

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Andrews AFB Housing District A Inventory Number: PG: 77-68

Address: Andrews AFB City: Camp Springs Zip Code: 20762

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Anacostia

Owner: U.S. Air Force

Tax Parcel Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: Andrews AFB ICRMP Update Agency: Parsons, Fairfax, VA USAF

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

Is the property located within a historic district?  no  yes Name of district: \_\_\_\_\_

Is district listed?  no  yes Determined eligible?  no  yes District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

MHT MD Inventory of Historic Properties Form and  
Andrews AFB ICRMP Update, prel. draft, Aug. 2002

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

Housing District Type A is a cluster of six virtually identical buildings near the western edge of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 1306, 1310, 1314, 1318, 1322, and 1326 serve as Officers' Family Housing and were constructed in 1948. Each elongated rectangular building contains 7,072 square feet and is a two-story, six-bay, double-pile brick twin with a T-shaped plan containing two similar (mirror image) three-bay housing units. The housing units share a two-story rear wing, or double ell, that projects from the center of the rear elevation. Each housing unit has an attached, one-story brick garage on its respective side elevation, which together with its corresponding pair forms symmetrical side wings on the main block. The twin residence and the attached garages have hipped roofs. The primary elevation and the garage wings face west or north toward Vandenberg Avenue.

Housing District Type A is ineligible for listing in the National Register. Although the buildings in the district were constructed and occupied during the Cold War era, they served a residential purpose and therefore are not directly related to the military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. Oral interviews conducted by Parsons at Andrews AFB confirmed that no known significant person(s) resided in family housing. The residential district does not exhibit distinctive or outstanding architectural characteristics, and is unlikely to yield information important in history. The architectural integrity of the residences is compromised to a degree by the garage additions.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <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 <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	3/11/03 Date
_____ Reviewer, NR program	3/11/03 Date

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PG: 77-68

The buildings at Andrews AFB are being evaluated for significance during the Cold War era in general, from 1946 to 1989, under the contexts of air defense, and special missions airlift operations. Most of the mission-specific Cold War resources were constructed by 1962, except for an alert hangar in 1985 and presidential Air Force One's hangar in 1987. An architectural survey of most of the non-residential Cold War-era buildings at Andrews AFB has been completed (Weitze 1996). Only one building was recommended eligible, an Air National Guard alert hangar built ca. 1948, which later was found ineligible by the Air Force and MHT.

The Air Force issued interim guidance for Cold War significance evaluation studies in 1993. The Air Force requires Cold War properties found eligible for the NRHP under the above contexts to have a direct relationship to "operational missions and equipment of unmistakable national importance." Family housing, maintenance shops, base exchanges, and other general support buildings are typically excluded by the Air Force.

Historical Context

On May 2, 1943, Camp Springs Army Airfield became operational on the site of Andrews AFB in rural Prince Georges County, Maryland. The homes and commercial buildings on the site were, for the most part, removed to make way for airfields, barracks, mess halls, and motor pools as the landscape was redesigned to meet military needs. Between autumn 1942 and mid-1943, the Corps of Engineers erected 4 runways, 14 miles of taxiways, and support buildings and infrastructure at the Camp Springs site. A small number of existing historic resources, remaining from earlier use of the land, were incorporated into the base facilities. The installation witnessed a second building phase between September 1943 and April 1945, providing more extensive operating facilities and base housing. Into the spring of 1944, the mission of Camp Springs Army Air Field was chiefly to provide operational training for fighter aircraft pilots and crews before their overseas assignment. The base was renamed Andrews Army Air Field in 1945, in honor of Gen. Frank H. Andrews. Two years later, Andrews Army Air Field became Andrews Air Force Base, with the establishment of the Air Force.

The U.S. entered into the Korean War in mid-1950. Continental Air Command (CONAC) federalized 15 Air National Guard (ANG) squadrons for immediate air defense duty in February 1951, including the 121st ANG at Andrews AFB. During the Korean War, Air Defense Command (ADC) augmented the ANG alert area with the initiation of the construction of a separate ADC readiness area, including two readiness/maintenance hangars and a readiness crew facility. Immediately after the conflict, ADC added munitions storage.

