

**Industrial History  
of the  
Former NAVAL RECEIVING STATION  
Anacostia Park, Washington, DC**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

**1.1 Purpose:** This intention of this report is to provide a brief background history of the industrial activities that occurred at the former Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, Washington, DC. It was prepared at the request of, and for the

### 1.2 Research Methodology:

An in-depth literature search was conducted to identify past industrial operations that were conducted at the former Naval Receiving Station. The following type, (but not limited to), of documentation was sought and reviewed:

- Facility Drawings
- Property Records
- Environmental Studies and Reports
- Command Narratives
- Oil & Hazardous Materials Spills Contingency Plans
- Photographs
- Master Shore Station Development Reports
- World War II Administrative Histories
- Aerial Photographs

Research was conducted at the following document repositories:

Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake  
Division (NAVFACENGCOM)  
Washington Navy Yard  
1314 Harwood Street, SE  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

Naval Facilities Engineering Command,  
Headquarters  
Sangar Building  
Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, DC 20374

Naval Department Library  
Building 57  
Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Service Center & Seabee Museum  
(Old NAVFAC Archives)  
Port Hueneme, CA

National Archives I  
Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC

National Archives II  
Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD

Naval Historical Center  
Photographic Section  
Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

Naval Historical Center  
Operational Archives  
Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

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Naval Historical Center  
Ships Histories Branch  
(Shore Station Files)  
Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

National Capital Parks – East  
1900 Anacostia Drive, S.E.  
Washington, DC 20020 – 6722

Army Corps of Engineers  
FUDS Project Office  
Baltimore, Md

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum  
(Industrial History and Naval Shore Station  
Files)  
Portsmouth, NH 03901-5000

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### 2.0 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NAVAL RECEIVING STATION:

#### 2.1 Physical Component:

The Naval Receiving Station was located two miles southeast of the Capitol Building on the left bank of the Anacostia River immediately downstream from the Eleventh Street Bridge. The site consisted of 63.58 acres of land, of which 60.9 acres belonged to the Department of the Interior and was occupied by the Navy under a letter of agreement. The remaining 2.68 acres were Navy owned. The Station was bounded on the north and west by Anacostia Drive and on the east by Good Hope Road and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and on the south by Howard Avenue.

#### 2.2 General History:

A Naval Receiving Station is often referred to as a Receiving Ship, for the reason that in earlier times a ship was commonly used for the purpose. In the case of the Washington Navy Yard, we have occasional records during the nineteenth century of ships being set aside in this capacity. For instance, in 1885, the U.S.S Wyandotte was thus used, and during the same year the U.S.S. Dale became her successor and remained the receiving ship for at least five years. As the number of men grew, the activity was moved ashore. For years, the Receiving Station was located in Building 120 which was located near the Sixth Street entrance to the Yard. In 1904 it was relocated to Building 166 the Washington Navy Yard. Its mission was the housing of naval personnel attending schools in the Navy Yard, and the receiving, housing and processing for further transfer of enlisted personnel.

The beginning of World War II and the resultant mobilization made the old Receiving barracks at the Naval Gun Factory obsolete. To meet the demand of increased productivity and for additional space and facilities requirements, the US Naval Receiving Station, Washington, DC was established.

In May 1942 an agreement was made between the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior whereby the Navy could occupy approximately fifty (50) acres of land under these terms:

The Navy would transfer all of the land so acquired by permit, back to the Department of the Interior within one (1) year after the President of the United States had declared the hostilities (World War II) to have terminated.

All recreational areas and buildings were to be constructed on a permanent basis.

All other buildings would be of a temporary nature.

All buildings, other than the permanent recreational buildings, and the land itself, other than any recreational areas which had been developed by the Navy, would be cleared prior to transfer of the land back to the Department of the Interior.

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Construction of the new Station commenced in 1942. The original buildings included barracks for local and transient enlisted personnel, bachelor officers' quarters, messing facilities, recreational facilities, and dry cleaning plant. The Receiving Station was commissioned and the first Commanding Officer assigned on 7 January 1943. Construction of facilities continued during the period from 1942 through 1944, and in that year, by permit of the Department of the Interior, an additional 11.5 acres of land were granted for occupation by the Navy.

Tenant activities and training schools located on the facility included:

- Naval Training Publication Center
- Naval Intelligence School
- Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit
- Naval School of Music
- Naval Accounts Disbursing Office
- General Court Martial Board,
- Potomac River Naval Command
- Navy Patent Counselors Office

War necessitated additional personnel be assigned to Washington inasmuch as there was a lack of available qualified civilian personnel in the area, and also the fact that many jobs were of a nature which could be performed only by military personnel. By the Spring of 1942 there were 3967 men attached to the Receiving Station, half of whom worked in the Navy Department buildings.

The Director of Naval Communications had maintained the records of personnel on duty in the Washington area, since most of them were Communications specialists and were assigned to him for duty. However, with the rapid increase in 1942 of personnel, he requested that a personnel office be set up within the Navy Department to take care of this additional workload. The Bureau of Personnel recommended the Receiving Station, as the responsible activity, set up branch offices in each of the two buildings of the Navy Department, where these people were working, and assign division officers from among administratively attached Receiving Station Officers within each bureau and division. The Commandant, Potomac River Naval Command, also recommended that records and pay accounts be maintained by the Receiving Station, as well as handling all disciplinary reports requiring action.

In August of 1945 the Commandant recommended to the Secretary of the Navy the establishment of an Advanced Naval Technical Training Center at the Naval Receiving Station. It was pointed out that due to the increased technical knowledge and development of advanced weapons and systems it was necessary not only to retrain personnel in these fields, but to maintain the training on a continuing basis, thereby keeping up with future advancements along this line. The letter stated that the Receiving Station could provide berthing, messing, and recreational facilities for 6600 enlisted men and 423 officers under normal conditions, and had classroom space for 3000 enlisted and

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300 officers daily. At this peak period, 4150 enlisted and 559 officers were receiving daily instructions at the schools located on this Station. The Advanced Technical Training Center was officially opened by the Secretary of the Navy in a letter, Ser 1960 OP 24 of 27 September 1946.

In this same letter from the Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy, it was suggested to the Secretary that he approach the Secretary of the Interior with the proposition of retaining the land on which the Receiving Station was located on a permanent basis for the Navy. The estimated value of all the buildings, excluding technical equipment and real estate was \$7,668,204. at this time.

