

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

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Building 3046 Andrews AFB Inventory Number: PG: 77-82

Address: East Perimeter Road, 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

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:

*Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland,
Inventory of Cold War Properties (Weitze 1996); 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)*

Building Description

Building 3046 is a jet fuel tank located near the eastern edge of Andrews Air Force Base. This floating pan steel storage tank is one of four tanks at this jet liquid fuel tank farm. Building 3046 remains largely the same as when it was initially built around 1956. The corrugated metal roof was probably added shortly after it was built. This cylindrical steel tank has a 5,000 barrel, or 210,000 gallon capacity. The jet liquid fuel tank farm historically serviced the Air National Guard (ANG) alert area to the west, and originally included a single fuel storage tank. Between 1956 and 1960, the tank farm was enlarged to four fuel tanks and two liquid fuel pump stations. There are three similar tanks still standing nearby, Buildings 3035, 3036, and 3045. There were two liquid fuel pump station buildings associated with the tanks, Buildings 3034 and 3026. Building 3026 was demolished within the last several years.

Eligibility Determination

Building 3046 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This jet fuel tank is part of a complex of ancillary structures at the jet fuel liquid fuel tank farm, one of which has been demolished. The historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB are Cold War military defense functions. Its

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
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: _____	
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<i>[Signature]</i> Date
<i>[Signature]</i> Reviewer, NR program	<i>[Signature]</i> Date

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

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PG: 77-82

association with these functions is not of a level of significance necessary for NRHP eligibility. It is not associated with famous persons, is not representative of a distinctive architectural style, and is not likely to yield information important in history. Integrity of setting has been compromised.

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 supportive 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 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 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 Elizabeth
B. O'Brien

Date Prepared: July 8, 2002

PG: 77-82, Andrews AFB Building 3046, E. Perimeter Road, Camp Springs, ca. 1956, Federal Military

Building 3046 is a jet fuel tank located near the eastern edge of Andrews Air Force Base. This floating pan steel storage tank is one of four tanks at this jet liquid fuel tank farm. Building 3046 remains largely the same as when it was initially built around 1956. The corrugated metal roof was probably added shortly after it was built. This cylindrical steel tank has a 5,000 barrel, or 210,000 gallon capacity. The jet liquid fuel tank farm historically serviced the Air National Guard (ANG) alert area to the west, and originally included a single fuel storage tank. Between 1956 and 1960, the tank farm was enlarged to four fuel tanks and two liquid fuel pump stations. There are three similar tanks still standing nearby, Buildings 3035, 3036, and 3045. There were two liquid fuel pump station buildings associated with the tanks, Buildings 3034 and 3026. Building 3026 was demolished within the last several years.

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.

Building 3046 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This jet fuel tank is part of a complex of ancillary structures at the jet fuel liquid fuel tank farm, one of which has been demolished. The historic contexts previously identified as significant in the history of Andrews AFB are Cold War military defense functions. Its association with these functions is not of a level of significance necessary for NRHP eligibility. It is not associated with famous persons, is not representative of a distinctive architectural style, and is not likely to yield information important in history. Integrity of setting has been compromised.

7. Description

Inventory No. PG: 77-82

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.

Building 3046 is a jet fuel tank located near the eastern edge of Andrews Air Force Base. This floating pan steel storage tank is one of four tanks at this jet liquid fuel tank farm. Building 3046 remains largely the same as when it was initially built around 1956. The corrugated metal roof was probably added shortly after it was built. This cylindrical steel tank has a 5,000 barrel, or 210,000 gallon capacity.

Within the tank, a floating pan moves up and down as fuel is used and added, to prevent the escape of fumes. A corrugated metal gabled roof with a very slight pitch was added atop the tank to keep rain water from accumulating atop the pan. This cap extends around the top one-quarter or so of the tank.

A metal stair curves around the tank, beginning on the west side of the tank and curving counterclockwise around the tank and terminating at the top of the south side. Near the base of the stair, on the northwest side of the tank, is an oval access hatch that allows access to the interior when the tank is cleaned every eight years. Near the access hatch are the pipes that collect the water that sinks to the bottom of the fuel.

The tank stands on a poured concrete foundation centered in a square sunken area covered with gravel. This square pan, or dike, has sloped sides of about 5 ft. in height. It is lined with an impermeable material that is designed to hold all of the fuel in the tank, should the tank fail, and prevent contamination of the ground below.

Concrete stairs with pipe rails lead down into the pan from the north and west sides.

The jet liquid fuel tank farm historically serviced the Air National Guard (ANG) alert area to the west, and originally included a single fuel storage tank. Between 1956 and 1960, the tank farm was enlarged to four fuel tanks and two liquid fuel pump stations. There are three similar tanks still standing nearby, Buildings 3035, 3036, and 3046. There were two liquid fuel pump station buildings associated with the tanks, Buildings 3034 and 3026. Building 3026 was demolished within the last several years.

