projections have flat roofs and are clad in brick veneer; exposed concrete block is visible in multiple areas and serves as a decorative accent. Bands of soldier-course brick at each floor level ornament the four towers on each elevation. Windows throughout the building have fixed sash. Some are divided into multi-light sash with metal framing; some single-light sash also are featured. Open courtyard areas are created on the west elevation of the primary mass between each perpendicularly projecting section. Landscaping is not incorporated into the courtyards, which currently are covered with grass. Additional first-level entries with single-leaf glass doors access the primary mass and open onto the west elevation courtyard areas. These entries are centered between each projection on the west elevation.

Building 28 is a large-scale brick building constructed in 1980 to provide technical processing. The two-story brick building executed in running bond occupies a complex, irregular-shaped footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Numerous satellite dishes are located on the roof. Ornamentation is limited to double rows of brick soldier course near the cornice. The formal entrance is found on the south elevation and is defined by a multi-light and metal entry bay; double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors are recessed in the bay. Aside from the entrance bay, the south elevation is blind. Multiple, irregular projections extend from the east and west elevations, both of which feature bays of paired, fixed-light, metal-sash windows; projecting bays with large, louvered vents; and one metal and glass atrium. A projecting bay housing a loading dock was constructed on the north end of the west elevation. The multi-bay north elevation contains a secondary entrance, which is located in a two-story, metal and glass atrium. Multiple bays containing paired, single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows are located in the east end of the north elevation; the west end of the elevation is blind. Landscaping is limited to mature pine trees planted on the south elevation and ornamental grasses in brick-enclosed planting beds.

Building 32

Building 32 was constructed in 1994 as an earth sciences data and information systems building. The building has a square footprint with rounded corners and terminates in a flat roof. Building 32 is three-stories tall, with a brick-clad raised basement. Each rounded corner is clad in red brick; the brick is accented by a pattern of interspersed glass blocks. The primary entry of the building is located on the northeast corner and is recessed within a brick arch. The area recessed within the archway is filled by fixed glass panels and has one set of double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors. The archway surrounding the entry is accented by a double band of burgundy soldier course brick. The three stories of the east, north, and south elevations of the building feature full glass walls. Exterior steel framework projects from each of these three elevations. On the north and east elevations, the steel framework rests atop the brick-clad raised basement; on the south elevation, the steel framing rests atop five stone-clad piers. On the east and north elevations, the raised basement is pierced by openings that hold metal vents; on the south elevation the raised basement is pierced by windows holding fixed single-light sash. The west elevation of the building is less ornamented than the remaining three elevations. The west elevation appears to be a service entrance and features a raised recessed dock area on the north end; the

The span of windows surrounding the entries on the first level varies from entry to entry and extends to light the two central bays of the three floors above. A two-story rectangular section projects from the south end of the primary mass of the building. This projection is clad in brick veneer and serves as a loading area. Overhead doors are located on the west and south elevations of this section of the building. Two overhead doors on the south elevation are accessed by a poured-concrete ramp. A poured-concrete pedestrian ramp is located on the east elevation of this section. The ramp provides access from the parking area, located east of the building, to an enclosed stair tower located on the south end of the building. Small trees have been planted along the walkways leading to the building. Landscaping has been created at the primary entrance and includes shallow, curved, brick walls lined with ornamental grasses. The land west of the building is forested.

Building 34

Building 34 is a three-story building that occupies an irregular footprint, is clad in brick veneer and metal paneling, and terminates in a flat roof. The building was constructed in 2009. The primary entry is located on the north elevation and features two single-leaf, metal-frame glass doors. A poured-concrete circular driveway provides vehicular access to the primary entry. The west one-third of the north elevation, where the primary entry is located, is clad in metal paneling on the first level and brick veneer on the second and third levels. The brick veneer on this elevation is pierced by windows with multi-light, fixed sash. The combination of brick veneer and metal paneling, as well as the window configuration, continues along the west elevation. The south elevation has glass panels on the first level, allowing light to penetrate a ground-level cafeteria and multiple offices. The second and third levels of the south elevation exhibit the same window configuration and brick veneer featured on the north and west elevations.

Curving poured-concrete walkways span the south elevation of the building, providing access to the first-level entries. The east end of the south elevation projects slightly to the south. The first-floor window glass, the second- and third-level brick veneer, and the window configuration of the south elevation continue along a portion of the east elevation. The second and third levels of the north end of the east elevation are clad in metal panels, creating a tower appearance on the northeast corner. This northernmost section of the building rises three stories, has a mechanical rooftop penthouse, and is clad in metal panels. A raised loading dock is located on the north elevation of this section. The dock is sheltered by a flat-roof metal canopy. Pedestrian entries are located on the east, north, and west elevations of this portion of the building. The west elevation of this northernmost section features glass panels and glass pedestrian doors along the first level.

Communications Buildings

Building 1A

Located southwest of Building 1, Building 1A is a one-story brick building completed in running bond. The building terminates in a flat roof; materials are not visible. Entrances are found on the south and west elevations and feature single-leaf metal doors. A double-leaf metal door and a single leaf-metal door are found on the east elevation. The north elevation is blind.

Building 3, Building 13, and Building 14 are connected to one another. Each building is described in turn.

Building 3

Building 3 was constructed in 1960 for flight control operations. The running-bond brick building occupies an irregular footprint; the foundation is not visible. The building terminates in a flat roof; a brick and metal-frame, metal-clad headhouse occupies the southern end of the roof. The two-story building is 13 bays on the east elevation and 24 bays on the west elevation. Entrances are found on the north and south elevations, with the four-bay north elevation entrance consisting of a glass-enclosed stairwell with a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door. The south elevation entrance occupies two bays and features double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with sidelights and transoms. Windows throughout the building are single-light, fixed-sash, enamel-coated metal units; metal panels divide the bays. The ten-bay north elevation is ten bays containing single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows with transoms above. A multi-bay loading dock also is present along the north elevation. The ten-bay south elevation features paired, single-light, fixed windows and metal panels. A single-story, flat-roof, brick wing extends from the building's southwest corner. The building is attached to Building 14 on the east elevation.

Building 13

Building 13 was constructed in 1979 as a network control facility. The brick building, completed in 5:1 common bond, generally occupies a rectangular footprint. The east elevation is dominated by two entrance bays. The no-entrance bay abuts the south elevation of Building 14 and consists of a metal-frame, multi-window glass wall. Double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a flat-roof canopy provide interior access to the building. A brick wall completed in a decorative brick pattern connects the north entrance bay to a recessed entry sheltered by a single-story metal canopy clad in prefabricated metal panels located at the southern end of the east elevation. The south elevation of the building is constructed of prefabricated metal panels on the east end and brick on the west end. The brick portion of the south elevation is dominated by metal louvered vents and a loading dock. The west elevation of the brick portion of the building is blind. The north elevation of Building 13 faces the south elevation of Building 3, which along with Building 14 to the east, form a courtyard. The multi-bay north elevation of Building 13 consists of a projecting metal and glass wall. The building's west elevation features a series of projecting glass and metal-frame and brick bays. The primary entrance on the west elevation is a set of double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors in a four-bay, recessed block. The north elevation of Building 13 adjoins the south elevation of Building 14.

Building 14

Constructed in 1964 as the spacecraft operations facility, the two-story brick building is completed in running bond. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. Due to a change in grade, Building 14 ranges between two and three stories in height, with a basement story partially below grade on the east elevation. Metal-frame, single-light, fixed-sash windows are found throughout the building. Entrances consist of double-leaf, metal-frame, glass doors. Brick panels divide the north elevation into sixteen bays that feature single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows. A double-leaf, metal-frame glass door is found at the east end of the north elevation. A multi-bay metal and glass wall is a prominent feature of the east elevation. The south elevation is divided into four bays featuring single-light, fixed-sash in projecting metal frames. The south elevation adjoins Building 14 and the west elevation adjoins Building 3.

Building 25B, Building 25C, and antennas (P71 and P72)

Constructed in 1968, Building 25B is a single-story brick building executed in running bond. The building terminates in a shallow shed roof and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. A single-leaf metal door is found on the west elevation, a double-leaf metal door is located on the east elevation, and a metal ventilator and a louvered vent are present on the north and south elevations, respectively.

Building 25C is a brick building constructed in 1966. The building faces north; the south elevation abuts a poured-concrete retaining wall. A double-leaf metal door is located on the north elevation. The east and west elevations are blind. A double-flight, poured-concrete open stairway was constructed on the east elevation and leads to a large, poured-concrete and asphalt pad located above Building 25. Poured-concrete piers remain; however, the original resource is no longer extant. A tall, tri-leg, lattice metal antenna atop a poured-concrete pad (P71) and a smaller tri-leg, lattice metal antenna (P72) supported by three guy wires are located north of the buildings.

Building 25T and satellite dish (P70)

A metal-frame building constructed ca. 2000 is located southwest of Building 25. The single-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof constructed of prefabricated-metal panels. A single-leaf metal door is found on the west elevation. The north, south, and east elevations are blind. A satellite dish mounted on a metal pole is located northeast of the building.

Building 28A, Building 28B, antenna (P54), and satellite dishes (P55, P56, P57, and P58).

Visual observation suggests that Building 28A and Building 28B were constructed ca. 1965. Both buildings are similar in construction and design. The buildings are single-story brick buildings completed in running bond. Both buildings occupy rectangular footprints; the buildings face south. Building 28A terminates in a flat roof; a row of soldier course brick located below the roof provides ornamentation. A single-leaf, metal door with a light defines the south elevation of Building 28A. The remaining elevations are blind.

Building 28B terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a single-leaf metal door and metal louvered vents on the north elevation and metal louvered vents on the south elevation. Electrical wires extending from the west elevations of both buildings are attached to an adjacent, triangular, metal-frame antenna (P54). Poured-concrete pads support the antenna. Three satellite dishes (P56, P57, and P58) are located south of the buildings. One satellite dish (P55) is located north of the complex; this dish sits atop a metal platform.

Building 79

Constructed in 1991 as a communications (i.e. antenna) support building, Building 29 is a single-story, metal-frame building clad in prefabricated metal panes. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shallow, side-gable roof. The primary elevation (north) comprises three bays that each contain a single-leaf metal door. A large, louvered vent is located at the west end of the north elevation. Double-leaf metal doors and two sets of single-leaf metal doors are located on the east elevation. A large overhead garage door and a double-leaf metal door are located on the south elevation. Building 79A and Building 79B abut the west elevation of Building 79.

Building 83A and Satellite Dishes

Building 83A is located northwest of Building 83. Constructed in 1993, Building 83A is a one-story, six-bay-by-two-bay, metal-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete-block and poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a flat roof sheathed in metal. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal siding. The building has fixed-sash, metal windows and numerous metal doors. A wood ramp and railing surrounds the southeast corner of the building. A wood deck with a railing extends from the west elevation. Three medium-sized, metal satellite dishes are located along the front (south) elevation of the building. A wood platform with a railing stands west of the satellite dishes. A large screen is located southwest of the building. The building is located in a wooded area.

Building 84

Building 84 is located southeast of Building 83. Constructed in 1979 as a communication and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) facility, Building 84 is a one-story, one-bay, metal-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete-block foundation, and terminates in a shallow side-gable roof sheathed in V-groove metal. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal. The building has no windows. A metal door with a fixed-light window is centered on the front (south) elevation. The door is sheltered by a metal-frame, flat-roof porch; the porch floor is a poured-concrete slab. An additional metal-door entrance is located on the rear (north) elevation. A shed-roof extension is located on both the east and west elevations of the building. The building is located in a wooded area.

NASCOM Complex

The NASCOM complex of buildings and satellite dishes is located east of Building 25. The complex, which is surrounded by a metal fence, includes a bridge system of metal casings for electrical wiring. These casings connect buildings and satellites. The circulation system of the complex consists of asphalt-paved roads and concrete sidewalks. Gravel surrounds some of the satellite dishes. The complex features scattered deciduous trees. Wooded areas are located north, east, and south of the complex.

Building 601 and satellite dishes (P66 and P67)

Building 601 is located in the western portion of the complex. Constructed ca. 1964, the one-story, one-bay, metal/brick building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The lower portions of the exterior walls are brick; the upper portions are clad with ribbed metal. The building has windows. The east and west elevations contain double-leaf metal doors. The north elevation contains a single-leaf, metal door and is landscaped with shrubs. A large, metal satellite dish with a metal-frame base is located along the west elevation of the building. A smaller metal satellite dish is located at the southwest corner of the building.

Building 602 and satellite dish (P60)

Building 602 is located in the northern portion of the complex. Constructed in ca. 1964, the one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. All elevations are brick with the exception of the rear (north) elevation, which is clad with T1-11 siding. An off-center, metal door with a poured-concrete stoop and a vinyl surround is located on the front (south) elevation. An additional metal door is located on the rear (north) elevation; this door is accessed by a wood deck. The east and west elevations each contain a fixed-sash, metal-frame window. A large, metal satellite dish with a metal-frame base is located at the southwest corner of the building.

Building 603 and satellite dish (P61)

Building 603 is located in the eastern portion of the complex. The one-story, one-bay brick building, constructed ca. 1964, occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Roof materials are not visible. The building no windows. An off-center, metal door is located on the east elevation. A large, metal satellite dish with a metal-frame base is located along the south elevation of the building.

Building 604 and satellite dish (P63)

Building 604, constructed ca. 1964, is located in the southern portion of the complex. The one-story, one-bay, brick building occupies an L-shaped footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building has no windows. The west and south elevations each contain a single-leaf metal door with a single-light transom. Each door is accessed by a poured-concrete slab. A large, metal satellite dish with a metal-frame base is located at the southwest corner of the building.

Building 605

Building 605 is located south of Building 602. Constructed in 2008 as a NASA Communications (NASCOM) Building, the one-story, one-bay, metal-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a flat roof. Roof materials are not visible. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal siding. The building has no windows. Paired metal doors are centered on the front (east) elevation.

Additional satellite dishes (P62, P64, and P65)

Three large satellite dishes are located in grassy areas throughout the complex and are not adjacent to a building. These metal satellite dishes have metal-frame bases.

Satellite Dishes

NOAA Satellite Dish (25U)

A large NOAA satellite dish is located northwest of Building 25F. The metal dish is mounted on a poured-concrete, octagon-shaped base. The north elevation of the base features paired metal doors. A metal balcony and railing are located on top of the base. A concrete-block extension that contains a single-leaf metal door is located on the west elevation of the base. The dish is sited in a slightly elevated grassy area and is surrounded by a metal fence.

Testing and Evaluation

Building 7, Building 10, Building 15, and Building 29 are attached to one another. Each building is described in turn.

Building 7

Building 7, constructed in 1962 as the payload testing facility, is a two-story brick building that is executed in running bond, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a flat roof. The building is attached to Building 10 the east elevation. The primary entrance is found on the south elevation and consists of paired double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with sidelights and transoms above. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof canopy supported by brick columns. Windows are single-light, fixed-sash units. Decorative brickwork characterizes the north and south ends of the 13-bay west elevation. A four-bay, enclosed stair consisting of fixed-light, metal windows with metal panels below define the north elevation. A large, two-story, metal-frame addition was constructed on the building's east elevation. The addition occupies a complex footprint and features single-leaf and double-leaf metal doors and an overhead garage door.

Building 10

Constructed in 1962 as an environmental testing lab, Building 10 generally occupies a rectangular footprint and is located between Building 7 and Building 15. Building 10's west elevation is attached to the east elevation of Building 7. The east elevation of Building is attached to the west elevation of Building 15. Building 10 is taller than its adjoining buildings. Metal panels clad Building 10, which terminates in a flat roof. The south elevation and the visible portions of the east and the west elevations are blind.

Building 15

Building 15 is a high-capacity centrifuge constructed in 1965. The building consists of two masses: a two-story, metal-frame, flat-roof mass occupying a square footprint and a poured-concrete mass with a round footprint and a rou roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The west elevation of the metal portion of Building 15 is attached to the east elevation of Building 10. An overhead garage door provides interior access to the south elevation of Building 15. The poured-concrete section of the building extends from the west elevation of the metal portion. Brick piers divide the concrete portion into multiple bays; no openings are present.

Building 29

Building 29 is a metal-frame building constructed in 1990 that occupies an irregular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. The building's south elevation is attached to the north elevation of Building 10. The principal mass of Building 29 faces east and is dominated by an off-center, three-story, metal-frame and glass entry bay. Single-light, fixed-sash metal windows are found on the first and third floors of the east elevation; large metal panels at the second floor horizontally divide the elevation. A monumental metal-frame mass housing the building's seven-bay-by-three-bay high bay extends behind (west of) the principal mass. The high bay's central bays are recessed. The north elevation of the principal mass is similar to that of the east elevation; however, entrance to this elevation is by way of two sets of double-leaf metal doors on the first floor and two sets of double-leaf metal doors on the second floor. Smaller, flat-roof, metal-frame additions were constructed on the building's northwest corner. These additions feature a secondary employee entrance; single-leaf metal doors; and single-light, fixed-sash metal windows. The west elevation is dominated by large-scale, overhead garage doors. Single-light, fixed-sash, ribbon windows are found near the cornice and continue on the north and south elevations. The west elevation also contains a loading dock.

Building 76

Constructed in 1996, Building 76 is a two-story metal and glass building occupying a rectangular footprint and terminating in a flat roof. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and is clad in prefabricated metal panels. Five bays of single-light, fixed-sash windows are found on the east elevation and three are found on the south elevation. A single-leaf, metal-frame glass door is located in the south end of the east elevation. An overhead garage door and two single-leaf, metal doors characterize the west elevation. A single-story, shed-roof addition was constructed on the building's south elevation, and a smaller, single-story, shed-roof addition was constructed on the north elevation.

Building 83

Building 83 is located east of Building 25J. Constructed in 1968 as a simulation facility, the one-story, two-bay, concrete-block building occupies an irregular footprint, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a flat roof sheathed in metal. Vinyl siding has been applied to the east and south elevations. The building has fixed-sash, metal-frame windows. A metal door accessed by a shed-roof, wood-frame porch is located on the east elevation. The building features additional metal doors and porches of poured concrete. The building is located in a wooded area.

Support

Building 27

Building 27 is a single-story building constructed in 1975. The building, which is clad in poured-concrete panels, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a flat roof. The buildi consists of two masses. Administrative functions are housed in the western mass, while vehicle storage is provided in the eastern mass. The 17-bay west (front) elevation of the western mass features the primary entrance, which is deeply recessed on the elevation, and six bays that each contain one single-light, fixed-sash window. The remaining bays on the west elevation are blind. Six single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows and one single-leaf, metal-frame door are found in the multi-bay south elevation of the western mass. A large, poured-concrete canopy supported by poured-concrete posts dominates the south elevation. The north elevation of the western mass features one single-leaf door. The building's eastern mass has five bays of overhead garage doors on the south elevation. No windows are present on the east elevation; however, one single-leaf door is located at each the north and south ends of the elevation. The five-bay north elevation of the eastern mass has four bays that each contain an overhead garage door and one bay containing double-leaf metal doors.