During the period of time from December 1945 to March 1946, the Secretary of the Navy originated correspondence to the Secretary of the Interior requesting the permanent transfer of the land to the Navy. This first request was denied. Subsequently, it was requested the original period of time granted the Navy after the termination of hostilities before the land must be returned to the Department of the Interior, be extended from one year to five years. This request was likewise denied. However, the Secretary of the Interior did recognize that it may be physically impossible to transfer the Receiving Station to another site within a year's time. For this reason he granted to the Navy Department a "sufficient period of time" needed to effect this move, but did not mention any specific date that this move must be completed. As the situation remains today, the Navy is occupying land without permit, the original permit having expired in 1946.

On 1 June 1949 the following personnel allowance was effective for the Naval Receiving Station:

Officer allowance – 20	Officers on board – 24
Enlisted allowance – 497	Enlisted on board – 596

There was no other major construction aboard this Station until 1952, when the buildings presently occupied by the Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit (NAESU) and the Navy Exchange gas station and its surrounding facilities were opened.

In 1959 there were 130 General Detail (transient) personnel aboard, and 1194 students under instruction at the various training schools located within the confines of the station.

In 1959 the Navy began to relocate the Naval Receiving Station. The relocation was partially necessitated by the requirement for use of a critical part of the present land area for the proposed Anacostia Freeway. The Freeway was designed to cut through the property parallel and adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio right-of-way for the entire length of the facility.

From 1959 through 1980, the US Navy either demolished or transferred all of the buildings located on the station to the National Park Service. Today, the property is park of a larger parcel of land known as Anacostia Park.

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### 3.0 BUILDING, STRUCTURE TYPES AND HISTORIES:

#### 3.1 Building and Structure Types:

##### Administration / Personnel Support:

- Administrative / Office Space
- Recreation
- Chapel
- Dispensary
- Barracks
- Quarters
- Temporary Lodge
- Mess Hall
- Subsistence Building
- Garbage House
- Recreation Field
- Laundry
- Hobby Shop
- Ship's Services (Exchange)

##### Applied Instruction

- School
- Institute

##### Supply

- Storehouse
- Warehouse
- Coal Storage Yard
- Cold Storage
- Dry Provisions
- Paint Locker
- Flammables Storehouse
- Storage Yard (area)

##### Utility / Station Support

- Boiler Plant
- Sub-Station
- Fire House
- Garage
- Public Works Building
- Gas Station

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- Paint Shop
- Pump House

### Security:

- Brig
- Gatehouse
- Sentry Booth

### Miscellaneous

- Laboratory
- Dry Cleaning Plant
- Experimental

## 3.2 Individual Building and Structure Histories

### **Building T-1:**

Building T-1 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Recreation Building. It served as the primary recreation facility until it was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975.

Rooms and major equipment located within the building over the years included:

- Indoor Swimming Pool (63' x 82' – ref 22)
- Lunch count and kitchen
- Auditorium/Theatre
- Bowling Alley
- Game Room
- Broadcasting Booth
- Library
- Bank
- Post Office
- Day Nursery

### **Building T – 2**

Building T – 2 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as Heating Plant. It served as a heating plant and was demolished or removed by 1969.

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### **Building T – 3**

Building T – 3 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Chapel. It served as a Chapel until 1969. In 1971 it was declared excess and demolished or removed from the site prior to 1980. When the chapel was in operation, it could seat up to 300 individuals.

### **Building T – 4**

Building T – 4 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Dispensary. Rooms and major equipment located within the building included:

- Dental Laboratory
- X-Ray Facilities
- General Medical Facilities
- Ambulance Shelter

When the Dispensary was disestablished is not known. In the 1960s the building was used for administrative purposes that included officer and training space. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975.

### **Building T – 5**

Building T – 5 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Fire Control School. It served as an instruction and administrative type facility until it was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975.

### **Building T – 6**

Building T – 6 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Administration Building. It served as an instruction and administrative type facility until it was demolished in 1976.

### **Building T – 7**

Building T – 7 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men's Barracks. In the late 1960s it was converted into a training facility for the Metro Police Department. It was demolished prior to 1975.

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### **Building T – 8**

Building T – 8 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men’s Barracks. In the late 1960s it was converted into a training facility for the Metro Police Department. It was demolished prior to 1975.

### **Building T – 9**

Building T – 9 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men’s Barracks. In the late 1960s and early 1970s it served as a Sunday School, Storage Facility and training facility for the Metro Police Department. It was demolished in 1976.

### **Building T – 10**

Building T – 10 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men’s Barracks. In the late 1960s and it served as a Defense Language School and was demolished in 1976.

### **Building T – 11**

Building T – 11 was temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Subsistence Building (Galley, Mess Hall, etc). Rooms and equipment in the building included:

- Sculleries
- Mess Hall
- Food and Storage Areas
- Garbage Area

In the late 1960s the building was converted into the Defense Language Institute and in 1976 it was demolished.

### **Building T – 12**

Building T – 12 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men’s Barracks. In the late 1960s and it served as a Defense Language School and was demolished in 1976.

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### **Building T – 13**

Building T – 13 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Barracks. Over the years it had a variety of uses that included:

- Barracks
- US Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit
- Defense Intelligence School.

The mission of the US Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit was to provide field engineering assistance and instruction to naval aviation activities in the installation, maintenance, repair and operation of all types of aviation systems and equipment.

The types of rooms and facilities that would have been in the building when it served as the US Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit included:

- Labs and Classrooms
- Officers
- Publication and Arts Room
- Print, Power and Store Room
- Ladies Lounge
- Shop
- Library
- Material Room
- Storage Rooms
- Heads and Showers

(Ref #22)

In the late 1960s the building served as the Defense Intelligence School and was demolished by 1976.

### **Building T – 14**

Building T – 14 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Barracks. In the late 1960s it was used for storage and training. The building was demolished prior to 1975.

### **Building T – 15**

Building T – 15 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Enlisted Men's Barracks. It served as a school for a short period of time and was demolished in 1968.

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### **Building T – 16**

Building T – 16 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Fire Department and Garage. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 17**

Building T – 17 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Heating Plant. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 18**

Building T – 18 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Brig. It had the capacity to confine 110-120 prisoners. It served as a place of confinement for all of the activities under the Commandant, PRNC, Marine Corps Activities in the Washington area, and in sometimes included Coast Guard personnel. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 19**

Building T – 19 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Storehouse. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 20**

Building T – 20 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Heating Plant. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975.

