### Resource Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name(s):</th>
<th>Building Number 1149  {Current}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability Wind Tunnel and Laboratory  {Historic}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Date:</td>
<td>ca 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Historic District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Location of Resource

| County/Independent City: | Commonwealth of Virginia |
| Magisterial District: | Hampton |
| Town/Village/Hamlet: | Langley Air Force Base |
| Tax Parcel: | 23681 |
| Zip Code: | 10 Taylor Street, West  {Current} |
| USGS Quadrangle Name: | NEWPORT NEWS NORTH |
| UTM Boundary Coordinates: | NAD Zone Easting Northing |

### Resource Description

| Ownership Status: | Public - Federal |
| Government Agency Owner: | U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Administration |
| Acreage: | |
| Surrounding area: | Hamlet |
| Open to Public: | No |

**Site Description:**

2006 – Most of the NASA West Area’s large buildings and research facilities were constructed between 1940 and the early 1980s. The area generally has the character of a college campus or possibly of a research or an industrial park, especially in the oldest section which is known as the “downtown” area. Large buildings (primarily brick) that house research laboratories, shops, smaller high-tech facilities, and offices are interspersed with a number of large, high-tech facilities (mainly wind tunnels) of unusual design along the system of roadways laid out in the early 1940s. Other property types included small, relatively recent office buildings, community/support buildings, and shed-type buildings used for small shops and storage. Major property types are research laboratory and office buildings, high-tech facilities (mainly wind tunnels), and hangar-type structures.

This building, the Stability Wind Tunnel and Laboratory, now used as a medical facility, is sited close to the street, at street grade, on the east side of West Taylor Street fronting West Taylor Street. There is a parking lot to the south of the building.

2007: Building 1149 is located on the northwest corner of Taylor and Reid streets with the primary façade facing Taylor Street. There are concrete sidewalks along Taylor and Reid streets with a perpendicular sidewalk from the building entrance to Taylor Street. A sidewalk parallel to Taylor Street connects the entrance sidewalk to the parking lot to the west. The building is set in a lawn with mature trees at the corner of Reid Street and to the west of the building on Taylor Street. There is an ornamental tree in the lawn to the east of the entrance and mature hollies at the corners of the building. A row of ornamental trees screen the parking lot from the building.

March 2009: No change observed

**Secondary Resource**

**Summary:**

2006 - None noted.
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 114-5313-0013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Resource Types</th>
<th>Historic?</th>
<th>Contributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Office/Office Building</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Individual Resource Information**

- **Resource Type**: Office/Office Building
- **Date of Construction**: ca 1941
- **Architectural Style**: No Discernable Style
- **Form**: Irregular
- **Interior Plan Type**: Irregular
- **Primary Resource?**: Yes
- **Accessed?**: Yes
- **Number of Stories**: 2.0
- **Condition**: Good
- **Threats to Resource**: Demolition

2006 - This 1941, two-story, flat roof, 10,122 square-foot building is red, common-bond brick and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is not visible. There is a concrete stringcourse just below the roofline on the façade. Fixed, one-light, metal-frame windows with hopper windows are typical. The entrance on the façade is a double, metal-frame, glass door.

Additions and alterations: A stairwell is attached to the north elevation.

2007: Constructed in 1941, Building 1149 is a two-story, seven-bay building constructed of brick laid in a five-course American bond pattern. The bays of the building are defined by the vertical organization of the windows within recessed planes. The windows are paired, two-light anodized aluminum sash with a large fixed upper light and a smaller operable sash on the bottom. The windows have cast concrete sills. The first story windows have soldier course lintels while the second story windows have four course corbelled lintels that step out to the wall plane. The entrance, in the second bay from the west end of the building, is composed of double-leaf, glass and anodized-aluminum doors. Above the doors is a suspended metal canopy that is secured to the façade by two triangulated tie backs. There is a large fixed light over the canopy. The building is set on a concrete plinth that undulates with the wall plane. There is a cast concrete belt course above the second story windows and concrete coping at the parapet edge.

