

*Gray*

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Naval Intelligence Command -1 Survey Number: PG:75A-23

Project: Section 110 investigations Agency: F/GSA

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

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

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Naval Intelligence Command No. 1 Building (NIC-1) is a three story, flat-roofed, masonry office building constructed in 1942 by the Public Buildings Administration at the Suitland Federal Center. The building is composed of three elements. The original U-shaped plan has been expanded by a two-story masonry wing and a one-story prefabricated metal addition. Unlike the other buildings at Suitland, NIC-1 has an irregular plan instead of a consistent double-loaded corridor scheme. As an example of utilitarian office design, NIC-1 lacks distinguishing architectural features. The second building at the Suitland complex, the federal government constructed the building to house the Navy Hydrographic Office, where employees studied, analyzed and charted oceans, lakes, and rivers. Due to changes in fenestration and configuration, NIC-1 lacks integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The Trust concurred with GSA's determination that the building was not eligible.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Suitland Federal Center Historic

Compliance Section 110 and 106 Compliance, Prince George's County, Maryland

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin November 18, 1994  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable  
A. Andrews "20 94  
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): government office building

Known Design Source: George Howe, Supervising Architect Public Building



# 7. Description

Survey No. PC : 75A-23

**Condition**  
 excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               unexposed

**Check one**  
 unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**  
 original site  
 moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

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

See attached continuation sheets

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

See attached continuation sheets.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Anacostia

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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## Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	<u>n/a</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Cannan and Michelle Moran

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date July 26, 1991

street & number 337 East Third Street telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

### Summary

The Naval Intelligence Command No. 1 building (NIC-1) is a three-story, flat-roofed, masonry office building constructed in 1942 by the Federal Government at the Suitland Federal Center in Suitland, Maryland. The building is composed of three elements. The original U-shaped plan has been expanded by a two-story masonry wing and a one-story prefabricated metal addition. Unlike the other buildings of the complex, FOB-3 and FOB-4, NIC-1 has an irregular plan instead of a consistent double-loaded corridor scheme. The building faces northwest and is surrounded by a wire security fence. An example of utilitarian office design, NIC-1 lacks distinguishing architectural features. Because it has been significantly altered over the years, NIC-1 lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

### Description

The original portion of NIC-1 consists of a U-shaped plan, with a one-story boiler room in the north corner of the courtyard. The three-story masonry structure faced in common-bond brick rises to a flat roof defined by a metal cap course. Using structural column bays of approximately 20 feet, the building is constructed of solid brick walls, reinforced concrete columns, and beams supporting reinforced concrete slabs. The primary, northwest elevation extends 338 feet, while the side elevations span 298 feet. In 1943, a two-story wing of solid brick wall, slab on grade, and wood floor and joist construction was added between the existing wings, creating an irregular E-shape. An enclosed pedestrian bridge connects this addition to the second floor of the southwest wing. A pre-fabricated one-story metal "Butler's Hut," used for shipping and receiving, was attached to the northeast wing next to the boiler room in 1951.

Double-hung sash, wood-frame windows, set in pairs, line the exterior elevations; they are in deteriorating condition. A precast concrete band runs across them, forming a continuous lintel

strip. A concrete canopy supported by four bays of plain metal poles shelters the two bay entrance located in the center of the principal northwest elevation. The doors are glazed wood.

The interior space is divided into both private offices and open space. The first floor has an irregular floor plan, mixing double-loaded, side, and zigzagging corridors with open space (see attached floor plan). The second and third floors of the original building utilize a consistent double-loaded corridor plan. Stairs originally were located only at the midpoints of the wings and in the lobby; enclosed exterior stair towers later were added to the end elevations of the two original wings.

Interior finishes, similar throughout the building, consist of composition tile floors; interior wall partitions of gypsum board on either wood or metal studs; flush wood doors; metal vault doors; and suspended acoustic tile ceiling panels. Their condition ranges from fair to poor. Examination of building records indicates that the interiors have been remodeled extensively several times. In 1981, the northeast wing was gutted and rebuilt to accommodate new space and equipment needs. The lobby received a complete renovation in 1985. The windows on the northeast elevation and half of the first floor windows of the northwest elevation, were infilled with brick in 1981, both for security and to accommodate equipment.

Part of a campus-style office complex, NIC-1 faces Swann Road, a curving, interior road linking the buildings of Suitland Federal Center. A wire security fence surrounds the perimeter of the building. In contrast to the geometric lots found in Washington, D.C., Federal planners designed Suitland with an irregular plan, and included large amounts of open space and parking areas. The plan focused the buildings toward the interior of the site, away from the existing community. The widely spaced buildings have a minimum of landscaping, consisting primarily of grassy areas and a few mature trees.

