

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE,  
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE  
(Building No. 4612)  
2704 George Drive  
Black Hawk Vicinity  
Pennington County  
South Dakota

HABS No. SD-21-Q

HABS  
SD-21-Q

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA**

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**

National Park Service  
Midwest Region  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-2571

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE  
ADMINISTRATION OFFICE  
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I. INTRODUCTION

Location: Ellsworth Air Force Base, 2704 George Drive, Black Hawk Vicinity, Pennington County, South Dakota.

Quad: Bend, SD

UTM: Zone 13

Date of Construction: 1943/1951/1960

Architect: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska

Present Owner: United States Air Force

Present Occupant: Group Headquarters

Present Use: Contracting Office

Significance: The Administration Office (Building No. 4612) was one of a small number of buildings completed at the base in 1943; these buildings matched the base's 1942 buildings in style and construction. This building has been enlarged at least twice: in 1951, Building No. 4512 was moved to this site and attached to the building, and an addition was constructed on the building in 1960. Records show the first use of the building was by the Resident Engineer which would probably be the Army Corps of Engineers.<sup>1</sup>

Historian: Wayne Rosby and Lee Geiger  
Rapid City, South Dakota  
August, 1998

## II. HISTORY

### A. ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, 1942 - 1959

Ellsworth Air Force Base's history begins in 1941 when the Rapid City area was considered for an air base by the United States Army Air Corps. South Dakota's congressional delegation actively "boosted" South Dakota as a location for a military base. Congressman Francis Case promoted Rapid City as the best location. Reports suggest that Rapid City was selected as an air base site by General Henry H. Arnold, the commander of the Army Air Corps (AAC) because of the AAC's need for a gunnery range facility -- a large tract of undeveloped public land which could be used for bombing and target practice. General Arnold saw western South Dakota as an ideal site for such a facility. Rapid City was informed on December 10, 1941 that it had been chosen as the site for the new Rapid City Army Air Base (RCAAB).<sup>2</sup>

The project was assigned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Fort Peck (Montana) District.<sup>3</sup> The base was to be built on land originally leased, but later purchased for \$52,000 for 1,898 acres of land, at the site of the Rapid City Municipal Airport.<sup>4</sup> The base would have three runways and over 250 buildings, built to house some 5,000 men and to be used for the training of military bomber pilots and bombardiers for World War II.<sup>5</sup>

The general layout of the base, as well as the design of the airfield and runways, was designed by the Fort Peck office. The Corps' Kansas City office planned the base's street and road network. The designing of the water, sewer, and electrical systems for the base was contracted to a private engineering firm, A.E. Ellerbe & Company of St. Paul, Minnesota.<sup>6</sup> A proposed site plan for the base was completed on January 1, 1942. The first building, the base's "detention barracks" but intended first as interim office space for the Army's planning and construction staff, was constructed between January 27 and March 1, 1942. This was the only building built by the Army. The rest of the construction was done by private contractors.<sup>7</sup>

The construction of RCAAB took place from April to September 30, 1942, when it was officially considered to be complete. There were two main private construction firms who were

contracted to do the construction. The base runway and utility systems were done by Northwestern Engineering Company of Rapid City, who subcontracted work to three other firms -- Bismarck Construction Company, Bismarck, North Dakota; Bonesteel & Hyde, Watertown, South Dakota; and McCree Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.<sup>8</sup> The building construction was done by United Construction Company, an ad hoc consortium formed by smaller Rapid City contractors specifically to bid on the air base contract. Among the builders involved in the alliance were the Henry Carlson Company, Henry H. Hackett, S.W. Jonason, and R.A. Mark.<sup>9</sup>

The Army Corps of Engineers transferred the first group of completed buildings at RCAAB to the Second Air Force on July 31, 1942, and the base was officially activated on that date. The Army Air Force (AAF) received operational control of the entire facility on October 1, 1942. At the time of the transfer, the total cost of the new air base was listed at \$8,725,967.00.<sup>10</sup>