Building 86

Building 86, constructed in 1963, comprises two one-story sections with square footprints, connected by a brick wall. Both sections are clad in brick veneer and terminate in flat roofs. The primary entry of the building is located on the north elevation of the eastern section of the building; the entrance has double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with a glass transom. The entry is sheltered by a flat roof awning. An identical entry is located on the south corner of the east elevation of the eastern section. Windows on the eastern section have single-light, fixed sash on the east elevation two-light sash on the south elevation. The eastern section of the building rests on a concrete-block foundation. The eastern section is attached to the western section of the building by a brick wall. Windows on the north, west, and south elevations of the western section have two-light, fixed sash. An entry is located on the west elevation of the western section. The entrance has a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door sheltered by a shed-roof awning. The foundation of the western section was not visible. Unlike the eastern section, the western section has a double band of soldier-course brick at the cornice line.

Building 97

Building 97 is a one-story brick building faced with running bond. Metal panels are employed on the south elevation and the south end of the west elevation. The building generally occupies a square footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Windows are single-light, fixed-sash metal units. Window units consisting of four-light, fixed-sash windows are found at the south end of the east elevation and on the south elevation. The primary entrance is located on the eight-bay east elevation and consists of a metal-frame and glass, shed-roof vestibule. A single-leaf metal door, a single-light, fixed-sash, metal window, and four-light, fixed-sash, metal window define the south elevation. Except for a large, louvered-metal vent, the south end of the west elevation is blind. The north end of the elevation features a brick vestibule with double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors and terminating in a front-gable roof. A single-leaf metal door is centered on the north elevation. Building 97 originally was constructed in 1979 as a motor pool (Personal Communication: Binstock.2012). Today, the building functions as the GSFC health unit.

Building P34

Building P34 is a vehicle scale and small support building located near the loading dock area along the east elevation of Building 16W. The support building is connected to Building 16W by a conduit. The building is clad in panelized metal that is similar to the cladding material of Building 16W. Building P34 has a square footprint and terminates in a flat roof that is clad in metal. One entry is located on the east elevation; the entrance has a single-leaf metal door. The building rests on a poured-concrete pad.

Personnel Support

Building 9 and Building 9B

Building 9 is a gatehouse constructed in 1961. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and occupies an irregular footprint. Due to a change in grade, the building ranges in height from one to two stories. Visual observation suggests the east elevation and part of the north elevation are later additions. The building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. The original portion of the building was completed in 5:1 common bond brick and the addition was constructed in running bond with a double row of soldier courses at the cornice providing ornamentation. The primary entrance to the building is located on the south elevation of the original block and features a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door with a sidelight and transom. Two large, single-light, fixed-sash metal windows also define the elevation. Similar windows are present on the west and north elevations of the original block. The addition's three-bay west elevation contains a double-leaf, metal-frame, glass door and two single-light, fixed-sash metal windows. Simil windows are found on the eight-bay east elevation. The north and south elevations are blind.

Building 9B is an associated guardhouse located west of Building 9. Building 9A was constructed in 2010 and consists of a metal-frame building clad in prefabricated-metal panels. The building terminates in a flat roof and occupies a rectangular footprint. Metal-frame glass doors and single-light metal windows define the building. A four-bay canopy spans the road and shelters the guardhouse.

Building P31, Building 26A, and Building 29E

Three guardhouses, P31, 26A, and 29E, constructed in 2009 and 2010 are located on ICESAT Road, Explorer Road, and Hubble Road, respectively. Guardhouse 26A also functions as the employee entrance. The metal-frame *buildings* are clad in prefabricated-metal panels and terminate in flat roofs. Entrances are metal-frame glass doors. Paired, single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows also are present. A three-bay metal canopy shelters Building 29D; no canopy is present for Buildings 16D and 26A.

Building X030A and Building P35

Building X030A is a former guard building located at the southern terminus of IUE Road. The single-story, metal-frame building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. The building is clad in metal panels. The two-bay building rests on a poured-concrete pad and occupies a square footprint. Windows consist of single-light, fix aluminum-sash units and aluminum, horizontal sliding units. Building P35 is similar building and is located east of Building 25.

Building 25F

Building 25F is located north of North Drive and south of Building 25J. Constructed in 1989, the one-story, three-bay, metal-frame building comprises a main block with a central extension along the front (west) elevation. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal. The building has no windows. The main block occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in V-groove metal. The north bay contains a metal overhead door. The south bay has a single-leaf metal door with a fixed-light window; the door is accessed by poured-concrete steps and a metal railing. The front extension has a shed roof sheathed in metal; paired metal doors are centered on the front elevation. The building is located in a wooded area.

Building 27E

Building 27E is a single-story, concrete-block, two-bay building terminating in a shed roof. Archival photographs suggest the building was constructed ca. 1966. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and occupies a square footprint. A single-leaf metal door with a light and a single-light, fixed-sash window with an awning window below are found on the west (front) elevation. A similar window is found on the east elevation. The north and south elevations are blind.

Building 88 and Building 88B

Building 88 houses the GFSC visitor center. The building was constructed in 1967. The single-story building is completed in running bond brick and EIFS, occupies an irregular footprint, and terminates in a flat roof. The principal entrance is found on the north end of the EIFS-clad east elevation, which is dominated by a projecting glass and metal window wall. The south elevation is faced in brick and features a double-leaf, metal-frame glass door with fixed-light, metal-frame windows above. Two single-leaf metal doors are recessed in the east and west ends of the south elevation.

The west elevation consists of an EIFS central mass flanked by a brick mass to the south and a multi-bay metal-framed, glass wall to the north. The glass and metal wall continues to the north elevation.

Building 88B is located directly north of Building 88. The single-story brick building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shed roof dominated by a high, brick parapet wall on the east and west elevations. The three-bay south elevation features three bays of single-light, fixed-sash metal windows; the central bay contains a single-leaf, metal-frame door. The west elevation also contains three bays of single-light, fixed-sash window units. The north and south elevations are blind. Landscaping consists of large brick planter boxes located in front of each building and mature deciduous trees north of Building 88B.

Building 90

Building 90 is a one-and-a-half story building constructed in 1987 that rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The rectangular, metal-frame building features casement windows and is clad in prefabricated metal panels. A gable dormer is located above the primary entrance and features horizontal-sliding windows. Single-leaf and double-leaf metal doors provide access to the building. A single-story addition was constructed on the west elevation.

The south-facing building is seven bays; the off-center entrance contains double-leaf metal and glass doors with side lights and a transom. The four-bay north elevation features paired one-over-one-light windows and a single-leaf metal and glass door. The west elevation is blind.

The south elevation of the addition is four bays containing double-leaf and single-leaf metal doors, horizontal-sliding windows, and single-light, fixed-sash windows with flanking one-over-one-light, metal-sash units. A single-leaf metal and glass door is located on the west elevation. Fixed-sash windows flanking one-over-one-light metal-sash units are found on the addition's north elevation. A recessed entry containing a double-leaf, metal-frame glass door is located in the hyphen that connects the addition to the original building. A single-story, wood-frame storage building abuts Building 90 on the west elevation.

Building 95

Constructed in 2009 as an employee auto club, Building 95 is a single-story, concrete-block building terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The west-facing, six-bay building features two bays containing overhead garage doors, one bay containing a single-leaf metal door, one bay containing a nine-light window, and one open bay. The north elevation is blind. No access to the south and east elevations was available due to on-going construction.

Utility Buildings

Building 9A

Building 9A is single-story 5:1 common bond brick pump house constructed ca. 1961 located west of the Main Gatehouse (Building 9). The building terminates in a flat roof and generally occupies a rectangular footprint. Double-leaf metal doors are present on the north elevation and decorative brickwork is found on the east elevation. The south and west elevations are blind.

Building 16A

Building 16A is located west of Building 86 and is used for storing compressed gas. The building, constructed in 1964, has an open air storage area on the east end and an enclosed area on the west end. It rests on a raised concrete-block foundation and terminates in a flat roof. The enclosed area is clad in a six course common bond brick veneer on the north, west, and south elevations; the east elevation is concrete block. The enclosed area is accessed by double-leaf doors on the east elevation. The open air storage area is divided into two sections by a central concrete block wall. The north elevation of the storage area is lined with chain link fencing. The south wall of the storage area is constructed with an open weave of slender concrete blocks, allowing ventilation of the storage area. The west elevation of the building is blind; the east elevation is blind with the exception of a small bay with a single-leaf metal door that accesses the raised concrete-block area of the foundation. An exterior metal ladder is attached to the north end of the east elevation, providing roof access. Similar to the west elevation, the east end of the building is also clad in a six course common bond brick veneer.

Building 16B

Located directly west of Building 86, Building 16B is a concrete-block building with a square footprint and a flat roof. One entry pierces the west elevation of the building and contains a single-leaf metal door. The remaining elevations are blind, with the exception of one opening on the north elevation that houses a window air conditioner. The building, constructed in 1969, rests on a poured-concrete pad.

Building 16E and Building 16F

Building 16E is an elevated round metal water tank located directly south of Building 16W. It has six metal support poles set on individual concrete pads. Diagonal bracing between the poles adds rigidity to the structure. Several receiver panels are attached to the sides of the water tower. Small portable buildings house mechanical components to support these elements. Building 16F is a small metal building serving as the pump house for the water tower located within the footprint of the water tower's support base. This building has a corrugated flat metal roof and an entry on the south elevation.

Building 24

Building 24 functions as the GSFC central heating and refrigeration plant. Constructed in 1961, the building generally occupies a rectangular footprint, with a primary block housing the mechanical equipment and smaller additions extending to the north, east, and south. The building terminates in a flat roof dominated by numerous metal ventilators. The large-scale brick building is completed in 5:1 common bond. The one-bay, two-story north elevation of the primary block contains a single-leaf door inserted into an overhead garage door at the first floor and four fixed-light windows divided by metal mullions above. Ribbon windows featuring single-light awning windows are near the cornice. The ribbon windows continue to the two-story portions of the east, west, and south elevations. The north elevation of the one-story portion of the primary block contains a single-leaf metal door inserted into an overhead garage door. Brick piers define the north and south ends of the west elevation. The central portion of the elevation is completed in prefabricated-metal panels. First floor windows are similar to the ribbon windows found near the cornice. Overhead garage doors of various sizes and a single-leaf metal door are found on the south elevation. The north elevation of the principal block is blind.

A single-story, flat-roof brick ell extends from the northeast corner of the principal block. A single-leaf, metal door and fixed-sash and multi-sash windows of various sizes and configurations are found on the west elevation of the brick ell. Basement access by way of a poured-concrete stair also is present on the elevation. The ell's west elevation features a metal-frame glass vestibule. The north elevation is blind. A two-story, metal-frame addition was constructed on the southwest corner of the principal block. A shed-roof, metal-clad vestibule is located on each the west and south elevations of the addition. An overhead garage door and a single-leaf metal door are found on the addition's south elevation.

The following resources are associated with Building 24.

Building 24A and Building 24B

Buildings 24A and 24B are two-story, metal-clad cooling towers that rest on poured-concrete foundations. Large metal pipes extend from the east and west elevations and exterior, quarter-turn stairs are located on the south elevations. Archival photographs suggest the structures have been modified and expanded over time.

Building 24C

A large, metal-frame generator plant clad in prefabricated-metal panels is located east of Building 24. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. Overhead garage doors are present in each bay of the eight-bay west elevation. Metal, louvered vents are located between the bays. A double-leaf metal door and large, louvered vent are found on the south elevation and a single-leaf metal door is located on the north elevation. The east elevation contains a number of metal, louvered vents.

Building 24E

Building 24 E is a metal-clad pump house located north of the cooling towers (Building 24A and Building 24B). The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a flat roof. Single-leaf metal doors are found on the south and west elevations. The west elevation also contains two louvered vents. A tank farm containing three above-ground metal tanks is located immediately north of the Building 24E.

Building 24F

A ca. 1970 single-story, concrete-block building is located east of Building 24. The building rests on a poured-concrete base, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a shed roof. A single-leaf metal door accessible by poured-concrete steps is located on the south elevation. The north, east, and west elevations are blind.

Building 24S

Building 24S is a substation located west of Building 24. Chicken-wire fencing encloses the compound, which contains electrical equipment. Some equipment is partially sheltered by brick enclosures.

Steam Facilities

A number of steam facilities are located throughout the campus. The utilities feature two or three grated access pads set in poured-concrete pads. In some cases, above-grade metal pipes extend from the concrete pads. The locations of the steam facilities are identified in the accompanying resource maps and tables. For the purposes of this investigation, these resources are treated as a feature of the Building 24 and are not included in the resource count.

Building 29A

Building 29A is a prefabricated-metal building that rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Openings consist of double-leaf metal doors on the east elevation and a louvered metal vent on the north elevation. The south and west elevations are blind.

Building 30A

Building 30A is a single-story, running-bond brick utility building located on the west side of IUE Road, near the road's southern terminus. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof. The building's roofing materials are not visible. A double-leaf metal door is located on the building's south elevation. Metal, louvered vents are present on the west and east elevations. The north elevation is blind. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation.

Building 31

Building 31 is a heating/refrigerating plant constructed in 1994. The building is clad in brick veneer and has a rectangular footprint, with two rectangular projections located on the south elevation. The red brick veneer walls of the building are ornamented with bands of soldier course burgundy brick; burgundy brick soldier coursing also accents bay openings. The south elevation of the building, facing Aqua Road has two pedestrian doors and two large vents that pierce the west half of the elevation. A brick wall projects from the east half of the south elevation and encircles two, two-story brick buildings. These buildings are attached to the primary block of the building by metal pipes and by poured concrete catwalks atop the roofline. Exterior metal stairs are located on the east and west ends of the brick projections. Metal rails extend along the stairs and to the roofs of the two projections. Eight large cooling fans are located on the roof of both brick projections. The primary block of the building has one overhead door centered on the north elevation. Four single-leaf metal doors and six vents also pierce the north elevation; three bays have been boarded over. An exterior metal staircase providing roof access extends from the west end of the north elevation. The west elevation of the primary block is pierced by six large openings that hold metal vents. The east elevation of the primary block is clad in EIFS. Two 20,000 gallon diesel fuel storage tanks are located directly west of Building 31 and east of Explorer Road. They rest on a raised poured concrete pad that is accessed by poured concrete steps on the southeast corner. A metal catwalk is located atop each tank to allow access. The south, west, and north sides of the concrete pad have chain link fencing.

Building 31S

Building 31S is a substation located north of Building 31. Chicken-wire fencing encloses the compound, which contains electrical equipment and two sets of brick walls.

Building X097A

Building X097A is a single-story building resting on a poured-concrete foundation located southwest of Building 97. The concrete-block building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. A single-leaf metal door characterizes the southeast elevation. All other elevations are blind.

Storage

Building 5B

Building 5B is a single-story, metal-frame building clad in prefabricated metal panels and terminating in a flat roof. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Double-leaf metal doors define the west elevation. Louvered vents are on the north elevation. The south and east elevations are blind. The building was constructed in 1990.

Building 25A

Constructed in 1968, Building 25A is a two-story brick building faced in running bond. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof. A single-leaf metal door and an overhead garage door are found on the east elevation. The west elevation features a single-leaf door at the second floor. A single-flight, open metal st provides access to the door. The south elevation is blind. A single-story, metal-frame, flat-roof addition was constructed on the north elevation.

Building 25E

A late-twentieth-century metal building constructed of prefabricated metal panels is located west of Building 25. The single-story building occupies a square footprint and terminates in a shallow, front-gable roof. Double-leaf metal doors define the west elevation and louvered vents are located on the east elevation. The north and south elevations are blind.

Building 25H

Building 25H is a concrete storage building/bunker located on the asphalt pavement west of Building 25F. Visual observation suggests the building was constructed ca. 1965. The one-story, one-bay building occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a flat roof of poured concrete. Exterior walls are constructed of poured concrete and taper as they rise. The building has no windows; however, two sealed openings are located on the north elevation. Paired metal doors are centered on the front (east) elevation.

Building 25J

Building 25J is located north of Building 25F and west of Building 83. Constructed during the late twentieth-century as a storage building, Building 25J is a one-story, metal-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal siding. The building has no windows. The front (east) elevation has seven bays. The fifth and sixth bays contain metal overhead doors. The other bays open onto asphalt pavement. The building is located in a wooded area.

Building 27A

Building 27A is a brick building constructed ca. 1965 located in a fenced complex north of Building 27. The building faces north and terminates in a parapeted flat roof. There was no access to the remainder of the building.

Building 27B and Building 27M

Building 27M is a single-story explosives storage building constructed of poured concrete and located in the same enclosed complex as Building 27A. Due to a lack of access, only the south elevation, which consists of two single-leaf metal doors, were visible. A prefabricated metal garage terminating in a front-gable roof is located west of Building 27B.

Building 27G

Building 27G is a salt-storage building set on a poured-concrete foundation that terminates in a conical roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large, shed roof-entrance on the south elevation provides access to the structure's interior.

Building 27H

A large, metal-frame building clad in prefabricated-metal panels is located east of Building 27G and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a poured-concrete base and terminates in front-gable roof. A large, overhead garage door containing a single-leaf metal door dominates the west elevation. The north, east, and south elevations are blind. The building is used for sand storage.

Building 27N

Building 27N, a large, prefabricated metal building, is located north of Building 27. The single-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a shallow side-gable roof. Entrances consist of a large, overhead garage door and a single-leaf metal door on the south (front) elevation and a single-leaf metal door accessible by poured-concrete stairs on the east elevation. The north and west elevations are blind.

Building 29G

Building 29G is a large, prefabricated metal building located west of Building 29. The single-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation, occupies a rectangular footprint, and terminates in a shallow side-gable roof. A large, overhead garage door dominates the west and north elevations. A single-leaf metal door also is found on the north elevation. The east and south elevations are blind.

Building 34A and 34B

Building 34A, constructed in 2009, is located directly northeast of Building 34 and north of Building 34B. It is a rectangular metal hazardous storage building with a flat metal roof. Two entries with double-leaf doors are located on the west elevation. Each entry is slightly raised and accessed by a moveable ramp. The building rests on a poured concrete pad. Building 34B is similar to Building 34A. Together, Building 34A and 34B are lined on three sides by a concrete block wall that is clad in brick veneer.

Building 79A and Building 79B

Building 79A and Building 79B are two, single-story, wood-frame storage buildings located west of Building 79. Both buildings terminate in gambrel roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. Building 79A features a single-leaf and double-leaf door on the east elevation and a single-light, fixed-sash window and single-leaf metal door on the west elevation. Building 79B, which is smaller than Building 79A, has a double-leaf wood door on the north elevation. A flat-roof, wood canopy supported by wood posts extends from the south elevation of Building 79A to the north elevation of Building 79B.