From 1954 to 1956, ADC erected an Aircraft Control & Warning (AC&W) command and control center, one of the last of 16 built in the U.S. Erected in a secured cluster at the rear of the ADC readiness area, the AC&W command and control center at Andrews AFB was one of five that enhanced the original 11 completed in 1952, with the augmentation intended to fill air defense intelligence, communication and command needs. The Air Force Systems command was located at the base in 1957. At the turn of the decade, during 1960-61, the AC&W command and control center ceased its role, replaced by the next-generation command and control for the air defense of the Washington, D.C., air sector, the SAGE direction center at Fort Lee, Virginia. By 1961, the Military Air Transport Service's flying mission had been transferred to Andrews AFB from National Airport, and Andrews became the official home of the presidential transport aircraft, Air Force One. Andrews AFB also began to oversee the arrival and departure of foreign dignitaries during the 1960s.

As part of the Air Force reorganization in 1976, the 76th Airlift Division and the 1st Air Base Wing were moved from Bolling AFB to Andrews AFB. The 76th Airlift Division later became the 1776th Air Base Wing (ABW). In 1991, the 1776th ABW and the 89th Military Airlift Wing (MAW) were combined into the 89th Airlift Wing (AW), the current base host. The 121st ANG continues at Andrews AFB, still strongly active today as the Washington, D.C., ANG, and now partly occupying the former ADC readiness area as well as its own historic and contemporary facilities.

Prepared by: Laurie J. Paonessa and  
Margarita Jerabek-Wuellner

Date Prepared: July 8, 2002

**PG: 77-68, Andrews AFB Housing District Type A, E. side Vandenberg Dr., Camp Springs, 1948, Federal Military**

Housing District Type A is a cluster of six virtually identical buildings near the western edge of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 1306, 1310, 1314, 1318, 1322, and 1326 serve as Officers' Family Housing and were constructed in 1948. Each elongated rectangular building contains 7,072 square feet and is a two-story, six-bay, double-pile brick twin with a T-shaped plan containing two similar (mirror image) three-bay housing units. The housing units share a two-story rear wing, or double ell, that projects from the center of the rear elevation. Each housing unit has an attached, one-story brick garage on its respective side elevation, which together with its corresponding pair forms symmetrical side wings on the main block. The twin residence and the attached garages have hipped roofs. The primary elevation and the garage wings face west or north toward Vandenberg Avenue.

On May 2, 1943, Camp Springs Army Airfield became operational on the site of Andrews AFB in rural Prince George's County, Maryland. Between 1942 and 1943, the Corps of Engineers erected four runways, 14 miles of taxiways, and supportive buildings and infrastructure. In 1947, Andrews Army Air Field became Andrews Air Force Base, with the establishment of the Air Force. In the 1950s the Air National Guard (ANG) presence on the base was augmented by construction of a separate Air Defense Command (ADC) readiness area, including two readiness/maintenance hangars and a readiness crew facility.

Housing District Type A is ineligible for listing in the National Register. Although the buildings in the district were constructed and occupied during the Cold War era, they served a residential purpose and therefore are not directly related to the military defense functions that correspond with the historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB. Oral interviews conducted by Parsons at Andrews AFB confirmed that no known significant person(s) resided in family housing. The residential district does not exhibit distinctive or outstanding architectural characteristics, and is unlikely to yield information important in history. The architectural integrity of the residences is compromised to a degree by the garage additions.



---

## 7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-68

---

### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

---

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

Housing District Type A is a cluster of six virtually identical buildings near the western edge of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 1306, 1310, 1314, 1318, 1322, and 1326 serve as Officers' Family Housing and were constructed in 1948. Each elongated rectangular building contains 7,072 square feet and is a two-story, six-bay, double-pile brick twin with a T-shaped plan containing two similar (mirror image) three-bay housing units. The housing units share a two-story rear wing, or double ell, that projects from the center of the rear elevation. Each housing unit has an attached, one-story, brick garage on its respective side elevation, which together with its corresponding pair forms symmetrical side wings on the main block. The twin residence and the attached garages have hipped roofs. The primary elevation and the garage wings face toward Vandenberg Avenue to the west or north.

Building 1326 was documented as an example of the housing in this district. Building 1326 is situated on the west side of Vandenberg Drive at the north end of the district. The main elevation faces west. The housing units on the north and south sides of the building (1326-1 and 1326-2, respectively) are mirror images of one another. The two-story, six-bay, double-pile main block is divided into two semi-detached, three-bay units. The center bay of each three-bay unit features a one-story, one-bay entrance porch that shelters the single-door front entrance.