Location: Western Shore  
Prince George's County  
Time Period: Modern Period, 1930 - present  
1940s  
Themes: 1. Architecture  
Federal Architecture  
2. Community Planning and Development  
Suburbanization  
3. Government/Law  
Expansion of the Federal Government

### Summary

The Public Buildings Administration (PBA) built NIC-1 in 1942 to house the Navy Hydrographic Office in Suitland, Maryland. It was the second office building constructed at Suitland Federal Center, which was part of one of the first Federal decentralization programs that brought government offices to the Washington, D.C. suburbs. This decentralization contributed to the transformation of the suburbs from bedroom communities to large employment centers. While the building that preceded NIC-1, FOB-3, was a vast structure holding up to 5,000 employees, NIC-1 was an adjunct building with fewer workers. Although it is architecturally similar to FOB-3, NIC-1 lacks the distinguishing features of FOB-3 and has been substantially altered. FOB-3 better represents the historical theme of Federal office design associated with the development of Federal office campuses in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. Due to its lack of physical integrity, NIC-1 does not possess those qualities of significance identified in the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### CRITERION A:

#### Government Context

The expansion of the U.S. Federal Government is reflected in the development of the nation's capital in Washington, D.C. City population figures and settlement patterns closely mirror the propagation of government agencies and their increasing need for office space. Washington

emerged as a major population and employment center during the twentieth century, as proliferating government agencies required a larger work force and associated space.

During the early 1900s, the mounting demand for housing and transportation in the District of Columbia encouraged development away from the city's center. The pace of residential construction was interrupted by the United States' declaration of war against Germany in 1917. Civil servants employed by various war bureaus inundated the District. During World War I, the population of Washington increased 50 per cent. Temporary stucco buildings were erected in all areas of the city to house both government agencies and Federal workers (Froncek 1977:353). With the end of the war, Federal offices dismissed nearly 16,000 wartime employees. However, many people remained in the city, swelling the number of permanent residents nearly 25 per cent between 1917 and 1920 (Green 1967:198).

The Depression and following wartime expansion prompted President Roosevelt to augment the number of Federal programs and properties both in the District and throughout the nation. Population figures climbed higher as the confines of the District grew crowded with Federal agencies and their workers. Many Federal agencies, especially those associated with the military, were forced to inhabit leased space and temporary structures throughout the D.C. area (Brinkley 1988:72).

As government offices became congested, Roosevelt grew concerned over the lack of space. Under the plan of decentralization, civilian agencies that were not essential to the war effort were relocated. More than 21,401 employees were moved out of the city, freeing two million square feet of office space for military bureaucracies (Brinkley 1988:121).

In 1939, Commissioner W. E. Reynolds of the Public Buildings Administration initiated a survey of bordering Maryland and Virginia to identify possible sites for Federal expansion close to the District (*Star* March 15, 1941:A-20). The 1941 acquisition of the Suitland property was a direct result of this survey. The PBA intended to erect eight office buildings on the property for agencies

with an intense need for space. Clerical workers were expected to fill the buildings, allowing key agency officials to remain in downtown Washington (*Star* March 16, 1941:A-9). The completion of FOB-3 in 1942 marked the realization of the first decentralization program effort in suburban Maryland.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the number of civilian Federal workers soared from 500,000 to more than 2,000,000. Instead of scaling back the bureaucracy following World War II, the Federal Government continued to expand (Craig 1978:438). Under the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on government reorganization, the GSA was formed in 1949 to manage the massive agglomeration of Federal properties, structures, and records. Throughout the ensuing 40 years, the GSA managed the construction of Federal buildings in Prince George's and Montgomery counties for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, and Energy. Today, the GSA continues to manage and maintain buildings in the Suitland Federal Center.

#### Maryland Suburban Context

Agriculture dominated the economy of Prince George's County throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. During the twentieth century, the county was the largest tobacco-producer in the state. This pattern of agricultural land use first began to change in the northwest section of the county along the streetcar lines, which brought the first large numbers of suburban residents to the county in the 1890s. Suburban communities such as Mt. Ranier, Brentwood, and Cottage City developed along the trolley lines. Older towns on the railroad line, College Park and Hyattsville, also grew.

Suburbanization did not dominate the county until the 1930s. In that decade, county population increased fifty per cent, rising from 60,000 to 90,000 residents. The growth of the Federal work force supplied the people, while the automobile allowed them to reside in areas not served by trains or trolleys. The establishment of Federal installations in the 1940s, such as Suitland

Federal Center and Andrews Air Force Base, promoted residential and commercial growth in the central and southern regions of Prince George's County. During the 1960s, more than 10,000 apartment units were constructed in the Suitland vicinity. Population growth continued unabated until 1970 when it slowed to a more modest rate. As of 1988, Prince George's County was the most populous county in Maryland and claimed a residential population size rivaling that of Baltimore City.