Building 80

Building 80 is a large, metal-frame, metal clad building occupying a rectangular footprint and terminating in a shallow front-gable roof located south of Building 79. The east elevation features an overhead garage door and a single-leaf metal door. Two fixed-sash, single-light windows are located on the north elevation. The west elevation is blind. The south elevation is blind.

Building 83H

Building 83H is a metal-frame building located west of Building 84. Constructed ca. 2000, the one-story, metal-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on asphalt pavement, and terminates in a shed roof with awnings. The roof and awnings are sheathed in V-groove metal. Exterior walls are clad with ribbed metal. The building has no windows. The front (east) elevation has four bays. The second bay is open; the other bays contain sliding metal doors. The building is located in a wooded area.

Building 92A, Building 92B, and Building 92C

Building 92A, Building 92B, and Building 92C are a series of three storage buildings constructed north of Building 92. Building 92A is a concrete-block and wood-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Concrete block is employed on the south elevation, which is accessed by poured concrete steps. The east, north, and west elevations are clad in T1-11 wood siding and are blind. The wood section partially encapsulates the concrete-block section, which visual observation suggests may be of older construction. Building 92B and Building 92C are wood-frame buildings clad in T1-11 wood siding. Both buildings terminate in gambrel roofs clad in asphalt shingles. One overhead garage door is found on the east elevation of each building. The buildings are located in a wooded area.

Recreational Facilities

Building 90A

Building 90A is a brick, partially enclosed picnic shelter/pavilion constructed during the late twentieth century located north of Building 90. The single-story building terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The pavilion portion of the building is three bays by four bays. Three single-leaf metal doors are located on the south elevation and provide access to restrooms and storage.

Building 92 and baseball field (P37)

Building 92, the GSFC employee recreation center, is a wood-frame building clad in cedar shingles. The building generally occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A partially enclosed picnic area was constructed on the north elevation. A stone chimney pierces the north end of the roof; metal ventilators also define the roof. Windows are horizontal-sliding units on the east, north, and west elevations; wood buttresses define the window bays. A large window wall dominates the north end of the west elevation. The primary entrance is on the east elevation and consists of a metal and glass vestibule. The south elevation features a single-leaf door. A poured-concrete patio extends around the building's east and north elevations. The building lot contains children's play equipment, which also is found northeast of the building. An abandoned baseball field is located northeast of Building 92. Archival photographs suggest the building and baseball field were constructed ca. 1966.

Building P32

Building P32 is a single-story, concrete-block building constructed ca. 1970. The building, which is located south of the eight-court tennis court, generally occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Single-leaf metal doors are found on the east and west elevations; the north and south elevations are blind. The roof of the building extends to the east and attaches to a single-story building clad in T1-11 siding.

Tennis courts (P38 and P39)

Two sets of tennis courts are located north of Building 92. One court containing eight playing courts (P39) is located immediately north and west of the employee recreation center. The entire complex is enclosed in chicken-wire fencing. Archival photographs suggest the courts were constructed ca. 1966. Additional courts (P38) consisting of two playing courts enclosed with chicken-wire fencing were constructed south of the earlier courts. Both sets of courts are located in a heavily wooded area.

Static Display

Eight items are included in the GSFC static display and briefly are described below. Many items in the display consist of sounding rockets, which were cost-effective vehicles used to collect atmospheric measurements. They also flight-tested instruments for future missions. Information on the items in the GSFC static display was obtained from informational plaques associated with each item in the display.

Delta Launch Vehicle

The Delta Launch Vehicle was responsible for launching over 200 payloads since its first launch in 1960.

Delta Shroud

The Delta Shrouds were mounted on top launching vehicles and provided the protective covering for satellites as they traveled through the atmosphere

Yagi Type Antenna

These antennas were connected to transmitters that enabled communications to and from the AT-3 satellite.

Apollo Launch Module

This replica launch module is a full-scale model of the vehicle used during the Apollo missions. The capsule provided living space for three astronauts during the two-week missions. The module was located atop the 365 foot tall Saturn V rocket, which was used to launch astronauts to the moon. During orbits of the moon, two astronauts used the lunar module to land on the surface of the moon; the third astronaut remained in the command module. A portion of the lunar module returned the two astronauts to the command module at the completion of the mission. The three astronauts then returned to Earth via the command module. The module parachuted into the ocean; the U.S. Navy recovered the command module and the astronauts.

Nike-Black Brant

This two-stage sounding rocket was developed by Canadian scientists for scientific research. The rocket, developed during the mid-1950s, was named for a type of goose that inhabits Canada and the U.S.

Javelin

The Javelin, one of NASA's largest sounding rockets, first was launched in 1959. The rocket studied radio astronomy and ionospheric and magnetospheric phenomena.

Nike-Tomahawk

First launched in 1965, the Nike-Tomahawk is a sounding rocket enabled with constant acceleration. It was designed with adjustable upper stage fins.

Iris

The Iris was one of NASA's earliest sounding rockets and was in use from 1960 to 1962.

Storm water management pond and lake (P41 AND P42)

A small storm water management pond is located north of Building 26. The pond is surrounded by mature pine trees. No formal landscaping is present. A large pond is located on the north of side of Cobe Road and north of the storm water management pond. Mowed lawn defines the south end of the lake; mature trees surround the north, west, and east ends of the pond. Archival photographs suggest the pond was created as part of the original design of the campus; however, no formal landscaping is present.

100 AREA

The Antenna Test Area (100 Area) is located south of Beaver Dam Road. The complex, which features testing and evaluation, recreational, support, and domestic resources, is surrounded by a metal fence and includes five baseball fields, which occupy most of the area. The complex also contains six buildings, one structure, and one foundation of a demolished building or structure. The buildings are sited on the east end of the complex. Wooded areas are located south and west of the complex, and an open field lies to the east. The topography of the complex primarily is flat. A formal landscape plan appears absent. Scattered deciduous trees and bushes are located throughout the area. The circulation system consists of asphalt and gravel roads.

Testing and Evaluation

Building 104

Constructed in 1963 as an anechoic chamber, Building 104 is located southwest of Building 101. The one-story, concrete-block building occupies a rectangular footprint and comprises two sections. A flat-roof, concrete-block section with a plain wood cornice comprises the east half of the building. This section features double-leaf metal doors on the north elevation, a single-leaf metal door on the south elevation, and two metal-frame, awning windows on the east elevation. The west half of the building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and has stucco-covered walls. This section terminates in a hipped roof with rounded edges; the roof has asphalt sheathing. The west elevation of the section features two large, wood doors with large, metal hinges.

Recreation

Building 108

Visual observation suggests Building 108 was constructed ca. 1990. Located northwest of Building 104, Building 108 is a one-story, two-bay, wood-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building comprises two sections. The east half is clad with wood shingles; the foundation is not visible. Paired metal doors are centered on the east elevation of this section. The west half of the building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and is clad with T1-11 siding. This section's west elevation features two concession windows accessed by a poured-concrete slab. The concession area is protected by a shed roof supported by wood posts; this roof connects to the shed roof along the west elevation of the adjacent Building 108A. Metal-frame, horizontal sliding windows are located on the front, north, and south elevations of Building 108. Wood lattice is affixed to the south elevation of the building. The building currently functions as a concession stand.

Baseball Fields

Baseball Fields #1 through #5 occupy Area 100. Constructed at an unknown date, all baseball fields feature metal backstops and metal outfield fences. Each baseball field has two wood benches—one along the first-base side and one along the third-base side. The benches are painted white. Baseball Field #1, which is located adjacent to Beaver Dam Road near the entrance to Area 100, has a tall, fabric net along the outfield fence. The net is mounted on telephone poles.

Support

Building 101A

Building 101A is located at the southeast corner of Building 101. Constructed during the second half of the twentieth century, the building currently is a support building. The one-story, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a flat roof sheathed in metal. The one-bay-by-one-bay building is clad with plywood and wood battens and has a plain wood cornice. A metal door is centered on the front (east) elevation. The north and south elevations each feature one wood-frame, fixed-light window with metal surround.

Building 108A

Building 108A is adjacent to Building 108 on the north side. Constructed ca. 1990 as a storage building, the one-story, two-bay, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a poured-concrete foundation, and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with T1-11 siding. Two vinyl overhead doors are located on the north elevation. The east elevation contains a metal single-leaf door. The building has no windows. A poured-concrete slab is located along the west elevation, which features a glass display case. The shed roof protecting the slab connects to the shed roof over the concession area of the adjacent Building 108. Two wood fences painted white are located north and east of Buildings 108 and 108A; near the east fence is a poured-concrete slab that appears to be a parking platform for bicycles.

T100

Constructed in 2010 to house security personnel, Building T100 is located adjacent to Building 101 on the west side. The one-story, three-bay-by-two-bay building occupies a rectangular footprint and appears to be constructed with a wood frame. The foundation, building walls, and cornice are covered with Exterior Insulation and Finishing System (EIFS) material. The building terminates in a very shallow gable roof; roof materials are not visible. The east elevation features a wood door accessed by a metal ramp and railing. The door has a square, fixed-light window. A similar door is located on the west elevation and is accessed by metal stairs. Windows are metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units.

Domestic

Building 101

Building 101 is a former dwelling located at the east end of the complex. The building was converted into an office and storage space when it became part of the Goddard real property inventory. Constructed ca. 1910, the two-story, wood-frame building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a foundation of poured concrete and wood posts, and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. The main entrance currently is located on the north elevation; however, the presence of a center gable peak on the south elevation suggests that this elevation was the original front of the dwelling. The north and south elevations contain two bays each, and the east and west elevations have one bay each. The building is clad with vinyl siding. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units that are protected by metal-frame storm windows. A diamond-shaped, fixed-light window occupies the gable peak on the south elevation. A shed-roof porch supported by wood posts is located along the north elevation of the building; the porch has a plywood floor, a vinyl ceiling, and poured-concrete steps. A vestibule has been constructed under the porch roof; a wood-panel door is located on the east side of the vestibule. A second entrance, also contained in a shed-roof vestibule, is located on the east elevation of the building. This entrance comprises a wood-panel door accessed by a poured-concrete stoop. The south elevation has two shed-roof additions; the easternmost addition has a brick chimney. The south yard includes two large deciduous trees and one shrub.

Unknown Resource

Building 104D Foundation

The foundation of former Building 104D is located south of Building 104 and along the southern fence line of Area 100. The foundation is a poured-concrete slab with a ramp on the west end. The date the building was demolished is unknown.

200 AREA

The 200 Area (Optical Research Facility) is located north of the Main Campus along Springfield Road. Resources include administrative and administrative / laboratories; communications; testing and evaluation; and support buildings, structures, and objects. A chain-link fence encloses the area, which is accessible from the Springfield Road by a paved and gravel access road. The access road encircles the primary research buildings; secondary roads facilitate access to the remote areas of the facility. Much of the facility is wooded; however, trees are absent from the areas around the optical facilities and observatories, which generally, are clustered together west of the facility's access road. Unless noted in the descriptions below, no formal landscaping is evident and plant material is restricted to mature pine trees and deciduous trees.

Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory

Building 201 A-D

Constructed in 2010, Building 201 A-C consists of four trailers that are anchored to the ground via poured-concrete piers. Trailer B is sited in an east-west direction with Trailers A, C, and D oriented perpendicular to Trailer B in a north-south direction. Wood-frame porches with wood or metal steps provide access to the single-leaf metal doors that provide access to the interiors. Metal framing sheathed in prefabricated metal panels extends along the north elevation of Trailer B and connects the trailer to Trailers A, C, and D. Two observatories are associated with the trailers.

Building 221

Constructed in 1967, Building 221 is a metal-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shallow gambrel roof sheathed in metal. Windows are paired metal awning units located on the west elevation; one window opening containing a metal awning window is found on the south elevation. Entrances are located on the west and north elevations and consist of single-leaf doors. The east elevation is blind.

Communications

Satellite Dishes (P 13 and P 14)

Two satellite dishes, P 13 and P 14, are adjacent to Building 221. These two large dishes rest on large metal columns.

Optical Facilities and Observatories

Building 201

Building 201 is an optical track observatory constructed in 1963. The concrete-block building generally occupies a rectangular footprint with a one-story office block extending from the east elevation; the foundation is not visible. The building terminates in a shallow side-gable, movable roof. Metal framing located on the north and south elevations support the roof when it is open. The one-story office portion has a flat roof. Due to changes in grade, the building ranges in height between one and two stories. Windows are one-light, fixed-sash, wood- or metal-frame units. Double-leaf metal doors are found on the east and west elevations. A small, single-story addition constructed of prefabricated-metal panels was constructed on the east elevation's northeast corner.

Building 201E

Building 201E is an observatory constructed during the last quarter of the twentieth century. The building rests on a metal foundation and sits atop a poured-concrete pad. The metal-frame building, which occupies a square footprint, is clad in prefabricated metal panels. The building has a metal, partially retractable roof; a metal railing extends along the roof on the building's west elevation. A single-flight, open metal stair on the north elevation provides access to the roof. Openings consist of a single-leaf metal door on the building's west elevation. The north, south, and east elevations are blind.

Building 203

Building 203 consists of a concrete-block observatory constructed in 1961. The building occupies a round footprint; foundation materials are not visible. The building terminates in a round, metal roof. Part of the roof is retractable. Double-leaf metal doors are present on the west side of the building.

Building 204

Building 204 is a concrete-block observatory that occupies a round footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a round, parged metal roof. Part of the roof is retractable. Double-leaf plywood doors are present on the southeast side of the building and an opening housing an air conditioning unit is located on the northwest side of Building 204. The building was constructed in 1962.

Building 205

Constructed in 1964, Building 205 consists of a single-story, flat-roof, concrete-block building with an attached concrete-block observatory that occupies a circular footprint and terminates in a retractable metal roof. A door opening covered in plywood is found on the observatory's west elevation. The office portion of the building features a fixed-sash metal window with flanking, horizontal-sliding units on the west, north, and east elevations. A single-leaf metal door also is found on the north elevation. A metal ladder on the west elevation provides access to the roof. The building sits atop a hill. Poured-concrete steps lead from the road to the observatory.

Building 205A

Constructed ca. 1964, Building 205A is no longer extant.

Building 206

Building 206 consists of a concrete-block, single-story building that generally occupies a rectangular footprint. A single-story, concrete-block addition was constructed on the building's south elevation. The building, which was constructed in 1965, rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a side-gable, metal roof with metal, louvered vents on the east and west roof slopes and the north gable end. The roof is moveable; a metal, I-beam framing system located on the building's north elevation was constructed to support the roof. The west elevation features a double-leaf metal door with a flat-roof canopy. Opening infilled with concrete block are found on the north elevation. A pulley system for moving the roof also is found on the elevation. A single-leaf metal door with flat-roof metal canopy characterizes the east elevation.

Building 208

Building 208 is a metal-frame building that occupies a complex footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building consists of administrative / laboratory space with an attached observatory. Three metal-frame administrative / laboratory additions radiate to the north, west, and south of the observatory. The administrative / laboratory section of the building is clad in prefabricated metal and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. A metal-frame vestibule on the east (front) elevation houses double-leaf metal doors flanked by horizontal sliding windows. The metal-frame observatory extends from the north elevation of the administrative block. Double-leaf metal doors on the east elevation provide direct access to the observatory. A single-story, metal-frame hyphen constructed on the west (rear) elevation of the observatory connects the observatory to a central metal-frame, shed-roof addition. A single-story, side-gable, metal-frame block extends north of the central addition and a similar addition was constructed south of the central block. Openings on the additions consist of horizontal-sliding windows and double-leaf metal doors.

Building 213

Building 213 is a coelostat tower constructed in 1980. The structure is a concrete-block tower surrounded by metal framing. A two-flight, quarter-turn, open-metal stair leads to a metal ladder that provides access to a round metal platform resting atop the concrete-block tower. Metal rails encircle the platform. A single-leaf metal door is located on the tower's south elevation.

Building 215

Building 215 is a concrete-block observatory clad in an unknown material constructed ca. 1964. The building occupies a round footprint on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a round, parged, metal roof. Part of the roof is retractable. Single-leaf metal doors are present on the north and east sides of the building.

Building 216

Constructed in 1966, Building 216 is a concrete-block building that occupies a rectangular footprint. The building terminates in moveable, front-gable metal roof. The metal roof extends into the walls on the east and west elevations. Metal rails supported by poured-concrete posts are located on the north elevation; these rails support the roof when it is moved from the building. A single-leaf metal door is located on the south elevation. The north, east, and west elevations are blind.

Building 217

Building 217 is a metal-frame observatory clad in prefabricated metal panels. The building occupies a round footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation atop a poured-concrete pad. The building terminates in a round, metal roof. Part of the roof is retractable. Double-leaf metal doors are present on the east side of the building. The building was constructed ca. 1964.

Astrodomes (P7 and P16)

P 7 and P 16 are metal astrodomes constructed during the late twentieth century. The astrodomes sit directly on poured-concrete pads and have retractable metal roofs

P8

P8 is a metal observatory that sits atop a metal tower. The tower rests on poured-concrete piers on top of a poured-concrete pad. A metal ladder provides access to the observatory. Visual observation suggests the existing building replaces an earlier resource.

Support

Support resources associated with the optical facilities and observatories include LSR calibration piers, which consist of poured-concrete columns with sight lenses mounted on top. Wood platforms providing access to the sight lenses may be present. Some columns no longer retain their lenses. Seven piers were surveyed.

Testing and Evaluation

Building 202

Building 202, an evaporation test facility, rests entirely below grade. Poured-concrete steps with metal bulkhead doors lead to the facility. Two, single-leaf metal doors provide access to the building's interior. The at-grade portion of the building occupies a round footprint and is sheathed in composition roll. The building was constructed in 1962. Pine trees and tall grasses surround the site.

Building 207

Building 207 is a single-story, wood-frame building clad in horizontal wood siding; the east end of the building is clad in cement board. The building, constructed in 1967, occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows generally consist of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-sash units. Double-leaf and single-leaf metal doors characterize the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations are blind.

The following five resources are associated with the laser Beam Line. The collection is counted as one resource in the resource count.

Building 222

A single-story, wood-frame building is located west of Building 225. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and concrete-block piers and occupies a rectangular footprint. Cladding materials consist of T1-11 wood siding. The building terminates in an asphalt-shingle gambrel roof. Double-leaf metal doors are found on the south elevation and paired one-over-one-light, metal awning windows are found on the west elevation. A metal pipe extends from the east elevation and connects to Building 223 to the east. The west elevation is blind.

