## United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Redstone Test Stand

and/or common Interim Test Stand

## 2. Location

street & number George C. Marshall Space Flight Center

code

city, town Huntsville

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\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

01

state Alabama

# 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district		occupied	agriculture	X museum
building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial	park
_X_structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
x_ site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	<u> </u>	government	scientific
	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	-	no	milltary	<u>X</u> other: Abandoned

county

# 4. Owner of Property

name National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

street & number

city, town	Washington	vicinity of	state	D.C.	20546	
5. Lo	ocation of Le	gal Description				
courthouse	e, registry of deeds, etc. Nat	ional Aeronautics and Space A	Administrati	on (NA	SA)	
street & nu	mber Real Property Ma	nagement Office Code NXG				
city, town	Washington		state	D.C.	20546	
6. <b>R</b>	epresentation	n in Existing Surve	eys			
title Nat	ional Register Invento	has this property been	n determined el	igibie?	yes	nc
date M	ay 13, 1976	fe	ederai stat	e	county	loca
depository	for survey records					

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date entered

congressional district

Madison

not for publication

code

089

city, town

state

# 7. Description

#### Condition

Xexcellent	deteriorated	$\underline{X}$ unaltered
A BACCHICHI		unancieu
good	ruins	altered
fair	unexposed	
	•	

Check one \_\_\_\_\_\_ original site \_\_\_\_\_ moved date

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Check one

The Redstone test stand is a steel frame structure made from salvaged materials. The stand is 75 feet tall and 33 by 22 feet at its base. There is an external stair and two working platforms. An asbestos-sided gable roofed shed is found at the top of the structure.

The blockhouse for the test stand was used for observations and for receiving telemetered data during the tests. The blockhouse is constructed from three surplus chemical steel tanks covered by a mound of dirt. There are metal doors on the east side of the blockhouse, observation windows, and a roof observation post. The three tanks contain 1,500 square feet of usable space for the test engineers. The initial construction cost of the Redstone test stand in 1953 was \$25,000. The Redstone test stand is in excellent physical condition.<sup>1</sup>

# 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of SignificanceC archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) Space Exploration
Specific dates	1953-1961	Builder/Architect	.S. Army	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Redstone test stand is the oldest static firing facility at the Marshall Space Flight Center. It was constructed by the Ordnance Guided Missile Center at Redstone Arsenal and was transferred to NASA in 1960. It was the first test stand in the United States to accommodate the entire launch vehicle for static tests (previous test stands in this country had accommodated the engine only) and was an important facility in developing the Jupiter C and the Mercury-Redstone vehicles that launched the first American satellite and the first American manned spaceflight. The test stand was also used to develop the "manrated" launch procedures vital to manned space flights and the acceptance firing criteria which were made in launch pneumatics, thrust measurement, propellant fuel procedures, and launch ignition procedures during various tests at this facility.

The basic Redstone missile for which the stand was a major test site had its origin in 1950 when the Ordnance Guided Missile Center began study of a 500mile-range rocket. The Redstone medium range ballistic missile that evolved from a five-year research and development program was 70 inches in diameter and 69 feet long. Its power was rated at 75,000 pounds thrust.

From this test program, other versions of the Redstone evolved, including the Jupiter C and the Mercury/Redstone.

The Jupiter C was the basis for a detailed proposal for an orbiting earth satellite. This proposal designated "A Minimum Satellite Vehicle Based Upon Components Available From Missile Development of the Army Ordnance Corps," was prepared in 1955. It stated that the Army could launch a satellite within a short time using hardware then available.

After the USSR opened the space age, in October 1957, by orbiting Sputnik 1, the Army Redstone team led by Dr. Werner von Braun was directed to attempt a satellite launch. The feat was accomplished on January 31, 1958, by adding a single solid rocket motor as a fourth stage to the Jupiter C and attaching a scientific payload at its forward end.

NASA requested ten Redstones for its first manned program, Mercury. For Mercury, the Redstone propellant tank was lengthened by 6 feet (same as the Jupiter C) and the standard Redstone engine thrust was increased to 78,000 pounds thrust. This vehicle became known as Mercury/Redstone, and nine of them were tested in the Redstone test stand. Two of the Mercury/Redstone vehicles were eventually used to carry men into space. By that time, the space program had grown, and more sophisticated test sites were necessary.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangie name <u>Madison</u>

**UMT References** 

A 16 Zone	5 3 0 5 6 0 Easting	3 <sub>1</sub> 8 3 <sub>1</sub> 2 1 <sub>1</sub> 6 <sub>1</sub> 0 Northing
c		
E		
G		

B Zone	Easting	Northing
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F		
н		

Quadrangie scale <u>1:24,000</u>

#### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Redstone Test Site is defined by the black circle on the accompanying map entitled "Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama, Facilities Map."