8. Significance

Inventory No. PG: 77-82

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** Unknown

Construction dates ca. 1956

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: 77-82

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland, Inventory of Cold War Properties. Prepared by Karen J. Weitze, Geo-Marine, Inc., for U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command. U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command Cold War Series, Report of Investigations Number 1. October 1996.

Mr. Michael Ring, contractor with Trend Western, personal communication March 22, 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 0.1
Quadrangle name Upper Marlboro Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map of Andrews AFB. Updating the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the base. This inventory will be an appendix in the ICRMP. Inventoried buildings that have not previously been inventoried, and are, or will be, fifty years of age by 2006. Some Cold War-era buildings had been inventoried (Weitze 1996) but MIHP and DOE forms had not been completed; revisited these buildings and filled out MIHP and DOE forms.

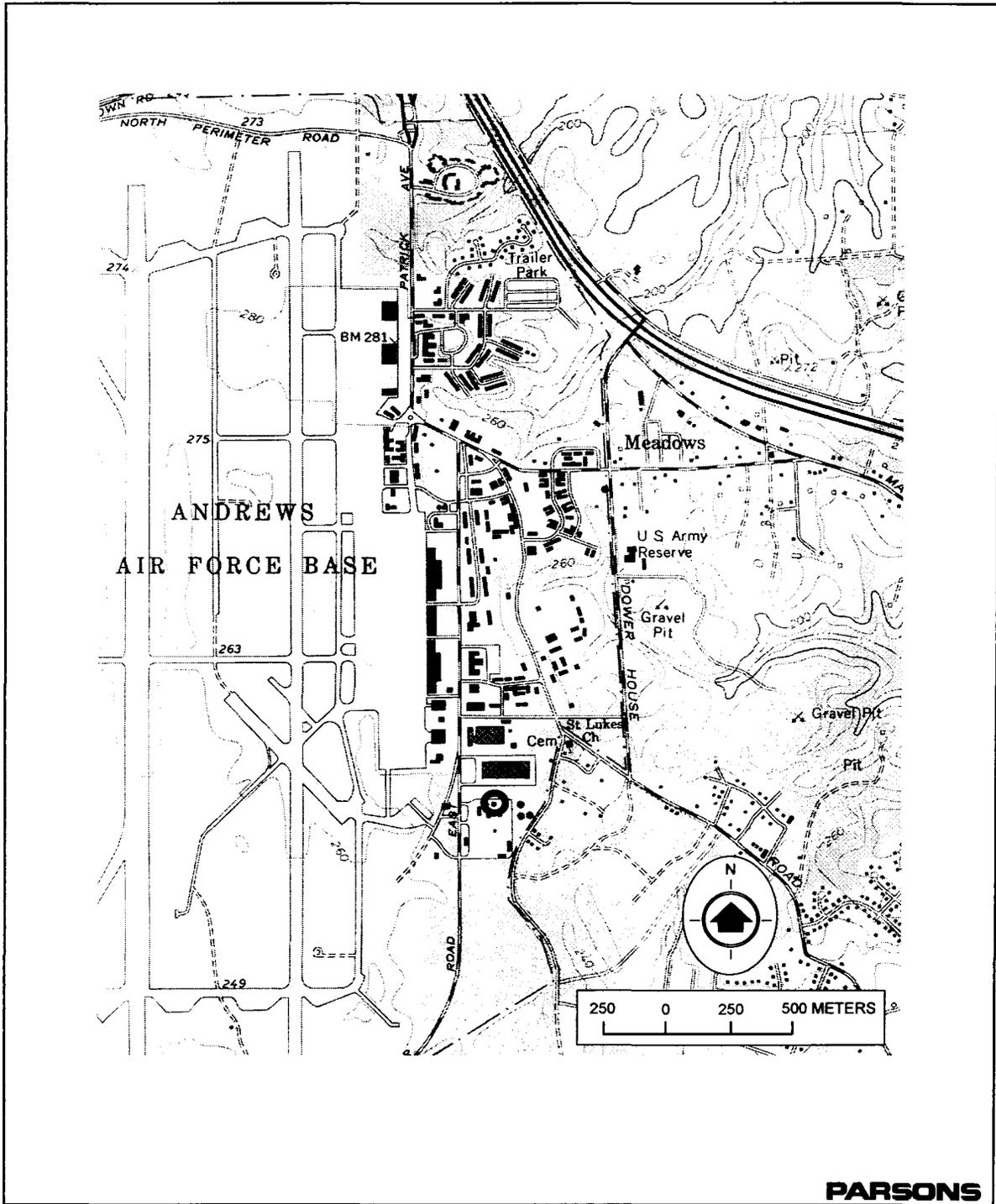
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Elizabeth B. O'Brien/Architectural Historian, and Laurie J. Paonessa/Archaeologist		
organization	Parsons	date	July 10, 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: 77-82, Building 3046, Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro Quadrangle.



PE: 77-82

Bldg. 3046, Andrews AFB

Prince Georges Co, MD

L. Paonessa

3/02

Neg: MD SHPO

SW 1/2, facing NE

1/1