Building 223

Constructed in 2010, Building 223 is a wood-frame building clad in T1-11 wood siding that rests on wood sills atop a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and occupies a rectangular footprint. Double-leaf, wood-frame doors are present on the south elevation. Metal frame, four-light windows are found on the west elevation. The north elevation is blind; a vent characterizes the east elevation. Equipment and a front-gable, wood-frame building are sited east of the building. Elevated metal pipes extend from the west elevation towards Building 222 and from the east elevation towards Building 224.

Building 224

Building 224 is a single-story, wood-frame building constructed in 2010 located east of the related unnumbered building. The two buildings are connected by a pipe that extends from this building's west elevation. This building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in insulation foil. The cladding material is T1-11 wood siding. An overhead garage door is found on the south elevation. A single-story hyphen on the east elevation connects the building to a wood-frame, gambrel roof building, which is centered between another wood-frame, single-story, front-gable building. This second front-gable building also features an overhead garage door on the south elevation. The building is located in a wooded lot and is accessible by a gravel drive. The building is isolated from the other buildings in the complex.

Building 225

Building 225, constructed in 2010, occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a shallow side-gable roof sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. The single-story, metal-frame building is clad in prefabricated metal panels. Double-leaf metal doors are found on the north elevation. The east, south, and west elevations are blind. A pipe extends from the east elevation and connects to Building 226, which is located to the northeast. No formal landscaping is present;

however, mature pine trees partially surround the building. This building is identified as Building 222 on maps; however, the number on the building is 225.

Building 226

Building 226 is a metal-frame building clad in prefabricated metal panels. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a shallow, side-gable roof sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. Openings consist of a single-leaf metal door on the south elevation and a double-leaf metal door and overhead garage door on the north elevation. A small metal porch with metal rails and steps provide access to the metal pedestrian door on the north elevation. A metal pipe extends from the building's west elevation and connects to Building 222 to the southwest.

Support

Building 209, Building 210, Building 211, and Building 212

Building 209, Building 210, Building 211, and Building 212 are similar in design and materials. Differences among the buildings include window and door placement and the number of bays. Building 209 was constructed in 1967 and Buildings 210 through 212 were constructed in 1980. No visual differences in terms of materials and construction technique is apparent among the buildings constructed during the 1960s and those constructed during the 1980s. Therefore, the buildings are described once.

Building 209 is a metal-frame building that occupies a square footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The three-bay building terminates in a shallow side-gable roof sheathed in prefabricated metal panels. Exterior cladding materials also are prefabricated metal panels. A single-leaf metal door is located on the west elevation. Two metal awning windows are present on the north, south, and east elevations. Unlike the other buildings, Building 212 occupies a rectangular footprint. Mature pine and deciduous trees screen the building from Springfield Road. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 218

Building 218 is a pump house constructed ca. 1964. The site consists of a poured-concrete pad delineated by six metal poles. Round metal covers protect the below-ground utilities.

Building 219

This compressor building consists of a one-story, concrete-block building that terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building occupies a rectangular footprint; the foundation is not visible. Double-leaf metal doors are present on the west elevation. Louvered metal vents are found on the south and north elevations. The east elevation is blind and no landscaping is present.

Building 220

Building 220 is prefabricated-metal building that occupies a rectangular footprint. Constructed ca. 1964, the single-story transformer building rests on poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. Double-leaf metal doors are present on the west elevation. Chicken-wire, metal fencing encloses the building and adjacent transformer.

Building 220A

Building 220A is a single-story, wood-frame storage building terminating in a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Visual observation suggests the building was constructed during the late twentieth century. The building is clad in T1-11 wood siding and occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete pad. Double-leaf wood doors are present on the east elevation. The north and south elevations feature one horizontal-sliding metal window on each elevation. The west elevation is blind. Visual observation suggests the current building replaced an observatory.

Unknown Property Types

The following resources no longer are extant. A review of existing maps and field investigation suggests buildings once were present; however, additional information on property type is not available. Buildings 211B and 211C are no longer extant. A poured-concrete foundation, and what appears to be a blast wall, remain.

300 AREA

The 300 Area (Magnetic Test Facility) is sited on the north side of Good Luck Road west of the 400 Area. The test facility comprises administrative and administrative / laboratory; communications; testing and evaluation; and support property types, and includes eleven buildings and one site. The buildings are relatively isolated from one another due to the nature of the testing that occurs in the area. The two magnetic test buildings (Building 303 and Building 305) are monumental in scale. The remaining resources are small-scale, utilitarian buildings. The parcel is heavily wooded with areas of wetlands. Formal landscaping around the buildings is absent. A chain-link fence encloses the parcel. A paved road provides access to Buildings 303 and 305; the road turns into a dirt and gravel drive north of Building 304.

Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory

Building 306

Built in 1964 as a quiet laboratory, Building 306 generally occupies a rectangular footprint with two small ells extending from each of the east and west elevations. The single-story building rests on a poured-concrete and concrete-block foundation and terminates in a flat roof, the materials of which are not visible. T1-11 wood siding clads the wood-frame building. The building's primary entrance is located on the south elevation and features double-leaf plywood doors. The west elevation features single-light, wood casement windows and a single-leaf door. A single-leaf wood door is found on the north elevation. The east elevation contains a single-light, wood casement window. Visual observation suggests that ramps were located on both the east and west elevations. A concrete-block wall at the building's southeast corner partially encloses electrical equipment. A paved drive encircles the building, which is located in a clearing. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 307

Building 307, which was constructed in 1964 as a quiet laboratory, consists of a single-story, wood-frame building clad in T1-11 wood siding. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a shallow shed roof; roofing materials are not visible. Entrances are double-leaf and single-leaf metal doors of various sizes; windows are wood, single-light, fixed-sash and wood casement units. Double-leaf metal doors are found on the west and east elevations; the east elevation also features three, single-light, fixed, wood-sash windows. The four-bay north elevation contains two windows, a single-leaf metal door, and a large, double-leaf metal door. An earthen ramp provides access to the partially exposed foundation. A double-leaf metal door and single-light, wood casement window are found on the south elevation. A gravel drive encircles the building, which is sited in a heavily-wooded lot.

Communications

Building 304

Building 304 is a three-bay, concrete-block building that terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. The building is one story on the south elevation, and, due to a change in grade, two stories on the north elevation. Double-leaf, metal doors are found on the north and the south elevations. Flat-roof canopies shelter the doors. Windows are single-light, wood casement units. Poured-concrete steps along the building's west elevation lead from the parking area located to the north to the building's primary entrance on the south elevation. The building was constructed in 1964 as an operations/instrument building for Buildings 303 and 305. No landscaping is present.

Testing and Evaluation

Building 302

Building 302, a magnet control/test monitor building, is a single-story brick building laid in running bond. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building faces south and occupies a rectangular foundation. The five-bay building contains single-light, fixed-sash, metal windows. The primary entrance is located on the building's south elevation and features double-leaf metal and glass doors. A flat-roof canopy shelters the entrance. Five bays featuring, single-light, fixed-sash windows define the north and south elevations. A twelve-foot deep pit enclosed by metal rails is located off the north elevation. Double-leaf metal doors provide access to the building from the pit. The east and west elevations are blind. The building was constructed in 1962. No landscaping is present.

Building 303

Building 303 is a one and a-half-story, wood-frame building constructed in 1963 as a magnet instrument test laboratory. The building terminates in a shallow, side-gable roof. Exterior cladding materials are T1-11 wood siding. The building rests on a poured-concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. A large, bi-fold wood door is located on the south end of the west elevation. The elevation also features a single-leaf wood door and a window with a hinged shutter. A similar window opening is found on the east elevation. The north elevation has three bays with five, fixed-sash, single-light wood windows in the east and west bays and two fixed-sash windows and a hinged-shutter opening in the center bay. The south elevation is blind. A gravel drive leads to and encircles the building, which is set in a clearing. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 305

Building 305 is a large, two-story, concrete-block building constructed in 1964 that generally occupies a square footprint. Concrete-block piers divide the central block of the four-bay by three-bay building. The building terminates in a shallow, side-gable roof and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Four bays of fixed-sash, single-light, wood windows are found on the north elevation; one bay also features paired casement windows. A single-leaf metal door with a flat-roof canopy is found at the east end of the elevation. Paired, wood shutters shelter openings found on the east and west elevations. A concrete-block, flat-roof hyphen connects the principal block to the loading dock located on the building's south elevation, which is dominated by a large, double-leaf wood door. A flat-roof canopy with hoist defines the opening. A concrete-block, single-story addition extends from the south elevation of the central block and features a poured-concrete ramp and steps. A single-leaf, metal door, and a horizontal-sliding, metal window characterize the elevation; the door functions as the building's primary entrance. A gravel drive leads to the building and terminates in a gravel parking lot. No formal landscaping is present.

The building's equipment, which consists of a Braunbek system of magnetic coils capable of cancelling out Earth's magnetic field, is housed in a large room accessible from a wide, rectangular antechamber. A slatted wood flo divides the room into two stories. The coiling system extends from the floor of the lower level, through the wood flooring, and almost to the building's ceiling. Tracks imbedded in the wood flooring enable large equipment to be moved into the magnetic coils.

Support

Building 308

Building 308 is a single-story, wood-frame building that occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. Constructed in 1964 to support testing activities in Building 303, the building is clad in T1-11 wood siding and terminates in a shed roof; roofing materials are not visible. Double-leaf metal doors are found on the south elevation. The remaining elevations are blind. The building is adjacent to and faces Building 309 located to the south. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 309

Constructed in 1964, Building 309 rests on a poured-concrete foundation and faces north. The single-story, wood-frame building is clad in T1-11 wood siding and terminates in a shed roof; roofing materials are not visible. A single-leaf metal door and louvered, metal vent are located on the north elevation. An exhaust vent is found on the south elevation. The east and west elevations are blind. The building was constructed to support testing activities in Building 303. It is adjacent to and faces Building 308, which is located to the north. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 310

Building 310 is a wood-frame building clad in T1-11 wood siding that terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal. The single-story building generally occupies a rectangular footprint; a single-story wood-frame addition that terminates in a flat roof is appended to the building's east elevation. The entire building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. An enclosed opening is found on the building's west elevation. The north and south elevations are blind. Access to the building's interior is by way of double-leaf metal doors found on the addition's south elevation. A poured-concrete block projection extends from the addition's east elevation. The north and west elevations of the addition are blind. The building was constructed in 1965 to support testing activities in Building 305. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 311

Building 311 is a single-story, wood-frame building clad in T1-11 wood siding. The building, which was constructed in 1964 to support testing activities in Building 305, rests on a poured-concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. The building terminates in a flat roof; roofing materials are not visible. A single-leaf metal door and louvered metal vents are present on the south elevation. A metal conduit extends from the north elevation and terminates in raised, poured-concrete base. No formal landscaping is present.

Building 312

Building 312 is a single-story, concrete-block building constructed ca. 1963 that is set in a hill. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and has a flat roof sheathed in metal panels. A single-light metal door is found on the east elevation and metal louvered vents are found on the north elevation. The south and west elevations are blind. The building is adjacent to Building 303, which is located to the north. No formal landscaping is present.

Utility

Ten poured-concrete pads that provide access to the facility's utility system are located throughout the parcel. The resources are numbered P19 through P24 and P26 through P29 in the resource table accompanying this documentation. Generally, these pads consist of two partially attached raised sections with metal caps. For the purposes of this investigation, these resources are not included in the resource count.

Unknown Resource

An unknown resource consisting of a poured-concrete pad is located in a wooded area south of Building 306. No building occupies the pad. Drawings prepared in 1964 suggest a wood-frame building once occupied the site (Goddard Space Flight Center [GSFC] var.). The resource is identified as P25 in the attached resources table.

400 AREA

The Bi-Propellant Test Facility (400 Area) is located on Good Luck Road, east of the Main Campus. A chain-link fence encloses the wooded parcel, which contains administrative and administrative / laboratory; communications; support; and testing and evaluation buildings. Resources are utilitarian masonry and wood-frame construction. The complex contains eight buildings, three structures, and one object. Two security gates limit access to the facility. A long asphalt driveway leads from the security gate located on Good Luck Road to an asphalt parking lot located outside of the second security gate. Concrete sidewalks allow access from the parking lot and from building to building within the facility. Unless otherwise noted, no formal landscaping is present.

Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory

Building 405

Building 405 is a one-story building clad in common bond brick and terminating in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. The building's primary entrance consists of double-leaf, metal-frame glass doors with transom. Three sets of single-light, fixed-sash metal windows flank the entrance. Metal panels are located above and below the windows. A secondary entrance is found on the west elevation and features a single-leaf, metal-frame glass door and three windows similar to those found on the south elevation. Ornamentation is limited to a row of soldier course brick at the cornice and at window and door openings. The building was constructed in 1985 as a propulsion, cryogenics, and fluid laboratory. Landscaping is limited to evergreen shrubs at the main entrance.

Building 407

Building 407 is a one-story, concrete-block building terminating in a flat roof. A metal vent is centered on the roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building occupies an L-shaped footprint and faces west. Generally, each elevation is one bay; however, the front (west) elevation of the principal block features a single-leaf metal door with light and a fixed-light window. An eight-light window is found on the south elevation; a three-light, fixed-sash window is centered on the east elevation; and a double-leaf metal and glass door and paired, one-over-one light, double-hung windows are present on the north elevation. The ell features single multi-light windows on the west and south elevations.

A ladder on the ell's south elevation provides access to the roof. The building was constructed in 1966 as a chemical laboratory.

Communications

Satellite Dish (P 30)

A metal satellite dish supported on a metal posts inserted into a poured-concrete pad is located northwest of Building 402.

Support

Building 401

Building 401 is a one-story storage building clad in T1-11 siding and terminating in a gambrel roof sheathed ... asphalt shingles. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. A vinyl roll-up garage door is centered on the east elevation and a single-leaf metal door is located on the north elevation. Paired awning windows are centered on the west elevation. The building was constructed in 1965 as a cryogenics facility.

Building 402

Constructed as a vacuum facility in 1969, Building 402 is a one-story building clad in prefabricated metal panels and terminating in a front-gable roof sheathed in V-groove metal panels. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. Openings consist of single-leaf metal entry doors on the east and west elevations and a roll-up metal garage door on the north elevation. The south elevation is blind. A single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the west elevation.

Building 403

Building 403 was constructed in 1965 as a water storage building. The one-story structure is clad in prefabricated metal panels and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. Doors include a single-leaf metal door on the south elevation and a roll-up metal garage door on the north elevation.

Building 408

Building 408 is a storage facility constructed in 1968. The one-story corrugated-metal building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building occupies a square footprint and faces east. Openings are limited to a double-leaf, louvered metal doors on the east elevation. The north, south, and west elevations are blind.

Building 409

Building 409 is a monomethyl hydrazine storage facility constructed in 1965. Most of the facility is underground; above ground elements include a rectangular poured-concrete pad.

Building 413

Building 413 is a poured-concrete, two-bay blast wall constructed in 1965. The structured is located north of Building 414.

Building 415

Building 415 is a one-story building clad in T1-11 siding and terminating in a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces west. A vinyl roll-up garage door is centered on the west elevation; a single-leaf wood door is centered on the north elevation. Paired metal awning windows are centered on the east elevation. The storage building was constructed in 1974.

Building 416

Building 416 is a one-story building constructed of prefabricated metal panels and terminating in a flat roof. Roofing materials are not visible. The building consists of a principal block and single-story, concrete-block, flat-roof addition constructed on the south elevation of the principal block. A concrete-block hyphen connects the principal block to the addition. Metal framing extends from the addition's roof. A variety of windows and doors are located on the building including a single-leaf metal door and a roll-up metal garage door on the west elevation. Horizontal sliding windows also are found on the west and south elevations of the principal block. The building was constructed during the late twentieth century for storage.

Testing and Evaluation

Building 414

Building 414 is a one-story building clad in prefabricated metal panels and terminating in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. Metal framing extends from the roof at the northeast end of the building. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces east. A single-leaf metal door and a large roll-up metal garage door are present on the east elevation. The building was constructed in 1969 as a test building. A one-story flat roof, concrete-block addition is connected to the main block via a concrete-block hyphen constructed on the west elevation of the principal block. Doors on the addition include a single-leaf metal door on the south elevation, and a roll-up metal garage door on the north elevation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG:64-19

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

Specific dates 1960-1969, 1990 **Architect/Builder**

Construction dates 1959-1969, 1970-1990, 1991-2011

Evaluation for:

__X__ 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.)

Since its founding in 1959, Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) has played a prominent role in the American space program, serving as the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA)'s first space research facility. Scientists and engineers at Goddard have participated in nearly every aspect of space exploration, including human space flight projects; robotic missions to the Moon; aeronautics research on air transport safety, reliability, efficiency, and speed; remote-sensing Earth satellites; the development of communications satellites; and the Space Shuttle, among many others. Theoretical science, mission management, and the dissemination of data are also fundamental to the GSFC mission. GSFC continues to make scientific contributions through the twenty-first century. During the 1990s, GSFC was assigned an Earth science mission to study Earth from space and to develop ways of better predicting weather and measuring the human impact on the planet's climate. This mission continues through the present.

A total of 254 buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes were surveyed under the current investigation. Data analysis applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria for Evaluation identified a collection of buildings, structures, and landscapes that represent a recognizable entity necessary for a GSFC historic district. The period of significance for the historic district is 1960 – 1969 and represents the first decade of development at GSFC.

The GSFC historic district is significant under Criterion A for its association with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of history under the Man in Space / Science and Exploration theme. A total of 67 resources are included in the historic district. These resources include 43 contributing and 24 non-contributing elements. All contributing resources, with the exception of Building 29, in the GSFC historic district were constructed between 1960 and 1969. Building 29 was constructed in 1990 to support the Hubble Space Telescope program, an endeavor of exceptional significance in the recent history of space exploration. This building meets Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance for its role in advancing our scientific knowledge and is a contributing resource to the GSFC historic district.

The historic district also meets National Register Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The collection of resources comprising the GSFC historic district achieves significance as an integrated campus associated with NASA history and the theme of Man in Space / Science and Exploration. Elements of the district are related through function and design within the corporate campus. The GSFC historic district and its contributing elements share a common pattern of historical development within a planned Federal research center. The GSFC historic district comprises the Main Campus generally encompassing the area defined by Aerobee Road to the south, IUE and Explorer roads to the west, Cobe Road to the north, and Hubble/ICESAT Road to the east. The 300 Area also is included in the historic district for its associations with research activities undertaken at GSFC during the period of significance (1960 – 1969).

