MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no X

Property Name: Andrews AFB Housing District B Inventory Number: PG: 77-69

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: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Is the property located within a historic district? X 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 B consists of a cluster of six virtually identical buildings located near the western edge of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 1304, 1308, 1312, 1316, 1320, and 1324 were constructed in 1948 and serve as Officers' Family Housing. Each elongated rectangular building contains 5,552 square feet and is a two-story, six-bay, double-pile brick twin containing two similar (mirror image) housing units. The side elevations each have a one-story, one-bay enclosed brick porch addition. The twin residence and the projecting side porches have hipped roofs. The primary elevation faces south or east toward Vandenberg Avenue.

Housing District Type B 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 side porch additions.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: _____

Tamara Lori Tully 3/11/03
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

Hunter 3/11/03
Reviewer, NR program **Date**

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.

PG: 77-69, Andrews AFB Housing District Type B, W. side Vandenberg Dr., Camp Springs, 1948, Federal Military

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Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-69

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Officers' Family Housing
other	Andrews AFB Housing District Type B (preferred)

2. Location

street and number	West side of Vandenberg Drive	__ not for publication
city, town	Andrews Air Force Base (AFB), Camp Springs	__ vicinity
county	Prince George's	

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

name	U.S. Air Force				
street and number				telephone	
city, town	Andrews AFB	state	MD	zip code	20762

4. Location of Legal Description

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

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
__X__ district
_____ building(s)
_____ structure
_____ site
_____ object

Ownership
__X__ public
_____ private
_____ both

Current Function
_____ agriculture
_____ commerce/trade
_____ defense
__X__ domestic
_____ education
_____ funerary
_____ government
_____ health care
_____ industry
_____ landscape
_____ recreation/culture
_____ religion
_____ social
_____ transportation
_____ work in progress
_____ unknown
_____ vacant/not in use
_____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-69

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair X_ altered

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

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Building 1304 was documented as an example of the housing in this district. Building 1304 is situated on the northwest side of Vandenberg Drive at the southeast end of the district. The housing units on the west and east halves of the building (1304-1 and 1304-2, respectively) are mirror images of one another. The main elevation faces south.

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. 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 front doors are replacements and vary slightly from unit to unit. The front door opening of the east unit (1304-1) contains a single metal door with a fan light and an aluminum screen door. The west unit (1304-2) has a metal front door with three rectangular lights.

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 sliding-glass door openings on the first story of the rear elevation, and the door openings on the side porches. The rear elevation (north) of the main block features a sliding glass door in the outermost bay of each unit (east and west) leading to a concrete patio in the backyard.

The one-story, one-bay brick side porches, or projecting symmetrical entrance vestibules, provide a secondary entrance to each housing unit from the backyard. The porches are located so that the front wall (south) of each vestibule is flush with the front elevation of the twin residence. The side elevations of the porches (east and west) are solid brick walls. The rear, north elevation of each porch contains a half-glass, two-light metal door and an aluminum screen door.

There is little architectural detailing save for a two-course, stretcher-bond brick band around the main block 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 side porch additions is slightly different in color and texture than that of the main block, indicating that the porches were added later.

Clear plastic covers over window wells are visible along the foundation, with four along the main (south) and north elevations, and one at each side of the building along the east and west elevations. Air conditioning units are situated adjacent to the northwest and northeast corners of the building.

The roofing material throughout, on the main block, the front porches, and the side porch additions 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 exterior brick chimney is located in the center of the rear elevation, at the end of the party wall that separates the two units.

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

Vandenburg Drive. Secondary concrete sidewalks run along the front of each unit from the front entrance to the side porch, and continue around the building to the backyard. A chain-link fence surrounds the backyard of the east unit only.

Housing District Type B is directly across Vandenberg Drive from Housing District Type A to the east. Although both types are similar, buildings in Type B have one-story brick side porch additions, while those in Type A have brick garage additions. Housing Type B lacks the projecting rear ell that provides the larger Type A houses with their additional square footage. Housing District Type B is similar to Housing District Type C, located southwest of Type C across Menoher Drive. Type B buildings contain roughly 1,800 square feet more (900 square feet per unit) than buildings of Type C.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-69

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	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		X military	__ other: _____

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

Construction dates 1948

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.)

See the DOE form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 77-69

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	1.3		
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 west side of Vandenburg 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 650 ft. total. The district boundary corresponds with the property boundaries for the Type B Officers' Family Housing, inclusive.

