city, town

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received date entered

state

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections Name USS Intrepid (CV-11) and or common Location Intrepid Square not for publication street & number New York city, town vicinity of New York code county code Classification **Present Use** Ownership Status Category _ public X_ museum X occupied agriculture district building(s) X_ private _ unoccupied commercial park _ work in progress structure both educational private residence **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment site religious X_ object in process X_ yes: restricted government scientific _ being considered __ yes: unrestricted industrial transportation military . no other: **Owner of Property** name <u>Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum</u> street & number Intrepid Square state New York city, town New York vicinity of ocation of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Parks and Terminals street & number One Battery Park state New York 10004 city, town New York Representation in Existing Surveys 6. title N/A has this property been determined eligible? date federal state county _ local depository for survey records

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one N/A original site N/A moyed date	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

USS Intrepid (CV-11) was laid down at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., on December 1, 1941. After the outbreak of the war, work on USS Intrepid was accelerated and she was launched April 26, 1943, and commissioned on August 16, 1943.

USS Intrepid was the third Essex class carrier to be laid down by the United States. The Essex class of carriers was a half-way design. Carriers of that class were developed after the end of the Washington Naval Treaty and were thus considerably larger than comparable ships designed earlier. However, the outbreak of the war and the need to rush ships into action meant that they would be developed from earlier treaty-bound designs. The Essex class was essentially an enlarged improved version of the previous Yorktown class featuring added antiaircraft armament, new high pressure boilers, new en echelon machinery arrangement, better underwater protection, more powerful catapuits, and a second armoured deck on the hanger level. 2

Specific ship data concerning USS Intrepid is:

Displacement:

27,000 tons standard / 36,000 tons full load

Length:

872 feet

Width:

148 feet

Draft:

28 feet full load

Machinery:

4-Shaft Westinghouse Turbines, 8 Babcock & Wilcox

Boilers

Range:

15,000 miles at 15 knots

Armour:

Belt 4-2.5 inches, hanger deck 2.5 inches, armour deck

over belt 1.5 inches

Armament:

90 plus aircraft, 12-5 inch / 38 caliber guns, various

combinations of antiaircraft guns

Crew:

3,400 wartime

USS Intrepid was extensively modernized by the Navy in 1954 to convert her to a modern attack carrier capable of handling jets. All heavy guns were removed, the centerline elevator was sealed, and a new heavy duty starboard side elevator was installed. In a later refit an angled flight deck was added to the port side of the ship.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 Y 1900	Areas of Significance—Chec archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration settlement	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics government	 religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
_ <u>X</u> . 1900–	communications	industry invention	 politics government	transportation other (specify)

Specific dates 1941-1943

Builder Architect Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Role of the Aircraft Carrier in World War II

In the years after World War I the nature and conception of naval power was changed by the perfection of the airplane and the rise of the aircraft carrier. Supporters of airpower argued that the battleship as the principal capital ship of the navy was obsolete because of the long reach of naval aircraft. This view was strengthened early in World War II when the British carried out a carrier strike on the Italian battlefleet at Taranto on November 11, 1940. Subsequent Japanese carrier strikes on the American battlefleet at Pearl Harbor and on the British ships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse confirmed the new order of naval strategy. The Pacific war of 1941-1945 against Japan was fought over vast stretches of ocean employing aircraft carriers as highly mobile weapons capable of destroying enemy ships and bases at great distances. The success of the Japanese in the early phases of the war and the Americans in the later stages of the war was attributed to a large extent to the successes of the carrier battlegroups deployed by each side. The defeat of the Japanese aircraft carriers by 1944 was a preview to the surrender of Japan in 1945.

Significance

USS <u>Intrepid</u> represents American aircraft carriers that fought against Japan in World War II for the following reasons:

- 1. USS Intrepid is a representative of the Essex class aircraft carriers. These ships were first ordered in 1940 and were ready for action by 1943. The Essex class aircraft carriers formed the core of the fast carrier task forces that won the war in the Pacific. After 1945 the Essex class formed the core of the postwar carrier fleet of the United States.
- 2. USS Intrepid was the third Essex class carrier built by the United States. She was commissioned in August 1943 and fought against Japan for two years. USS Intrepid was hit by enemy action on five occasions and fought in the largest naval battle in history at the Battle of Leyte Gulf in 1944. USS Intrepid helped to sink both of Japan's superbattleships, Yamato and Musashi. She received five battlestars for her World War II service.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geo	graphical Da	ita	
Acreage of nomina Quadrangle name UTM References	nted property N/A Central Park		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
Zone Easting C	Northing Northing Additional and justifications and justifications are selected as a s	Zone D F H H	Easting Northing
	nd counties for properties		
state	code	county	code
state	code		code
11. FOR	n Prepared E	sy	
name/title	Harry A. Butowsky		
organization	National Park Serv	ice da	te May 1985
treet & number	Division of Histor	y tel	ephone (202) 343-8168
city or town	Washington	sta	ite DC 20013-7127
12. Stat	le Historic P	reservation (Officer Certification
The evaluated sign	nificance of this property with	nin the state is:	
	national state	local	
665), I hereby nom according to the c		ion in the National Register a	ric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- and certify that it has been evaluated vice.
			data
For NPS use o	niv		date
	ify that this property is includ	ded in the National Register	
			dete
Keeper of the I	National Register		
Attest:	Land I a la		date
Chief of Regist	ration		

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USS <u>Intrepid</u> is in good condition and, although extensively modernized since World War II, she retains much of her wartime integrity. Her basic hull design, engines, machinery, operational equipment and hundreds of individual compartments remain intact from World War II. USS <u>Intrepid</u> is now operated as a memorial and museum ship in New York City by the <u>Intrepid</u> Sea-Air-Space-Museum.

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3. USS Intrepid is in good condition and although extensively modernized in the years since 1945 retains much of her wartime integrity. Her basic hull design, machinery, engines, and operational equipment and hundreds of compartments still date from World War II.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1. Norman Friedman, US Aircraft Carriers -- An Illustrated Design History (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1983), p. 133.
- 2. Roger Chesnau, ed., Conway's All The World's Fighting Ships 1922-1946 (New York: Mayflower Books, 1980), p. 104.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Belote, James H. and Belote, William M. <u>Titans of the Sea</u>. New York: Harper & Row, 1975.

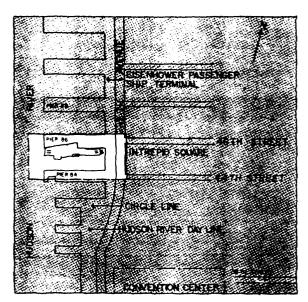
Chesnau, Roger, ed. Conway's All The World's Fighting Ships 1922-1946.

New York: Mayflower Books, 1980.

Friedman, Norman. US Aircraft Carriers -- An Illustrated Design History. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1983.

Sowinski, Larry. <u>USS Intrepid Album</u>. Levittown, New York: Gerard Graphics, 1976.

LOCATION



Intrepid Square—a new address in midtown Manhattan.

The Intrepid is permanently berthed at Pier 86, at the west end of Forty Sixth Street in the Hudson River. Mayor Ed Koch, foreseeing the museum as a centerpiece in the City's planned West Side redevelopment, christened the surrounding area Intrepid Square in honor of the ship. Just blocks away from New York's spectacular new Convention Center, Intrepid Square is flanked by the Hudson River Day Line and Circle Line piers to the south and the Eisenhower passenger ship terminal to the north. Pier 86 is within easy access of nearly all of Manhattan's best known tourist attractions, and is serviced by public transportation, with parking nearby.

A perfect location—for one of New York City's most frequently visited addresses.