The 100 Area and the 400 Area are excluded from the historic district. The 100 Area has undergone substantial change and does not retain the integrity necessary to convey its association with research and testing activities within the space mission that occurred at GSFC during its period of significance. The majority of resources in the 400 Area are storage facilities built between 1965 and the late twentieth century. These storage buildings include generic buildings constructed to support the two administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings in the 400 Area. The relationship between administrative and administrative / laboratory buildings and generic storage buildings is not defined clearly in archival records. Direct connections between the various testing programs conducted in the 400 Area and the existing collection of utilitarian storage buildings is not apparent. These support buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

The 200 Area is located on land leased from the Department of Agriculture, which retains Federal stewardship responsibilities. While the resources in the 200 Area were surveyed and analyzed within the historic context, resource evaluation was not undertaken owing to the property ownership by the Department of Agriculture.

A summary historic context for NASA and GSFC is presented below. A more detailed historic context for NASA and GSFC was presented in an earlier report entitled *An Historic Context for NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center* (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2012).

The Creation of NASA during the Early Cold War Era (1958 to 1975)

The launch of *Sputnik* prompted President Eisenhower to form a Scientific Advisory Council to address the perceived lag in American space technology. The Council recommended the formation of an agency to oversee all civilian space exploration, resulting in the passage of the National Aeronautics and Space Act on 29 July 1958 (Rosenthal 1968:24). The new agency had its foundation in an earlier Federal organization, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). Originally founded during the 1920s to promote aircraft research, NACA consisted of five facilities and over 8,000 employees that would form the core of the new agency, NASA (Rosenthal 1968:27). The earlier agency had a narrow focus that consisted of aeronautical research conducted by government scientists at government laboratories (Hansen 1995:xv). The newly created NASA was to have a much larger mission that included the development and operation of a variety of space vehicles in addition to aeronautical and space research (Hansen 1995:xv).

Early Spaceflight Projects

NASA undertook its first important project for human spaceflight during the early 1960s when it launched Project *Mercury* (Garber and Launius 2005). The agency achieved a major milestone in manned spaceflight when, on 5 May 1961, Alan B. Shepherd, Jr. became the first American to fly into space, riding the *Mercury* capsule for 15 minutes in a suborbital mission (Garber and Launius 2005). While Project *Mercury* consisted only of six flights, it accomplished two major goals: "putting piloted spacecraft into Earth orbit and retrieving the astronauts safely" (Garber and Launius 2005).

Project *Gemini* built on the *Mercury* advances and on the knowledge gained from the *Mercury* program (Garber and Launius 2005). *Gemini* proved a success on several levels. NASA effectively designed a spacecraft for two astronauts. The program yielded information on weightlessness, perfected procedures for reentry and splashdown, and successfully demonstrated space rendezvous techniques and docking (Garber and Launius 2005). The program's major event took place on 3 June 1965, when Edward H. White, Jr., became the first American astronaut to perform a spacewalk (Garber and Launius 2005).

The *Apollo* Program (1963-1972)

NASA's signature project during the early Cold War period was human exploration of the Moon. This project became a national priority in May 1961, when President John F. Kennedy committed to sending a man to the Moon and returning him safely to Earth. The goal was to be completed by the end of the decade. This challenge was a direct response to Soviet advances in space and was an attempt to demonstrate U.S. scientific and technological superiority over the Soviets (Garber and Launius 2005).

Several launches were completed under the program. Early *Apollo* missions consisted of testing the Command and Lunar module vehicles; the *Apollo* 7 and *Apollo* 9 missions did not yield lunar data (Williams n.d.). Various components were tested while orbiting the Moon under *Apollo* 8 and 10. Photographs of the surface of the Moon also were generated during the two missions (Williams n.d.). A lunar landing was scheduled for *Apollo* 13; however, a malfunction prohibited the landing from occurring. Nevertheless, the mission was successful in generating photographs of the Moon. Ultimately, six *Apollo* missions landed on the Moon. *Apollos* 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17 garnered important scientific data and approximately 400 kilograms of lunar samples (Williams n.d.). Ultimately, the *Apollo* program cost $25.4 billion over its 11-year lifespan, making the program the largest non-military project in U.S. history (Garber and Launius 2005). The *Apollo* program concluded in 1972.

The Late Cold War Period and After (1975 – 2011)

NASA continued to evolve and undertake new missions after the successful conclusion of the *Apollo* program. Human spaceflight remained a priority for the agency even as the agency focused on scientific probes, aeronautics research, and satellite applications. Key programs undertaken during the period included *Pioneer* 10, launched on 2 March 1972, and *Pioneer* 11, launched on 5 April 1973, which traveled to Jupiter and Saturn, respectively. The Hubble Space Telescope, launched in 1990, provided invaluable astronomical data, despite initial setbacks.

Other projects undertaken during the period included projects to explore Mars. Spacecraft constructed for Mars exploration included the *Mars Observer* (launched in 1993), the *Mars Global Surveyor* (launched in 1996), and the *Mars Pathfinder* (launched in 1997). The launching of the *Mars Spirit* and *Opportunity* rovers in 2004 yielded scientific data and popular praise (Garber and Launius 2005).

Beginning in the 1970s, NASA began the *Landsat* program to collect data pertaining to Earth. *Landsat* consisted of satellites launched in 1972, 1975, and 1978 that transmitted data that could be converted into color photographs (Garber and Launius 2005). Data collected from the satellites had practical applications, such as crop management, fault line detection, and tracking of weather phenomena (Garber and Launius 2005). NASA's Earth science initiatives have yielded important data on tropical deforestation, global warming, and climate change (Garber and Launius 2005).

The Space Shuttle Program

While NASA continued to engage in important scientific projects, one program captivated the American public during the late Cold War period: the Space Shuttle. First launched on 12 April 1981, the Space Shuttle demonstrated that a spacecraft could "take off vertically and glide to an unpowered airplane-like landing" (Garber and Launius 2005). Two unfortunate accidents in 1986 and 2003 shook American confidence in human spaceflight. With its five shuttles - *Columbia, Challenger, Discovery, Atlantis*, and *Endeavour* - the Space Shuttle program not only launched astronauts into orbit, but also conducted research, launched and repaired satellites, and made contributions to the construction of the International Space Station (Ryba n.d.). The Space Shuttle program came to an end on 21 July 2011 when the *Atlantis* landed at Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

3.3.2 The Future for NASA

Many Americans thought that NASA missions would end with the close of the Space Shuttle program. Contrary to this belief, NASA continues to implement programs to advance our understanding of space. Future exploration efforts will include missions to land humans on Mars and the development of a Space Launch System to enable human exploration beyond Earth's orbit through an advanced heavy-lift launch vehicle (Wilson n.d.). Other projects include developing technologies for human exploration of the solar system (Wilson n.d.). In addition, NASA will continue to support the International Space Station by providing American astronauts to man the station. Research on advanced life support systems, autonomous refueling of spacecraft, and human/robotic technologies will be conducted at the space station. Advances in aeronautics and science investigations will continue during the coming years. Projects to develop more fuel-efficient aircraft and improved air traffic control systems will be undertaken. Scientific investigations into Earth, the solar system, and the universe will be accomplished through NASA's existing observatories in Earth's orbit and in deep space, through spacecraft visiting other planets, and through the use of robotic landers and rovers (Wilson n.d.).

The Establishment of Goddard Space Flight Center (1959 - 1969)

Since its inception in 1959, GSFC has played a prominent role in the American space program, serving as an important space research facility for NASA. Scientists and engineers at Goddard have taken part in nearly every aspect of space exploration, including building and controlling unmanned satellites; providing tracking and communications data for manned flights; and establishing space-based observatories. In addition to space exploration, GSFC also has played a crucial role in missions to better understand Earth through observations from space. Goddard scientists and engineers have been instrumental in the development of the earliest weather observation satellites and continue to monitor weather patterns and climate change on a global scale. Theoretical science, mission management, and the dissemination of data are also fundamental to the mission of GSFC.

With the consolidation of various space initiatives during the years following World War II, came the need for a research center that would serve the new agency, and a location was sought near NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. The location chosen was a tract of land owned by the Department of Agriculture outside of Greenbelt, Maryland. The facility, initially known as the Beltsville Space Center, did not have the resources to support the new NASA employees when it was designated a NASA research center in early 1959. As a result, many of the early employees worked in temporary quarters around the Washington, D.C. area, including the Naval Receiving Station in Anacostia and several buildings rented from local businesses (Personal Communication: Barrowman 2011; Rosenthal 1968:31). Construction of the facilities at Greenbelt began in spring 1959, and by 1961 it was decided to formally dedicate the 500-acre campus. The facility was named after the late Dr. Robert Goddard in honor of his pioneering work in the field of rocketry.

Much of the initial work at GSFC revolved around the development and operation of satellites to provide scientific observations of Earth and the universe beyond – a mission that continues to be Goddard's primary focus. Early satellites developed at Goddard focused on field and particle research, measuring magnetic fields, cosmic radiation, and micrometeorite observations (Rosenthal 1968:82-88). In addition to scientific satellites, both active and passive communications satellites were pioneered during the first years at Goddard (Personal Communication: Muller 2011; Wallace 1999:27). As the Goddard mission expanded through the 1960s, so too did the campus. The majority of buildings constructed during this period served as office and laboratory space for NASA engineers and scientists, as well as for contractors working on NASA missions. GSFC benefited from additional funding as a result of the *Apollo* program, which facilitated the renovation and expansion of several buildings (Personal Communication: Wigand 2011).

Laboratories were constructed with equipment to test spacecraft performance under extreme temperatures, vibration, and magnetic fields, while others developed new electronics and materials (Personal Communication: Browning 2011). Goddard also served as a focal point for international space missions. Scientists from Western Europ

Canada, Australia, and Japan worked with the International Liaison Office at Goddard, receiving training from American engineers (Personal Communication: Witt 2011). In addition to its space flight mission, Goddard also served as NASA's tracking, telemetry, and data acquisition center. To support this mission, a network of tracking stations was constructed around the globe so that orbiting satellites could downlink data as they traveled overhead. With the advent of manned space flight, the need for constant reliable communications increased dramatically, and NASA set to work, eventually constructing over 25 tracking stations throughout the Americas, Africa, Australia, and the Pacific (Personal Communication: Wigand 2011).

Although space science was the primary focus for much of the first decade at Goddard, there was an increasing interest in Earth sciences as well (Personal Communication: Browning 2011). Goddard engineers developed a number of meteorological satellites capable of not only photographing weather patterns, but taking measurements to aid in weather prediction. The *Nimbus* program, which began during the mid-1960s and continued through the 1970s, formed the core of Goddard's weather and climate satellite system. In addition to monitoring weather patterns, *Nimbus* also provided data on sea ice, the ozone layer, and ocean conditions. Experiments attempting to use satellites for positioning data were conducted beginning with *Nimbus 3*, as Smithsonian biologists tagged migrating animals with transmitters that would send the animal's location to the satellite twice a day; this technology was later applied to search-and-rescue beacons and would lay the foundations of modern GPS systems (Personal Communication: Rothenberg 2011).

Building on the *Nimbus* technology, Goddard introduced the *Landsat* program in the early 1970s. Like *Nimbus*, *Landsat* was designed to study Earth and monitor a myriad of natural processes, providing invaluable data on agriculture, hydrography, pollution levels, and cartography (Wallace 1999:144-147). Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the *Landsat* spacecraft were able to provide comprehensive satellite imagery of the entire surface of Earth by measuring reflected solar energy. This allowed scientists to monitor environmental issues, such as the spread of pollution, Earth's fresh water supply, or the health of crops, on a global scale (Wallace 1999:145; Rocchio 2006). GSFC scientists and engineers worked in close conjunction with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in many of its Earth science missions, providing technology to monitor weather, atmospheric conditions, and climate change; *Landsat* was so integral to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s mission that they were transferred to NOAA under the Carter administration (Wallace 1999:146).

With the advent of the Space Shuttle program, the need for constant communication with manned missions in low orbit became a priority. Goddard employees developed an effective solution in 1983 with the launching of the *Tracking and Data Relay Satellite* (*TDRS*). Rather than relaying data to fixed ground stations, data could now be sent to a set of geosynchronous satellites orbiting over 22,000 miles above Earth (Personal Communication: Comberiate 2011). The extreme altitude allowed *TDRS* to transmit back to a much smaller number of ground stations without Earth's geography interfering with the signal, allowing for uninterrupted communications for both manned and unmanned missions. The launching of *TDRS* made the existing network of tracking stations obsolete and revolutionized communications satellite technology (Personal Communication: Comberiate 2011).

Throughout the 1970s, a series of committees were formed to discuss the design, mission, and funding of an orbiting observatory project, the end result being the Hubble Space Telescope. Goddard would be responsible for the instruments, ground systems, and eventual operation of the telescope (Wallace 1999:108; Zimmerman 2008:41-43). Shortly after the launch of the telescope, a flaw was discovered in one of the mirrors, producing blurred images. GSFC engineers were able to develop a corrective device that allowed the telescope to operate as it was designed, and it did much to raise the public opinion of NASA and GSFC (Wallace 1999:112; Zimmerman 2008: 178-179). During the two decades since its launch, the Hubble Space Telescope has been responsible for innumerable discoveries and has done much to push the current understanding of the universe (Personal Communication: Rothenberg 2011).

Although the Hubble captured much of the public's attention through the 1990s, GSFC was responsible for a number of other innovative programs during that time. Several advancements were made in the field of x-ray, microwave, and infrared astronomy; the *Cosmic Background Explorer* (*COBE*) was perhaps the most significant of these programs. *COBE* was designed to measure temperature variations in cosmic background radiation in an attempt to study the very beginnings of the universe (Wallace 1999:102-103). The development of the program took nearly fifteen years, but shortly after its launch in 1989, *COBE* provided scientists with astonishing data. The readings of the background radiation suggested that the universe was formed by a single large explosion that slowly radiated outward – effectively proving that the Big Bang Theory was correct (Mather 2008:251-253). Like the repair of the Hubble Telescope, the *COBE* mission was a resounding success that revolutionized the astronomical community and earned Goddard astrophysicist Dr. John Mather the Nobel Prize in Physics for 2006 (Mather 2008: 256-259).

GSFC continues to serve as NASA's premier center for astronomy, Earth and space sciences, and communications. In recent years, the campus has been expanded to create space for an increased number of Earth science facilities, where scientists continue to develop ways of better predicting weather and measuring the human impact on the planet's climate using Goddard's Earth Observing System (EOS) satellites (Personal Communication: Rothenberg 2011). The EOS program comprises two phases. The first phase consisted of the launching of satellites and the completion of Space Shuttle missions. The second phase of the program began with the launch of the first EOS satellite Terra in 1999 (National Aeronautic and Space Administration [NASA] n.d.a). Goddard scientists and engineers also are playing a vital role in the development and management of the James Webb Space Telescope as the successor to the Hubble.

Construction of GSFC

Site selection for NASA's new research facility occurred during the late 1950s. The site ultimately selected offered a number of advantages. The Federal government, when making its site selection, wanted a location that was accessible to Washington, D.C. The relatively undeveloped Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Center (ARC) property was adjacent to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (MD 295), making the location not only convenient to the Nation's capital but easily accessible for future employees. The ARC property also was beneficial because of the area's rural character. In 1910, the Department of Agriculture began acquiring property that ultimately would encompass GSFC, with the Federal government continuing to acquire land in the area through the 1930s (KCI Technologies, Inc. 1997:46).

The Design of Postwar Corporate Laboratories

The ARC property, with its primarily undeveloped land, afforded NASA the opportunity to create an architectural identity for the Goddard campus. The concept of a "corporate campus" dates to the 1930s, when the first prominent corporate laboratory was constructed (Rankin 2010:771, 776). Opened in 1941, the Bell Laboratories facility in Murray Hill, New Jersey, was designed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley, and Smith in 1939 (Rankin 2010:776). Character-defining features of the facility, including the "liberal use of moveable interior partitions and a spacious forested site," became the "standard against which later buildings would be judged" (Rankin 2010:776). The firm was recognized as the experts in laboratory design (Rankin 2010:776).

Several design principles became the hallmark for postwar laboratories. Laboratories constructed during the postwar period were designed with universality in mind. In other words, workspace, or modules, could be configured in a variety of different ways to suit current research/laboratory needs regardless of the research discipline. This then-revolutionary design concept meant that "research groups were not tethered to specific parts of the building, and management could move or consolidate them as needed" (Rankin 2010:780). Three types of modules were possible: office, laboratory, and combination office/laboratory. In plan, the buildings occupied "T"-shaped footprints, or incorporated wings housing modules across a double-loaded hallway (Rankin 2010:779). Movable metal partition walls or demountable clay-brick walls separated modules from each other (Rankin 2010:779).

Just as the module guaranteed flexibility, so did the suburban site, which easily facilitated the construction of additional laboratory buildings to accommodate expansion needs (Rankin 2010:777, 778). In addition, the suburban setting helped foster a "campus-like or university-like ambiance" with gently rolling terrain and large grassy open space and copious landscaping (Rankin 2010:796). The pastoral setting of a campus was thought to promote and encourage high-quality research (Rankin 2010:802).

The International Style was selected as the image for the new Goddard campus. The International Style first was popularized during the late 1920s and gained further popularity during the postwar years in response to changing construction techniques (i.e. curtain wall construction) and the availability of materials (i.e. steel). Curtain wall construction and smooth, unadorned building materials were hallmarks of the style. The use of metal windows, particularly large, single-light sash, was common. The style was popular for the design of skyscraper office towers and corporate campuses. In some cases, such as the General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Michigan, and the Seagram's Building in New York City, the style became synonymous with a corporate image. Its use in residential construction, however, was not uncommon. When selecting an architectural style for the design of its new research laboratory, NASA chose the acknowledged experts in the field – Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines – and an architectural style that equated a strong corporate image.

<u>Initial Construction (1959 – 1965)</u>

The master plan for the new facility, which was prepared by the New York City-based firm of Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines, called for the construction of two office buildings (Building 1 and Building 2) to house 400 employees, with construction activity to increase to accommodate a workforce of approximately 1,000 employees on 500 acres (National Capital Regional Planning Council 1959:4). Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines, located in New York City, had been involved with a number of high-profile building projects throughout the eastern and southern United States. The firm's principal works included Woodrow Wilson Hall at Princeton University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium, and a number of research laboratories for clients as varied as Westinghouse Electronics, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and Quaker Oats (American Institute of Architects [AIA] 1962:730).

Norair Engineering Corporation from Washington, D.C., one of several firms (including Humphreys and Harding, Inc., Arthur Venneri Co., and United Engineers and Constructors, Inc.) that were awarded construction projects at Goddard, built the Center's first two buildings: Building 1 (Space Projects Building) and Building 2 (Research Projects Laboratory). Both buildings were operational by late 1960. The firm also constructed Building 4 (Boiler House and Electric Substation), which also was completed in late 1960. Norair Engineering Corporation, founded in Washington, D.C. in 1935, specialized primarily in the construction of power plants, pump stations, and other utility buildings (Norair Engineering Corporation n.d.). In 1961, Humphreys and Harding, Inc. completed construction of the Central Flight Control and Range Operations Building (Building 3) (NASA n.d.b:31). United Engineers and Constructors, Inc. completed construction of Building 7 (Payload Testing Facility) in 1961 (NASA n.d.b:33). The Center's official dedication occurred in May 1961, prior to the completion of all current and proposed construction projects.