The mission of the RCAAB from the time of activation in 1942 until 1945 during World War II was to train crews in the operation of B-17 bomber aircraft for the Army Air Force's Second Air Force. The base's first commander was Colonel Charles B. Oldfield.<sup>11</sup> The training mission at RCAAB began as soon as the base's new runways were able to handle military takeoffs and landings. The AAF's 96th Bombardment Group stationed at Walla Walla, Washington was the first to train at RCAAB. The first of the group's seven B-17 "Flying Fortress" bombers touched down on September 29, 1942, marking the first official aircraft landing at RCAAB.<sup>12</sup>

During the nine months between September 1942 and June 1943, nine heavy bombardment groups and ten provisional groups completed B-17 training at RCAAB. This activity kept the base busy and at capacity. A head count at the end of 1942 showed 4,912 enlisted men and 620 officers stationed at RCAAB. The last bombardment group training at the base was completed during June 1943.<sup>13</sup>

In July 1943, RCAAB became a Combat Crew Training School (CCTS). RCAAB served as a CCTS continuously from July 1943 through July 1945. A head count in October 1944, for example, showed 4,278 Army personnel stationed at the base. They were supported by an on-base civilian workforce which numbered as high as 1,000.<sup>14</sup>

Germany's surrender in World War II on May 7, 1945 effectively sealed the fate of the B-17 training program at Rapid City. Personnel and equipment were reassigned elsewhere and the Second Air Force formally deactivated RCAAB on July 15, 1945; only 50 military personnel and 150 civilian workers remained at the base.<sup>15</sup>

Since the base's permanent closure would have dealt Rapid City a tremendous economic blow, local civic leaders joined with South Dakota's United States Senators (Francis Case and Karl Mundt) to lobby the War Department for Rapid City Air Base's retention. Army Air Force leaders soon informed Case and Mundt that the base would quickly be reactivated and given a different mission. The base was formally reactivated on July 21, 1945.<sup>16</sup>

The revived RCAAB was transferred to the Army Air Force's Third Air Force, a command then primarily engaged in training flight crews for short-range and tactical aircraft. The base's new mission was to become a training facility for weather reconnaissance flights, with crews using the P-61 "Black Widow" aircraft. The new mission saw portions of the base brought back to use, but staffing and operations levels were far less than during the busy war years; an August 1945 census counted only 1,651 military personnel assigned to RCAAB.<sup>17</sup>

In May 1946, the reconnaissance unit stationed at RCAAB was deactivated. Although the base itself was not closed, the departure of the AAF's reconnaissance aircraft left the facility without an active flying contingent. During the remainder of 1946, the RCAAB airfield saw only Army Reserve pilot training, and the rest of the facility was used only for military recruitment. The base's troop strength declined to approximately 450.<sup>18</sup>

In 1946 the Army Air Force reorganized into three air commands, with direct responsibilities for combat aircraft and their missions. The new Strategic Air Command (SAC) was devoted to strategic, long-range air combat; the Air Defense Command became responsible for domestic defense; and the Tactical Air Command was intended to support ground and naval troops in their wartime mission. These commands were activated in March 1946.<sup>19</sup>

On March 23, 1947, the AAF activated the 28th Bombardment Group and on May 3rd was formally assigned to RCAAB. On its reactivation, the Group began flying the B-29 "Superfortress", the newest and largest of the World War II heavy bombers. Three squadrons of

B-29s were stationed at Rapid City that summer. The 28th Group became a unit of the newly formed 28th Bombardment Wing, also a component of the Fifteenth Air Force and SAC. The 28th Bomb Wing was assigned to RCAAB on August 15, 1947.<sup>20</sup>

As a result of the planning for AAF's postwar airbase network, a complete examination of the branch's organizational structure was undertaken. With tremendous growth of the AAF during the war years; its size and importance relative to the rest of the Army increased dramatically. It became evident that the two-part division (encompassing land and sea operations) military hierarchy needed to be reconfigured into a three-part structure (encompassing coequal land, sea, and air divisions) all coordinated by a central Department of Defense. General George C. Marshall and Dwight Eisenhower supported this idea, adding to the strong support by President Truman eventually resulting in its implementation. The National Security Act of 1947 finally saw the creation of a unified Department of Defense, as well as the formation of an independent United States Air Force. The USAF formally came into being on September 18, 1947.<sup>21</sup>