### **Building T – 21**

Building T – 21 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Camouflage Laboratory. The laboratory included Aerial, Technical, Color Development Laboratory and a Graphic Arts section.

In 1945 the Photographic Interpretation Center (PIC) was located in the building. The PIC operated in conjunction and cooperation with Photographic Science Laboratory that was located in Building 168 at the Anacostia Naval Air Station. The mission of the PIC was to train officers in all aspects of photographic intelligence. It occupied an area of about 10,000 square feet. The scope of training was as follows:

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(a) Photographic Interpretation – Fundamentals of photographic interpretation and training in specialized fields of photographic intelligence, including Military Defenses, Ship and Harbor Analysis, Aircraft and Airfields, Industrial Analysis, Guided Missiles, Amphibious Warfare, Urban Area Analysis, Underwater Depth Determination, Flak Analysis, and Damage Assessment.

(b) Photogrammetry – Determination of geographic control; determination of astronomic control; map projections; cartography, optics; radial line plot mapping; contouring; geometry of vertical and oblique photographs; oblique photography; trimetrogon mapping; controlled mosaics; photogrammetric instrument operations; and new photogrammetric instrument operations; and new photogrammetric techniques.

(c) Reserve Classes: Refresher training for Reserve Officers with (A) classification who have had previous experience or training in Photographic Interpretation.

(Ref 19)

The school vacated from the building and it was used as a storage building for a short period of time. The building was demolished sometime in the late 1960s.

### **Building T – 22**

Building T – 22 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 to store paint. In 1945 it was used as an Experimental Building by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory and was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 23**

Building T – 23 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Public Works Department and was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 24**

Building T – 24 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Public Works Department and was demolished prior to 1965.

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### **Building T – 25**

Building T – 25 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Public Works Department and was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 26**

Building T – 26 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 27**

Building T – 27 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Public Works Department and was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 28**

Building T – 28 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Electrical Interior Communication School. It served in an administrative capacity until it was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service after 1975.

### **Building T – 29**

Building T – 29 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as the US Navy Music School. A Heating Plant was co-located within the structure.

The mission of the Music School was to improve the instrumental proficiency of personnel, and give additional formal musical training. Rooms and major equipment that located within the building:

- Rehearsal Rooms
- Classrooms (Navy, Army, Air Force)
- Studios, Woodwind and Brass
- Studios, Percussion
- Studios, Piano
- Studio, Accordion
- Studio, Guitar
- Studios, small
- Study Hall
- Studios, Tuba and St. Base

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- Reference Library
- Storage Rooms
- Band Library
- Audition Rooms
- Arrangers' Room
- Instrument Issue
- Locker Rooms
- Auditorium and Recording Room
- Recording Studio
- Duplicating Room
- Storage Room
- Offices
- Lounge

Operation of the Music School in the ceased by the late 1950s and the building had a variety of administrative uses that included the Department of Defense Computer Institute. The building was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975.

**NOTE:** Building 93 served as the Instrument Repair Shop for the Music School.

### **Building T – 30**

Building T – 30 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Mine Disposal School. The Mine Disposal School mission and operation is best described in the Naval Gun Factory World War II Administrative History:

#### **“The Mine Disposal School**

At the conclusion of the war, the Mine Disposal School and the Mine Disposal Unit, both occupying quarters at the Anacostia Receiving Station existed at the Washington Navy Yard. The former was the training activity, coming under the jurisdiction of the Yard Commandant. The latter, being an operational activity, was administratively a part of the Potomac River Naval Command. However, in many respects, the two were almost the same. They had the same Officer-in-Charge, and occupied the same facilities. Personnel attached to each performed duties interchangeably for both. Officers attached to the school usually had additional duty at the unit, the reverse also being true. The main difference could be found in the stated aims of the two activities and their separate chains of command. Since the Navy Yard and its subdivisions is the subject of the present study, major emphasis here will be placed on the Mine Disposal School.

On May 13, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations addressed a letter to the heads of the following Bureaus: Navigation (later Personnel), Ordnance, Ships, and Aeronautics. This expressed the wish of the Naval Operation Chief for proceedings to be instituted at once for the formation of Mine Recovery Units, as

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they were then called. This undertaking, which should be carried out by BuOrd in collaboration with the other three, involved the establishment of two such units, to be located at the Washington and Mare Island Navy Yards. They should have cognizance respectively, of all mine recovery activities on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Smaller Units, set up in the Naval Districts and at advanced bases, should be responsible, though in a subordinate way, for mine disposal activities in their own areas. Assignment to such duty would be voluntary and with it would go sea duty status on an afloat basis. Four aims were laid down as the task assignments of the various Mine Recovery Units:

- 1- To provide personnel trained in mine recovery, available for transportation by plane to an endangered locality on the shortest notice.
- 2- The safe recovery of mines, for the purpose of aiding development of a minesweeping technique and other measures of defense.
- 3- Disposal of hostile mines in danger areas where other measures proved unavailing.
- 4- Safe recovery of hostile mines for purpose of mine development; in other words to aid the United States in perfecting mines of its own.

The directive cited above had not come into existence out of the nowhere; on the contrary it had an important history behind it. In the summer of 1940, two American Naval Officers visited England to study British mining efforts from the offensive, defensive, and countermeasure angles. At this very time the German Luftwaffe began its great offensive mining effort, using the new and dangerous influence mines that very nearly brought ruin to England. That the British were able to carry on was due in large measure to their R.M.S. (rendering mines safe) personnel. This group, small and entirely volunteer, worked both on land and underwater to render safe the German mines in order that English scientists might learn their mechanisms and provide countermeasures. The dangerous character of such work hardly needs to be emphasized. R.M.S. personnel also, at times, had to render mines safe that had been planted in areas where an explosion would destroy or endanger vital installations.

The two American Officers sent to England for this study were Lieutenants O. D. Waters and S. M. Archer, now both Commanders. Impressed by the work of the R.M.S. personnel, and foreseeing the need for a similar organization in the US Navy, they recommended strongly that such a unit be created as fast as possible. Their efforts, with those of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Bureau of Ordnance, resulted in the establishing letter, already cited. Details paving the way for the new activity were ironed out by Commander (later Captain) L. D. McKeehan of BuOrd, and Lieutenant (later Commander) R. D. Hughes of VCNO.