Building 5 (Instrument Construction and Installation Laboratory) was completed in 1962 by Norair Engineering Corporation; the building initially housed administrative and laboratory space for personnel formerly located in temporary buildings. The building was modified before completion to accommodate personnel awaiting the completion of Building 6, Building 8, and Building 11 (NASA n.d.b:33). Arthur Venneri Co. was awarded the construction of Building 6 (Space Science Laboratory), which was completed in 1962. Building 10 (Environmental Testing Laboratory), which housed the Space Environmental Simulator and Dynamic Test Chambers, was completed in 1962 by United Engineers and Constructors, Inc. (NASA n.d.b:33).

Arthur Venneri Co. also constructed Building 8 (Satellite Systems Building), which housed a 500-seat auditorium, including an audiovisual projection booth, stage, and state-of-the-art sound equipment. The building, scheduled for completion in 1963, housed the Director, Associate Director, Assistant Directors, and the GSFC administrative services offices (NASA n.d.b:34). Scheduled for completion in 1963, Building 11 (Applied Sciences Laboratory) was constructed by the Norair Engineering Corporation. The Piracci Construction Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was awarded construction of Building 12 (Tracking and Telemetry Laboratory), which was scheduled for completion in 1963 (NASA n.d.b:34).

In addition to its aggressive construction campaign, the Center also undertook efforts to develop plans for the future development of the Main Campus. A new master plan, which updated an earlier document, was prepared by Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg, and Waehler (the successor firm to Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines) in January 1964 and identified several planning priorities. These initiatives included the following key considerations: direct access to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (MD 295) from GSFC, a population of 8,000 to 10,000 personnel, a central mall south of Building 8, recreational facilities centered around a proposed lake, and a minimum 300-foot buffer between buildings (National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC} 1965:5). As of September 1965, the Commission had not reviewed the plan. A Natural Beauty Program focusing on architectural review and soil erosion and landscaping also was developed.

The first phase of construction consisted of the construction of Buildings 1 through 20 and Building 24 between 1960 and 1965 at the Main Campus. The early construction program met GSFC's most pressing needs and enabled most GSFC-assigned personnel to work at the Greenbelt facility. However, a lack of sufficient facilities continued to prove problematic for Goddard, with most space assigned on a temporary basis. Insufficient space in Building 1 and Building 5 was of particular concern. Many of Goddard's administrative functions continued to be handled out of office buildings located throughout Montgomery and Prince George's counties (NASA n.d.b:34). Soon after the initial construction campaign was completed, additions to existing buildings and the construction of new facilities were planned. This second round of construction was needed to accommodate increased mission priorities; primary among them was the *Apollo* program.

Second Phase of Construction (1966 – 1969)

The second phase of construction consists of the completion of buildings identified in the GSFC master plan and that were started under the first phase of construction, the construction of new facilities that previously were not identified in the master plan, and additions to existing buildings to support the *Apollo* program. The late-1960s construction campaign consisted of three facilities under construction and three additional facilities in various stages of the construction process, in addition to other planned projects. All construction activities were dependent on year-

Congressional appropriations. The three buildings under construction in fiscal year (FY) 1964 included Building 21 (Meteorological Systems Development Laboratory), Building 22 (Mechanical Test Facility and Quality Assurance Laboratory), and Building 23 (Data Interpretation Laboratory).

In late 1965, GSFC realized that a facility, the Space Science Data Center, was needed to serve as a clearinghouse for data retrieved from satellites and experiments related to space science discoveries. A key NASA mission was the dissemination of data generated from research and development projects to the broader community, including other observatories and universities (Sanders and Thomas, Inc. 1965:1). The Space Science Data Center was to function as the "national repository and dissemination point for all NASA sponsored space science research data" (Sanders and Thomas, Inc. 1965:1). The facility (Building 26), which would "enable the acquisition, organization, storage and retrieval" of data for "dissemination internally and to the scientific community," was completed in 1967 (Sanders and Thomas, Inc. 1965:1).

Improvements to existing buildings, including Building 2, Building 3, Building 12, and Building 14, occurred throughout the mid and late 1960s. In 1965, plans for the expansion of Building 12 (Tracking and Telemetry Laboratories) were approved for budgetary purposes. Proposals for an addition to Building 3, the Central Flight Control and Range Operations Laboratory, were approved by local government authorities. The proposed addition, which was considered a minor modification to the Center's master plan, would provide 8,400 square feet of office space for the Manned Flight Network Group. Building 14 was scheduled for expansion because the building functioned as the "prime NASA wide operational and communications network facility (NASCOM) for automated spacecraft and the prime backup for the *Apollo* program" (NCPC 1968). The addition to Building 14 would provide "critically needed operational control center space for the Manned Space Flight Network Group," which was working on the *Apollo* program. An aggressive construction process was necessary for completion by April 1969 to enable the installation of computer equipment and the "integration and checkout with tracking station networks for operational support of assigned flight programs" (NCPC 1968). No additional expansion plans were proposed for FY 1969 (NCPC 1968).

Third Phase of Construction (1970 – 2011)

Few major new construction projects were undertaken during the 1970s, with eleven buildings constructed between 1970 and 2011, representing less than half of the number of buildings constructed between 1959 and 1969.

While some new buildings were constructed, most improvements consisted of updating, renovating, or adapting existing facilities to accommodate new or expanded missions.

Even though relatively few major improvements were undertaken at the installation during the 1970s and mid-1980s, an important construction campaign began during the late 1980s as GSFC prepared for the Hubble Space Telescope. Building 29, designed by the Pottstown, Pennsylvania, firm of Sanders & Thomas, Engineers, Architects, Planners, was completed in 1990. The large-scale building contains laboratory and administrative space; however, the building's most prominent feature is the multi-story clean room, a facility that prevents contaminants from interfering with instruments, optics, or electronic component assembly and repair. The building's high-bay clean room, the largest such facility in the world, is rated a Class-10,000, meaning the facility has "no more than 10,000 particles floating around in it larger than 0.5 microns" (NASA 2008). The clean room in Building 29 is large enough to house the Hubble Spa[illegible] Telescope's "components and simulators, as well as all the equipment needed to prepare the components for launc[illegible] (NASA 2008).

During the late 1990s through the first decade of the twenty-first century, the Center has undertaken new improvement projects that have resulted in the construction of two buildings dedicated to one topic of research: Earth science. The Earth Observing System Data and Information System Building (Building 32) and the Earth Systems Science Building (Building 33) were completed in 1994 and 1998, respectively. Construction of Building 32 and Building 33 represent a new GSFC mission as Goddard becomes the lead NASA center for the Mission to Planet Earth (NASA n.d.c). A third research facility, the Exploration Sciences Building (Building 34), was completed in 2009. The construction of these buildings represents a departure from the original design of the campus, whereby scientists and engineers from across the spectrum of NASA research were scattered throughout the GSFC buildings. Under the current construction program, all the Earth science scientists and engineers are located together in specially designated facilities.

Construction at the Out-parcels

In addition to the Main Campus, four test areas were established on ARC-owned land under revocable permits (NCPC 1965:2, 3). Boundaries of the original Main Campus extended to the west side of Soil Conservation Service Road, with the Altitude Control Test Facility located east of Soil Conservation Service Road. The four out-parcels contained the Antenna Test Range (100 Area), the Ground Plane Test Facility and the Optical Research Facility (2[illegible]

Area), the Magnetic Fields Component Test Facility (300 Area), and the Bi-Propellant Test Facility (400 Area). These out-parcels supported the overall GSFC mission and were integral to the successful completion of GSFC projects.

The facilities at each test area were designed by different architect/engineering firms. The 100 area was designed by Keller, Loewer, Sargent and Associates of Silver Spring, Maryland, in 1961. The test area originally consisted of an antenna test range. Antennae and other instrumentation designed for use on Goddard spacecraft had to be tested before the craft was launched to ensure functionality. This required a facility in which radio frequencies could be controlled or reduced to minimize any effect on the instruments being tested (Steckel and Korvin 1965:1). During the early years of the space program, this testing was completed at locations where radio reflections from the ground could be minimized. By 1965, however, the changing nature of satellite design required the construction of new test facilities. Satellites using ultra high frequency (UHF) waves were more susceptible to radio reflections due to their omnidirectional receiving capability. Goddard responded to this challenge by creating an anechoic chamber (Building 104) capable of shielding satellites from radio frequencies. This was achieved by lining the chamber in material that suppresses electro-magnetic energy and absorbs or scatters radio waves (Steckel and Korvin 1965:1-2). The existing farmhouse (Building 101) was converted to house a shop and storage space in support of the testing activities (GSFC var.). Test antennas also were constructed at the Antenna Test Range; these antennas no longer are extant.

H.D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc. of Arlington, Virginia, designed the facilities at the 200 Area (Optical Research Facility) in 1962 to support optical research. Resources at the Optical Research Facility consisted of observatories, telescopes, tracking, and testing facilities used for calibrating, ranging, and tracking satellites (NASA 1967:3). In addition, the test facility conducted research into the applicability of the use of lasers in precision tracking, positioning, and communications with Goddard spacecraft (NASA 1967:1-2). Laser observatories were established that could focus beams of light onto passing spacecraft in order to determine the spacecraft's exact position. To facilitate the Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR) program, a number of poured-concrete piers were erected to create a calibration system. The SLR system provided an unprecedented level of accuracy when determining the altitude and position of Goddard satellites and revolutionized the field of satellite tracking.

H.D. Nottingham & Associates, Inc. also designed the magnetic test facilities located at the 300 Area in 1962. Area 300 (Magnetic Fields Component Test Facility) featured a number of resources, such as the Magnetic Test Facility (Building 305) and supporting buildings and structures necessary for its successful operation, including Building 304,

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Building 310, and Building 311, among others. As with the Antenna Test Range (100 Area), GSFC required a location to test satellite instrumentation while minimizing the effects of Earth's magnetic fields. The building constructed for this purpose (Building 305) was built primarily of non-magnetic materials and contains a Braunbek system of magnetic coils that are capable of cancelling out Earth's magnetic field (Butowsky 1984). Calibration of sensitive spacecraft magnetometers essential for the success of GSFC spacecraft occurs in the building, which was designated an NHL in 1985 (Butowsky 1984).

The Bi-Propellant Test Facility (400 Area) was designed by Nathan C. Hale & Associates based in Falls Church, Virginia, in 1965 to support bi-propellant research. Cryogenics and testing facilities (Building 401 and Building 402), among other buildings, were constructed to enable research on ways to cool spacecraft and methods for propelling spacecraft. By the late 1960s, the Bi-Propellant Test Facility gained an additional mission when an Altitude Test Facility was constructed in the 400 Area. Resources constructed for the Altitude Test Facility include two test buildings (altitude and sea level) and a control building.

A more detailed historic context for NASA and GSFC was presented in an earlier report entitled *An Historic Context for NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center* (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 2012).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG:64-19

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	1,297		
Acreage of historical setting	344.53		
Quadrangle name	Lanham and Laurel	Quadrangle scale:	1:24 000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The GSFC eligible historic district includes the Main Campus generally encompassing the area defined by Aerobee Road to the south, IUE and Explorer roads to the west, Cobe Road to the north, and Hubble/ICESAT Road to the east and totaling 278.77 acres. A total of 65.75 acres of the 300 Area also are included in the eligible historic district. This acreage captures resources located in the 300 Areas associated with research activities undertaken at GSFC during its period of significance. These boundaries for the GSFC eligible historic district represent a concentration of resources constructed during the facility's period of significance (1960 – 1969).

11. Form Prepared by

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Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:64-19

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources in Proposed GSFC Historic District

Building Number	MIHP #	Resource Type	Location	Assigned Resource Number	GSFC Building Number	Resource Name	Property Type	Construction Date	Contributing / Non-Contributing
1		Building	Main Campus	1	1	GISS	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1960	Contributing
1A		Building	Main Campus	001A	001A	PSCN COMMUNICATION BUILDING	Communications	1986	Non-Contributing
3		Building	Main Campus	3	3	CENTRAL FLIGHT CONTROL & RANGE	Communications	1960	Contributing
4		Building	Main Campus	4	4	PLANT OPERATIONS	Support (Utility)	1961	Contributing
5		Building	Main Campus	5	5	INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1962	Contributing
5A		Building	Main Campus	005A	005A	COMPOSITE MATERIALS LABORATORY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1995	Non-Contributing
5B		Building	Main Campus	005B	005B	UNKNOWN	Support (Storage)	1990	Non-Contributing
6		Building	Main Campus	6	6	SPACE SCIENCES LABORATORY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1962	Contributing
7		Building	Main Campus	7	7	PAYLOAD TESTING FACILITY	Testing and Evaluation	1962	Contributing
8		Building	Main Campus	8	8	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
9		Building	Main Campus	9	9	MAIN GATEHOUSE	Support (Personnel)	1961	Contributing
9A		Building	Main Campus	009A	009A	UNKNOWN	Support (Utility)	1961	Contributing
9B		Building	Main Campus	009B	009B	GUARD HOUSE - 1	Support (Personnel)	2010	Non-Contributing
10		Building	Main Campus	10	10	ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY	Testing and Evaluation	1962	Contributing
11		Building	Main Campus	11	11	APPLIED SCIENCES LABORATORY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
12		Building	Main Campus	12	12	TRACKING & TELEMETRY LABORATORY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1964	Contributing

PG: 64-19

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources in Proposed GSFC Historic District

Building Number	MIHP #	Resource Type	Location	Assigned Resource Number	GSFC Building Number	Resource Name	Property Type	Construction Date	Contributing / Non-Contributing
13		Building	Main Campus	13	13	NETWORK CONTROL CENTER FACILITY	Communications	1979	Non-Contributing
14		Building	Main Campus	14	14	SPACECRAFT OPERATIONS FACILITY	Communications	1964	Contributing
15		Building	Main Campus	15	15	HIGH CAPACITY CENTRIFUGE FACILITY	Testing and Evaluation	1965	Contributing
16		Building	Main Campus	16	16	LOGISTICS & SUPPLY FACILITY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1964	Contributing
16A		Building	Main Campus	016A	016A	GAS CYLINDER STORAGE FACILITY	Support (Storage)	1964	Contributing
16B		Building	Main Campus	016B	016B	ORDNANCE BUILDING	Support (Storage)	1969	Contributing
16E		Building	Main Campus	16E			Support (Utility)	2009	Non-Contributing
16F		Structure	Main Campus	16F			Support (Utility)	2009	Non-Contributing
16W		Building	Main Campus	016W	016W	LOGISTICS/SUPPLY FACILITY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	ca. 1975	Non-Contributing
17		Building	Main Campus	17	17	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT BUILDING	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
18		Building	Main Campus	18	18	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT BUILDING	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
19		Building	Main Campus	19	19	TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUILDING - 1	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
20		Building	Main Campus	20	20	TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUILDING - 2	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1963	Contributing
21		Building	Main Campus	21	21	METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEMS LAB	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1965	Contributing
22		Building	Main Campus	22	22	SPACE/TERRESTRIAL APPLICATION	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1967	Contributing
23		Building	Main Campus	23	23	DATA INTERPRETATION LABORATORY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1965	Contributing
24		Building	Main Campus	24	24	CENTRAL HEATING/REFRIGERATION	Support (Utility)	1961	Contributing

PG: 64-19

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources in Proposed GSFC Historic District

Building Number	MIHP #	Resource Type	Location	Assigned Resource Number	GSFC Building Number	Resource Name	Property Type	Construction Date	Contributing / Non-Contributing
24A		Structure	Main Campus	024A	024A	COOLING TOWER	Support (Utility)	ca. 1970	Non-Contributing
24B		Structure	Main Campus	024B	024B	COOLING TOWER	Support (Utility)	ca. 1970	Non-Contributing
24C		Building	Main Campus	024C	024C	EMERGENCY GENERATOR BUILDING	Support (Utility)	ca. 2000	Non-Contributing
24E		Building	Main Campus	024E	024E	UNKNOWN	Support (Utility)	ca. 1970	Non-Contributing
24F		Building	Main Campus	024F	024F	UNKNOWN	Support (Utility)	ca. 1970	Non-Contributing
24S		Structure	Main Campus	24S			Support (Utility)	ca. 1961	Contributing
26		Building	Main Campus	26	26	NASA SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1967	Contributing
28		Building	Main Campus	28	28	TECHNICAL PROCESSING FACILITY	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1980	Non-Contributing
28A		Building	Main Campus	028A	028A	UNKNOWN	Communications	ca. 1965	Contributing
28B		Building	Main Campus	028B	028B	UNKNOWN	Communications	ca. 1965	Contributing
29		Building	Main Campus	29	29	SPACECRAFT SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1990	Contributing
29A		Building	Main Campus	029 A			Support (Utility)	ca. 1990	Non-Contributing
29G		Building	Main Campus	029G	029G		Support (Storage)	ca. 2000	Non-Contributing
30		Building	Main Campus	30	30	QUALITY ASSURANCE & DETECTION	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1993	Non-Contributing
76		Building	Main Campus	76	76	ISOMAX	Testing and Evaluation	1996	Non-Contributing
86		Building	Main Campus	86	86	PROJECT SUPPORT FACILITY	Support	1963	Contributing
90		Building	Main Campus	90	90	DAY CARE CENTER	Support (Personnel)	1987	Non-Contributing

PG: 64-19

PG: 64-19

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources in Proposed GSFC Historic District

Building Number	MIHP #	Resource Type	Location	Assigned Resource Number	GSFC Building Number	Resource Name	Property Type	Construction Date	Contributing / Non-Contributing
90A		Building	Main Campus	090A	090A	GEWA PICNIC PAVILLION	Recreation	Late 20th c.	Non-Contributing
97		Building	Main Campus	97	97	HEALTH UNIT (originally a motor pool)	Support (Personnel)	1979	Non-Contributing
P34		Building	Main Campus	P34			Support	ca. 1975	Non-Contributing
X097A		Building	Main Campus	X097A	X097A	UNKNOWN	Support (Utility)	ca. 1979	Non-Contributing
Lake		Site	Main Campus	P42			Landscape	ca. 1961	Contributing
Stormwater management pond		Site	Main Campus	P41			Landscape	ca. 1970	Non-Contributing
302		Building	300	302	302	MAGNET CTL/TEST MONITOR	Testing and Evaluation	1963	Contributing
303		Building	300	303	303	MAGNET INSTRUMENT TEST LABORATORY	Testing and Evaluation	1963	Contributing
304		Building	300	304	304	OPERATIONS/INSTRUMENT BUILDING	Communications (Operations and Control)	1964	Contributing
305		Building	300	305	305	ATTITUDE CONTROL LABORATORY	Testing and Evaluation	1964	Contributing
306		Building	300	306	306	QUIET LABORATORY - 1	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1964	Contributing
307		Building	300	307	307	QUIET LABORATORY - 2	Administrative and Administrative / Laboratory	1964	Contributing
308		Building	300	308	308	MAGNETOMETER SHELTER - 1	Support (for Building 303)	1964	Contributing
309		Building	300	309	309	SERVO-CONTROL SHED - 1	Support (for Building 303)	1964	Contributing
310		Building	300	310	310	MAGNETOMETER SHELTER - 2	Support (for Building 305)	1965	Contributing
311		Building	300	311	311	SERVO-CONTROL SHED - 2	Support (for Building 305)	1964	Contributing
312		Building	300	312	312	MAGNETOMETER SHELTER - 3	Support (for Building 303)	ca. 1963	Contributing