During this period of time, the United States saw its former allies in World War II become unfriendly, resulting in the onset of the "Cold War". This Cold War period saw the American military forced to maintain an active defense and readiness posture in the event the Cold War would turn into a real war. This set the stage for RCAAB and the 28th Bomb Wing to emerge as major components of America's Cold War defense network.<sup>22</sup>

The arrival of the United States Air Force also mandated a name change for RCAAB. The base briefly became known simply as "Rapid City Air Field", but on January 1, 1948 the Air Force formally changed the facility's name to Weaver Air Force Base. The new name honored the late Major General Walter R. Weaver, a pioneering leader of the old Army Air Corps. The name change was not warmly welcomed in Rapid City. South Dakota government officials began an angry lobbying campaign to return Rapid City's name to the base. The Weaver name was discarded in July 1948 and replaced with the designation Rapid City Air Force Base (RCAFB).<sup>23</sup>

In May 1949, the base's fleet of B-29 aircraft was replaced by new B-36 "Peacemaker" bombers. At the time, the B-36 aircraft was the largest and most significant strategic component of the SAC Cold War arsenal. The B-36 was the first aircraft created specifically to carry nuclear bombs to Soviet and other overseas targets.<sup>24</sup>

The RCAF B-36 program was assigned RB-36 craft in 1950, temporarily shifting the base's primary mission from one of combat to one of reconnaissance. As a result, the 28th Wing was transferred from the Fifteenth to the Eighth Air Force. The Eighth Air Force was also part of SAC. The RB-36 aircraft operated at RCAF B from 1950 to 1955, completing a number of aerial photography and reconnaissance projects throughout the world.<sup>25</sup>

On March 18, 1953, an RB-36 returning to RCAF B crashed in Newfoundland, killing all aboard. Among the plane's passengers was General Richard E. Ellsworth, the commander of the 28th Wing. That June, in ceremonies presided over by Dwight D. Eisenhower, Rapid City Air Force Base was renamed Ellsworth Air Force Base (EAFB), in the General's memory.<sup>26</sup>

A new generation of heavy bombardment aircraft, the B-52, began to arrive in quantity in 1955, and were first stationed at Ellsworth in 1957. During that time, continued flight training and a massive program of infrastructure improvements at Ellsworth worked to ensure that the base would remain a state-of-the-art bombardment facility. Construction at the base included runway improvements and additional hangars. A new control tower and other operational buildings were also constructed during the early 1950s, resulting in a new flight line for the base. The total number of military and civilian personnel working at the base grew from 3,283 in 1949 to a high of 7,139 in 1954.<sup>27</sup>

One of the early 1950s construction projects at Ellsworth included a new, highly-secret, military installation located just to the north of the airbase. Completed in 1952, Rushmore Air Force Station (RAFS), was designed and constructed exclusively to store and maintain nuclear bombs and other weaponry for possible use by the heavy bombers stationed at Ellsworth. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of the RAFS mission, its administration and operation was largely independent from that at Ellsworth. The station maintained its own housing, warehouse, and shop facilities. This arrangement continued until 1962, when RAFS was formally merged with Ellsworth.<sup>28</sup>

In April 1955, the 28th Wing returned to the Fifteenth Air Force and the base's reconnaissance mission formally ended in October. Ellsworth resumed hosting B-36 aircraft

intended for use in strategic long-range bombardment roles. Formal announcement of a B-52 assignment for the base came in early 1956. With this announcement, the base's role as an integral component of SAC, and as a key element in America's Cold War defense strategy, remained readily apparent and secure.<sup>29</sup>

