

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

AND/OR COMMON U.S. Naval Academy



**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Maryland Avenue

CITY, TOWN Annapolis VICINITY OF Fourth

STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Anne Arundel CODE 003

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Contact: Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy

STREET & NUMBER Maryland Avenue

CITY, TOWN Annapolis VICINITY OF Maryland

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Registry of Deeds, Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER 101 South Street

CITY, TOWN Annapolis STATE Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN Washington, D.C.

# DESCRIPTION

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The United States Naval Academy was established in 1845 occupying the site and buildings of former Fort Severn. The total reservation at its founding consisted of 10 acres. This property, which belonged to the War Department, was composed of 14 buildings, the most impressive being Fort Severn Battery, the last of the original structures to be demolished around 1902. The battery commanded the Severn River.

The Civil War interrupted the development of the academy, but after 1865 numerous improvements were made in the physical plant and more than 25 buildings had been constructed by 1900. Between 1845 and 1900 more than 52 buildings were built which formed the pre-20th century campus. Development of the campus since 1900 has been in four stages. Between 1900 and 1910 there were 27 buildings constructed, the 10 core buildings being the ones of the Ernest Flagg plan. The second phase occurred between 1918 and 1924 when 7 buildings were built. Between 1939 and 1941, 25 additional structures were added. Since 1960 ~~there~~ five additional buildings have been constructed.

From its small beginnings, the Naval Academy has grown, through land acquisition and reclamation, to an expanse of more than 300 acres with over 200 buildings of all kinds. Of these, the most historic are the buildings designed by Ernest Flagg and built between 1900 and 1910. The buildings of later addition, however, are not inconsistent with the character of the Flagg buildings, retaining as they do similar fabric, scale, and design. All of the academic buildings are located on the south side of Dorsey Creek; on the north side of the creek stand the Victorian Cottage, the Hospital, Halligan Hall, and numerous quarters.

MAJOR BUILDINGS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY  
(numbers in parentheses are keyed to Map B)

The Oldest Buildings

The Victorian Cottage c. 1868 (71). Located north of Dorsey Creek among the quarters around the hospital grounds, this cottage is the oldest building in the Yard. It was built elsewhere and barged to the academy grounds in 1868. It is a typical pattern-book house with a gable in front over a double window topped with curved arches in the Gothic style. Gingerboard trim has been removed from the eaves and front gable, and the porch has been enclosed.

The Waiting Room 1878 and the Guard House 1881 (60). These two small buildings flank Gate #3 (the Main Gate) and are the only buildings left from the pre-1900 Naval Academy.

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The Ernest Flagg Buildings

Bancroft Hall (6). Named for Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the founder of the Naval Academy, Bancroft Hall saw its first section, the present Third and Fourth Wings and the Rotunda, completed in 1901. Bancroft houses all midshipmen at the academy, at present some 4,300 men and women. Bancroft is perhaps more typically Beaux-Arts than any other building in the Yard. The north elevation features a massive central pavilion of rusticated stone work embellished with both engaged double columns flanking the arched entrance and matching single pilasters at each end. Nautical statuary enlivens the skyline. The manner in which Bancroft has grown from the original Flagg building facing the river is quite apparent from the aerial photograph attached.

Bancroft Hall is a small city in itself, containing a bakery, barber shop, soda parlor, and the massive mess hall. There are 21 rooms dedicated to graduates who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Billed as the world's largest dormitory, the building has 30 acres of floor space and five miles of corridor.

The active life of the midshipmen revolves around the Rotunda, from which the rest of Bancroft radiates. Memorial Hall is dedicated to naval heroes. Below the battle flag "Don't Give Up the Ship," which flew over Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship during the Battle of Lake Erie (10 September 1813), stands the honor roll of Naval Academy graduates who have died in action from the Civil War to Vietnam. Other historic paintings, flags, murals, and memorabilia are placed about the Rotunda where the midshipmen may entertain guests.

After the Rotunda, the Mess Hall is perhaps the most interesting part of Bancroft accessible to visitors. The entire brigade of midshipmen is served there at one sitting. With an area larger than three football fields, the Mess Hall has a staff of two officers, 200 civilian employees, and 300 stewards who prepare and serve over three million meals annually.

Macdonough and Dahlgren Halls 1903 (15, 31). These twin buildings flank Bancroft to the east and west. Dahlgren, named for Rear Admiral John Adolphus Dahlgren, naval ordnance expert and Civil War commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, was formerly the armory, but since its recent renovation it houses an ice hockey rink and a recreational and snack bar facility. Macdonough houses the gymnasium and swimming pools. Macdonough was named after Thomas Madconough (1783-1825) hero of the Battle of Lake Champlain (1814) which forced the British

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to retreat into Canada and secured the continuation of the Great Lakes boundary between the U.S. and Canada. Both buildings feature the mass of the Beaux-Arts style without its ornamentation.

Isherwood, Melville, and Griffin Halls 1905 (53). These buildings form a block which house the Engineering Department. Built of white brick with stone quoins, the block has an entrance which is recessed in a two-story roundheaded arch. Interesting metal bracketing supports the cornice which continues around the three buildings. Isherwood, the central portion, was named for Benjamin F. Isherwood (1822-1915), an early authority on steam engines. In 1862 he became the first Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The Superintendent's Quarters 1906 (29). The quarters of the Superintendent of the Academy, this house is a 2 1/2 story white brick building with a mansard roof pierced by dormers. It is furnished with antiques and is used for social functions as well as quarters.

The Academic Group: Sampson (48), Mahan (49), and Maury (50) Halls 1907. This group of connected buildings faces Bancroft Hall. More overtly Beaux-Arts than the Isherwood complex, the group is topped by a clock tower. All three have mansard roofs; the auditorium roof in Mahan is particularly handsome in form and detail. (See accompanying picture.) The central building, Mahan, once housed the main library; it has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,114 and some classrooms. To the east is Sampson with classrooms and a large lecture hall. To the west is Maury which contains the Departments of English and History. Mahan was named for Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914), the pre-eminent naval theoretician; Sampson bears the name of Commander William Thomas Sampson (1840-1902), the Twelfth Superintendent of the Academy and hero of the Battle of Santiago Bay (1898); Maury commemorates Lt. Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873), the great oceanographer.

The Administration Building 1907 (64). Resembling the Commandant's Quarters in size, shape and style, with minor variations in the projecting central pavilion, this building houses the Superintendent, the Academic Dean, and their staffs.

The Chapel 1908 (65). The "architectural crown" of Ernest Flaggs design, the Chapel faces the Severn River across Chapel Walk, perhaps the most photographed part of the Yard. Before the construction of Michelson-Chauvenet Halls in the late 1960's, the view of the Severn was unobstructed. The closing of the square was ameliorated by building two halls with a wide alley between so that some view of the river remained to the Chapel. The cornerstone of the building was

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laid in 1904 by Admiral George Dewey (1837-1917), the hero of the Battle of Manila Bay, and the dedication took place in 1908. The third chapel to be built at the academy, the chapel was designed by Flagg in the shape of a Greek cross, but the building was extended to form a Latin Cross in 1939-40, adding a new nave designed by Paul Philippe Cret, the architect of the Pan-American Union, the Federal Reserve Building, and the Folger Library in Washington. The new north facade preserves Flagg's entry design, and the great bronze doors designed and cast by Evelyn Beatrice Longman (1874-1954) still stand guard. The great dome of the rotunda was once embellished with elaborate terra cotta decorations giving it the appearance of a frosted wedding cake. After a 15 pound chunk fell in 1928 the terra cotta was removed, and the dome was sheathed in copper. Designed to be the tallest building in the Yard, the Chapel is 210 feet high from rotunda floor to lantern top.