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic
(i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)
SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:18,000

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 FEET

0 200 400 600 800 METERS

- Surveyed Resource
- Surveyed Resource
- Map Sheet Boundary
- Area 100
- Area 200
- Area 300
- Area 400
- Main Campus

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Architectural Survey Areas
Index Map

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Architectural Survey Index Map

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

Feet: 0 50 100 150 200

Meters: 0 25 50 75 100

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 1 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 1 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 2 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 2 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

Feet: 0 50 100 150 200

Meters: 0 25 50 75 100

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 3 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 3 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 4 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 4 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

Feet: 0 50 100 150 200

Meters: 0 25 50 75 100

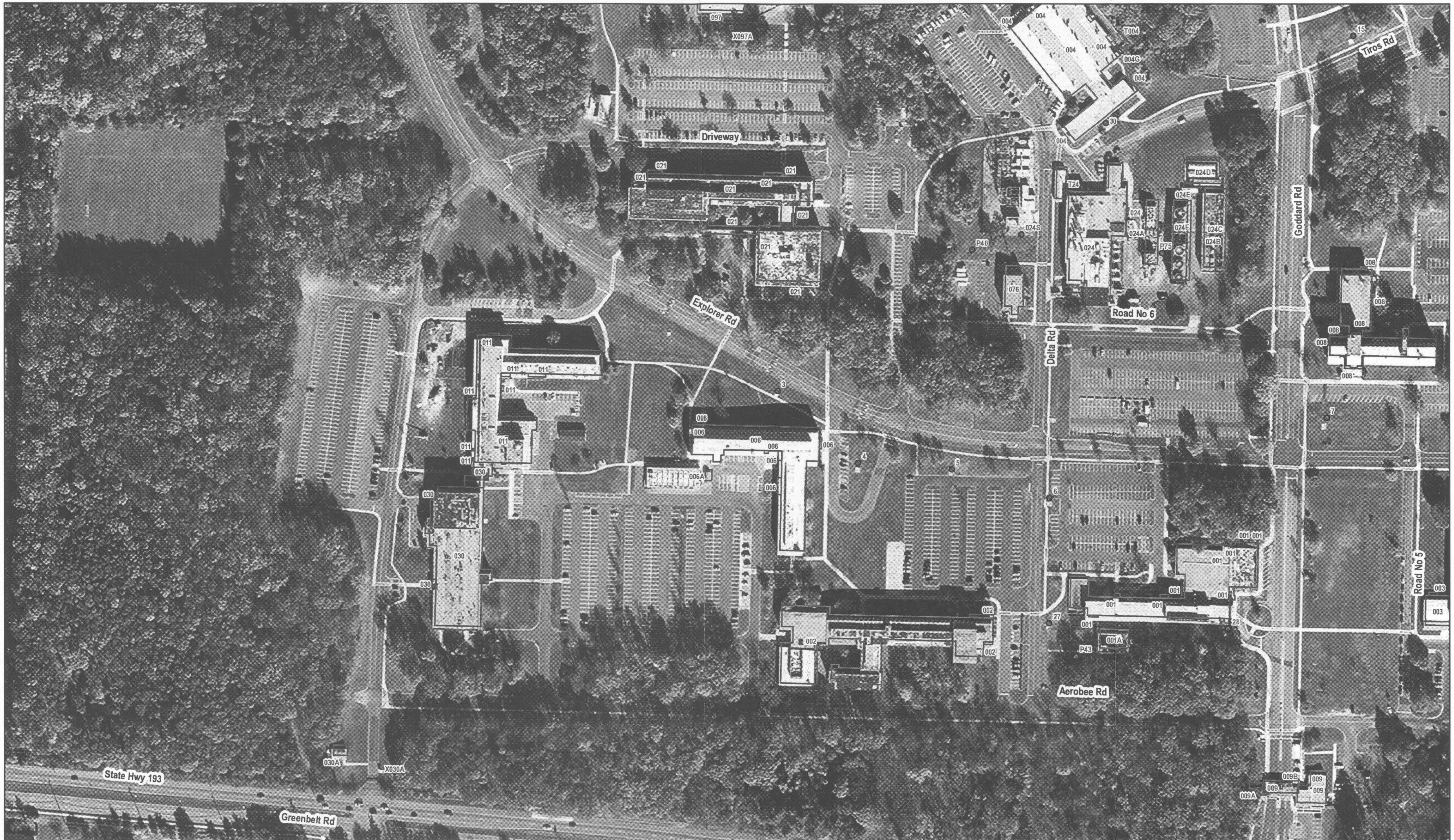
● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 5 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 5 of 8



Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

Feet: 0 50 100 150 200

Meters: 0 25 50 75 100

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 6 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 6 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 7 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 7 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Surveyed Resource

Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Main Campus (Map 8 of 8)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Main Campus), Map 8 of 8

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Locator Map (100 Area), Map 1 of 1

● Surveyed Resource
▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Area 100 (Map 1 of 1)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

PG:64-19
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Area 200 (Map 1 of 3)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Area 200), Map 1 of 3

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Locator Map (Area 200), Map 2 of 3

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Area 200 (Map 2 of 3)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

Locator Map (Area 200), Map 3 of 3

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Area 200 (Map 3 of 3)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

PG:64-19

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource
▭ Surveyed Resource

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Area 300 (Map 1 of 2)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Area 300), Map 1 of 2

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - Area 300 (Map 2 of 2)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Area 300), Map 2 of 2

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:2,500

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

● Surveyed Resource

▭ Surveyed Resource

PG:64-19
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland
Locator Map - Area 400 (Map 1 of 1)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Locator Map (Area 400), Map 1 of 1

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic
(i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:10,000

Feet: 0 200 400 600 800

Meters: 0 50 100 150 200

Contributing Resource

GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource

Demolished

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

Map Sheet Boundary

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

Index Map

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2011

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

Contributing Resource

GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource

Demolished

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 1 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

- Contributing Resource
- GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource
- Demolished
- GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

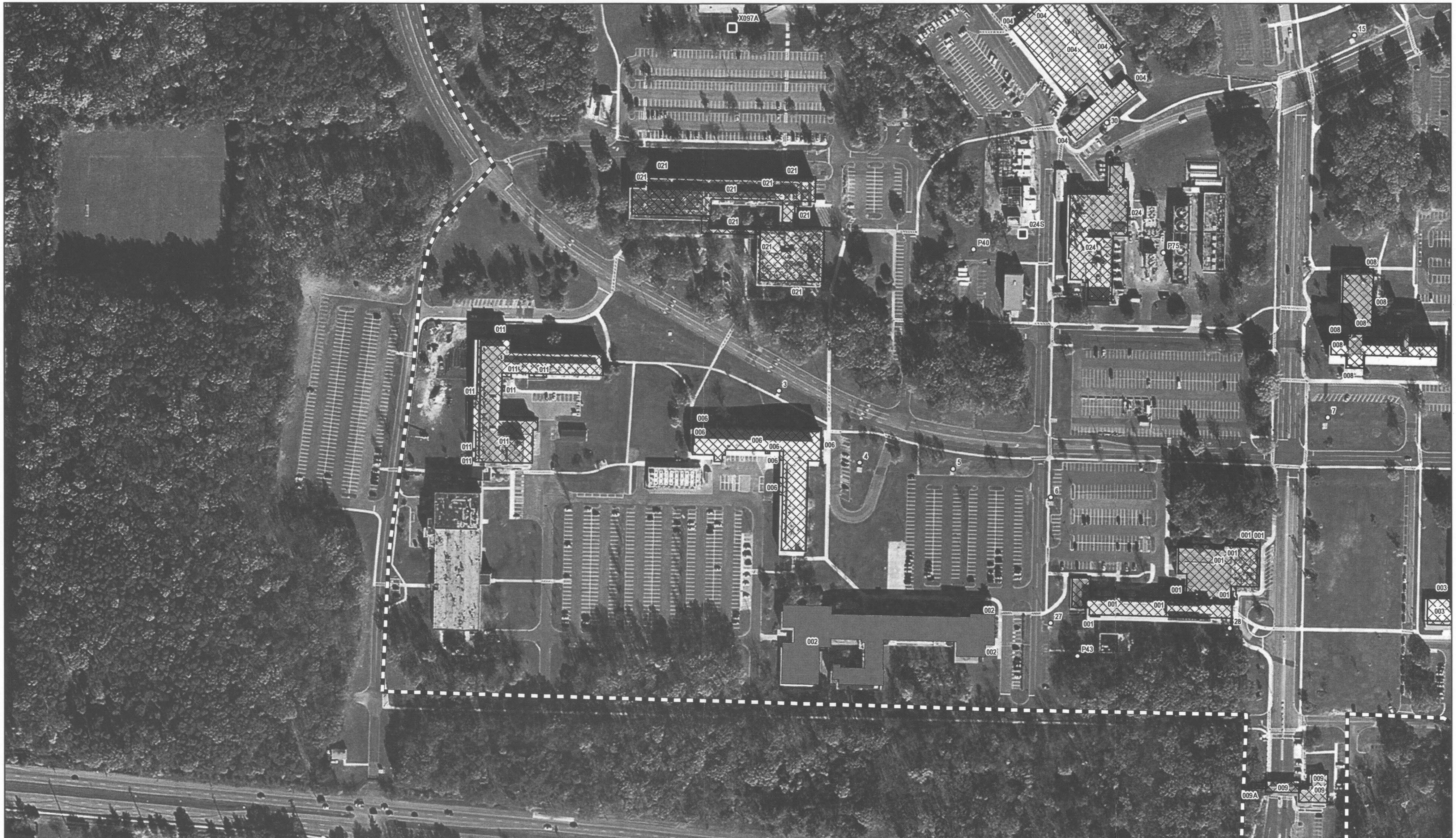
PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 2 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012



Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

Contributing Resource

GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource

Demolished

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

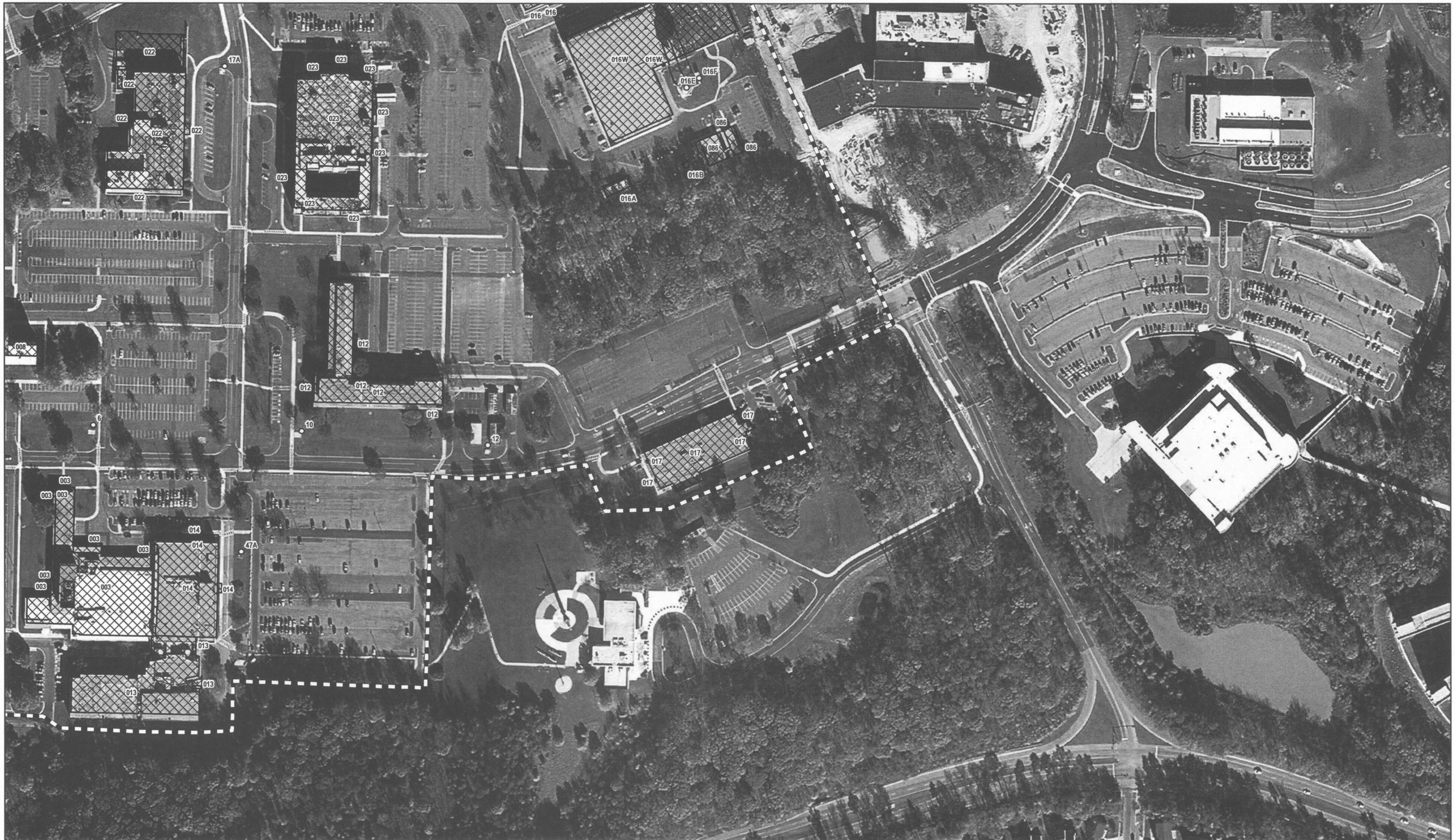
PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 3 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012



Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

- Contributing Resource
- GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource
- Demolished
- GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 4 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 Meters

0 50 100 150 200 Feet

Contributing Resource

GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource

Demolished

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 5 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012

Base Map Data Source: 2010 1m Aerial Orthophoto Mosaic (i-cubed Nationwide Prime/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83

MSR: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100 METERS

0 50 100 150 200 FEET

Contributing Resource

GSFC NRHP Not Evaluated Resource

Demolished

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District

PG:64-19

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Locator Map - GSFC NRHP Eligible District (Map 6 of 6)

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 7.31.2012

Base Map Data Source: 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Mosaic (NGS,i-cubed,USGS); Lanham (Rev. '77, Pub. '79), Laurel (Pub. '86)

PG:64-19

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:24,000

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Survey Area Boundary

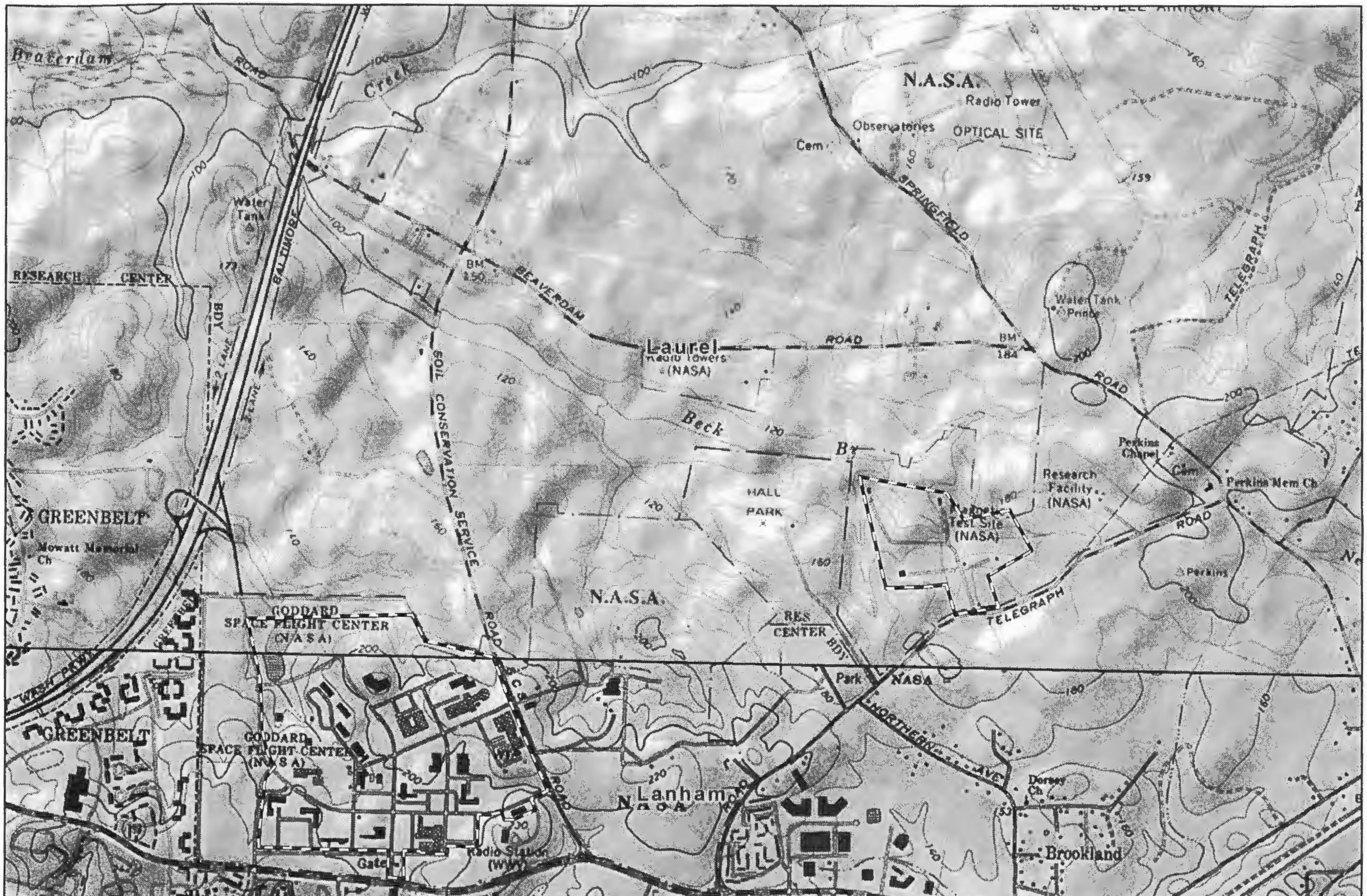
USGS 24k Topo Map Boundaries

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

Architectural Survey Locator Map

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

USGS Quadrangle Map



Base Map Data Source: 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Mosaic (NGS,i-cubed,USGS); Lanham (Rev. '77, Pub. '79), Laurel (Pub. '86)