The original letter made no reference to the establishment of a school, but merely provided for the formation of operational Mine Recovery Units. However, the school was inherent in the suggestion and came into existence from

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the inexorable logic of the case. No letter establishing it can now be found, and in all probability none ever existed. Part of the explanation of the lack of documentary evidence comes from the fact that the United States was then not at war. Hence the Navy thought in very limited terms. The purpose then in view was to provide protection for the North American Continent and certain bases adjacent to it. A total trained personnel of fifty to sixty officers and men seemed adequate. Six months was to be the total training period, within which time two groups could be given ten weeks of very informal instruction apiece. There could be, it was thought, constant rotation of personnel between the United States and England, thus assuring a constant flow of new information. Under such circumstances, no permanent teaching organization would seem to be necessary, and in fact none existed until Pearl Harbor.

The letter did designate the Washington Navy Yard as the center of all training of this type. Lieutenants' Waters and Archer were appointed to establish and get the organization under way. They had to work on short notice. When they greeted their first group of volunteers on June 13, 1941, they had very little ready in the shape of either facilities or a formal instruction program. They had no physical plant and had to borrow or "procure" whatever gear they used. Their activities, at the best, had only a status of quasi-legality. The two officers sometimes could obtain funds from Naval Ordnance Laboratory research appropriations. They comprised the entire instructional staff themselves, managed to get a desk at the old Fire Control School, in a Gun Shop, and held classes anywhere in the Navy Yard that offered a suitable room. Their activities came under the cognizance of the Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory.

No texts or training aids could be had for the simple reason that none existed. Instruction had to be on the basis of the Officers' personal experience, gained in England. Finally they made up some mimeographed training sheets known as Mine Disposal Bulletins, to serve as school texts and also to be taken by the trainees to their field assignments for use as guides and references.

All members of the first entering class were graduates of the Naval Mine Warfare School at Yorktown, Virginia. This was at the suggestion of Lieutenants Waters and Archer. Later, when the results had proven it to be a sound idea, it became the official policy of BuPers to assign only such graduates to the school.

After about a month, the Mine Disposal School secured somewhat better, though still inadequate quarters, and there carried on instruction. Though both officers and enlisted men made up the classes, they received identical training. Limited facilities would not permit separate groups. Furthermore, both needed to know the same things.

The first class graduated in August 1941. Some of the graduates did not immediately receive field assignments. They thus became available to help the two original officers with instructional duties and such little administrative work as the cramped office space permitted.

In September 1941, Chief Gunner's Mate E. D. Buie (later Lt. jg), received orders to the school. His duty was to found a separate Mine Recovery Operational and Instruction Diving Section. The Deep-Sea Diving School, a Yard activity of long standing, would furnish him facilities for use in practical training

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and instruction. But emphasis in this case would be placed on diving as related to mine recovery. A short time later, authorization came to set up a Mine Investigation Station at Stump Neck, Maryland. This ultimately developed into what became known as the Ordnance Investigation Laboratory. It furnished all subsequent classes with the facilities for fieldwork in ordnance investigation and disposal.

On October 2, 1941, the order came to change the name of the establishment at the Yard to Advanced Mine School (Unit). Security reasons prompted this alteration, it being felt that the original titles were too revealing considering the highly classified nature of the work being performed. A few days later the school and unit received more permanent quarters than any thus far occupied. The old Naval Reserve Armory, building 186, furnished the space, consisting of two offices, a classroom, a museum for housing the equipment studied, a locker room, and a workshop. Through the cooperation of the Royal Navy at this time, specimens of German ordnance arrived and became the basis of the museum. Facilities still proved inadequate, but something like a working basis had now been achieved.

American formal entry into the war came in December, at which time the status of the school was clarified by its recognition as a permanent training facility. In March 1942, the operational units in the field again became known as Mine Disposal Units, and officer personnel attached became known as Mine Disposal Officers. Though the change somewhat compromised the security of the units' mission, it seemed desirable to let field commands know more definitively what these units were and what could be expected of them. The school, it might be mentioned, retained the name Advanced Mine School.

A further development in status came on July 4, 1942, when for the first time school and unit were formally separated. The former became a Washington Navy Yard activity, while the latter was placed under the newly formed Potomac River Naval Command. This did not prevent the same Officer-in-Charge from taking care of both. The school, however, soon came under the general supervision of the Captain of the Yard, who, about the end of the year, assumed additional duty as Officer-in-Charge of all Navy Yard Schools. This did not upset the arrangement, which left each with its own individual Officer-in-Charge, and Lieutenant Waters continued to act in this capacity for the Mine School.

At the beginning of 1943, the school and unit moved to their present quarters, building T30 in the new Anacostia Receiving Station and Training Center. For the first time in their mutual history, both now enjoyed adequate facilities.

Shortly after this, Waters and Archer, each meanwhile promoted to Lieutenant Commander, were detached and sent to other duties. Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) E. F. Nichlos, a member of the school's first graduating class, became Officer-in-Charge of both activities. He remained until March 1944, when he was relieved by Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) W. R. Amesbury, who continued in charge until replaced by Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) J. R. Ganther, in July 1945.

During the latter part of 1943, the school had begun to train some personnel whose duties were not primarily concerned with mine disposal. The first of these

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special classes, composed of Sea Bee Officers and men, began instruction about the end of October. Thereafter, such groups studied intermittently at the school.

The name Mine Disposal School, which was to be the final and permanent title, was bestowed in October 1943. The accurately descriptive nature of the name outweighed security considerations, which, moreover, no longer seemed so pertinent as they had at first.

During 1944, several important developments took place. On the first of July, expanded school facilities permitted segregation of the officers and men into separate groups to be instructed apart. The school building underwent various modifications involving the installation of new activities, including a Publications Officer, and a Drafting Department, and a complete photographic darkroom. The school also undertook technical publications on mine disposal and related subjects. In place of the original crude Mine Disposal Bulletins, there now appeared OP1330 (Mine Disposal Handbook), incorporating all established facts and procedures related to fieldwork. Mine Disposal Intelligence Bulletins, which had begun to appear in mimeograph form in March 1943, could now also be issued in print.

