

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

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Andrews AFB Housing District E Inventory Number: PG: 77-71

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

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Upper Marlboro

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: \_\_\_\_\_

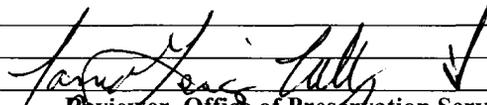
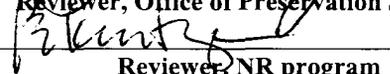
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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 E consists of fifteen virtually identical apartment buildings located near the northeast corner of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, and Buildings 3813, 3814, 3815, and 3816 were constructed in 1950. Each building is composed of a nine-part row of attached two-story stretcher-bond brick units that have a town-house type appearance, but most likely are apartments designed to resemble two-story townhouses. Each building contains 9,912 square feet. The roof is side gabled, with the roof ridge oriented along the length of the building. The front elevation and roofline is recessed intermittently (symmetrically) on four of the nine sections, creating an A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A rhythm. However, the rear elevation is a continuous wall along the length of the building that is divided into nine similar sections.

Housing District Type E 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.

<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	<u>3/11/03</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR program	<u>3/21/03</u> Date

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

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PG: 77-71

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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: 77-71, Andrews AFB Housing District Type E, Louisiana Ave., Reno, Alaska, New Hampshire, & Maine Drives, Camp Springs, 1950, Federal Military**

Housing District Type E consists of fifteen virtually identical apartment buildings located near the northeast corner of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 3770 through 3780, and Buildings 3813 through 3816 were constructed in 1950. Each building is composed of a nine-part row of attached two-story stretcher-bond brick units that have a town-house type appearance, but most likely are apartments designed to resemble two-story townhouses. Each building contains 9,912 square feet. The roof is side gabled, with the roof ridge oriented along the length of the building. The front elevation and roofline is recessed intermittently (symmetrically) on four of the nine sections, creating an A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A rhythm. However, the rear elevation is a continuous wall along the length of the building that is divided into nine similar sections.

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 E 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.



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## 7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-71

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Housing District Type E consists of fifteen virtually identical apartment buildings located near the northeast corner of Andrews Air Force Base. Buildings 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, and Buildings 3813, 3814, 3815, and 3816 were constructed in 1950. Each building is composed of a nine-part row of attached two-story stretcher-bond brick units that have a town-house type appearance, but most likely are apartments designed to resemble two-story townhouses. Each building contains 9,912 square feet. The roof is side gabled, with the roof ridge oriented along the length of the building. The front elevation and roofline is recessed intermittently (symmetrically) on four of the nine sections, creating an A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A rhythm. However, the rear elevation is a continuous wall along the length of the building that is divided into nine similar sections.

Building 3378 was documented as an example of the housing in this district. Building 3378 is situated on the south side of Alaska Drive, near the center of this district. The main elevation faces north and is composed of nine similar units organized in an A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A/A, B, A pattern, where the front wall of the B units are recessed about five feet from the front wall of the A units. The front elevation of the A units are three-bays wide, but only two of the bays on both the first and second stories contain openings, while the third bay is a blank wall. The ground-level entrance to each A unit is in the center bay. A small one-bay stoop shelters the front door. The stoop has a poured-concrete landing and steps, and a small shed roof projects from the wall above the door. The sides of the shed roof are covered with white siding so that the supporting brackets underneath are not visible. The door opening contains an aluminum screen door and a paneled metal door. The windows are rectangular (vertical) sliding glass. The staircase to the second story of each A unit is located on the corner of the unit, behind the blank-walled bay, and is accessed from an exterior side door. The placement of a small one-over-one sash window on the wall above the exterior side door, between the first- and second-story levels, indicates that the small window lights a staircase to the second story of the A unit.

The two-story, four-bay front elevations of the B units are recessed about five feet from the front elevations of the A units. The recessed area provides for a concrete front patio that is covered by a projecting shed roof across the front of the unit. The concrete patio is divided in half by a low concrete wall, which indicates the B unit is actually divided into two separate apartments. This is supported by the fact that each B unit has two front doors. Moving from east to west, the east bay of the first apartment contains an entrance door followed by a sliding-glass window in the next bay. To the west is a second sliding-glass window followed by a second entrance door in the westernmost bay for access to the second apartment in the B unit. The second story of the B units each have two symmetrical window openings with sliding-glass windows, one window for each of the two apartments in the B unit.

The nine-section rear elevation of the apartment building has a continuous wall with a pattern of door and window openings that repeats nine times. Each of the nine sections has a backyard with a rectangular concrete patio. Wood fences four-feet tall separate the backyards. Each wall section has four bays on the first story level (one door and three windows), and three bays on the second story level (three windows). Each section has a back door off the patio with a one-bay stoop similar to the front stoops on the A units. The back door is located in the center bay of each wall section. The back door opening typically has aluminum screen doors and half-glass wood doors with twelve lights. The remaining openings on each section contain sliding-glass windows. Without examining the interior of the building it is difficult to determine how the interior spaces of the apartments relate to the door and window openings. Based on the available architectural evidence, it appears that the A units contain two one-story apartments, one on the first story and one on the second story; and the B units contain two two-story apartments.

The east and west gable ends of the apartment building contain a sliding-glass window on the first story toward the front of the building, which indicates a double-pile plan. Semicircular slatted wood attic vents occur near the roof peak on both gable ends of the building. The roofing material is asphalt shingle. The side-gable roof is pierced along the front elevation by two pipe vents per unit. Three square vents are located near the roof ridge of each unit.

