National Park Service				For NPS use only		
National Register of Historic Places			ICES re	received		
Invento	ory—Nomina	tion Form	da	ite entered		
	ns in How to Complete Na —complete applicable s					
1. Nam	فألها أأنا المسبكاة بالكر التفاديية كانتكف بيهيهم أتعادي ويرباك تعييني					
historic USS	Intrepid (CV-11)					
and or common						
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	Intrepid Square		·	not for publication		
city, town	New York	vicinity of				
state	New York code	county		code		
3. Clas	sification					
Category district building(s) structure	Ownership public priväte both	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible	Present Use agriculture commercial educational	_X_ museum park private residence		
site _X object	Public Acquisition in process being considered	_Xyes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	entertainment government industriai military	religious scientific transportation other:		
4. Own	er of Prope	rty				
name Int	repid_Sea-Air-Space	Museum				
street & number	Intrepid Square					
city, town New	York	vicinity of	state	New York 10036		
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Description	٦			
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	partment of Parks and	Terminals			
street & number	One Battery Park					
city, town	New York		state	New York 10004		
6. Repi		in Existing Se	urveys			
title N/	Α	has this proper	ty been determined e	ligible? yes no		
dete			federal sta			

depository for survey records

city, town

state

_ state ____ county

local

__ federal __

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OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

Federal Agency Nomination United States Department of the Interior

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War in the Pacific Ship Study

National Park Service

N 1

NPS Form 10-800 (3-62)

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

USS <u>Intrepid</u> (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 <u>Intrepid</u> was accelerated and she was launched April 26, 1943, and commissioned on August 16, 1943.

USS <u>Intrepid</u> was the third <u>Essex</u> class carrier to be laid down by the United States. The <u>Essex</u> 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.¹ The <u>Essex</u> class was essentially an enlarged improved version of the previous <u>Yorktown</u> class featuring added antiaircraft armament, new high pressure boilers, new <u>en echelon</u> machinery arrangement, better underwater protection, more powerful catapults, 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 <u>Intrepid</u> 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

pe architecture religion science e . sculpture social/ humanitarian phytheater governmenttransportation 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 <u>Prince of Wales</u> and HMS <u>Repulse</u> 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 <u>Intrepid</u> is a representative of the <u>Essex</u> class aircraft carriers. These ships were first ordered in 1940 and were ready for action by 1943. The <u>Essex</u> class aircraft carriers formed the core of the fast carrier task forces that won the war in the Pacific. After 1945 the <u>Essex</u> 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. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>N/A</u> Quadrangle name <u>Central Park</u> UTM References	Quadrangle scale1:24,000
A 1 18 5 8 44 12 0 4 5 12 8 40 Zone Easting Northing	B Zone Easting Northing
	$ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\ \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I}$

Verbai boundary description and justification

List all states a	nd counties for	properties ove	rlapping state	or county bo	oundaries
state		code	county		code
state		code	county		code
11. Forr	n Prepa	red By			
name/title	Harry A. B	itowsky	······		
organization	National Pa	ark Service		date	May 1985
street & number	Division o	f History		telephone	(202) 343-8168
city or town	Washington			state	DC 20013-7127
12. Stat	te Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	on Offic	cer Certification
The evaluated sign	nificance of this pr	operty within the	state is:		
	national	state	local		
	inate this property	for inclusion in	the National Re	gister and cert	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ify that it has been evaluated

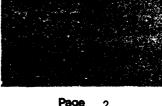
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title	date	
For NPS use only		
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register		
	date	
Keeper of the National Register		
Attest:	date	
Chief of Registration		

GPO 884-788

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

item number

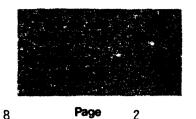
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Page

USS Intrepid 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 Intrepid is now operated as a memorial and museum ship in New York City by the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space-Museum.

Continuation sheet

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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3. USS <u>Intrepid</u> 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.

Item number

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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Continuation sheet	item number	9	Page 1	
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FOOTNOTES

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

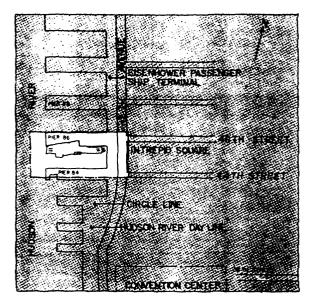
Belote, James H. and Belote, William M. <u>Titans of the Sea</u>. New York: Harper & Row, 1975.

Chesnau, Roger, ed. <u>Conway's All The World's Fighting Ships 1922-1946</u>. New York: <u>Mayflower Books</u>, 1980.

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

Sowinski, Larry. USS Intrepid Album. 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.



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