PG:64-19

N

SRS: UTM Zone 18 / NAD 83
MSR: 1:24,000

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District
USGS 24k Topo Map Boundaries

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Prince George's County, Maryland

GSFC NRHP Eligible Historic District Locator Map

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates Inc. | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | Frederick, MD 21701 | Prepared By: KFM | Date: 2.1.2011

Figure 5.1 GSFC NRHP - Eligible Historic District - USGS Quad Map

Photo Log

MIHP # PG:64-19
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Prince George's County, Maryland
Photos taken by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
Photos taken on: November 11 and 30, 2011, December 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 20, 2011, and January 11, 2012
Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

PG-64-19_2011_11_28_01 - Context, Building 2 and Building 6, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_02 - Building 1, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_03 - Building 1, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_04 - Building 2, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_05 - Building 5, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_25_06 - Building 5, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_25_07 - Building 5A, north and west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_08 - Building 6, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_09 - Building 8, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_10 - Building 11, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_11 - Building 12, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_12 - Building 30, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_13 - Building 16, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_14 - Building 16W, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_15 - Building 18 and Building 19, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_30_16 - Building 21, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_30_17 - Building 21, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_18 - Building 22, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_19 - Building 23, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_20 - Building 25, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_30_21 - Building 26, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_22 - Building 28, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_23 - Building 32, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_24 - Building 33, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_25 - Building 34, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_26 - Building 3, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_27 - Building 13 and Building 14, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_28 - Building 14, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_29 - Building 28A and Building 28B, south and west elevations

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG:64-19

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 5

PG-64-19_2011_12_12_30- Building 79, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_31 - P 47, looking west
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_32 - Building 84, south elevation
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_33 - 600 Area complex, looking southeast
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_34 - Building 601, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_35 - Building 602, south elevation
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_36 - Building 603, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_37 - Building 604, south elevation
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_38 - Building 605, northeast elevation
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_39 - NOAA satellite, looking north
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_40 - Building 7, west and south elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_41 - Building 10, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_42 -Building 15, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_43 - Building 15, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_44 - Building 29, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_45 - Building 29, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_46 - Building 29, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_47 - Building 10, Building 15, and Building 29, east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_48 - Building 15 and Building 29, east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_30_49 - Building 76, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_50 - Building 83, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_51 - Building 27, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_52 - Building 97, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_53 - Building 86, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_54 - P34, looking northwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_14_55 - Building 9, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_14_56 - Building 29E, looking northwest
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_57 - Building XO30A, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_58 - Building 27E, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_59 - Building 88 and Building 88B, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_60 - Building 88B, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_61 - Building 90, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_62 - Building 95, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_63 - Building 4, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_64 - Building 4, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_65 - Building 24, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_66 - Building 24B, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_67 - Building 30A, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_68 - Building 31, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_02_69 - P36, substation, looking southwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_70 – Building 16E, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_71 - Building 16A, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_13_72 - Building 16B, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_73 - Building 25C, Building 25, and Building 25E, north elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_74 - Building 27A, south and west elevations

PG-64-19_2011_12_15_75 - Building 27M, Building 27L, and Building 27B, south elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_15_76 - Building 27N, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_77 - Building 80, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_11_28_78 - Building 90A, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_79 - Building 92, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_80 - P39, tennis courts, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_81 - Static display, looking southeast
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_82 - Static display, Delta Launch Vehicle, looking northwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_12_83 - Nike Shroud located in static display
PG-64-19_2011_11_30_84 - P42, lake, looking north
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_85 - 100 Area, looking west
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_86 - Building 104, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_11_87 - Building 108 and Building 108A, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_88 - P4 – baseball field 4, looking northeast
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_89 - Building T100, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_90 - Building 101 and Building 101A, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2012_01_11_91 - Site of 104D, looking east
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_92 - Building 201A-D, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_93 - Building 221, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_94 - P13 – satellite, looking northwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_95 - Overview of observatories, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_96 - Building 201, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_97 - Building 205, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_98 - Building 206, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_99 - Building 213, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_100 - Building 203 and Building 215, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_101 - Building P7 and Building 204, looking east
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_102 - Building 208, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_103 - Building 208, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_104 - Building 202, looking east
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_105 - Building 226, west and north elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_106 - Looking west towards Building 225
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_107 - Building 209, north and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_108 - Building 210, looking southeast
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_109 - Building 219, west and north elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_110 - Building 220, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_111 - Site of Building 211B / 211C, looking northeast
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_112 - P11, LSR calibration pier, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_113 - Building 306, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_114 - Building 304, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_115 - Building 302, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_116 - Building 307, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_117 - Building 303, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_118 - Building 308 and Building 309, south and west elevations

PG-64-19_2011_12_08_119 - Building 312, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_120 - Building 305, east elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_121 - Building 305, west and south elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_122 - Building 305, interior
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_123 - Building 305, Building 310, and Building 311, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_09_124 - P26, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_125 - 400 Area, looking north
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_126 - 400 Area, looking south
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_127 - Building 405, north elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_128 - Building 407, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_129 - P30 – satellite dish, looking southwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_130 - Building 401, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_131 - Building 402, south and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_132 - Building 403, south and west elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_133 - Building 408, north and east elevations
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_134 - Building 409, looking northwest
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_135 - Building 413, looking west
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_136 - Building 415 and Building 416, west elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_137 - Building 416, south elevation
PG-64-19_2011_12_08_138 - Building 414, north and east elevations

MIHP # PG:64:19
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC.
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
CONTEXT. BUILDINGS 2 & 6, LOOKING WEST
1 OF 138


1

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 1
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BLDG 1, EAST ELEVATION
2 OF 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 1
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
BLDG 1, NORTH ELEVATION
3 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 2

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

RCGA, INC

NOV 2011

MD SHPO

BLDG 2 NORTH ELEVATION

4 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 5
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC.
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 5 : S ELEVATION
5 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 5
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO

BUILDING 5, N ELEVATION
6 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
Building 5A
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, Inc
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Building 5A, N & W Elevations
7 of 138


6

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 6

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCGA, INC

NOV 2011

MD SHPO

BUILDING 6 : N & E ELEVATIONS

8 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 8
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 8, S & W ELEVATIONS

9 OF 138


11

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 11
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 11, N & W ELEVATIONS
10 OF 126

MIHP # PG:GM-19
BUILDING 12
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, LLC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 12, N + E ELEVATIONS
11 of 138


30

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 30
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 30, W ELEVATION


G P M
16

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 16
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 16, N ELEVATION
13 of 138


10W

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 16 W
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 16 W, S & W ELEVATIONS

14 OF 138


19

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS 18 + 19
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA & INK
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 18 & 19, N & W ELEVATIONS
15 OF 138

21

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 21
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A & INC
NOV. 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 21, N & W ELEVATIONS
16 OF 138


21

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 21
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 21, S & W ELEVATIONS
17 OF 132

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 22
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 22, S + E ELEVATIONS

16 of 138


STOP
23

MHIP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 23
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A INC
DEC 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 23, S & W ELEVATIONS
19 of 138


25

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 25
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 25, S & E ELEVATIONS
20 of 138


26

MIHP # 64:19
BUILDING 26
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 26, S & W ELEVATIONS
21 OF 138


28

MIHP ID PG: 64-19
Building 28
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCGA, Inc
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Building 28, S elevation
22 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 32
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 32, N ELEVATION
23 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 33
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 33, E ELEVATION

24 of 138


34

MIHP # PG: 6E-19
BUILDING 34
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 34, N ELEVATION

25 07 138


3

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 3
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 3, N & W ELEVATIONS
26 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDINGS 13 + 14
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MDSHPO
BUILDINGS 13 + 14, N + E ELEVATIONS

27 OF 138


14

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 14
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 14, N ELEVATION
28 OF 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDINGS 28A & 28B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 28A & 28B, S & W ELEVATIONS
29 OF 136


79

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 79
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 79, N ELEVATION
30 OF 136

MIHP # PG:64-19
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A & INC
DEC. 2011
MD SHPO
P47 ANTENNA, LOOKING WEST
31 OF 138


84

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 84
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 84, S ELEVATION
32 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
600 AREA COMPLEX
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
600 AREA COMPLEX, LOOKING SE
33 of 138

MHIHP # 64: 19
BUILDING 661
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 661, N + W ELEVATION
34 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 602
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
JAN 2012
OLA CARD
BUILDING 602, S ELEVATION
35 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 603

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCGA, INC

DEC 2014

MD SHPO

BUILDING 603, S + W ELEVATIONS

36 OF 128

MIHP # PG: 64-19
Building 004
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, Inc
Jan 2012
MD SHPO
Building 004, S Elevation
37 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 605
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 605, NE ELEVATION
38 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
NOAA SATELLITE
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
NOAA SATELLITE, LOOKING N
39 07 138

MIHP # PG:66-19
BUILDING 7
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
BUILDING 7, W & S ELEVATIONS
40 OF 124


10
NITROGEN

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 10
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
REGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 10, S ELEVATION
41 OF 138


15

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 15
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 15, S ELEVATION
42 OF 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 15
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DRC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 15, LOOKING W
43 of 138


NASA

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 29
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC.
DEC 2017
MD SHPO
BUILDING 29, E ELEVATION

44 OF 138

MIHP # PG: 604-19
BUILDING 29
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 29, N ELEVATION
45 of 138


NASA

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 29
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 29. W ELEVATION
46 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS 10, 15, + 29
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC.
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 10, 15 & 29, E ELEVATIONS

47 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS 5 & 29
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 5 & 29, E ELEVATIONS
48 of 130

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 76
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 76. S + E ELEVATIONS
49 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 23
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 23 N + W ELEVATIONS
50 of 136


27
27

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 27
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC.
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 27, N & W elevations
51 of 138


97
HEALTH UNIT

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 97
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 97, N & E ELEVATIONS
52 of 138


86

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 86
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 86 . N + W ELEVATIONS
53 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
RESOURCE P34
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
FEB 2011
MD SHPO
RESOURCE P34, LOOKING NW

54 57 138


NASA

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 9
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 9, S ELEVATION
55 OF 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 29E
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO

BUILDING 29E, LOOKING NW
56 of 138

MIHP # PG:69-19
BUILDING X030A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
MD SHPO
BUILDING X030A, N & W ELEVATIONS
57 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 27C

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCG&A, INC

DEC. 2001

MD SHPO

BUILDING 27 C, S & W ELEVATIONS

58 OF 138

MIHP # PG: 64-14
BUILDINGS 86 + 86B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 88 + 88B, E ELEVATION
59 of 138

MIHP # PG:66-19
BUILDING 88B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 88B, SAND W ELEVATIONS
64 of 138


90

MIHP # PG: 64-14
BUILDING 90
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 90, S & E ELEVATION
61 of 138


95

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 95
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 95, N & W ELEVATIONS
62 OF 138


4
4

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 4
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 4, S & W ELEVATIONS
63 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
Building 4
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A + Inc
Dec 2011, MD SHPO
Building 4: N + W elevations
64 of 138

MIHP # PG:60-19
BUILDING 24
NASA's GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011, MD SHPO
BUILDING 24, S & W ELEVATIONS
605 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 24B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 24B, S & W ELEVATIONS
66 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 33A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011, MD SHPO
BUILDING 33 A, S & E ELEVATIONS
64 OF 156

MIHP # PG: 64/19
BUILDING 31
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 31, W ELEVATION
68 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING P36
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING P36, LOOKING SW
69 57 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 16E
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 16E, LOOKING W
70 OF 138


ARGON
NITROGEN

MIHP # PG: 60E-19

Building 16 A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC.
DEC 2011
KD SHARPE

BUILDING 16 A, N & E ELEVATIONS
71 of 86

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 16B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 16B, N & W ELEVATIONS
72 87138

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDINGS 25C, 25 + 25E

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCGA, INC

DEC 2014

MD SHPO

BUILDINGS 25C, 25 + 25E, N ELEVATIONS

73 OF 133

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 27A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 27A, S & W elevations
74 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS 27M, 27L & 27B
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 27M, 27L & 27B
75 OF 128

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 27 N
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 27 N, S + W ELEVATIONS
76 of 138


80

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 8
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 8, E ELEVATION
77 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 90A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 90A, N & W ELEVATIONS
78 · 07 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 92
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 92, E ELEVATION
73 of 138

MIHP # PG:GM-19
TENNIS COURTS
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
RESOURCE P34, tennis courts, LOOKING W
80 OF 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
STATIC DISPLAY
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
STATIC DISPLAY, LOOKING SE
81 of 136


UNITED STATES
1

MIHP PG No: 64-19
DELTA LAUNCH VEHICLE
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
DELTA LAUNCH VEHICLE, LOOKING NW
82 of 138


DELTA
3RD STAGE ENGINE

MD-PA: 04-19
STATIC DISPLAY
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
NIKE SECOND AT STATIC DISPLAY
83 of 138

MIHP # PG:GR-19
RESOURCE P42 (LAKE)
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
NOV 2011
MD SHPO
RESOURCE P42, LAKE, LOOKING N

84 [illegible] 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
100 AREA
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2012
100 AREA, LOOKING W
85 of 18


104
NOTICE

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 104
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 104, N & E ELEVATIONS
86 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BUILDINGS 108 & 108A
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 108 & 108A, S & W ELEVATIONS

87 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
RESOURCE P4
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
RESOURCE P4, BASEBALL FIELD 4, LOOKING NE
88 OF 138

MIHP # PG:60-19
Building T100
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, Inc
Jan 2012
MD SHPO
Building T100, S & W elevations
89 of 134


101

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 101 + 101A
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
BUILDING 101 + 101A. N + E ELEVATIONS
90 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
SITE OF 104D
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
JAN 2012
MD SHPO
SITE OF 104 D, LOOKING E

91 of 136

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 201 A-D
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011, MD SHPO
BUILDING 201 A-D, NE W ELEVATIONS
92 of 138


NASA Space
Geodesy

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 221
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 221, N + W ELEVATIONS
93 of 134

MIHP # PG: 64-19
RESOURCE PB
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
RESOURCE PB, SATELLITE, LOOKING NW
94 of 136

MIHP ~~#~~ PG:64-19
200 AREA
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
PRE 2011
MD SHPO
OVERVIEW OF OBSERVATORIES, LOOKING W
95 of 122


201

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 201
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 201, E ELEVATION
96 of 138


205
205

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 205
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 205, W ELEVATION
97 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 206
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC.
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 206, N + W ELEVATIONS
98 OF 138


213

MIHP # PG: 64: 19
BUILDING 213
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 213, S & E ELEVATIONS
99 of 136


203

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDINGS 203 & 215
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 203 & 215, LOOKING W
MD 64-136

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS P7 + 204
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS P7 + 204, LOOKING E
101 of 138


208

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 208
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 208, E ELEVATION
102 OF 136

MIHP # PG: 64-19
Building 28
NASA'S Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, INC
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Building 28, NW Elevation
03 of 12


202

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 202
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 202, LOOKING EAST
104 of 138


226

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 226
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 226, N & W ELEVATION
105 of 132

MIHP # PG: 64-19
LOOKING WEST TOWARDS BUILDING 225
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 226, LOOKING W TO BUILDING 225
100 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 209
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 209. N & W ELEVATIONS
107 OF 138

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 20

NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCG&A, INC.

DEC 2011

MD SHPO

BUILDING 20, LOOKING SE

108 OF 158


CAUTION

MIHP # PG:64-19

BUILDING 29

NASA's GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

RCG&A, INC

DEC 2011

MD SHPO

BUILDING 29, W & N ELEVATIONS

109 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 220
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
R CHAINE
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 220, W ELEVATION
110 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
SITE OF BUILDING 21B/21C
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
SITE OF BUILDING 21B/21C, LOOKING NE
111 OF 138

MIHP ~~A~~ PG: 64-19
RESOURCE #11
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
RESOURCE #11, LSR CALIBRATION PIER, LOOKING W
112 27 138


306

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 326
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 326, S & W ELEVATION
43 of 138

MIHP PG:64-19
BUILDING 304
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 304, SW ELEVATION
114 of 138


CAUTION

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 302
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 302, S & W ELEVATIONS
115 # 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
Building 307
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCGA, Inc
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Building 307, S & W Elevations
116 of 128


303

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 303
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 303, N ELEVATION
117 of 158


309

MIHP # PG: 69-19
BUILDINGS 308 + 309
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 308 + 309, SE W ELEVATIONS
NEG # 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 312
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 312, N & E ELEVATIONS
19 of 136


305

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 305
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 305, E ELEVATION
120 07 158

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 305
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
R. GALINE
DEC. 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 305, W & S ELEVATIONS
121 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
Building 305
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, Inc
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Building 305, Interior

122 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDINGS 305, 310 & 311
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDINGS 305, 310 & 311, S & E ELEVATIONS
123 OF 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
RESOURCE #26
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
RESOURCE #26, LOOKING W
124 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
400 AREA
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
400 AREA, LOOKING N

125 of 134

MIHP # PG: 64-19
400 AREA
NASA'S GODDARD SPACEFLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
400 AREA, LOOKING S
126 OF 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 405
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 405, N ELEVATION

127 of 178


407

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 407
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO

BUILDING 407, S & W ELEVATIONS
128 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
RESOURCE P30
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2009
MD SHPO
RESOURCE P30 SATELLITE DISH, LOOKING SW
129 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 401
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC.
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 401, N & E ELEVATIONS
130 of 138


402

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 402
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 402, S + E ELEVATION
131 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 403
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RGA, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 403, S & W ELEVATIONS
132 of 138


408

HHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 408
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 408, N+E ELEVATIONS

133 of 138

MIHP # PG: 64-19
BUILDING 409
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 409, LOOKING NW
134 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 413
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 413, LOOKING W

135 of 138


415
416

MIHP # PG: 64: 19
Buildings 415 + 416
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
Historic District
Prince George's County, Maryland
RCG&A, Inc
Dec 2011
MD SHPO
Buildings 415 + 416, W Elevation
136 of 138

MIHP # PG:64-19
BUILDING 416
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCGA, INC
DEC 2011
MD SHPO
BUILDING 416, S ELEVATION
137 of 138


414

MIHP # PG:64-13
BUILDING 414
NASA'S GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
RCG&A, INC
DEC 2014
MD SHPO
BUILDING 414, N & E ELEVATIONS
138 of 138