The interior of the Chapel contains many memorials. The baptismal font is dedicated to Commander Ellwood Colahan, Commandant of Midshipmen 1900-03. The Sir Galahad Window showing a Christian soldier with his sword unsheathed represents the ideals of the Navy. The Tiffany "Porter Window" with the words "Eternal Father Strong to Save" inscribed over it is dedicated to Admiral David Dixon Porter, the man who reorganized the Academy after the Civil War. Another Tiffany window is dedicated to Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, the hero of Santiago Bay (1898). The Farragut window commemorates Admiral David Farragut's victory at Mobile Bay in the Civil War. Farragut's prayer book and Bible are also on display in the Chapel.

The most famous memorial in the Chapel is the Crypt of John Paul Jones located beneath the rotunda. Jones, a native of Scotland, was commissioned a lieutenant by Congress of December 7, 1775, making him the ranking officer in the first naval list and giving him the title of "Father of the American Navy." Most famous for the victory of his Bonhomme Richard over the British Serapis, Captain Richard Pearson, and for his reply, "I have not yet begun to fight!" to Pearson's query, "Have you struck?," Jones died and was buried in Paris in 1792, his body preserved in a lead casket filled with alcohol. In 1899 General Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, began a search for the naval hero's remains. Recovered in 1905, the remains were identified and returned to their lead casket which was then placed in another lead casket and the whole sealed in an outer coffin of oak with eight silver handles. After a full military funeral procession in Paris, the remains were placed aboard the USS Brooklyn, returned to the United States, and placed in a temporary vault at Annapolis. Flagg's design for the tomb was heavily influenced by the tomb of Napoleon in Les Invalides in Paris, but the execution is more ornate and less spacious. Built at a cost of \$75,000, the circular crypt features antique Pyrenees marble columns around a sarcophagus of the same material supported by four bronze dolphins. On the walls of the crypt are numerous mementos and paintings.

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OTHER BUILDINGS

Halligan Hall 1903 (74). Built as a Marine Barracks, Halligan Hall housed the Naval Post Graduate School and was named for one of the founders of the school, Rear Admiral John Halligan. The building was designed by Henry Ives Cobb (1859-1931), a Chicago disciple of H. H. Richardson. Cobb is most famous for his designs for the Chicago Opera House (1884-85) and the Newberry Library (1888). The enclosed photo shows the arches and massing of the central pavilion of the Italian Renaissance Revival structure. The Post Graduate School was moved to Monterey, California, in 1951. Halligan Hall now houses the Public Works Department, Civilian Personnel, Data Processing, Supply, Naval Investigative Service, and the Comptroller.

The Hospital 1907 (72). Standing on Strawberry Hill, the site of the residence of the last colonial governor of Maryland, the hospital's design is colonial in spirit. Built of brick with simple clean cut windows topped by segmental arches with keystones on the first floor and flat arched with keystones on the second floor, the building has a hipped roof pierced by dormers and topped by a cupola. The flanking wings are Greek Revival in spirit. The new addition in the rear of the old hospital is in a 1930's style.

Luce Hall 1920 (14) is named for Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, founder of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

Hubbard Hall (the Boat House) 1927 (68) is named for the stroke of the first Navy varsity crew (1870).

Preble Hall 1939 (58). Named for Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the American fleet during the Tripolitan War, Preble Hall is the home of the Naval Academy Museum, the Naval Institute, and the Naval Academy Athletic Association.

Ward Hall c. 1941 (30). Named for the Naval Academy's first instructor of Gunnery and Steam, Lt. J. H. Ward, Ward Hall now houses Computer Services and Educational Resources.

Leahy Hall (55) was named for Fleet Admiral William Daniel Leahy, former Chief of Staff. It houses the offices of the Dean of Admissions.

Halsey Field House 1959 (23) was named for Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet Pacific during World War II.

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Mitscher Hall 1961 (18) honors Vice-Admiral Marc Andrew Mitscher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in 1946. It houses an auditorium and the Chaplain's Center.

Michelson-Chauvenet Halls 1965-1968 (38) house the Division of Mathematics and Science. William Chauvenet was the first professor of Mathematics and Navigation at the Academy. Albert A. Michelson was a graduate of the academy and a physics instructor there. He was also the first American scientist to be awarded the Nobel Prize (1907) for the measurement of the speed of light.

Nimitz Library 1973 (46) was named for Fleet Admiral Chester A. Nimitz, commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific in World War II.

Rickover Hall 1975 (45) was named for Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the "Father of the Nuclear Navy" and houses the Division of Engineering and Weapons.

Michelson-Chauvenet, Nimitz, and Rickover Halls are in a contemporary style, meant to fit in with the Beaux-Arts of the Flagg Plan.

Such are the major buildings in the Yard. There are dozens of others, quarters and work buildings, which are not listed, and some of which are not very distinguished, but all of which add to the charm of the Naval Academy.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

AA-359

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1845

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced many of the top-ranking career officers who in peace and war have commanded the U.S. Navy for more than a century and a quarter. The mission of the academy is "to develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideal of duty, honor, and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have potential for development in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship, and government." The Naval Academy throughout its history has stressed excellence in both military and academic areas in achieving this end.

## HISTORY

From the founding of the U.S. Navy until the late 1830's the fledgling naval officer received very little formal education. Young lads in their early teens were placed aboard naval vessels, lodged amidships, and left to fend for themselves. They learned their trade--seamanship and some navigation--by on-the-job-training and cramming Bowditch for their promotion boards. Any humane learning they got, they got on their own. The early republican anti-military philosophy bracketed the Navy with a standing army as a source of monarchical corruption. The result was a small navy officered by hard types who were valiant in combat but who lacked the polish of gentlemen. The navy consequently had a bad public image. Despite heroic service against the Barbary Pirates (1801-05), the navy did not rise in public esteem until the War of 1812. Driven by a vividly exhibited need for naval power, Congress authorized four new 74-gun ships of the line in 1813, and added an appropriation for schoolmasters for the midshipmen. The popularity of the navy declined rapidly after the war as the Nation turned its face westward, but the struggle for naval education went on. Presidents since John Adams, successive Secretaries of the Navy, and thoughtful naval officers like Matthew F. Maury tried to get Congressional approval for a naval officers' training school, to little avail. In the 1820's midshipmen were schooled aboard the Guerriere tied up at Norfolk, but the program was largely a cram course for promotion boards. There was a school at the Boston naval yard in the 1830's, and the establishment at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia (a home for aged mariners) trained a few of the midshipmen from 1839, but all these expedients proved less than satisfactory.

With the revolutionary introduction of the screw-propeller by John Ericsson in 1837 and its successful application to a vessel of war in 1844--the ill-fated

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Princeton--it became increasingly clear that seamanship and a little Bowditch were entirely inadequate as professional attainments for naval officers. Added to this was the unfortunate publicity in the Somers affair in 1842. In the nearest thing to a mutiny the U.S. Navy has ever had, Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of Secretary of War John C. Spencer, conspired with other crew members of the U.S. Brig Somers to seize the ship and turn pirate. Young Spencer had already been thrown out of one college and his father was trying to "make a man of him" by putting him in the navy. When the plot was discovered, young Spencer and two enlisted men were hanged from the yardarm. The resulting publicity convinced many--but not Congress--that the navy needed to be less a reform school and more a profession.

When Boston Brahmin George Bancroft became Secretary of the Navy after Abel Upshur's death in the Princeton explosion, he was determined to establish naval training school. Bancroft, a German-trained historian and former editor of the North American Review, was also a knowledgeable politician, and he decided to establish his school without congressional approval. Accordingly, in 1845 he ordered the sea-going schoolmasters and the Philadelphia faculty "on shore" to await orders, and as the midshipmen came into port, ordered them, too, to await orders. Choosing old Fort Severn at Annapolis, Maryland, as the site of his new school, he got his friend William Marcy, the Secretary of War, to transfer the land to the Navy, ordered the pick of the instructors and all the midshipmen to Annapolis, and the United States had a naval officers' school.

