For NPS use only

received

congressional district

Madison

date entered

not for publication

code

089

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

Location 2.

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center street & number

Huntsville city, town

state

Alabama

code

county

01

vicinity of

Classification 3.

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

Owner of Property 4.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) name

street & number

city, town Wa	shington	vicinity of	state	D.C.	20546
5. Loc	ation of Legal	Description			
courthouse, re	gistry of deeds, etc. National	Aeronautics and Space	Administrati	ion (NA	SA)
street & numbe	er Real Property Manageme	ent Office Code NXG			
city, town	Vashington		state	D.C.	20546
6. Rep	presentation in	Existing Surv	eys		
title Nation	nal Register Inventory	has this property bee	n determined e	ligible?	X yes no
date May	13, 1976	f	ederai sta	ite	county local
depository for	survey records				

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition

Condition		Check one
X excellent	deteriorated	X_ unaltered
good	ruins	altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one X original site _ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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.¹

8. Significance



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

Quadrangle name <u>Madison</u>

UMT References

A 16 Zone	5 3 0 5 6 0 Easting	318 312 116 0 Northing
c		
E		
G		

B Zone	Easting	Northing
□		
F		
н		

Quadrangle 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."

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code	
state	code	county	code	
11. Form Prepa	ared By			
name/title Harry A. Butows	ky			
organization National Park	Service		date May 15, 1984	
street & number Division of H	istory		telephone (202)343-8168	
city or town Washington, D.	C. 20240	•	state	

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ nationai ____ state

____ local

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

date

For NPS use only

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

 Keeper of the National Register
 date

 Attest:
 date

 Chief of Registration
 date

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

1	-	15 · 15 1	ي على لا	A
For NPS u	se on	ly		4 1 5 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5
	ς.	,	70 y - 20	· .
received		3	· ,	¢
date ente	red			

Continuation sheet	Item number	8	Page	2

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

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.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet	Item number 7, 8	Page ¹

Footnotes

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

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received

date entered

Page

1

Continuation sheet	Item number

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



4697 Observation Bunker 4699

Structural Test Fac