March 2009: This building has a basically rectangular form that is composed of an original L-shaped mass interlocked with an L-shaped addition to the rear of roughly equal size. The addition was likely appended to the building soon after the Stability Tunnel structure was removed in 1958 and the building was converted into classroom space. The addition to the building is differentiated from the original mass by its shortened height. The concrete coping on the parapet of the addition meets the original mass at the level of its concrete string course. The addition does not have a string course to delineate its parapet. The addition is also differentiated by its fenestration which is much smaller in scale and simpler than on the original mass of the building. All fenestration on the entire building is set in recessed panels and all doors and windows appear to be replacements. The one-over-one metal frame windows have tall fixed panes set above shorter tilting sashes and are found in pairs and triples on the original mass and as single units on the addition. Additional entrances are located on both sides and the rear of the building. The rear entrance is located on a small enclosed projection.

Building 1149 was originally constructed as office and laboratory space for the Stability Tunnel Facility. The tunnel structure was removed and dismantled in 1958, and at that point, the building was converted into classroom space. The building was renovated again more recently and currently houses the Medical Center on the first floor and Inspector General Office on the second floor. The interior of Building 1149 is reflective of its construction in two phases, however extensive renovations to convert the building to different functions has obscured the original floor plan. The offset main entrance on the front facade leads into a lobby area in a one-room deep portion of the original mass. The base of the original L-shaped stairwell originates in this lobby. To the left of the lobby is a single room which houses a restroom. To the right of the lobby area is a single room that connects to a hallway that divides the wider two-room deep portion of the original mass. This area has several rooms on each side of the hallway that currently serve as offices and operating rooms for the Medical Center. An exterior doorway is located at the end of this hallway.

The area within the rear addition to the building has a central hallway that connects to the main lobby in the original mass. This hallway extends towards the rear of the building and then doglegs to the right. Numerous rooms that function as patients’ rooms are located on both sides of this hallway. A second stairwell is also located off this hallway, and is in the small enclosure that projects...
from the rear of the building.

As part of the conversion of the building from laboratory space, to classrooms, and most recently to office and medical facility space, nearly all of the historic surfaces and elements have been replaced with modern materials. The floors throughout the building are predominantly covered with carpet; however the medical operating rooms have vinyl tile covered floors. The majority of walls in the building are covered with drywall. Some faux wood paneling is present in the second story, and some brick walls are exposed in the operating rooms. Rubber baseboards are used throughout the building. All of the ceilings throughout the building are covered with acoustic drop tiles. Most of the doorways throughout the building have simple painted metal casings and either flat wood or metal doors. Several doorways in the original portion of the building feature more elaborate molded painted metal door casings and painted two-panel wood doors, and several in the second story feature a tilting transom light above the door for ventilation. The main staircase also appears original and features metal stringers and risers with relief panels, and molded rubber treads. All lighting, HVAC equipment, and other fixtures are modern.

**Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Comp Type/Form</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Material Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Windows - Fixed</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Windows - 2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>Roof - Flat</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Roof - Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Foundation - Slab</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Foundation - Poured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System</td>
<td>Structural System - Masonry</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Structural System - Bond, American, 5-course</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Time Period(s):**  
Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

**Historic Context(s):**  
Government/Law/Political  
Military/Defense  
Technology/Engineering

**Significance Statement**

2006 - This building is recommended as a primary contributing element to the NASA LaRC Historic District based on its association with the development of flight in the early part of the 20th century. This building retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship and offers the potential to add important information to the historical record.

2007: This structure is representative of an administrative structure associated with a Military/Defense, Technology/Engineering property type built during the end of the World War I to World War II (1917-1945) period. The structure was constructed in 1941.

The Dispensary Office of Patent Counsel Office Building has been evaluated as an individual resource and as a contributing resource to a historic district. Issues of significance, integrity, and boundaries were considered.

Building 1149 is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as contributing resource to a historic district under Criterion A for its association with the early advances in aeronautics research and testing by NACA and NASA LaRC.

The resource is not associated with the life of a person significant in the past and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C because it has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The resource does not have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion D.

Although the Dispensary Office of Patent Counsel Office Building has been modified through facility renovation, it still retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, to be eligible for the National Register.