In the Spring of 1957, Ellsworth's fleet of B-36 bombers was retired when it became the official home of a fleet of new B-52 "Stratofortress" aircraft. The B-52, a versatile and reliable machine, formed the backbone of America's strategic bomber defense for the next three decades. Because of the heightened Cold War threat, there was concern of enemy attack, so that same year saw the arrival of a new air defense component at Ellsworth, with a series of four "Nike" missile facilities located to the north, south, east, and west of the base. These missiles were a replacement for anti-aircraft batteries, manned by Army troops. Fighter aircraft were also maintained at the base on a constant alert status.<sup>30</sup>

Ellsworth's Nike sites were inactivated in 1959 when the perceived threat of Soviet aircraft traveling to South Dakota had lessened.<sup>31</sup>

#### B. ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, 1962 - 1994

In the early 1960s, the Air Force introduced a massive program to construct and deploy offensive long range nuclear missiles, and Ellsworth was assigned a major role in this effort. At Ellsworth, the program started with the construction of three Titan I missile complexes, each facility housing three intercontinental nuclear missiles, stored in underground steel and concrete silos. The Titans assigned to Ellsworth were completed and made operational in 1962 -- the first of many ICBMs to be placed in South Dakota.<sup>32</sup>

The Titans were replaced after only a short period by the Minuteman I missile system, a more advanced missile technology, offering greater range and flexibility, as well as more efficient operations. During the Cold War buildup of the early 1960s, hundreds of these Minuteman I missiles were placed in individual sites scattered across the American Midwest, making the Minuteman the standard Air Force ICBM. Ellsworth became the second Air Force Base

designated to host a Minuteman Program in December 1960. The 44th Strategic Missile Wing (44SMW) was activated in 1962, to operate the missiles and was fully operational by October 1963, controlling 150 Minuteman silos in those widely scattered groups located north and east of the Base. The Titans were deactivated in 1965.<sup>33</sup>

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Ellsworth's combination of heavy bombardment and missile operations made the base one of the premier installations of the Strategic Air Command, earning the appellation, "The Showplace of SAC". Staffing at the base consistently exceeded 6,000 throughout the period, and numerous physical improvements took place. By the mid-1980s, the Base had lost nearly all of its original World War II buildings.<sup>34</sup>

In 1986, the last of these generations of B-52 bombers were retired. A new generation of heavy bombardment aircraft, the B-1B "Lancer", was Ellsworth's news assignment. It began arriving in January of 1987. The B-1Bs are proving themselves to be an effective and reliable component of the USAF's bomber fleet.<sup>35</sup>

As international Cold War tensions began to dissolve, Ellsworth's nuclear ordnance was removed in 1991. Also in that year a decision was made to deactivate all of Ellsworth's 150 Minuteman missiles. The work of dismantling Ellsworth's missile program began immediately and was essentially complete by 1994, when the 44SMW was deactivated. A further change, highly symbolic of the end of the Cold War, was the inactivation of SAC itself in 1992; Ellsworth was then assigned to the newly-formed Air Combat Command (ACC).<sup>36</sup>

### C. ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

The Administration Office (Building No. 4612) located at 2704 George Drive, was completed in September 8, 1943 for \$7,339.00. In 1951, Building #4512 was moved to the site and attached to Building #4612 at the cost of \$7,546.15. In 1960 an addition of 3,000 square feet was added at the cost of \$57,238.63. The first use of the Administration Office was by the Resident Engineer, which would probably be the Army Corps of Engineers. There was a change of the category code to administrative, but records do not indicate who occupied the building. In 1967, conversion of the building was to Child Care Center. In 1976, when a new Child Care Center was constructed, this building became the Contracting Office.<sup>37</sup>

### III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Administration Office Building is a one story military vernacular structure with a "U" shaped plan comprised of three rectangular elements built at different times.<sup>38</sup> The main and largest element is 34'-0" X 121'-0". Connected to each end of this main element, on the east and west sides, are two 25'-0" X 62'-6" rectangular wings. The main section's long axis is oriented north and south on the site and both wings are oriented east and west.<sup>39</sup>