By December 1944, the growing workload that fell on the school required an increased amount of specialization of its activities. The change necessitated and brought an increase in personnel, which at its peak numbered seventeen officers and twenty-nine men regularly assigned. From this point until the end of the war the school was divided into various departments, as follows:

- Officer-in-Charge
- Assistant Officer-in-Charge
- Administration
- Personnel and First Lieutenant
- Instruction
- Intelligence and Research
- Publications
- Diving.

The curriculum of the Mine Disposal School naturally underwent significant development during its history. This came as the result of experience gained with new types of underwater explosive ordnance by the operational Mine Disposal Units. The activity started as a small group of officers and men responsible for rendering mines safe. It grew into an organization cognizant of all underwater explosive ordnance, both American and foreign. All problems had to be covered; underwater locating, recovery, rendering safe, and disposal. To avoid too verbose a description, it will be well to outline briefly the original curriculum and to note significant additions made from time to time.

The school started with a six-point program. First came the physics of magnetism and acoustics, followed by the operational characteristics and rendering safe proceedings of all mines; American and known foreign ones. Next there was taught disposal of mines by means other than disassembly, including countermining, steaming out, burning, thermit(sic) ignition, and penetration.

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Harbor and dock clearance was included, as well as organization of Naval Districts and Advanced Bases for Mine Defense. Item number six was deep sea diving. Each graduate of the school must qualify as a diver, second class, and so took a course for the purpose, as well as learning practical underwater work on mines.

The first addition came about the beginning of 1942, and consisted of torpedo recovery and operational characteristics and rendering safe procedures for torpedo exploders.

Four additional points were added in April 1942: the study of military explosives, general demolition techniques, bomb identification, and work on depth charges and depth bombs.

At the beginning of 1943, came the introduction of principles of underwater locators, and three months later, in April, there was added miniature photograph and report writing and official correspondence. In November 1943, the school began working with land mines and booby traps.

Two new subjects entered the curriculum during 1944: underwater locators, and photographic darkroom technique.

The year 1945 brought only two additions: complete torpedo coverage including propulsion mechanisms, and a brief course in the Japanese language. The Japanese taught was limited to seven hours, and consisted of recognition training in numbers and symbols appearing on Japanese ordnance equipment. The student, with the aid of a Japanese-English Dictionary, which he was taught to use, left the school prepared to translate and understand the markings on Nipponese torpedoes, mines, and depth chargers to be encountered in his later disposal work.

The chronology of the courses named above is at this date somewhat conjectural. No one stationed at the school in its later days was prepared to say at what exact date some of the innovations occurred. It should also be remembered that the subject matter of each course underwent constant revision as new information came in. On V-J Day the curriculum of the school was as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Course Orientation	2
Influence Mines and Units	17
Contact and Controlled Mines	26
Anti-submarine Weapons	12
Military Explosives	12
Demolition and Disposal Techniques	12
Photography	15
Torpedoes	16
Report Writing (officers only)	7
Land Ordnance Disposal	21
Underwater Photography	3
Japanese Language	7
Mine Disposal Field Organization	4
Practical Field Work in Disposal	40

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Underwater Locating	29
Technical Intelligence	3
Diving	176
Review and Examinations	<u>21</u>
Total	423

In the course of instruction, the school made use of several outside facilities. For fieldwork in disposal and demolition techniques, it made visits to the Ordnance Investigation Laboratory, Stump Neck, Maryland. The Bomb Disposal School, Americana University, gave facilities for land ordnance disposal. The Deep Sea Diving School, Navy Yard, Washington, assisted with diver training. Practice in rendering bombs safe underwater was gained at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory tank at the Yard. USS IX 201 provided fieldwork with underwater locating gear.

With the ending of the Japanese War, the Bureau of Ordnance made immediate plans for abolishing the school. Instruction ended on October 20, 1945, after which the Bureau undertook no further dissemination of information to the field. On November 1 it disestablished the school, which was replaced by the Ordnance Disposal Unit, made up of both Mine and Bomb Disposal personnel. The new unit thereafter handled all disposal activities on the East Coast.”

**Reference:** US Navy “*US Naval Gun Factory*,” Office of Naval History, Washington, DC. 1946 pg.407-419.

Shortly after World War II it was converted into the Navy Intelligence School. The mission of the school was:

“To train Naval officers who select Intelligence as their specialty in all phases of Intelligence, including strategic, operational and counter intelligence, as required by the Navy. To conduct intensive instruction in foreign languages to meet the needs of the Navy for linguistic officers. To offer instruction in intelligence and foreign languages to personnel of the other armed services up to the capacity of the school. In addition, to conduct a suitable refresher course for reserve intelligence officers.”

In the 1960s, the Defense Language Institute was located in the building. The building was demolished in 1976.

**NOTE:** See Section 7.0 Ordnance Activities for additional information on ordnance activities conducted within the building.

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### **Building T – 31**

Building T – 31 was a temporary structure constructed in 1943 as a garage for the Mine Disposal School (T- 30). When Building T – 30 was converted into the Defense Intelligence School, Building T – 31 became a support and storage facility for the school. The building was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service after 1975.

### **Building T – 32**

Building T – 32 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Laundry. In the summer of 1942 it became apparent that the laundry facilities in the Washington DC area were inadequate to handle the increasing numbers of civilian and military personnel relocating into the city in support of the war effort. To alleviate this problem, a laundry and laundry school was established. A laundry and a dry cleaning plant were constructed to handle the laundry needs of six thousand men. The laundry operation opened on May 17, 1943.

The mission and operation of the Laundry School is best described in the Naval Gun Factory World War II Administrative History:

#### **“ Laundrymen’s School**

During the latter part of World War II, one of the busiest places at the Anacostia Receiving Station was the school for Laundrymen, run in conjunction with the Station Laundry. There, hundreds of men received the training needed before undertaking the unspectacular but very urgent Laundrymen’s duties both on shore and afloat. To any layman who might be inclined to regard washing in the Navy as merely a matter of scrubbing clothes and hanging them out to dry, a trip through the Anacostia establishment would prove an eye-opener.