Commander Franklin Buchanan became the first superintendent. A seven man faculty was composed of Lt. J. H. Ward, Gunnery and Steam; Prof. William Chauvenet, Mathematics and Navigation; Prof. H. H. Lockwood, Natural Philosophy; Prof. A. N. Girault, French; Chaplain George Jones, English; Surgeon J. A. Lockwood, Chemistry; and Passed Midshipman Samuel Marcy, assistant in Mathematics. The student body consisted of sixty midshipmen ranging in age from early teens to nearly thirty.

Used to the freedom of shipboard life, the midshipmen were slow to settle down. Buchanan made a good beginning, but he was assigned to sea duty in 1847. His replacement, Commander George P. Upshur, was not so strong a disciplinarian, and the midshipmen were often out of hand. From 1845 to 1850 the course of study was five years--one year at school, three years at sea, and one year back at school. In 1850 the course was lengthened to seven years, only to be shortened the following year to four continuous years at school with summer cruises. In 1850 the Naval School assumed its modern name, the United States Naval Academy.

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At the beginning of the Civil War, Superintendent George S. Blake saw many of his midshipmen resign to follow the destiny of the Confederacy. Surrounded in Annapolis by southern sympathizers, Blake feared for the security of the academy. In April 1861 he embarked the brigade of midshipmen upon the Constitution and moved the school (and the ship) to Newport, Rhode Island, for the duration. The academy grounds were occupied by General Benjamin F. Butler and the Eighth Massachusetts; the grounds subsequently became an army camp and hospital.

In 1865 the school returned to its former quarters, and the new superintendent, Admiral David Dixon Porter, began a reorganization of the academy which resulted in the institution of the honor system and the addition of organized sports to the daily routine. New uniforms, drill, and dress parades reinforced the Spartan military ideal. The course was set at four years and academic standards, particularly in engineering, were improved.

The years between the Civil War and the Spanish American War proved to be the nadir of the navy. By the early 1880's the fleet consisted of obsolescent wooden tubs, and only a handful of each year's academy graduates could hope for commissions. All at once several things came together. Between 1886 and 1889, Navy Secretary William C. Whitney reorganized the bureaus, rid the fleet of antiquated vessels, and began rapid construction of modern steel ships. At the same time, Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan presented his seminal lectures in naval history and tactics at the newly established Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. The lectures were published in 1890 as The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783 and became perhaps the most influential book on naval affairs ever written. The book did not fuel naval rearmament in the U.S. or the concurrent Anglo-French naval arms race; they were all reflections of similar currents in world affairs. It did fuel the German race for naval parity, and, along with the tremendous victory of our new steel navy over the pitifully obsolete Spanish Navy at Santiago de Cuba on 3 July 1898, it led to a program of building and expansion at Annapolis.

In 1899 the navy commissioned Ernest Flagg (1857-1947) to rebuild the academy completely. Flagg, trained in the Paris atelier of Paul Blondel, designed the ten core buildings of the new academy in the monumental Beaux-Arts style, characterized by rusticated stonework and great steel and glass windows. Built over a ten year period (1900-10) at a cost of \$10,000,000, the new academy was laid out in rigid symmetry. Around a park crossed by numerous walks stand the Chapel (1908) facing the Severn River, Bancroft Hall (1901), the community within a community and home of the midshipmen, and across from that, the academic group--Sampson, Mahan, and

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Maury Halls (1907). Buildings added since 1910 have been designed to blend in with and complement the core buildings. When the basic square of Flagg's design was closed in 1965-68 by the construction of Michelson-Chauvenet Halls, the frankly modern design was such as to be consistent with the Flagg buildings. The Nimitz Library (1973) and Rickover Hall (1975) continue the trend.

By 1910 the modern naval academy had taken the shape it would have until after World War II. The brigade of midshipmen is composed of three battallions of four companies each, officered by first classmen (seniors). Between 1880 and 1907 the brigade more than trebled. Before 1945 all midshipmen took the same course work, marching by squads to class to the beat of a drummer "with sliderule in hand as though en route to battle." Today's midshipmen (since 1976 joined by women) take courses far too diverse to permit marching to class. The post-World War II world, complete with the emergence of nuclear power and the strategic concept of deterrence, once more brought academic changes to the Yard. In place of the old lock-step curriculum, midshipmen may take academic majors and minors in 16 areas with over 85 electives possible. The rapid pace of modern technology forced a de-emphasis on current technology and a reliance on basic theory. Today's curriculum consists of one-half engineering, one-quarter social science and humanities, and one-quarter professional naval courses, reflecting a new emphasis on humanities--what one writer calls an attempt at a "Spartan-Athenian balance" in naval education.

In all the academy grounds contain nearly 300 acres on which are more than 200 major buildings. The grounds are open to visitors daily from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., although most buildings are closed to visitors at 5:00 p.m.

ERNEST FLAGG

American architect Ernest Flagg (1857-1947) was born in Brooklyn, New York. His father, Jared, was both a minister and a painter. Flagg was sent to Paris to study at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts by Cornelius Vanderbilt II who was impressed by the young man's ability. He worked in the studio of Paul Blondel, graduating in 1889, the year of the Paris Exposition. His style has been described as Beaux-Arts "guided by his own individualism." Besides the design for the Naval Academy, he is known for St. Luke's Hospital, New York, (1891); The Corcoran Gallery, Washington, (1891); the Singer Tower, also in New York, (1897-c. 1905); and numerous townhouses.

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(e) Beginning at a point on the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard (Md. Rt. 450) at the southwest end of the Old Severn River Bridge on the southwest shore of the Severn River, proceed along the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard to the intersection with the northwest curb of King George Street; thence generally southeasterly along the northeast curb of King George Street to Balch Road; thence northeast along the northwest curb of Balch Road to its intersection with Hanover Road; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Hanover Road to its intersection with Wagner Street; thence southwest along the northeast curb of Wagner Street to its intersection with King George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of King George Street to its intersection with Randall Street; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Randall Street to its intersection with Prince George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Prince Street to its intersection with Spa Creek; thence northeast, southeast, generally east, and northeast along the sea wall to the Severn River; thence northwest along the sea wall to the confluence of Dorsey Creek and the Severn River; thence southwest to a point on Dorsey Creek directly across from the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence in a straight line to the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence generally northeast, west, and northeast along the sea wall on Hospital Point to its intersection with Baltimore Boulevard, the point of beginning.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Butt, Marshall W., Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia (Portsmouth, 1951).  
Calvert, James, The Naval Profession (New York, 1965).  
Crane, John, and James F. Kieley, United States Naval Academy: The First Hundred Years (New York, 1945).  
Edsall, Margaret Horton, A Place Called the Yard (Baltimore, 1976).  
"Alfred Thayer Mahan," Dictionary of American Biography, XII, 206-08.

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY about 270 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 8	3 7 0	9 2 0	4 3 1	6 7 3 0	B	1 8	3 7 0	1 0 0	4 3 1	6 2 3 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1 8	3 7 1	4 9 0	4 3 1	4 9 5 0	D	1 8	3 7 2	2 4 0	4 3 1	5 4 1 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Marilynn Larew, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey Division, National Park Service

DATE

7/28/77

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW.