Construction materials for the building include concrete piers and footings. Floors are wood framed with 2X10 joists and finished with carpet. Both exterior and interior walls are wood framed with 2X4 studs. Exterior walls are finished with horizontal metal siding and interior walls are finished with ½" sheet rock. The roof is wood framed with 2X6 rafters and finished with asphalt shingles. The ceilings are suspended acoustical tile, except for the mechanical room which has ½" sheet rock. All existing windows are metal double-hung. All doors, frames and trim are wood except for one metal door on the north elevation.<sup>40</sup>

The south wall contains the structure's main entrance. The main entrance is an aluminum curtain wall system with glazing throughout the walls and roof. Near the west edge of this main section there is also a tall and square brick chimney from the mechanical room. Two sets of windows flank the building's main entrance. Also on the south wall, the east wing's end has one window near each corner. The west wing's end has one window near the east corner and one set of double doors near the west corner with concrete landing and steps down to grade.

The west wall begins at the north edge, where the main section's gable roof terminates with a rake and three windows are equally spaced underneath. The remainder of the wall, where the main section's roof rake meets the wing's roof eave, contains six windows and one through the wall air conditioning unit.

The north wall contains a variety of openings below the main section's roof eave. They include seven windows, two doors with concrete landing and steps down to grade, two boarded up window openings, two through the wall air conditioning units and one boarded up air conditioning unit opening. Closer to the east of this elevation, a square brick chimney projects just past the roof.

The east wall begins at the north edge, where the main section's gable roof terminates with a rake and two windows are equally spaced underneath. The remainder of the elevation, where the main section's roof rake meets the wing's roof eave, contains six windows and one door at grade. There is also a square brick chimney near the north end of the elevation.

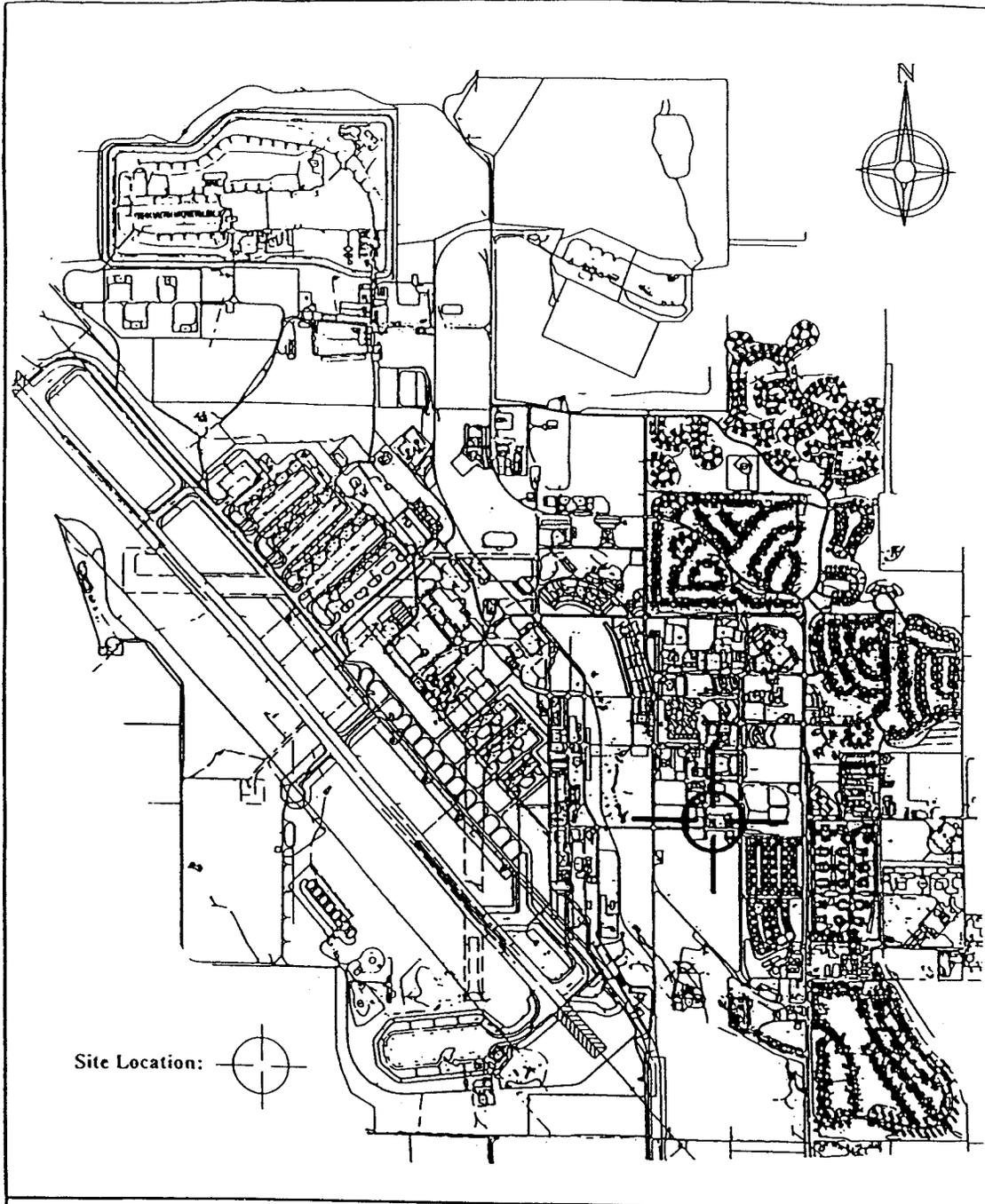
The interior of the structure consists of one long, single-loaded hallway in the main section, giving access to both wings, large open spaces with cubicles and individual enclosed offices. A stairway with six risers down to the mechanical room is accessed from the hallway just south of the main entrance.