An HVAC unit occupies a grassy space at the interior corner of each back patio. Some of the units have storage sheds south of the patio. The building is surrounded by grassy lawns with mature deciduous trees lining the road. The foundation planting beds contain shrubs. A concrete sidewalk connects the main entryways to Alaska Drive. A second concrete sidewalk leads along the front of the building from the main entryways to the covered front patios. The grassy rear yards back onto mature woods.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. PG: 77-71

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

Number 7 Page 1

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Housing District Type E is not near any of the any other extant housing units built between 1948 and 1955. It is in the northeast corner of the base, southwest of Pennsylvania Avenue/Route 4 and north of office-related buildings.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-71

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** 1950

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.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. PG: 77-71

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.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 30.0  
Acreage of historical setting 10.8  
Quadrangle name Upper Marlboro Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map of Andrews AFB. Within Andrews AFB, this cluster of similar housing lies along both sides of Louisiana Avenue and four side streets/cul-de-sacs: Reno Drive, Alaska Drive, New Hampshire Drive, and Maine Drive. The district begins on Louisiana Avenue 200 ft. east of its intersection with Patrick Avenue and follows Louisiana for roughly 1,100 ft. until its end in a cul-de-sac. The four side streets end in cul-de-sacs after approximately 200 to 300 ft.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

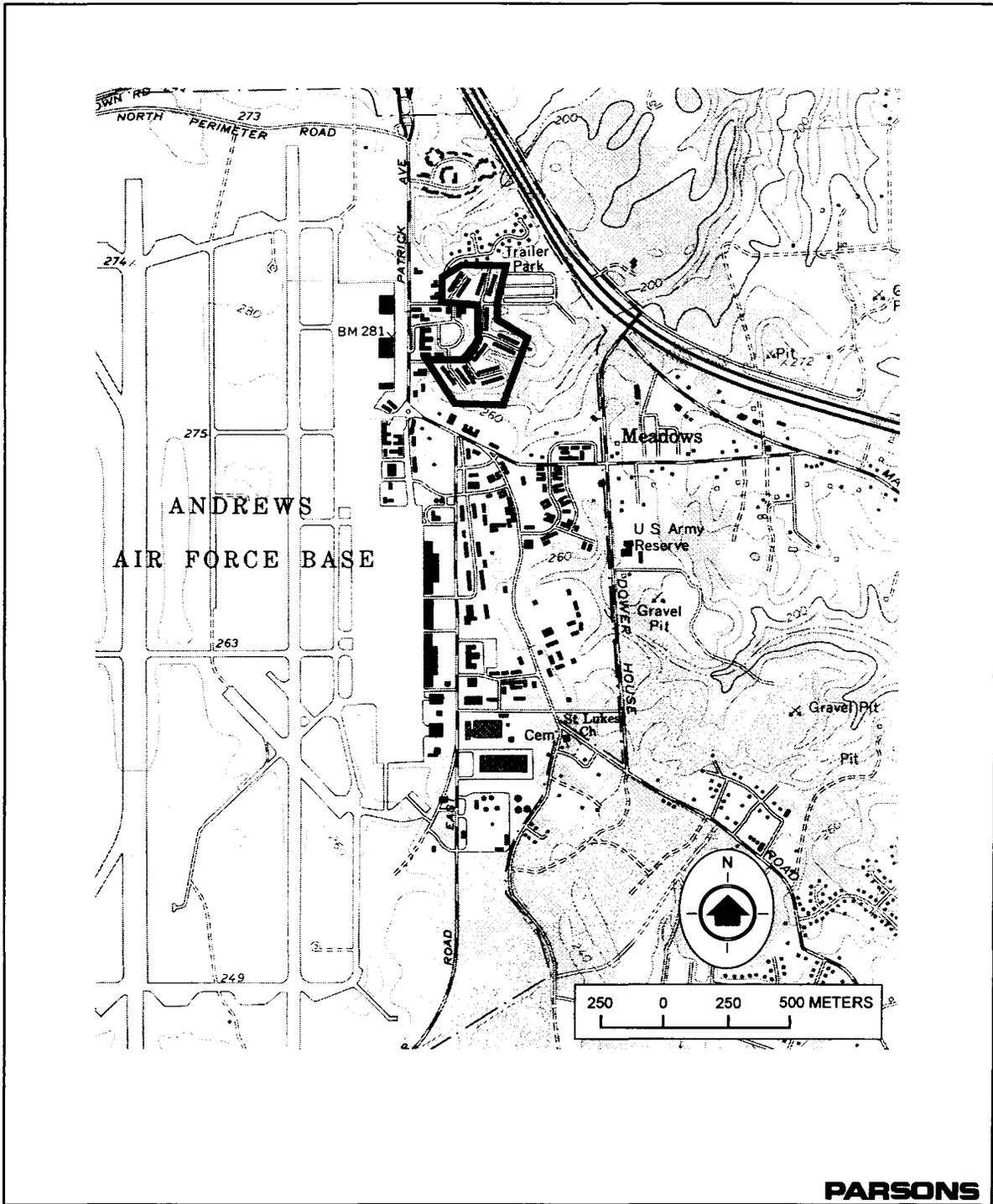
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name/title	Laurie J. Paonessa/Archaeologist and Margarita Jerabek-Wuellner, Architectural Historian		
organization	Parsons	date	July 3, 2002
street & number	10521 Rosehaven St.	telephone	(703) 591-7575
city or town	Fairfax	state	VA

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: 77-71, Housing District Type E, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro Quadrangle.



PG: 77-71

Bldg. 3778, Andrews AFB Housing

District Type E

Prince George's Co., MD

L. Passessa

7/02

Neg: MD SHPO

Bldg. 3778, Nelev.

# 1/2



PG: 77-71

Bldg 3778, Housing District Type E,  
Andrews AFB

Prince George's Co., MD

L. Paoressa

7/02

Neg: MD SHPO

S. elev

# 2/2