The older custom in the American as well as in foreign navies was for each man to do his own washing. Lord Nelson, as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, insisted that every sailor aboard his ships be given a small tub or bowl, in which to take care of his clothing. A policy similar to this prevailed in the United States service afloat until near the end of the last war. Then, in 1918, what appears to have been first regular Navy laundry on shipboard was installed in the battleship Texas, to be followed in time by regular laundry establishments throughout the Navy. Today, any ship larger than a DE has a laundry complement, with the necessary equipment. For some years, however, there was no such thing as a rated Laundryman. The Commander of a ship or a shore establishment assigned men at random to laundry work. In practice this usually meant that the least competent men, who seemed fit for no other particular duties, were placed in the Laundry.

When the United States began participation in World War II, the problem of clean clothes for naval personnel rapidly became an acute one. The large numbers of officers and men concentrated in the Washington vicinity led first to the establishment of the large Receiving Station Laundry at Anacostia and, some

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time later, to the beginning of the Laundry School. With this went some agitation for the creation of a Laundryman rating. It proved impossible to obtain this as a separate category, so the matter was finally compromised by including Laundrymen in a general Ship's Service rating, which also took in Barbers, Cobblers, and Tailors. The insignia of the Ship's Service rate are a crossed quill and key, combining the Yeoman's emblem with that of the Storekeeper.

The official date of the establishment of the Laundry School is May 1943, although the first students did not arrive to begin their training until the following November. The school was of the Class "A" type, meaning that men were taken directly from Boot Camp to be sent there, and on the conclusion of the laundry course were sent directly to the Fleet. The Anacostia School was almost but not quite the only one of its type in the Navy. At Camp Shelton, the Armed Guard Training Center at Norfolk, Virginia, there existed another Laundry School, though this apparently was by no means as good. By the summer of 1945 there seemed a reasonable prospect that the Norfolk School would be closed soon and its work absorbed by the Anacostia establishment.

The course established at the Receiving Station School lasted eight weeks, twenty-five new men being admitted every two weeks. All instructors, though serving in the Navy, were laundrymen by background. Of the student personnel, about one-third had laundry experience as dry-cleaners or textile laundrymen, while the remaining third had no background of either type. This latter third furnished most of the failures in the course, which amounted in all to about 12% of the total number enrolled. It is believed, however, that most of the failures resulted more from the men's dislike of the idea of being Laundrymen than from lack of experience or background. The men were sent to the school without being consulted in the matter, and a few resented such an assignment. Presumably any man with fair intelligence and willingness to work should have been able to pass the course, because a score of 40 in the General Classification Test qualified anyone for admission to the school. The great majority of those selected on this basis were able to pass the course.

In January 1944, the Chief of Naval Personnel inquired regarding the curriculum of studies pursued in the Laundry School, with a view to standardizing and making it official for Navy purposes.

What the Bureau of Personnel actually did was to take the school course as it already existed and direct that it be placed in effect. This presumably standardized the curriculum for the other laundry school at Norfolk as well, and did the same for any new establishment that might be set up in the future.

Graduates of the Laundrymen's School at present must have rather high qualifications. Under the heading of organization, planning, and supervision, they are required to organize a ship's laundry requiring a crew of from 5 to 30 men, and must be able to plan workflow, the distribution and coordination of subordinates' duties, and the supervision of all work. Since all types of laundering will be required, they have to know the variations in the laundry process in handling work from the division, the wardroom and mess, the chief petty officers, and the commissioned officers. Clothes must be simply but effectively marked, to avoid confusion, and the Laundryman must know the

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systems ordinarily used for the purpose. His training further includes listing, sorting, and the preparation of stock solutions for the various types of washing, using the chemicals in stock. With this goes spotting and stain removing (including bloodstains), by the use of proper chemical agents. Laundrymen are required to be familiar with standard types of washing machines and their uses, as well as soaps, bluing, and starches. They need to be well posted in all methods of finishing work.

Decontamination is also in their field. Laundry duties include, when necessary, the making of repairs and adjustments on the machines, besides which the Laundryman must know and undertake the safety precautions that go with this work. Finally, he is required to advise the Supply Department as to specifications and quantities of Laundry materials and supplies that are to be purchased, and must keep such records and make such reports as are required regarding the personnel under him and the operations they perform.

The men who are attending the Laundry School at any given time are divided into four groups. Membership in a group is determined by date of entrance, since new classes come in at two-weeks' intervals. A typical day's routine for school members is as follows:

0730 – 0750	Physical Training
0800 – 0945	First Class
0950 – 1135	Practical
1135 – 1235	Chow
1235 – 1420	Second Class
1420 – 1500	Physical Training
1505 – 1650	Practical

Practical periods are spent at work in the actual laundry, either that of the Receiving Station to learn mass and bulk methods or that of the School to learn shipboard methods. Of the total time consumed in instruction, about half is spent in class, about a fourth in the Station Laundry, and the other fourth in the School Laundry. The latter is fitted up with the general equipment that is to be found on board cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, and is arranged in the shipboard way, not only as to items of machinery but with regard to space as well. On ships, the men will work under crowded conditions, so they may as well get used to this while at the school.

Lectures are given on such subjects as soaps, bleaches, dyes, and bluing. A limited amount of chemistry is included, to teach Laundrymen why certain substances behave as they do. Other lectures cover the numerous pieces of laundry equipment and their nomenclature, flat work ironing, inspections, and other subjects too numerous for discussion. Any classroom presentation is followed, when possible, by practical work in the same subject in the Laundry.

While the work of the Laundry School does not require as much educational background as do some other Navy courses, the hours are long and the work is hard, since the object is to train, in eight weeks, a Laundryman who will be able to give satisfaction in any type of Navy situation.”

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**Reference:** US Navy “*US Naval Gun Factory*,” Office of Naval History, Washington, DC 1946 pg. 440-445.

The laundry operation ceased by the 1960s and the building was converted in a Chief Petty Officers’ Club. It was demolished sometime in the late 1960s.

### **Building T – 33**

Building T – 33 was a permanent building construction 1943 as a Heating Plant for the laundry. It was demolished sometime in the late 1960s.

### **Building T – 34**

Building T – 34 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as an Office Building. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 35**

Building T – 34 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as an Office Building. In the years to follow it served with a variety of administrative functions. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 35A**

Building T – 35A was a permanent building constructed in 1947 as an Ordnance & Gunnery Projection Building. In 1948 it was converted into a Greenhouse and was demolished sometime in the 1960s.

### **Building T – 35B**

Building T – 35B was a permanent building constructed in 1947 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime around 1955.