#### Site-Specific History

NIC-1, built in 1942, is located on a portion of 20 tracts in Suitland, Maryland, that were condemned and purchased by the Federal Government during the summer of 1941. The acquisition was part of a Federal plan to combat congestion in Federal offices in the District of Columbia by establishing complexes for government agencies in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. In 1939, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, W. E. Reynolds, conducted a survey of sites suitable for new Federal office buildings in Maryland and Virginia. Two sites were chosen: one in Arlington, Virginia, for offices for the Navy, and a second in Suitland, Maryland.

Construction of the first buildings of the new "Federal City," Federal Office Building No. 3 (FOB-3), began in 1941. That structure, designed to house 5,000 clerical workers, was not built for a specific government agency, but was designed instead as general purpose office space. The PBA assigned the new building to the Census Bureau. A dedication ceremony on August 13 noted that the opening of the structure marked the completion of one of the first Federal decentralization programs (*Washington Star*, August 13, 1942:A-6).

The second Federal building in the Suitland Complex, the Naval Hydrographic Office (now known as NIC-1) was built adjacent to the southwest side of FOB-3 in 1942. The Naval Hydrographic Office studied, analyzed, and charted oceans, lakes, and rivers. By 1972, the building housed the Navy's Oceanographic Office. In 1980 when the Naval Intelligence Command moved

into the building, many of the structure's windows were covered with bricks for security and mechanical reasons.

The construction of large Federal complexes outside of the District of Columbia is a significant series of events both in the development of the Federal Government and in the development of suburban Maryland. However, most of the structures contained within the Suitland complex are less than 50 years old and date from the most recent period of construction. Sufficient historical perspective does not exist at this time to support an evaluation of exceptional significance for the Suitland Federal Center. NIC-1, though it dates from the initial period of construction, has been altered substantially. Because of these alterations, it is not a good representative of 1942 Federal architecture. The focal point of the initial period of the Suitland Federal Center was FOB-3; even without the addition of NIC-1, the vast scale of FOB-3 would have precipitated the changes to the suburban Maryland associated with development of Federal office complexes.

#### CRITERION C:

##### Architectural Context

During the 1930s, a recognizable architectural style drawn from the traditions of classicism and nascent modernism emerged. These designs exerted a dominant influence in Federal architecture for the next decade. In the early twentieth century, classicism was the primary source in Federal architecture. The McMillan Commission advocated classical architecture and Beaux-Arts planning for the monumental core of Washington, D.C.; the Federal Triangle office complex was the major achievement stemming from this emphasis on classically-inspired design.

In contrast to classicism, modernism stressed functionalism over symbolism, and simplicity over ornament. The convergence of these two design philosophies has been called variously "stripped classicism" (Huxtable 1986:292 and Stern 1988:44), and "starved classical" (Craig 1978:331). Stripped classicism, which combined classical symbols with functionalism and that was

characterized by massive scale, flat detailing, masonry construction, and the use of minimalist classical elements, came to be strongly associated with Federal architecture. A debate over modernism dominated discussions of public architecture until the 1950s, when modernism, uninfluenced by vestigial classicism, began to be the ubiquitous image of Federal architecture (Craig 1978:282). A specific building type, the large government office building, also emerged during the early twentieth century. Office building design received attention in Washington, D.C. as the Federal government commissioned and built large office buildings within and near the monumental core of the city to house expanding Federal agencies. Examination of two of Washington's widely publicized large office buildings, the 1917 and 1936 Interior Buildings, illustrates the office designs influencing FOB-3.

Among the first buildings in the capital that was designated as a modern office building was the old Interior Building (1914 - 1917). It devoted a minimum of space to ceremonial public areas, such as lobbies, instead placing most of its floor area in office space designed to have adequate light and ventilation. The plan included a main corridor with projecting wings forming an E-shape. The design of the new Interior Building (1935 - 1936) drew from its predecessor's plan, also incorporating a central corridor with projecting wings. The Secretary of the Interior criticized the design of the recently completed Federal Triangle buildings for their wasted space, "extravagant" columned facades, and enclosed light courts, which he found inferior to the open-ended courtyards of the old Interior Building (Look 1986:14). Other significant innovations in the 1936 Interior Building were spacious double-loaded corridors that provided windows in each office and corridor access, moveable office partitions, acoustically-treated ceilings, and fireproof design (Look 1986:13 - 14).

A survey published in 1939 of the results of the PWA building program illustrates the increasing concern with functionalism in government-sponsored architecture. While the PWA did not mandate an official architectural style, and although it financed many projects exhibiting traditional and regional stylistic influences, the authors of the survey clearly preferred modern

architecture, defined as "the evolving style of the present time, which is based on evolutions from other styles of architecture and on changes that have developed in needs, requirements, and construction" (Short and Stanley-Brown 1939:I). Functionalism was stressed over ornament, decoration, and association with historic architectural styles. Ornamentation was viewed as detracting from the aesthetic value of buildings; the structure of the building as reflected in the exterior design became an architectural aesthetic. The authors of the PWA study identified the accomplishments of Federal building projects as "the elimination of waste space, economy in cost, and proper consideration of light, ventilation, and sanitation; while in design, careful study of line, scale, and proportion, greater simplicity, and an extremely sparing use of ornament, and a skillful and effective handling of materials" (Short and Stanley-Brown 1939:II).