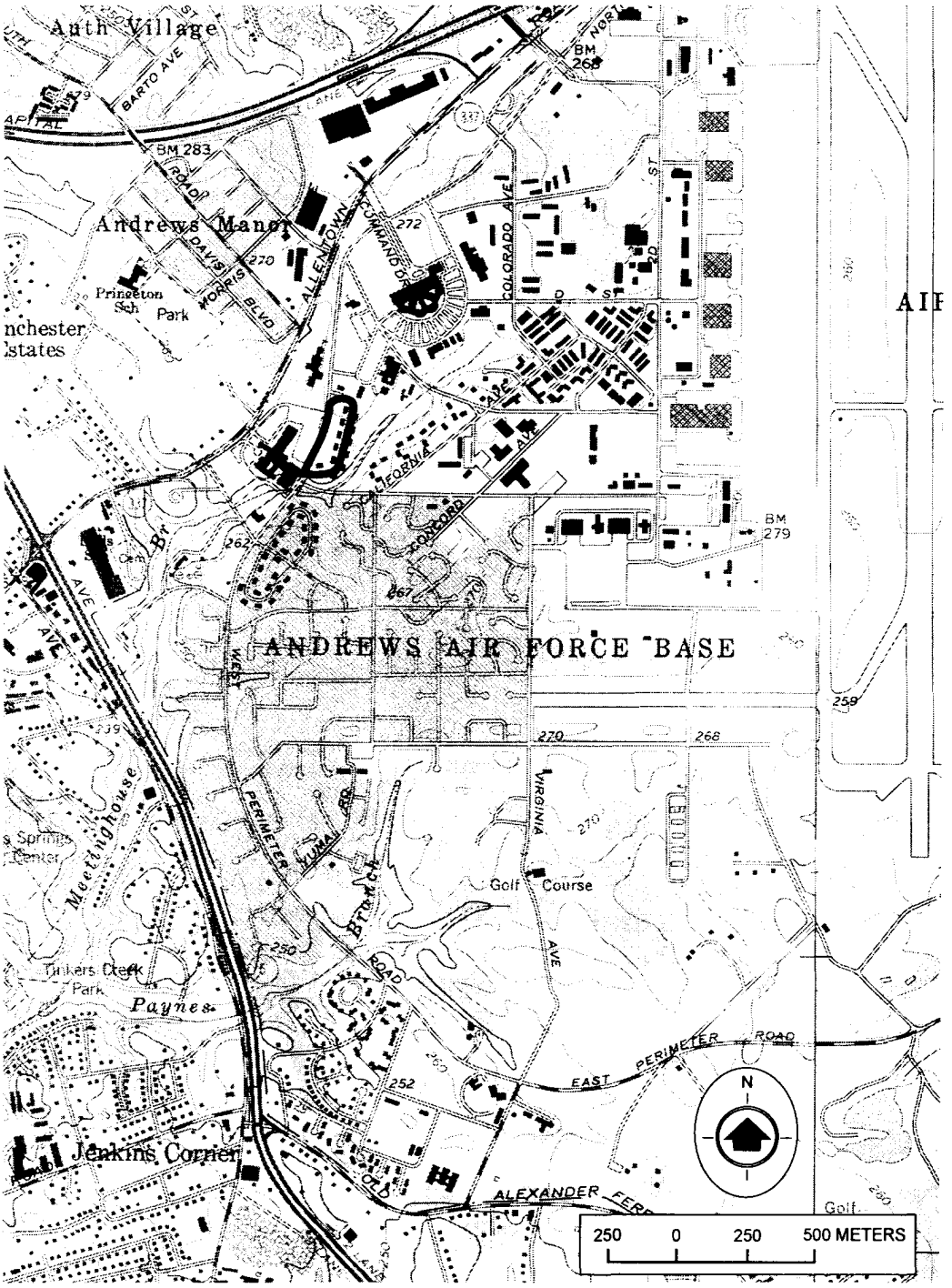
11. Form Prepared by

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



PARSONS

PG: 77-69, Housing District Type B, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Anacostia Quadrangle.

PG:77-69

Bldg. 1304, Housing District Type B,

Andrews AFB

Prince Geo's Co, MD

L. Pacnessa

7/02

Neg: MD SHPO

S elev

#1/2 ~~F~~

PG: 77-69
Bldg. 1304, Housing District Type B,
Andrews AFB
Prince George's Co., MD
L. Pacitesa
7/02
Neg: MD SHPO
N elev
#2/2