### **Building T – 36**

Building T – 36 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Preparation Building for the Naval Gun Factory. In 1945 it was used as an Experimental Laboratory by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Naval receiving Station Supply Department. It was demolished sometime around 1960.

### **Building T – 37**

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Building T – 37 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Storage Building for the Naval Gun Factory. In 1945 it was used as an Experimental Laboratory by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was used for storage by the Naval receiving Station Supply Department. It was demolished sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 38**

Building T – 38 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Storage Building. It was demolished sometime after 1944.

### **Building T – 39**

Building T – 39 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Gun Director Training School. It was demolished sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 40**

Building T – 40 was a permanent building constructed in 1943 as a Gun Room Building. It served as part of the Fire Control School. It was demolished sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 41**

Building T – 41 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime around 1965.

### **Building T – 42**

Building T – 42 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Chapel Annex. In the late 1960s it was converted into the Defense Intelligence School. The building was demolished in 1976.

### **Building T – 43**

Building T – 43 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Gatehouse and Security Office. In the 1960s the building was used as a training facility in support of the Defense Language Institute. The building was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service in 1975.

### **Building T – 44**

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Building T – 44 was constructed in 1943 as Quarters for the Executive Officer of the Naval Receiving Station. In the late 1970s the quarters were transferred to the National Park Service.

### **Building T – 45**

Building T – 45 was constructed in 1943 as Quarters for the Commanding Officer of the Naval Receiving Station. In the late 1970s the quarters were transferred to the National Park Service.

### **Building T – 46**

Building T – 46 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Crew’s Laundry. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 47**

Building T – 47 was a temporary building constructed in 1943 as a Crew’s Laundry. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 48**

Building T – 48 was a permanent building constructed in 1944 as a Heating Plant. The building was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 49**

Building T – 49 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as an Anti-Aircraft Training Building. In the mid 1950s it was used for storage by the Advanced Technical Service School and was demolished prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 50**

Building T – 50 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Ship’s Service Building (same as Exchange Building). Rooms and major equipment included:

- Galley
- Scullery
- Food Storage and Sales Area
- Display Stands and Cabinets
- Counters

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In the 1960s the building was listed on Station Maps as a Cafeteria, Exchange and Enlisted Men's Club. The building was demolished in 1976.

### **Building T – 51**

Building T – 51 was a temporary building constructed as a utility building in 1944. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime around 1975.

### **Building T – 52**

Building T – 52 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as the 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant's Storage Building. In the 1950s it was used for storage and the Post Office. The building was demolished by 1965.

### **Building T – 53**

Building T – 53 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 54**

Building T – 54 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 55**

Building T – 55 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 56**

Building T – 56 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Mess Hall. It was converted into a Public Works Garage and Supply Department Facility. The building was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

**Building T – 57** Not Assigned

**Building T - 58**

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Building T – 58 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 59**

Building T – 59 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 60**

Building T – 60 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 61**

Building T – 61 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 62**

Building T – 62 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

**NOTE:** Buildings T – 60, 61 & 62 served primarily as barracks for Bachelor Officers' and could berth and mess 336 officers under normal conditions and 440 officers under emergency conditions.

### **Building T – 63**

Building T – 63 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as the Advanced Gunners' Mat' School. In 1960 the US Naval Personnel Research Activity was located in the building. The building was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 64**

Building T – 64 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Cold Storage Building for the Potomac River Naval Command. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 65**

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Building T – 65 was a temporary building constructed in 1944 as a Barracks and Storage Facility. After World War II it was converted into an Automobile Hobby Shop. In 1965 it was used for storage by the Architect of the Capitol. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service after 1975.

### **Building T – 66**

Building T – 66 was a temporary building constructed in 1945 as a Dry Provision Storage Building for the Potomac River Naval Command. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 67**

Building T – 67 was a temporary building constructed in 1945 as an Annex to the Advanced Gunners' Mate School. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 68**

Building T – 68 was a temporary building constructed in 1945 as a Crew's Laundry. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 69**

Building T – 69 was a temporary building constructed in 1945 as a Crew's Laundry. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 70**

Building T – 70 was constructed in 1945 as an Advanced Fire Control and Director Training School. In the 1950s it was occupied by the Bureau of Aeronautics Aerology and Photographic Division. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 71**

Building T – 71 was constructed in 1945 as an Experimental Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. In 1955 it was being used for storage by the Naval Receiving Station Public Works Department and was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 72**

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Building T – 72 was constructed in 1945 as a Camouflage Storage Building. In the late 1940s it was used by the Photographic Interpretation Center for storage and was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 73**

Building T – 73 was constructed in 1945 as a Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 74**

Building T – 74 was constructed in 1945 as a Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 75**

Building T – 75 was constructed in 1945 as a Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 76**

Building T – 76 was constructed in 1945 as a Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 77**

Building T – 77 was constructed in 1945 as a Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 78**

Building T – 78 was constructed in 1945 as the Naval Ordnance Laboratory Advanced Fire Control School. In the mid1950s it was used for storage by the Hobby Shop and was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 79**

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Building T – 79 was constructed in 1948 as a Refrigerated Storage Building for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. By 1955 the building was gone and the number was assigned to a Sentry House that was located in a different location. The Sentry Booth was demolished sometime prior to 1961.

### **Building T – 80**

Building T – 80 was constructed in 1955 as a Sentry House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1961.

### **Building T – 81**

Building T – 81 was constructed in 1955 as a Sentry House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1970.

### **Building T – 82**

Building T – 82 was constructed in 1955 as a Sentry House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 83**

Building T – 83 was constructed in 1955 as a Trailer Pump House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1965.

### **Building T – 84**

Building T – 84 was constructed in 1955 as a Trailer Pump House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1961.

### **Building T – 85**

Building T – 85 was constructed in 1955 as a Trailer Pump House. It was demolished sometime prior to 1961.

### **Building T – 86**

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Building T – 86 was constructed in 1955 as a Paint Shop for the Naval Receiving Station Public Works Department. It was demolished sometime prior 1965.

### **Building T – 87**

Building T – 87 was constructed in the late 1940s or early 1950s as a Paint Locker for the Naval Photographic Interpretation Center. It served as a paint storage locker until 1973. The structure was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service sometime around 1975.

### **Building T – 88**

Building T – 88 was constructed in 1955 as a Gas Station. It was demolished sometime prior 1965.