TELEPHONE

202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington,

STATE

D.C. 20240

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Landmark Designated: July 4, 1961

TITLE

DATE date Sept 19, 1977  
*George Emery*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE 9/11/77  
DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

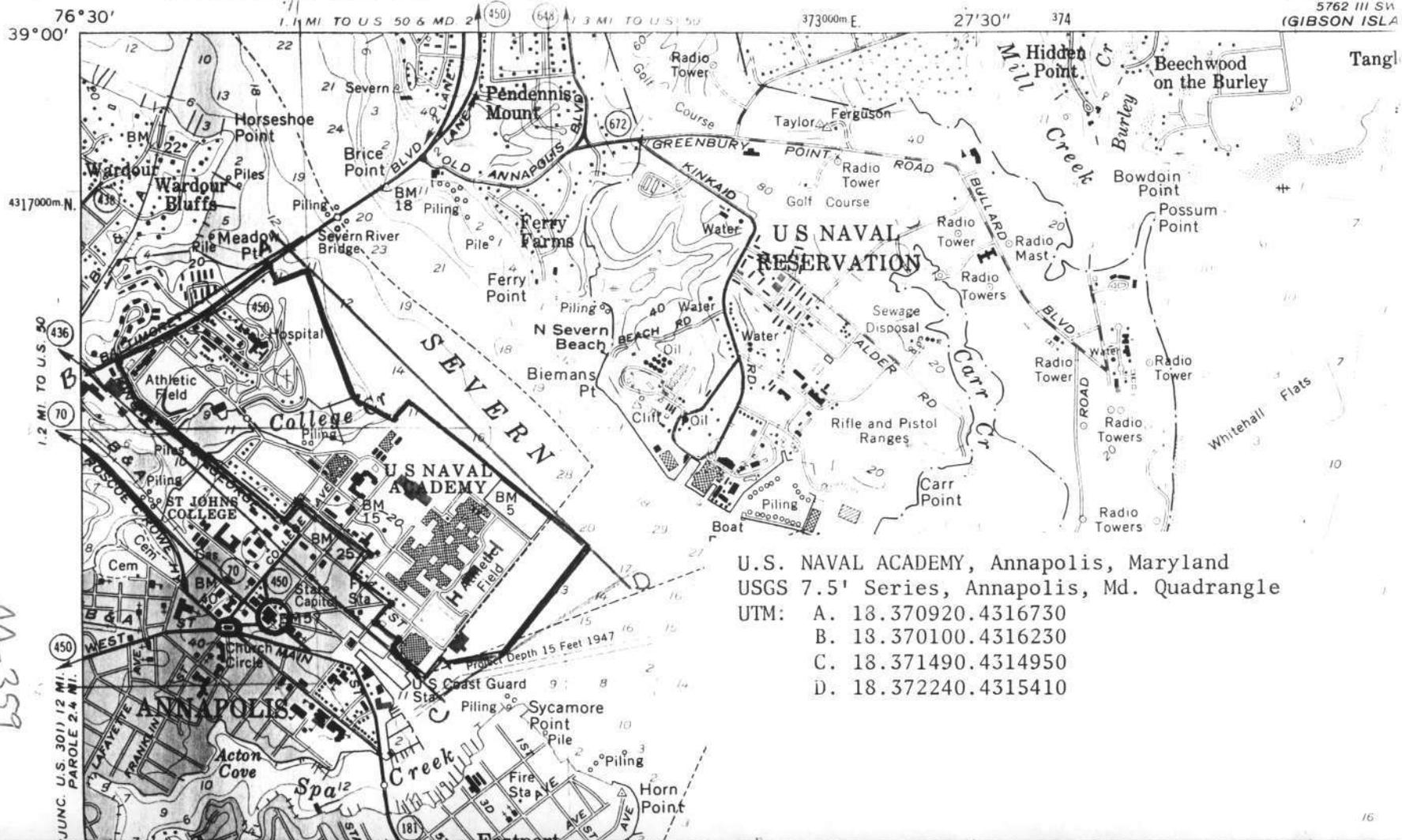
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

5662 11 SE  
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
5762 III SW  
(GIBSON ISLAND)



AA-359



U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY - BOAT HOUSE  
FACING SOUTHEAST ON DORSEY CREEK  
NPS PHOTO - MARILYNN LAREW 1977

back of  
photo of  
Larew was part of the NHL staff  
at that time.

Form 10-300  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Annapolis

STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Anne Arundel	CODE 003
-------------------	------------	-------------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Department of the Navy

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE 11
-----------------------------	----------------	------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Anne Arundel County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis	STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
----------------------------	--------------------	------------

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
HABS

DATE OF SURVEY: 1961     Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE 20540
-----------------------------	----------------	---------------

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland  
COUNTY: Anne Arundel  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

## A. Background Information:

The Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced the top-ranking career officers who in peace and war have commanded the U. S. Navy for more than a century. At once a college, a technical, and a vocational school, Annapolis, like the senior service school at West Point, has played a significant role in American education and military affairs.

The Naval Academy was established in 1845 at the Army's former Fort Severn. Known first as the Naval School, the institution was created by Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, better known as an education and historian. In 1850 the name was changed to the United States Naval Academy, and in the following year a four-year consecutive course of study was inaugurated, with summer cruises to give practical experience to young midshipmen. Previously, the course was five years, all but the ifrst and last of which were spent aboard ship.

Its proximity to the scene of conflict in the Civil War necessitated the removal of the Academy in 1861. Equipment, records and personnel of the school were embarked on the schoolship Constitution and taken to Newport, Rhode Island, to remain there until the end of hostilities in 1865. During the war, the Academy served as a military hospital and encampment. After the war, with Admiral David D. Porter as Superintendent, the school embarked on a more advanced curriculum. From 1873 to 1912 the academic course was six years, the last two of which were spent at sea. In 1912 the four-year course was reinstated. After a generation of relative obscurity, the Navy and its Academy won new recognition following the war with Spain in 1898. Since that time, the value of the Academy has been proven in the success of American leadership on, above and below the sea in two World Wars, the Korean action and in intervals of uneasy peace.

Most of the Academy's buildings, designed by the architect Ernest Flagg of New York, are in late French renaissance style. Beginning in 1899, the Naval Academy was almost completely rebuilt and only a few of its earlier structures survived. The two oldest buildings flank the Maryland Avenue gate and are the Waiting Room, 1876, and the Guard House, 1881. The center of activity at the Academy is Bancroft Hall, the tremendous dormitory which houses all of the nearly 4,000 midshipmen. The building also contains tailor, cobbler and barber shops, mess hall, store, post office, medical services, etc. In Bancroft's Memorial Hall is displayed Perry's flag at the Battle of Lake Erie on which appears the immortal command "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." The Academy's Museum, a short distance inside Gate 3, contains a priceless collection of naval relics, and a number of memorials and monuments on the grounds recall the Navy's traditions and achievements. In all, the Academy grounds contain approximately 245 acres on which are more than 200 major buildings. The grounds are open to the public daily from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. although most buildings are closed to visitors at 5:00 p.m.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a  
(July 1969)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

Maryland

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

(Number all entries)

## ITEM 7 CONT'D

## B. Boundary Information:

Dorsey Creek runs in an east-west direction through the USNA. About 130 acres lie north of Dorsey Creek and about 115 acres south.

**SOUTH AREA:** Beginning with the eastern terminus of the Dorsey Creek bridge, proceed in a southwesterly direction, following the eastern shoreline of Dorsey Creek, to King George Street; thence east on King George Street to Wagner Road; thence north on Wagner Road to Hanover Street; thence east on Hanover Street to Garden Road; thence south on Garden Road to King George Street; thence east on King George Street to Randall Street; thence south on Randall Street for 500 feet; thence east for 600 feet; thence south for about 325 feet to Prince George Street; thence east on Prince George Street to seawall; thence in a northeasterly direction, along the seawall, to the southern shoreline of Severn River; thence west to Santee Basin; thence south to southeastern end of Santee Basin; thence west to the southwestern end of Santee Basin; thence north to the Severn River shoreline; thence west, along the seawall to the northwestern end of Dewey Field; thence in a southwesterly direction, along the seawall to point of beginning. Cross bridge to

**NORTH AREA:** Beginning with the western terminus of Dorsey Creek bridge, proceed southwest, thence east, thence south, along the Dorsey Creek shoreline to the B & A railroad tracks; follow the northern and eastern side of said railroad tracks to the eastern terminus of Shirley Street; thence proceed in a northeasterly direction, through the centerline of Shady Lake and from there follow shoreline to Meadow Point; continue by following seawall around Hospital Point-- Recreation Field; thence south along western shoreline of Dorsey Creek to point of beginning.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Naval Academy has played a significant role in American education and naval affairs, producing career officers for more than a century. Most of the Academy's buildings are in late French Renaissance style, the result of a building program begun in 1899. Only a few of its earliest buildings survive. Flanking the Maryland Avenue gate are the two oldest, the Waiting Room and Guard House. The present hub of activity is Bancroft Hall, a dormitory which houses the entire brigade of midshipmen.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Guide to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland"; W. E. Puleston:  
Annapolis: Gangway to the Quarterdeck (New York, 1942)