These tenets are sympathetic with those of another strain of modernism, the rising International Style, which appeared in the United States in the 1930s. The use of pure forms, volumes wrapped in thin skins of plastic materials, repetitive elements, and diminished ornamentation or historical references distinguish International Style buildings. As International Style came to dominate American architectural schools, after World War II, stripped classicism became characterized as reactionary. Contemporary architectural critics have viewed it as a "robust and inventive movement within the tradition of modern classicism" (Stern 1988:44).

#### NIC-1

Against this background of developing styles and building types, the PBA of the Federal Works Agency (the successor agency to the PWA), produced the design for the Navy Hydrographic Office (NIC-1). NIC-1 was the second office building constructed at Suitland Federal Center; FOB-3 preceded it by several months. Though utilizing the same open-ended courtyard plan based on a 20-foot module as FOB-3, NIC-1 does not consistently use the double-loaded corridor plan. It also lacks the articulated center entrances of the complex's other two 1940s office buildings, opting

instead for a functional composition of an orthogonal concrete canopy supported by metal poles without any other architectural articulation.

The Supervising Architect of the PBA, Louis A. Simon, spent most of his career in government service. An article commemorating his career noted that "under Mr. Simon's guiding hand came more the subdued and sentimental architecture of the Italian Renaissance and Colonial;" the Federal Triangle office complex was the major project of his career (*The Federal Architect* January - March 1942:8 - 9). By the end of his career, however, stripped classicism had replaced traditional classicism as the recognized "official" Federal architecture.

The architect who succeeded Simon as Supervising Architect, George Howe, designed one of the first International Style buildings in the United States, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Office Building (1931). Howe had been a member of the 1939 jury judging the entries for a new Smithsonian Institution building on the Mall; the jury, which was seen as heavily weighted with modernists, had created controversy by selecting decidedly modernistic field designs. At the time, Louis Simon had complained that the proposed Smithsonian building was out of character with the Washington he had spent his career shaping (Craig 1978:335). Thus, Howe's appointment to the highest government post in architecture marked a shift in Federal architecture policy to modernism untouched by the lingering elements of "evolutions from other styles of architecture" seen in stripped classicism.

The construction drawings of NIC-1, dating from the winter of 1942, list George Howe as Supervising Architect; the PBA apparently produced this design immediately after Louis Simon's retirement. The war effort halted most building activity other than temporary structures, preventing Howe from fully developing a new Federal design program. Whether a fully realized shift in design philosophy to modernism, the requirements of an economy strained by the pressing material needs of World War II, or a mixture of the two caused the design differences between FOB-3 and NIC-1 remains unknown. Archival research found no information about the design process for NIC-1.

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Rivera, Sonia I.