### **Building T – 89**

Building T – 89 was constructed in 1955 as a Garbage House. It was demolished sometime prior 1965.

### **Building T – 90**

Building T – 90 was constructed in 1955 as a Garbage House. It was demolished sometime prior 1965.

### **Building T – 91**

Building T – 91 was constructed in 1955 as a Storage Building. It was demolished sometime prior 1965.

### **Building T – 92**

Building T – 92 was constructed in 1955 as a Garage for the First Lieutenant. It was demolished sometime around 1976.

### **Building T – 93**

## DRAFT

Building T – 93 was a temporary structure constructed in 1951 as an Instrument Repair Shop for the Music School. Operations conducted in the building included:

- Instrument Repair Shop
- Paint Spraying and Buffing
- Lacquer Storage

In the 1960s and 1970s it was used to store hazardous and flammable materials. It was demolished or transferred to the National Park Service in 1975.

### **Structure PL -1**

This structure was constructed in 1948 as a Paint Locker. It was demolished or removed by 1955.

### **Structure PL -2**

This structure was constructed in 1948 as a Paint Locker. It was demolished or removed by 1955.

### **MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES:**

- Outdoor Swimming Pool
- Athletic Field
- Tennis Court

### **4.0 ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS:**

**DRAFT**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference #</b>
Building T-29	Large Transformers (Installed in 1967)	16
Building T-11	Switch Gear	1975 plan No. 3011699
Building T - 25	Transformer (located on the east side of building)	
Structure N - 2	Transformer Sub-Station (located adjacent to Building T – 40)	Plan 37666

**5.0 COAL STORAGE FACILITIES:**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Building T - 2	Boiler House	
Building T-17	Boiler House No. 1	A Coal Yard was located adjacent to the building. Coal Handling and Storage Equipment listed to be removed on 1961 Demolition Map.
Building T - 20	Boiler House	
Building T - 33	Boiler House	Coal Bunker
Building T-48	Boiler House No. 6	A Coal Yard was located adjacent to the building. Coal Handling and Storage Equipment listed to be removed on 1961 Demolition Map. This included railroad tracks.

**6.0 ABOVE / UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:**

**DRAFT**

No.	Building / Structure Name	Type AST/ UST	Qty	Status	Remarks
T-20	Heating Plant	AST	1		There in 1970, ref 16
No. 1	Heating Plant (converted from coal)	AST	1		20,000 gallon – Steel 10'6" x 21" cylindrical
No. 2	Heating Plant (converted from coal)	AST	1		20,000 gallon – Steel 10'6" x 21" cylindrical
No. 3	Heating Plant (converted from coal)	AST	1		20,000 gallon – Steel 10'6" x 21" cylindrical
T-16	Fire House & Garage	UST	1		5000 gallon, (listed to be removed on 1961 Demolition Map) (Included gas pump)
T-33	Laundry	AST	2		Solvent Tank
T-33	Laundry	UST	1		Solvent Tank
T-40	Gasoline Station	UST	2		10,000 gallon
T-88	Gasoline Station	UST	2		5000 gasoline tanks (listed to be removed by government on 1961 Demolition Map)

**7.0 ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES**

## DRAFT

The following ordnance related schools were located on the station:

- T – 5 Advance Fire Control School
- T – 35A Ordnance & Gunnery Projection Building
- T – 39 Ordnance Gunnery Officers' School
- T – 40 Gun Room & Advance Fire Control School
- T – 49 Mark I Training Building
- T – 63 Advance Gunner's Mate School
- T – 67 Annex, Gunner's Mate School
- T – 78 Gun Trainer Building

According to a literature search performed under the oversight of the Army Corps of Engineers, it was determined that only inert ordnance would have been used in these buildings. (see FUDS Report # )

The following buildings and structures were operated on the station under the control of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory:

- T – 22 Experimental Building
- T – 23 Experimental Building
- T – 24 Experimental Building
- T – 25 Experimental Building
- T – 26 Experimental Building
- T – 27 Experimental Building
- T – 36 Experimental Building
- T – 37 Experimental Building
- T – 71 Experimental Building
- T – 72 Storage
- T – 73 Storage
- T – 74 Storage
- T – 75 Storage
- T – 76 Storage
- T – 77 Storage
- T – 79 Refrigerated Storage

The work performed in these buildings is unknown.

### SECTION 8.0 LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Navy Department, "Public Works of the Navy Data Book," Bureau of Yards

## DRAFT

and Docks, Washington DC., July 1947.

2. (Map), US Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, DC. 30 June 1948.

3. (Map), US Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, DC. 30 June 1949.

4. (Map), US Naval Station, Washington (Anacostia), DC. Demolition of Structures, Site Plan, Y & D Dwg. No. 941532. 6 November 1961.

5. Map of Anacostia Annex. 1 July 1965.

6. Anacostia Annex, General Development Map, FEC Dwg. No. 1118041. 27 February 1969.

7. US Naval Station, Washington, DC. Demolition of Various Buildings, NAVFAC Dwg. No. 3011697. 6 June 1975.

8. Master Shore Development Plan, Dwg. No. 29961. 30 June 1955.

9. Navy Department, "*Public Works of the Navy Data Book*," Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, DC., July 1945.

10. US Naval Station, Washington DC. Site Plan & Vicinity Map, NAVFAC Dwg. No. 3011699. 6 June 1975.

11. (Map) Map of US Navy Yard, Washington, DC., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1942.

12. (Map) Map of US Navy Yard, Washington, DC., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1943, PWD No.7788.

13. (Map) Map of US Navy Yard, Washington, DC., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1944, PWD No.8971.

14. (Map) Map of US Navy Yard, Washington, DC., Showing Conditions on June 30, 1945, PWD No.11694.

15. Plan Index Cards (EFACHES)

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17. US Navy "*US Naval Photographic Science Lab. 1945*," Washington, DC. November 29, 1945.

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20. US Navy "*Catalog of US Naval Training Activities and Courses.*" Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, DC. January 1953.
21. "*Real Estate File, US Naval Station Washington, DC.*" Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC (Various Years).
22. Mills, Petticord & Mills, "Feasibility Study and General Development Plan," Washington, DC. July 15, 1959.
23. (Map) Anacostia Annex, General Development Map, FEC Dwg. No. 1118041, January 21, 1971.