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	38° 59' 33"	76° 30' 03"				
NE	38° 59' 33"	76° 28' 35"				
SE	38° 58' 36"	76° 28' 35"				
SW	38° 58' 36"	76° 30' 03"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 245

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CC

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Frank S. Melvin		DATE 10-2-72
ORGANIZATION Virginia State Office, National Park Service		
STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 10008		
CITY OR TOWN: Richmond	STATE Virginia	CC 5

## 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Rev. 7-72

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

COUNTY	
Anne Arundel	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

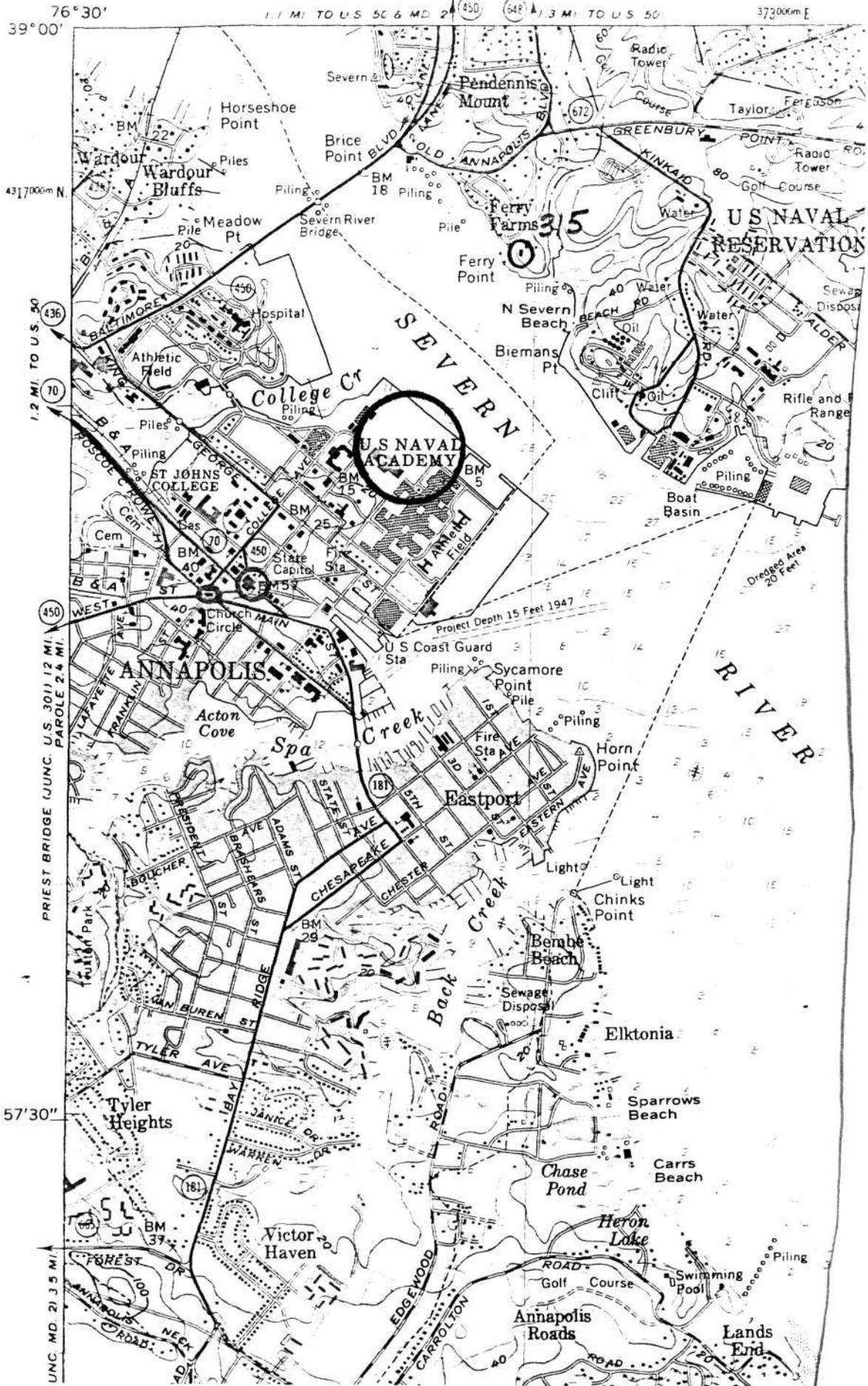
<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Maryland Avenue and Hanover Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Annapolis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland 21402	24	Anne Arundel	003
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE:			
U. S. Geological Survey, 7.5		Annapolis quadrangle	
SCALE: 1:24000			
DATE: 1957 Photorevised 1970			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

INT: 155-72

56°21' SE  
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AA-359



AA- 359

United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County

### **Capsule Summary**

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprised of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450.

A 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record (Kapsch 1980) survey documented 203 buildings on the Naval Academy complex. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of five management categories. Buildings assigned categories IV and V were considered to be of no historical importance at the time. As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties.

Eighty buildings (Table 1) within the Naval Academy complex were surveyed as part of this investigation. They are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect aspects of the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. Sixty-four of these buildings, comprised of quarters, garages, a natatorium, a hospital annex, and a boat house convey distinct characteristics of design, location, and/or setting and are associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, these buildings ~~apartments~~ contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission. Sixteen resources are examples of ancillary structures that include watch houses, storehouses, a sewer meter, toilet, marine facility, and instruction building. These buildings do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions.

Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-359  
Magi No.  
DOE  yes  no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

and/or common U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

**2. Location**

street & number MARYLAND AVENUE  not for publication

city, town ANNAPOLIS  vicinity of congressional district FOURTH

state MARYLAND county ANNE ARUNDEL

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name SUPERINTENDENT, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

street & number MARYLAND AVENUE telephone no.: 410-293-2293

city, town ANNAPOLIS state and zip code MARYLAND 21402

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURTHOUSE <sup>liber</sup>

street & number 101 SOUTH STREET folio

city, town ANNAPOLIS state MARYLAND

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

date NOVEMBER 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DIVISION OF PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

city, town WASHINGTON state DC

# 7. Description

Survey No. AA-359

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved    date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

## Purpose

In 1980, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service on behalf of the Department of the Navy, completed a historic building inventory of the United States Naval Academy. The purpose of the inventory was to survey and evaluate resources within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark district, to categorize the buildings according to their importance to the district, and to suggest appropriate management strategies for each resource (Kapsch 1980). Select buildings, owned by the Academy, outside of the National Historic Landmark were also surveyed, evaluated, and categorized.

The inventory, conducted by the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER) assigned preservation categories to USNA buildings. All buildings that met the National Register Criteria were placed in Categories I, II, or III. Buildings that did not meet the criteria were placed in Category IV, while buildings that did not meet the criteria and were in some way damaging to the historic district were assigned to Category V. Each category has a corresponding preservation directive.

Category I: Properties of major importance or architectural merit which constitute a prominent part of the Academy and which contribute significantly to the national cultural heritage.

*Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structures and any significant interior historic features which remain.*

Category II: Properties of historic importance or architectural merit which have functioned as an integral part of the Academy in the past and which contribute to its cultural heritage or visual beauty or interest.

*Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structure and any significant interior historic features which remain.*

Category III: Properties or elements of historic or architectural value which contribute to the cultural heritage or visual beauty of the Academy; which provide background for important historic or architectural properties and elements; or which are evidence of historic or architectural continuity within the Academy.