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The Suitland Sun

1942 Eleven Hundred Move to Suitland, June:1 - 2.

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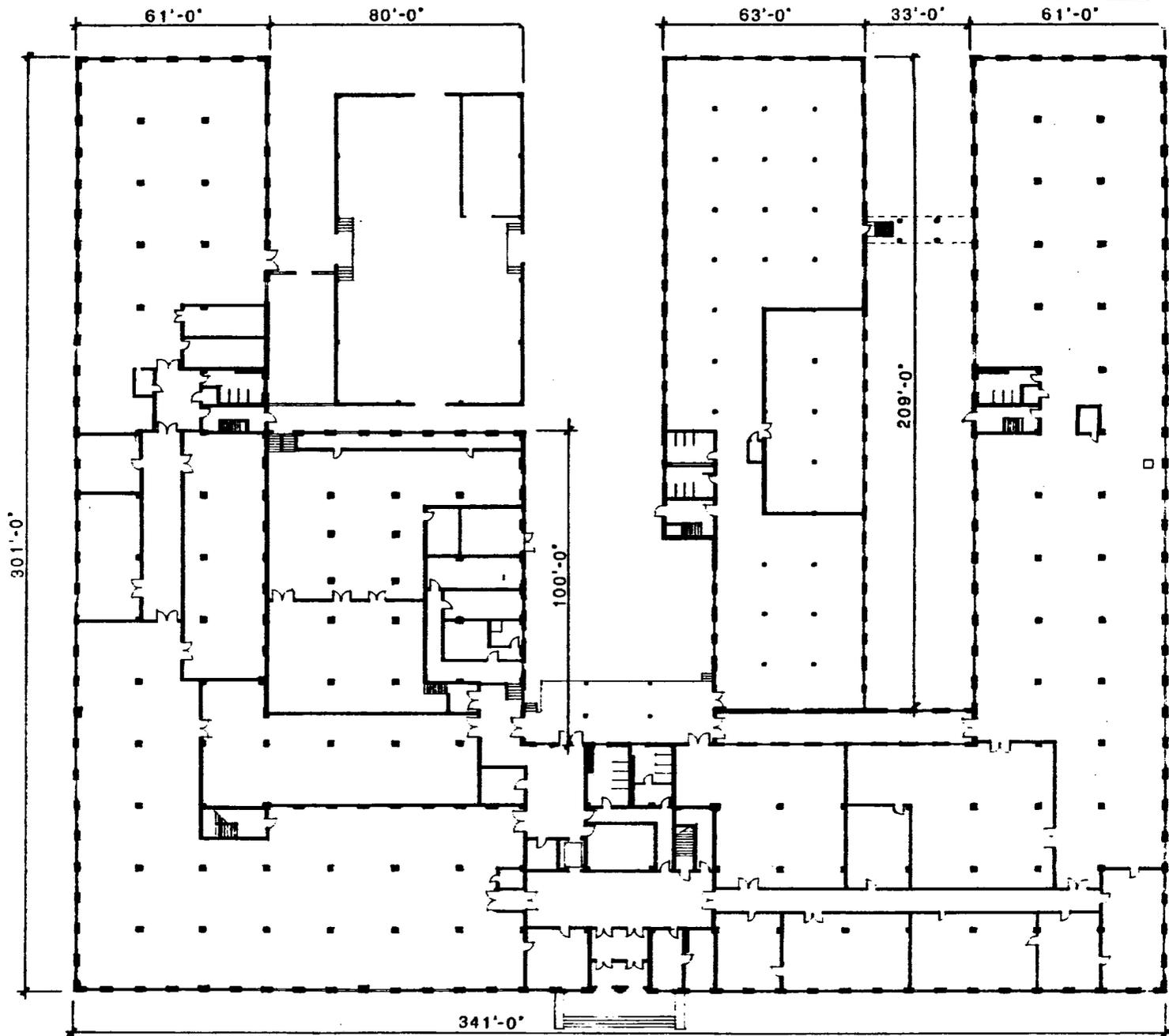
1941 U.S. Planning 8 Buildings in Prince Georges. March 15:A-20+.

1941 Seven New Federal Buildings Planned on Arlington Tract. March 16:A-1+.

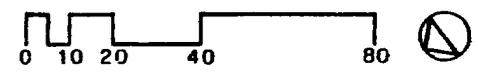
1942 New Census Structure at Suitland Opened after Dedication. August 13:A-6.

Weissman, Peggy Bruns

1987 "How to Use Historic Contexts in Maryland: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection and Treatment Projects." Preservation Policy White Paper #9. Maryland Historical Trust.