The entrance porch has a hipped roof supported by two square wood posts that are painted white. The floor of the porch is poured concrete that is surfaced with terra-cotta tiles. Each front entrance has one narrow rectangular (vertical) two-light (fixed) sidelight adjacent to the front door. This window motif is also repeated directly above on the second story level adjacent to the window in the center bay.

The twin residence has sliding two-light, plate-glass windows in each bay throughout, with the exception of the primary front entrances, the secondary exterior door openings on the rear elevation, and the sliding glass door and three-part window on the ell. The rear elevation (east) of the main block features a pair of French doors located in the outermost bay of each unit (north and south) that open onto a concrete patio.

The rear wing, or double ell, is a two-story, two-bay (rear elevation), single-pile wing that projects from the center of the rear elevation of the main block, creating a T-shaped plan with the rectangular main block. It is divided in half longitudinally by a party wall, creating a one-room-up, one-room-down plan in each unit. The first story of the rear wing features a three-part sliding-glass door (north and south elevations) that opens onto each unit's back patio. Each unit has a three-part sliding glass window on the first story of the rear (east) elevation of the ell.

There are attached one-bay, one-story, single-pile garages on each side elevation (north and south). The front elevation (west) of the garage is flush with the front elevation of the main block. Each garage contains a single overhead door on the front elevation with four rectangular fixed glass lights. The side elevation of each garage is an unbroken brick wall. The two-bay rear elevation (east) of each garage contains a single door opening with a half-glass door and an aluminum screen door in the innermost bay adjacent to the main block.

There is little architectural detailing, save for a two-course stretcher-bond brick band around the main block and rear ell just below the level of the second-story windows. The mortar in the band course and below is lighter in color than the mortar above the band course, perhaps due to uneven weathering caused by the wide overhang of the roof which shelters the upper part of the wall. The brick used to construct the garage additions is slightly different in color and texture than that in the main block and rear ell of the house, indicating that the garages are later additions.

The roofing material throughout, including the main block, the front porches and the garages, is light gray, asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by four pipe vents along the front of the twin residence and two round vents on the back. An interior brick chimney with three flues is situated on the roof ridge of the double ell wing, oriented east-west along the party wall between the two housing units.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-68

Name Andrews AFB Housing Type A  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 7 Page 1

---

The twin residence is surrounded by grassy lawns with mature and young evergreen and deciduous trees. The foundation planting beds contain shrubs and flowering plants. Concrete sidewalks connect the front porches to Vandenberg Drive, and concrete driveways lead to the garage doors. Secondary concrete sidewalks run along the front of each unit from the front entrance to the driveway, and continue along the side of the garage to the back garage door entrance. A chain-link fence separates the backyards of the two housing units.

Housing District Type A is directly across Vandenberg Drive from Housing District Type B to the west. Housing District Type C lies to the southeast of Housing District Type A, to the south of Menoher Drive. All three types are similar in design, with Type A being the largest and the only type with attached garages. The projecting double ell on the rear elevation of the main block of Type A is unique to this type. The main block of Types B and C are similar to Type A, but lack garages and have one-story brick side porch additions.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-68

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

**Specific dates** Cold War era: 1946 - 1989 **Architect/Builder**

**Construction dates** 1948

Evaluation for:  
 National Register                       Maryland Register                       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

See the DOE form.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. PG: 77-68

Mr. David McMillan, Chief of Facilities, Housing Flight, Andrews AFB, personal communication July 2, 2002.

*Andrews Air Force Base, Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.* Prepared for: 89 CES/CEV, Andrews AFB, Maryland. August 2002.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 30.0  
Acreage of historical setting 1.5  
Quadrangle name Anacostia

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map of Andrews AFB. Within Andrews AFB, this cluster of similar housing lies on the east side of Vandenberg Drive. From the southern intersection of Vandenberg Drive and West Perimeter Road, the district follows the curve of Vandenberg Drive to the east and then the north for approximately 600 ft. total. The district boundary corresponds with the property boundaries for the Type A Officers' Family Housing, inclusive.