*Preservation Directive: Retain and modify as little as possible.*

Category IV: Properties considered of no historic value at this time. Properties post-dating 1940, making them less than fifty years old, are considered in this category at this time.

*Preservation Directive: No preservation effort required at this time. Properties listed in this category, however, should be retained in the historic inventory to facilitate subsequent review and re-evaluation of their significance at a later time.*

Category V: Properties which because of date of construction, usage, design, or location represent intrusions. These properties do not contribute to the significance of the historic district and detract from the historic fabric of the immediate area.

The 1980 inventory documented a total of 203 buildings on the Academy grounds, 55 buildings

on the Naval Academy Dairy Farm, and 6 buildings at the Naval Radio Station. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of the five management categories. Copies of the completed survey were submitted to Maryland Historical Trust.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties. Eighty (Category IV and V) properties at the Naval Academy were surveyed and evaluated. The survey information was collected to prepare this inventory form and to supplement the 1980 survey. This methodology was developed in consultation with Mr. Peter Kurtz and Ms. Jo Ellen Frieze of Maryland Historic Trust and, Mr. Larry Earle of EFA Chesapeake.

### Summary Description

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy (USNA) incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, which lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. The property is bounded by the Severn River on the northeast and Spa Creek on the south. The southwestern border is defined by King George Street and is contiguous to downtown Annapolis, a National Historic Landmark.

Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and eventually Maryland Route 450. Reclamation efforts have focused along the shorelines of the Severn River and Spa Creek. The current composition of the campus reflects these different stages development.

The original core of the campus was designed by architect Ernest Flagg in the early 20th century. The yard plan and buildings were designed in the Beaux Arts Style exhibiting a formal and symmetrical arrangement. A central yard serves as the focus of the plan. Academic buildings circumscribe the yard. The buildings reinforce the rigid symmetry of the plan and form a distinctive institutional environment. Contemporary construction generally has maintained the integrity of the original plan. Outside of the core, the main campus reflects other distinct phases of development that includes athletic fields, Worden Field, Santee Basin, the hospital complex on Strawberry Hill, and the Perry Circle apartments.

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprised of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450 (For boundary description see National Register Nomination form.)

The Naval Academy has also acquired other properties outside of the main complex including: Annapolis Housing, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Naval Ship Research and Development Center on the north side of the Severn River; and the North Severn property; also located on the north side of the Severn River at Greenbury Point. The Academy operates an 800 acre dairy farm located in Gambrills, Maryland. These properties are discussed on separate Maryland Historical Trust forms.

Eighty USNA buildings and structures constructed before 1947 and classified as Category IV and V resources in the 1980 survey were reexamined as part of the current investigation. These buildings are typical of the building stock found at academic institutions including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Most of the following structures were constructed during the twentieth century and reflect the expanding mission of the Naval Academy.

## General Description

### Academic Buildings.

Normscott Natatorium (114). Completed in 1924, Normscott Natatorium was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Constructed as an addition to the original Beaux Arts style complex that comprises Bancroft, MacDonough, Dahlgren, and Mitscher Halls; the building rises from a concrete foundation, and extends from the southwest wall of MacDonough Hall. The one-story, rectangular, yellow-buff brick block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is seven bays wide and fourteen bays deep.

The Renaissance Revival style influence in the building design is reflected in a central three-bay pavilion with three recessed arches and quoins. Cast stone voussoirs and keystones surmount the brick panel arches. The three arches house entries with wood paneled double-doors. Each unit contains six lights and a fourteen light transom. Flanking building wings exhibit narrow, six-light, casement windows in recessed panels. The wing corners also are embellished with quoins.

The side (southwest) elevation of the building exhibits double-hung, one-over-one, aluminum sash windows. Some of the windows on the side elevation have been in-filled with brick. All window openings are surmounted by a brick soldier course. A recessed, wood panel, double door with four lights and a four light transom is located at the north end of the elevation. The walls are adorned with a cast stone watertable and projecting brick belt course, which is found just below the windows. The building rises to a cast stone cornice with plain frieze, brick parapet, and cast stone coping.

Hubbard Hall (260). Hubbard Hall was constructed as the Naval Academy rowing boat house in 1929. Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the building is a modest adaptation of the Second Renaissance style. Its primary stylistic features include projecting wings, second-story arched windows, and wall surfaces decorated with quoins and pilasters. The seven-bay by, four-bay, H-shaped building rises from a concrete foundation.

A central, two-story block terminates in a low pitched side-gable roof. The second-story is set back to form roof decks on both the front and rear elevation of the central block. The main block is flanked by symmetrical, slightly projecting two-story wings that terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is faced in buff-colored brick laid in stretcher bond. Limestone quoins, a watertable, and a restrained limestone cornice accentuate the building. On the front and rear elevations, rusticated limestone veneer distinguishes the central one-story bays. The bays are further accentuated by fluted pilasters with capitals. Two central pilasters support steel flagpoles capped with trident ornaments.

The front entrance is comprised of two sets of single-light, double-doors. Central pavilion windows are fixed, twenty-light metal casements. The projecting wings exhibit double-hung, six-over-six, light wood sash set on concrete sills. The second-story, front elevation deck has been enclosed to create a flat-roof porch finished in stucco. A steel railing with "W" pattern extends across the porch. The original arched entrances to the roof deck are still intact.

The rear elevation includes six garage bays on the first story. The garage doors are metal overhead track units with twelve-lights. One original steel double-door with ten-lights, exists at the east end of the elevation. On the second story rear-elevation setback, arches house twelve-light wood doors with semi-circular transoms that provide access to the roof deck.

Instruction Building (294). Building 294 was constructed in 1943 as an athletic instruction building. The three-story, wood frame, rectangular block terminates in a steeply pitched saltbox roof. The building is three bays wide by three bays deep and adjoins Dahlgren and Ward Halls on three elevations. The walls are finished in common brick bond, asbestos siding, and horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation exhibits one, sliding, two-light metal sash window. Three entrances each house a single metal door. This structure is utilitarian in design, and currently serves as the tennis court offices and locker room.

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#### Quarters and Housing.

Public Quarters (A-N). Public Quarters A-N are large, three-story, brick apartment buildings constructed in 1939. The buildings were designed by the architectural firm of George, Miles, and Buhr (Kapsch 1980). The apartments are organized into two distinct groups. Buildings A-J are located at Perry Circle along Maryland State Highway 435 at the north western perimeter of the Naval Academy campus. Buildings K-N are located along Phythian Road across from the hospital. The apartment buildings are identical in design and incorporate elements of the Colonial Revival style.

The apartment building design is eleven bays wide and three deep and occupy a rectangular ground plan. The design incorporates a central block flanked by two short wings. Each wing is slightly recessed and defined by brick quoins. The central block terminates in a hipped roof punctuated with five hipped dormers on the front and rear elevations. The wings terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is clad in 4:1 common bond brick; architectural details include a limestone stringcourse and limestone cornice. The first story is accentuated by rusticated horizontal bands of brick. The primary entrance is framed by limestone pilasters surmounted by a simple entablature and broken segmental pediment. Windows throughout the building are primarily double-hung, six-over-six light, wood sash units supported by a limestone sills. First story windows incorporate jack arches with limestone keystones.

The exposed rear elevation basement contains six garage bays. Each bay contains contemporary overhead track door units with twelve lights.

Public Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A). These dwellings were constructed in 1922 north of Dorsey Creek down the hill from the hospital complex. The bungalows are identical in design and utilize similar materials. The building designs are based on plans prepared by the United States Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Drawings #3797 and 4141 (Kapsch 1980).

The one-story, wood frame, rectangular bungalows are supported by a concrete block foundation. The south elevations are exposed on some of the bungalows. The block of the dwellings terminate in hipped roofs with monitor vents and overhanging boxed eaves. Full verandas with hipped roofs extend across the three-bay principal (south) facades. Simple wood pilasters support the veranda roofs. Each elevation of the dwellings incorporates double-hung, six-over-six light or one-over-one light wood sash windows. Single panel wood doors are located on the south and west elevations. The buildings are clad in horizontal aluminum siding.