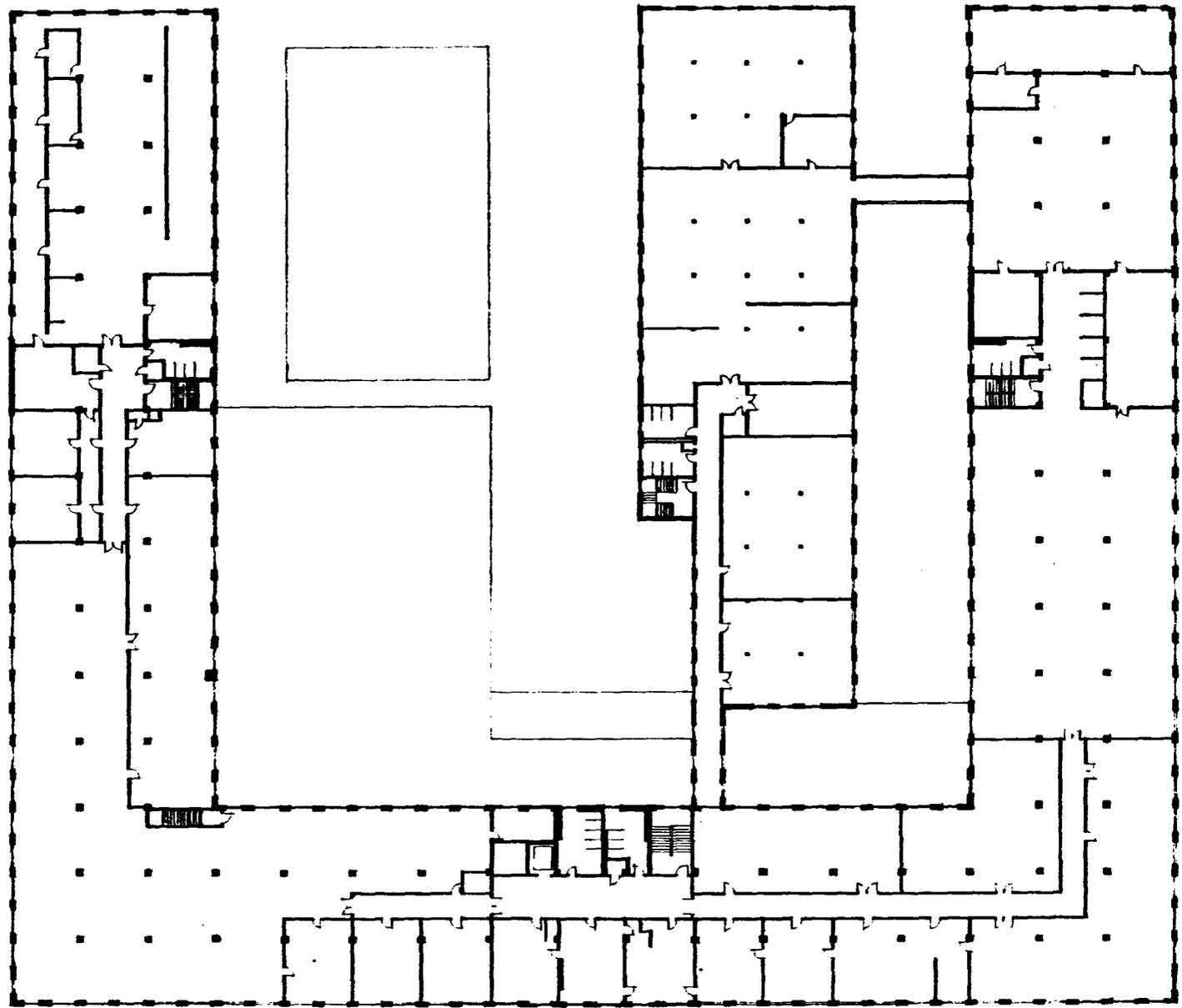
PG. 75A-23



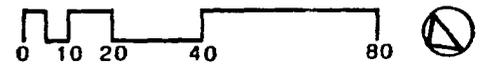
**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER 1**  
 Suitland Federal Center  
 Suitland, Maryland