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form Pr	epared By		
name/title Harry A. E	Butowsky		
organization National	Park Service		date May 15, 1984
street & number Division	n of History		telephone (202) 343-8168
city or town Washingto	on, D.C. 20240		state

#### **12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ state

\_\_\_\_ iocal

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

<b>title</b>
--------------

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

	•		
		date	
Keeper of the National Register			
Attest:	and much	date	
Chief of Registration			

Continuation sheet

#### United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

#### National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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The site was phased out of the active test program in 1961 and all usable equipment removed.<sup>2</sup>

The Redstone test stand was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as being nationally significant in 1976. It was also designated as an Alabama historic engineering landmark in 1979.

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Footnotes

1. Draft Historic Properties Report Redstone Arsenal, Alabama with the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center (Silver Spring, Maryland: Building Technology Incorported, 1983), p. 34.

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2. Harry Butowsky et. al., <u>Man in Space Reconnaissance Survey</u> (Denver: Denver Service Center National Park Service, 1981), pp. 60-61.

#### United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

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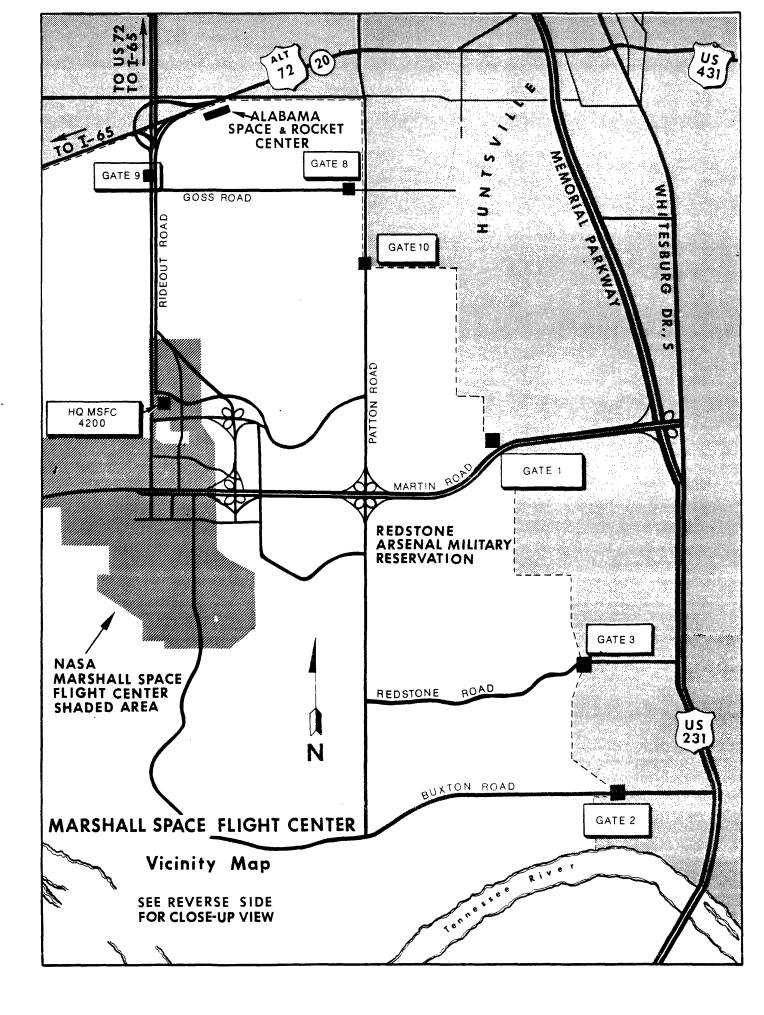
Bibliography

Butowsky, Harry A. et.al. Man in Space Reconnaissance Survey. Denver: National Park Service, 1981.

Draft Historic Properties Report Redstone Arsenal, Alabama with the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. Silver Spring, Maryland: Building Technology Incorporated, 1983.

Floyd, Warner W. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory Redstone Test Stand." Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Historic Commission, 1976.

Swenson, Loyd S. Jr., Grimwood, James M., and Alexander, Charles C. This New Ocean: A History of Project Mercury. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1966.



## MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, ALABAMA

#### FACILITIES SITE MAP