#### Support and Infrastructure.

Hospital East Ward (291). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 according to designs by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The building occupies a T-shaped ground plan and is a three-story addition to the existing hospital. The steel frame block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is clad with glazed gray brick veneer laid in a Flemish bond. Cast stone details define window spandrels, lintels and sills.

The imposing Neo-Classical style facade emphasizes symmetry with strong vertical and horizontal divisions. The basement and first-story are defined by a cast stone belt course and characterized by deeply recessed window openings. The second and third story are defined by alternating vertical brick strips or pilasters and window openings. Two vertically configured, double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows are located in each opening. The windows are separated by a cast stone spandrel. At the top of the structure, the parapet is formed by a broad, plain cast stone frieze.

The principal (southeast) elevation is comprised of 22 bays and divided into a central block with flanking wings. The second and third stories are recessed forming a roof deck with brick pillars and steel pipe railing. The side elevations of the wings are comprised of five bays on the second and third elevations. The rear wing of the building protrudes seven bays until it connects with the main hospital.

Generally, windows are double-hung, six-over-six light or four-over-four light, wood sash. Single

and double wood doors are located in different entrances throughout the building. This building currently is empty and in disrepair.

Bath House (320). Building 320 was constructed in 1945. The building's design and modest details incorporate references to the Art Moderne style. The one-story, rectangular block is raised on a concrete foundation. The building is seven-bays wide by three-bays deep and is finished in brick laid in a common bond. The walls terminate in a flat roof with concrete coping.

A central pavilion rises one-and-a-half stories, forming a light-well to the lobby area. The pavilion includes paired, six-light casement windows on the front and rear elevations. The primary entrance also is located on the pavilion and consists of an eight-light, wood panel double-door. The entrance is surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners. The wing elevations exhibit bands of two-light awning sash with concrete sills. The windows also are surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners.

Heating Plant/Printing (187). Building 187 incorporates two separate buildings originally constructed as a garage (1927) and marine facility (1920). A later one-story addition connected the two structures and created the current building configuration. The one to two-story, T-shaped building is constructed of brick and concrete. The brick portion rises from a concrete foundation and terminates in monitor gable roof. It is finished in buff-colored stretcher bond brick. The concrete marine facility, which forms a separate block to the east, terminates in a gable roof. The two-story building is parged in a smooth coat of concrete. The two blocks are connected by a one-story, brick block terminating in a flat parapet roof.

A gable roof with monitor extends the length of the brick structure and incorporates three shed dormers on each roof plane. Each dormer contains a four-light, wood sash, awning windows while the monitor contains four-light and six-light, wood sash awning windows. The side elevation includes bands of windows composed of double-hung, four-over-four and six-over-six, wood sash units defined by concrete lug sills. The south elevation windows have been infilled with brick. The two-story portion of the building exhibits double-hung, four-over-four, wood sash windows on all elevations.

The primary elevation (west) houses a central entry pavilion with a segmental arch garage entryway, arched parapet, and flat roof. A metal overhead track door unit is located within the garage bay. A narrow, four-light, wood casement window is located on each side of the entrance. The entry pavilion is flanked by wings that terminate in a flat roof with parapet. Each wing includes a single, double-hung, six-over-six light wood sash window.

A single wood panel door with three lights is located on the north elevation. Sliding wood garage doors are found on the east and south elevations of the building.

Vandergrift Boathouse (144). Building 144 incorporates floating docks constructed in 1907. The one-story, H-shaped building has substantially been modified and incorporates modern materials including plate glass, plywood, and standing seam metal. The walls terminate in a hipped roof. The primary entrance is comprised of plate glass double-doors.

Detached Garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A, 41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 974). In 1924, detached single and double garages were constructed behind dwellings to accommodate vehicle storage. All the garages are all similar in design and construction materials. Each structure is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectangular (or square) ground plan. The buildings are one to two bays wide and two or three deep. The garages terminate in front-gable roofs, with the exception of 14A, which terminates in a parallel front-gable roof and 1A which terminates in a sloped roof. The buildings are clad in either horizontal wood siding, or vertical board and batten siding. The side and rear elevations generally include four-light, casement wooden sash windows. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead-track doors.

Detached Garages (190, 197, 261, 262). Detached multiple garages were also constructed in 1924 for Quarters located on Cromwell Way and O'Hare Roads. Buildings 190, 197, 261, and 262 are similar in design and construction materials. Each garage is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectangular plan. The garages are two bays deep and four to six bays wide. Each garage terminates in a shed roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A visor protrudes from the roof eave the entire length of the elevation. Each building is clad with horizontal wood siding. Window openings have been enclosed with plywood. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead track doors, although examples of original wooden doors survive.

Watch House (176). Building 176 was constructed in 1917 as a watch house for Gate No. 6; it is utilized now as a storage shed. The one-story, brick, rectangular, building is supported by a concrete foundation. The building is one bay-wide and one-bay deep and terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves. A single, wood panel door provides access to the building. The side and rear elevations each exhibit two-light, wood hopper windows. The walls have been parged in concrete.

Gate/Sentry House (972). Building 972 was constructed as a watch house in 1934. The one-story, concrete and wood frame, octagonal building rises on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a hipped roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A single, one-light, wood panel door on the north elevation provides access to the gate house. Two-light, wood sash, sliding windows are located on the side elevations.

Watch Houses (174, 172). Building 174 was constructed as a watch house in 1893. The one-story, trapezoidal shaped block, rises on a concrete foundation. The building is adjacent the brick perimeter wall of the Academy and terminates in a low pitched shed roof. The walls are finished in stucco. The building is no longer used as a watch house.

Building 172 was constructed in 1909 and is similar in appearance to Building 174. The one-story, rectangular block rises from a concrete foundation. The walls are finished in stucco and terminate in a flat roof. Window openings have been infilled with plywood. This watch house currently is used for storage and is located adjacent to Gate No. 2.

Public Toilet (178). Building 178 was constructed in 1925 as a latrine. The one-story, brick, square building rises from a concrete foundation. The building is one-bay wide and one-bay deep. The walls rise to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A single, six-panel, wood door provides access to the building. The northeast and northwest elevations house four-light, wood pivot windows. The building has been parged with a smooth coat of concrete.

Latrine/Washroom (287). Building 287 was constructed in 1942 as an equipment storage shed. It is used presently as washrooms that service the nearby athletic fields. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular block is raised on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a side-gable roof. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation includes three, wood-panel doors surmounted by three-light transoms. A canopy extends over two of the doors. The west and north elevations include double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows.

Gas Meter Shelter (328). Building 328 was constructed as a gas meter shelter in 1947. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, square block is supported by a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a front-gable roof that is sheathed with slate shingles. The walls are finished in horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance includes a single, wood-panel door. The rear elevation includes a one-light, casement window.

Pump House/Well (308). Building 308 is a functional building similar in design to other utilitarian buildings at the Naval Academy. It was constructed in 1943. The one-story, square building is raised on a concrete foundation. The walls are finished with horizontal wood siding and brick, and terminate in a flat roof. The south elevation features a single wood paneled door. A wood panel door with six lights is located on the north elevation.

Greenhouse (311). Building 311 is a one-story, rectangular, metal frame greenhouse built on a concrete foundation. The walls and gable roof are plate glass and metal frame construction. The side elevations and roof include metal sash awning windows. A single wood panel door in the north gable end provides access to the building.