First Floor Plan  
 Drawn in 1942

Ward/Hall Associates AIA



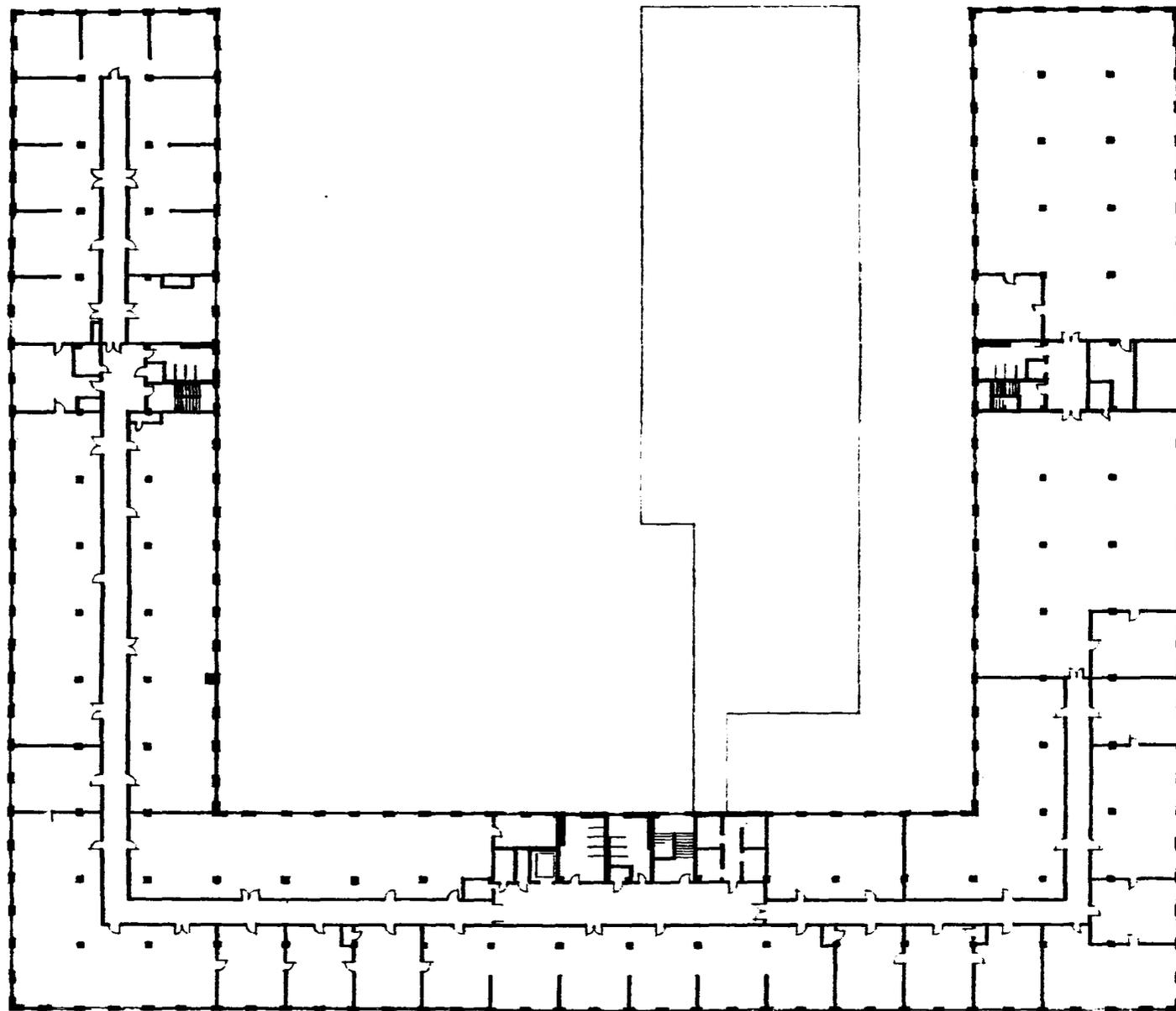
PG: 75A-23



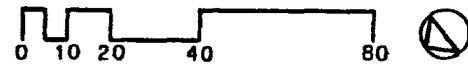
**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER I**  
Suitland Federal Center  
Suitland, Maryland

Second Floor Plan  
Drawn in 1942

WardHall Associates AIA



PG: 75A-23



**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER I**  
Suitland Federal Center  
Suitland, Maryland

Third Floor Plan  
August 1968

WardHall Associates AIA

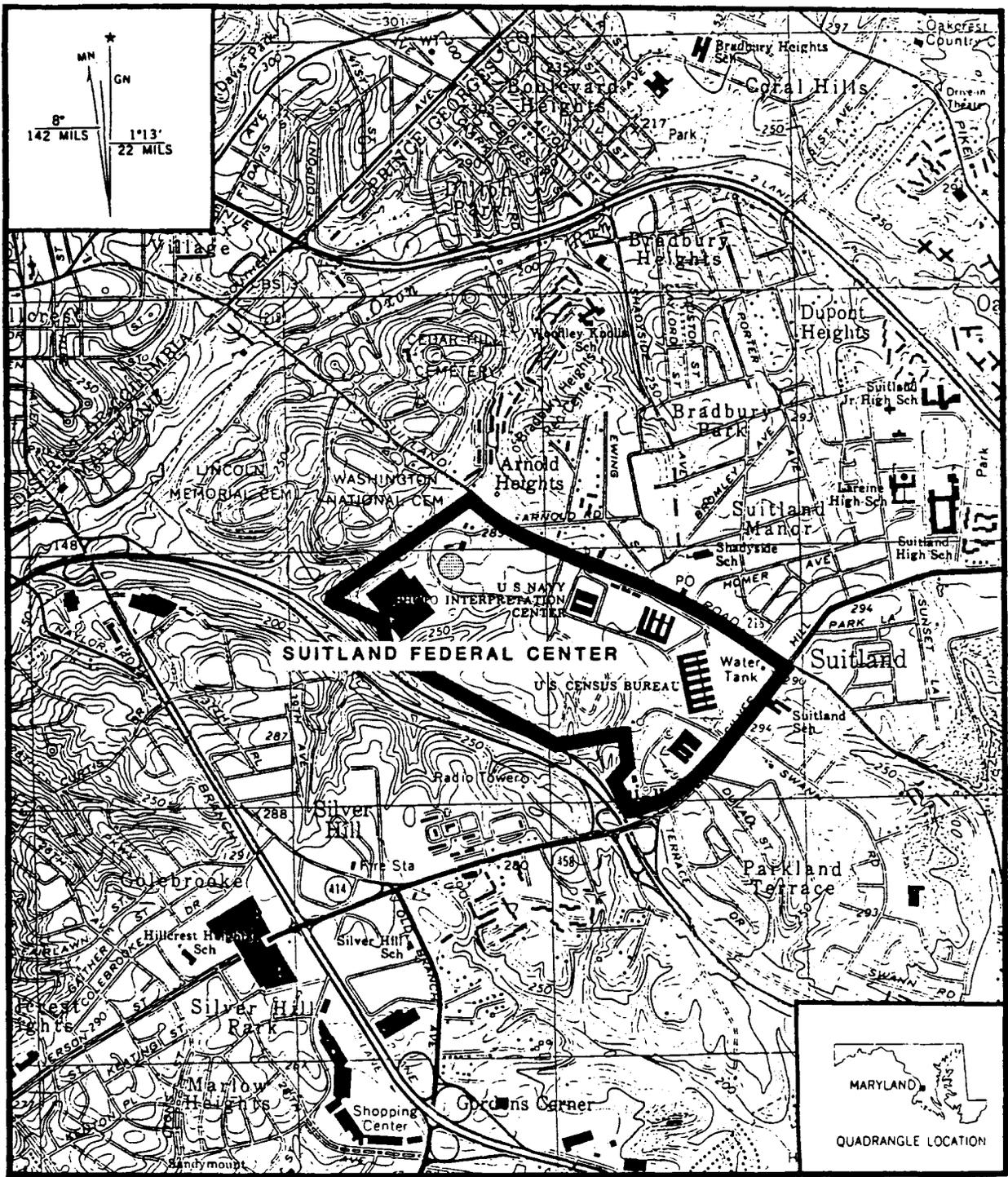


Figure 2. Section of the USGS 7.5' Anacostia, Maryland Quadrangle, showing the location of the project area