March 2009: This building was previously recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to a potential historic district eligible under criteria A and C, as part of a reconnaissance level survey of NASA LaRC. Following an intensive level survey, it was determined that several alterations and additions have occurred to Building 1149, namely the removal of its associated wind tunnel and the subsequent large addition to convert the building to office space. The exterior modifications are generally sensitive to the historic character of the building though, and do not severely compromise its historic integrity. Additionally, these modifications occurred historically and are reflective of the growth and development of the NASA LaRC facility. Therefore, Building
1149 still conveys historic significance through its association with NACA and NASA LaRC and is considered a contributing resource to a potential historic district.

Associated Events:

Event # 1, Addition
Start Date: post 1958  End Date: post 1958  Date Source: Site Visit/Written Data
Event Notes:
A large full-width addition was appended to the rear of the building. This addition was constructed with similar materials and generally matches the character of the original building.

Event # 2, Demolition
Start Date: 1958  End Date: 1958  Date Source: Written Data
Event Notes:
The Stability Tunnel Structure was removed from the rear of the building.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR Resource Count:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributing: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Register Criteria: A- Associated with Broad Patterns of History  C- Distinctive Characteristics of Architecture/Construction

Period of Significance: 1921-1972
Level of Significance: national

NR Areas of Significance: Communications  Engineering  Military  Science  Transportation

Property Retains Integrity of: 1)Association Yes  5)Material No  2)Design No  6)Setting Yes  3)Feeling Yes  7)Workmanship Yes

Graphic Media Documentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHR Negative #</th>
<th>Photographic Media</th>
<th>Negative Repository</th>
<th>Photo Date</th>
<th>File Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22820</td>
<td>35mm B&amp;W photos</td>
<td>VDHR</td>
<td>March 2006</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Digital Images</td>
<td>D+A</td>
<td>March 23, 2009</td>
<td>R Taylor</td>
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Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic Record Type: Report
Author: Dutton & Associates, Inc.
Citation Abbreviation: HT-72
Notes:
HT-72: Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Architectural Resources at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Research Center. December 2007
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 114-5313-0013

Prepared by Dutton & Associates
#2006-1634

Reference #: 2
Bibliographic Record Type: Photograph
Author: NASA

Notes:
1951 Historic Aerial Photograph of NASA Langley Research Center West Area. Available online at:
http://gis.larc.nasa.gov/documents/Center/historic/photos.html

Reference #: 3
Bibliographic Record Type: Other
Author: 

Notes:
Baals, Donald D. and William R. Corliss,

Chambers, Joseph R.

Croom, Delwin R., and Jarrett K. Huffman
1957 Investigation of Deflectors as Gust Alleviators on a 0.09-Scale Model of the Bell X-5 Airplane with Various Wing Sweep Angles From 20 Degrees to 60 Degrees at Mach Numbers from 0.40 to 0.90. NACA TN 4175.

Erickson, Gary E., and Andrew S. Inenaga

Hansen, James R.

Lepsch, Roger A., Jr., George M. Ware and Ian O. MacConochie

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA)
1957 Characteristics of Nine Research Wind Tunnels of the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory. Washington, D.C.

Ware, George M.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey: Phase II/Intensive
Date: October 1995
CRM Person: National Park Service
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
This survey was never completed.

CRM Event # 2,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey: Phase II/Intensive
Date: March 2009
CRM Person: Dutton + Associates, LLC
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
In 2009, Dutton + Associates was contracted to document interior elements and complete intensive level DSS Forms for eight buildings located at NASA LaRC. Rob Taylor performed the survey work and DSS documentation.

CRM Event # 3,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey: Phase I/Reconnaissance
Date: March 2006
CRM Person: Circa-CRM
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

CRM Event # 4,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Other
Date: December 2007
CRM Person: Dutton + Associates, LLC.
VDHR Project ID # Associated with Event: 2006-1634
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
D+A 2007 - D+A was contracted to revise and complete a reconnaissance level survey of NASA LaRC facilities initiated by Circa-CRM in 2006. D+A's effort provided additional facility descriptions, photographs, and significance statement revisions. Kim Chen and Blaire Morgan completed the documentation of the resources within DSS.

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Rodney Harris
Title: Master Planner/Historic Preservation Officer
Company: NASA LaRC
Address: Mailstop 223
3 Langley Boulevard
City: Hampton
Zip: 23681
State: Virginia
Country: USA
Phone/Extension: 757-864-6118
Relation to the Property: Property Manager