NOTES

- 1 Johnson, Lon, "Ellsworth AFB History Sites Inventory", July, 1994.
- 2 Hufstetler, Mark, and McCormick, Mary, et al., draft, "Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, Statement of Historic Contexts", Renewable Technologies Inc., Butte, Montana, November, 1995, pages 42-43.
- 3 Ibid., 45.
- 4 Ibid., 47.
- 5 Ibid., 43.
- 6 Ibid., 45.
- 7 Ibid., 46.
- 8 Ibid., 50-51.
- 9 Ibid., 53.
- 10 Ibid., 55.
- 11 Ibid., 56.
- 12 Ibid., 58.
- 13 Ibid., 59.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Ibid., 60.
- 16 Ibid., 76-77.
- 17 Ibid., 77.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid., 75.
- 20 Ibid., 77.
- 21 Ibid., 74.
- 22 Ibid., 75.

- 23 Ibid., 78.
- 24 Ibid., 79.
- 25 Ibid., 80.
- 26 Ibid., 81.
- 27 Ibid., 81-82.
- 28 Ibid., 83.
- 29 Ibid., 83-84.
- 30 Ibid., 110-111.
- 31 Ibid., 111.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 Ibid.
- 37 "Ellsworth AFB History Sites Inventory", July, 1994.
- 38 "Real Property Records-Building 4612, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota", Manuscript Records on file at the Real Property Office, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota; Johnson, Lon, "Ellsworth AFB History Sites Inventory," July, 1994.
- 39 "Real Property Records-Building 4612, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota", Manuscript Records on file at the Real Property Office, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota.
- 40 "Real Property Records-Building 4612, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota", Manuscript Records on file at the Real Property Office, Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota; Johnson, Lon, "Ellsworth AFB History Sites Inventory," July, 1994; File of blueprints and construction drawings, maintained at the Ellsworth AFB Maintenance Engineering Office.

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ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTH DAKOTA  
Site Number: PN-EL-EL-00019  
Historic Name: Admin Office  
USAF Facility Number: 4612  
USAF Nomenclature: HQ GROUP



#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

File of blueprints and construction drawings, maintained at the Ellsworth AFB Maintenance Engineering Office.

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