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VIEW - FRONT, N.W. ELEVATION



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VIEW - SOUTH FACADE



PG: 75A-23  
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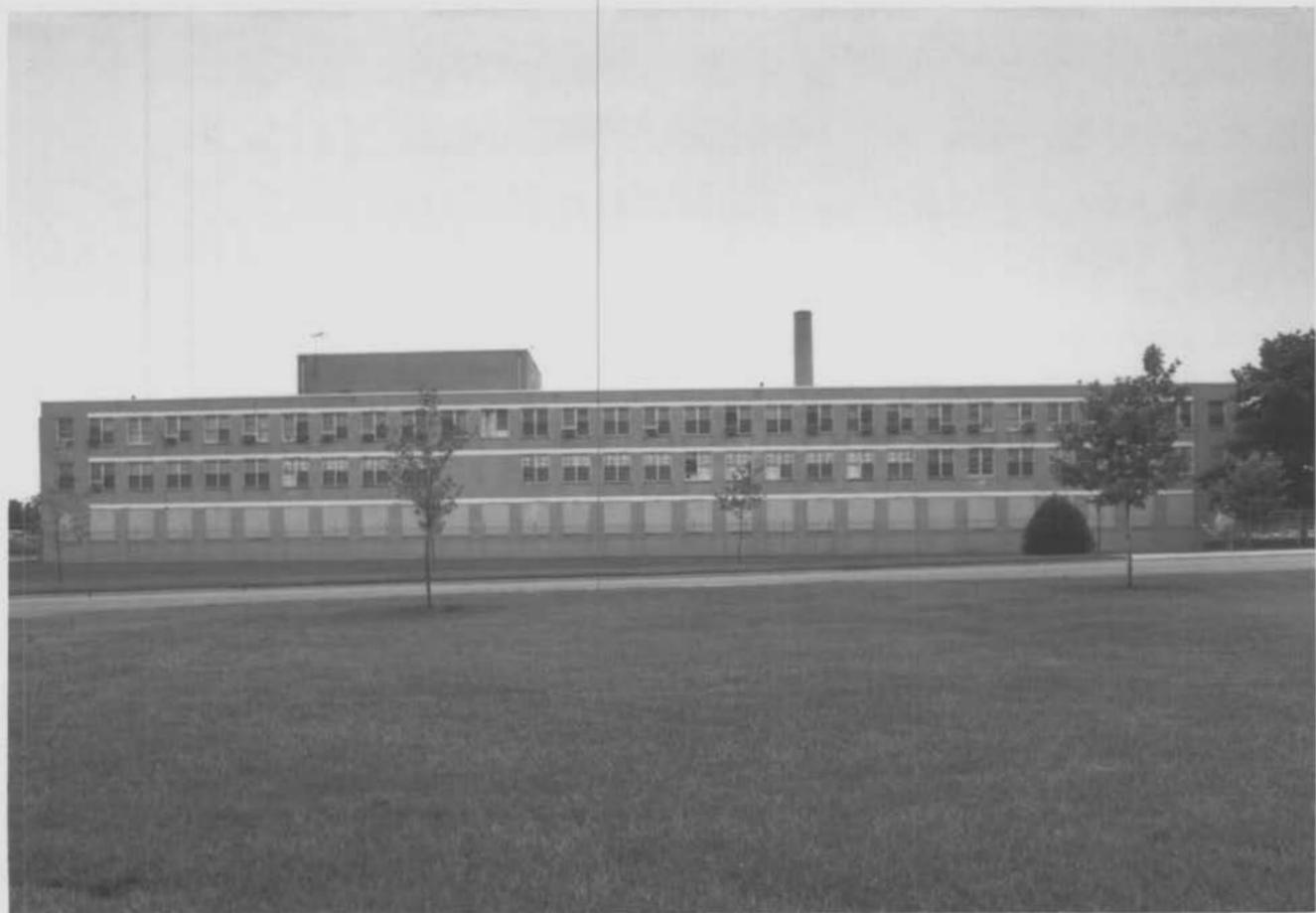
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VIEW — S.E. FACADE



P69 7511-93

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VIEW — INTERIOR, 1ST FLR. LOBBY