---

## 11. Form Prepared by

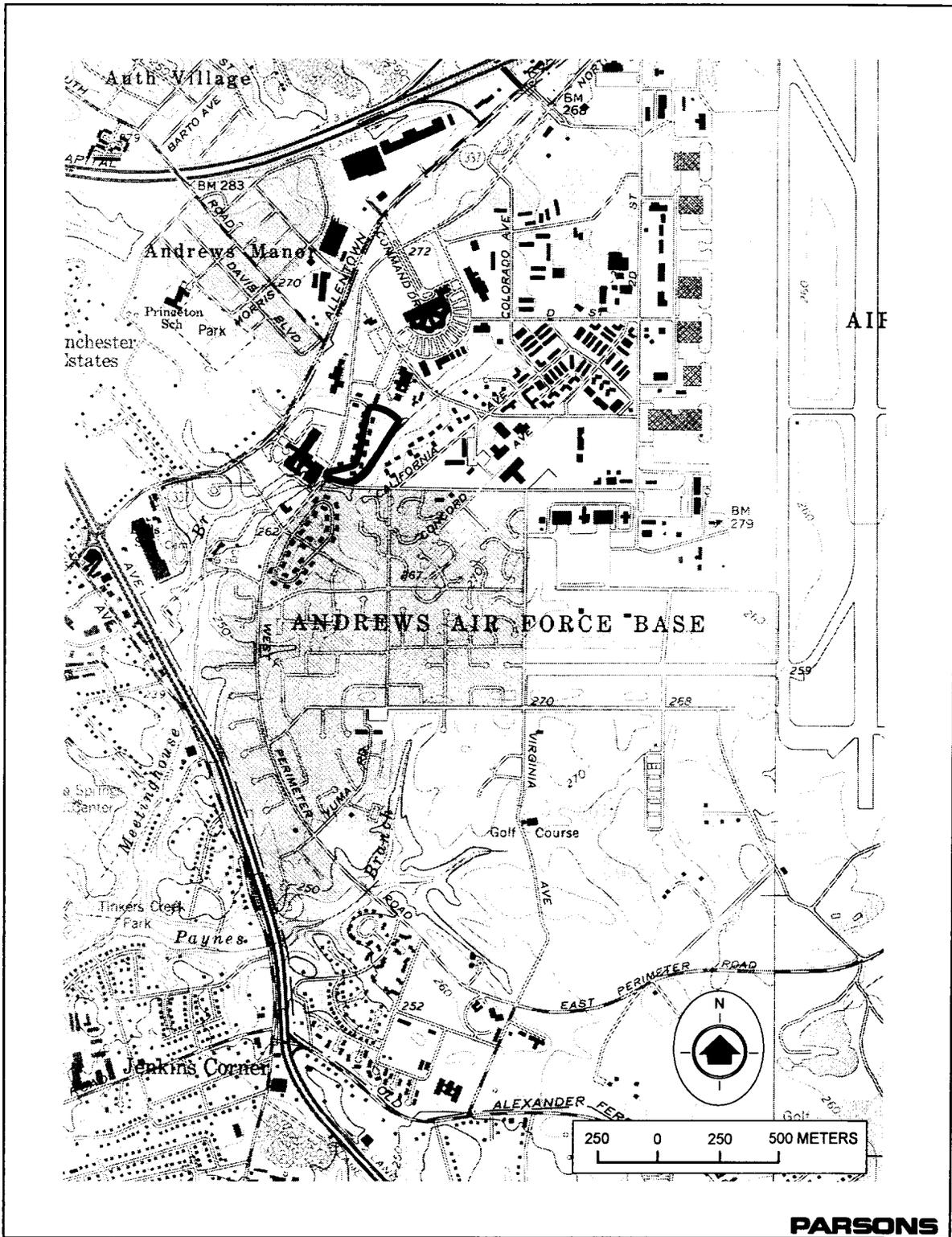
---

name/title	Laurie J. Paonessa/Archaeologist and Margarita Jerabek-Wuellner, Architectural Historian		
organization	Parsons	date	July 3, 2002
street & number	10521 Rosehaven St.	telephone	(703) 591-7575
city or town	Fairfax	state	VA

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



PG: 77-68, Housing District Type A, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Anacostia Quadrangle.

**PARSONS**



PG: 77-68

Bldg. 1326, Housing District Type A,  
Andrews Air Force Base

Prince George's Co., MD

Laurie Paorezza

7/02

Neg: MD SHPO

W elev

#1/2



PG: 77-68

Bldg. 1326, Housing District Type A,  
Andrews AFB

Prince Geo's Co., MD

L. Paonessa

7/02

Neg: MD SHPO

E elev. of N  $3/4$

# 2/2