Public Works Shop (104HV). Building 104HV is a two-story, metal frame, rectangular quonset hut clad in corrugated metal. Three metal ventilators are located in the roof. A shed dormer, with a band of double-hung, one-over-one light wood sash windows, extends the full length of both side elevations. Single and paired double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash windows are located on the first story of the remaining elevations. The building contains multiple entries, including single wood panel doors on the side elevations. These entrances are enclosed by one-story, flat roof vestibules. The east elevation includes a metal fire escape that extends from the second story. Building 104HV, currently used for storage, is located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Public Works Shop (619). Building 619 is a one-story, metal frame, rectangular building terminating in a gable roof. A one-story, metal frame, rectangular warehouse has been connected to the building thus forming an H-shaped complex. The original building is four-bays wide and two-bays deep. It is finished in standing seam metal. The primary entrance, a vehicular bay, is centrally located on the east elevation and is comprised of a sliding metal door. A single, nine-light, metal door is located directly to the left of the vehicular bay. Building 619, currently used for storage, is located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Shed (340). Building 340 is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular shed built on a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed in vertical board and batten siding and rise to a front gable roof. A single wood door provides access to the shed. The shed serves as an outbuilding for a family residence located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. AA-359

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

### Specific dates

### Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

### **Significance Summary**

The United States Naval Academy (USNA) campus incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, that lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Through the years, the boundaries of USNA have expanded through land purchases and shoreline reclamation along the Severn River and Spa Creek.

The Academy is a military academic institution that trains midshipmen for commission in the United States Navy or Marines. The main yard incorporates the range of buildings characteristic of a university including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Designed by the architect Ernest Flagg, the plan creates a formal institutional environment documenting several periods of development beginning in the 19th century to the present.

The campus is a distinctive concentration of buildings and structures united historically and aesthetically through planning and physical development. The original buildings of the campus core are examples of the Beaux Arts style, distinguished in design, scale, materials, and plan (Criterion C). Contemporary building designs generally have been consistent with the scale and character of the original design. The Naval Academy plan, and many of buildings are the work of Ernest Flagg, who is nationally recognized in the field of architecture for his work in the Beaux Arts style in the United States (Criterion C). For over a century, the USNA has provided higher education and training for future Naval officers; many alumni have made important contributions to Naval military history. Naval military education and its development is significant on a national level and represents an important theme in U.S. military history (Criterion A). Due to its distinction, the Academy was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1961. A National Register of Historic Places form documenting the landmark was prepared in 1977 (Larew 1977).

### **Historic Context-Development of the Naval Academy 1890-present**

Industrial and Urban Dominance (1890-1930). In 1895, the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy issued a report that condemned the extant facilities at USNA and recommended a complete reconstruction of the academy. Noted architect Ernest Flagg was commissioned to develop a master plan for a new academy, and in 1899, the Navy retained Flagg to rebuild the academy (Sweetman 1979:135, 142). Flagg observed caustically that "It seems to have been the policy of the Government to build [at Annapolis] in the poorest way, and to place the buildings wherever there was a vacant place, with absolutely no regard to the convenient and economical working of the institution" (Craig 1984:229).

Flagg's design for the new academy was an example of Beaux Arts classicism. The plan included rigid axial symmetry, classically-inspired buildings, and impressive siting. The barracks (Bancroft Hall), main academic buildings (Mahan Hall, Maury Hall, Sampson Hall, and Isherwood Hall), armory (Dahlgren Hall), and gymnasium (Macdonough Hall) were constructed of stone in the French Renaissance style. The chapel, the Superintendent's residence, and additional officers' housing, also designed by Flagg, were constructed of white brick. Flagg also designed a hospital complex constructed on a northeastern portion of campus known as Strawberry Hill (Cemetery Hill).

Flagg adopted the City Beautiful and "White City" ideals exemplified in the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The Columbian Exposition publicized Beaux Arts design principles, which include symmetry of plan, strong visual axes, and classically-inspired monumental architecture. The 1905 *Metropolitan Magazine* observed that the new Naval Academy design was "an elaborate group plan, designed not only to facilitate the operations of the institution, but also to present an ensemble at once harmonious, imposing and artistic... [the design] has produced a series of educational palaces which are triumphs of utility and beauty" (Craig 1984:229).

In 1903, during the same time as construction of Flagg's plan was underway, a new Marine Corps complex was built on the northwest end of the Strawberry Hill tract. Henry Ives Cobb designed Halligan Hall, a large marine barracks, and a row of four officers quarters in the Italian Renaissance Revival style.

In the early years of the twentieth century, the Navy adopted new technologies -- submarines, aircraft, and radio -- that eventually revolutionized naval warfare. The U.S. Navy's first submarine, the *Holland*, was based at the academy from 1900 to 1905, and midshipmen took practice cruises aboard her. The Navy introduced aviation into the USNA curriculum when the Navy's first aerodrome was established at the Engineering Experiment Station (today, Naval Station Annapolis) in 1911. The Station was located across the Severn River from Annapolis on Greenbury Point. Demonstration flights originated from the field behind Bancroft Hall. The Navy's aviation program, which consisted of a handful of pilots and planes, was based in Annapolis until 1913, when it was moved to Pensacola, Florida (Sweetman 1979:165-166).

Military expansion increased at rapid rate during mobilization prior to World War I. Congress authorized a program to build over 75 new ships in just three years. Officers were needed to man the new ships. The academy opened the 1916 academic year with a class of 1,240, 312 more than the year before (Sweetman 1979:168). After the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, enrollment increased. Bancroft Hall was enlarged to accommodate the increased class size and a second engineering building, Griffin Hall, was constructed. At the close of World War I, the academy regiment included 2,250 men; an 300 per cent increase over its pre-war size. A new building for the Department of Seamanship and Navigation, Luce Hall (1919), and a garage, Building 1920 (1920), were added after the conclusion of the war.

After World War I, the United States drastically reduced military expenditures. The massive expansion of the fleet was curtailed. The Navy's history during the inter-war years was dominated by international naval disarmament conferences, a perceived threat from Japan, and emergence of aircraft and submarines as formidable new weapons. However, even with the limitations imposed by naval disarmament conferences, the Navy continued with construction projects at its shore facilities, especially at its Pacific Coast bases.

The Academy focused on its education program during this period. Though reforms to the academic and training programs were a priority, some minor construction was undertaken. A few sports facilities were built, including Normscott Natatorium (114) completed in 1924, and Hubbard Hall, a boat house (260), in 1930. The class of 1907 donated limestone piers and wrought-iron grill work for Gate 3 in 1932. Improvements to the officers quarters included the construction of detached garages in the alleys behind the houses. New single dwelling officers quarters were constructed in 1922 and 1924 southwest of Strawberry hill.

The Modern Period (1931-present). In 1933, increased government spending under the Roosevelt administration provided funds for the first major construction at the academy since the completion of the Flagg plan. Two wings were added to Bancroft Hall; the nave of the chapel was extended, transforming it from a Greek cross to a Latin cross plan. In addition, Melville Hall, a new engineering building, a new dispensary (later named Leahy Hall), and officers' quarters (A-N) were constructed (Sweetman 1979:192-193). The officers quarters, located across Dorsey Creek on the western portion of campus formed two distinct complexes. One area, Buildings K through N were erected along the souther slope of Cemetery Hill along Pythian Road. Buildings A through J were constructed on a parcel acquired by the Naval Academy on the northern side of State Highway 450 that came to be known as Perry Circle. The apartments formed a distinct plan organized around a court and were generously landscaped with shrub and tree plantings. Preble Hall was constructed in 1939 for museum and office space.

The expiration of naval limitation treaties in 1936 had prompted some naval construction, but the pace of growth was slow. The fall of France to Germany in 1940 spurred the United States to mobilize its military resources almost overnight. The Navy initiated a massive fleet and shore establishment build-

up. During the 18 months before Pearl Harbor, the Bureau of Ships transferred over \$250 million to the Bureau of Yards and Docks to prepare shore facilities for the expanded fleet. Congress approved the first peacetime draft, authorized the creation of a "two-ocean navy," and increased military forces by 70 percent (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:171.) The massive build-up created severe shortages of steel and other critical materials, forcing the military to rely on temporary wooden-frame construction. However, facilities intended for post-war use were often constructed using permanent materials.

The Naval Academy adapted an accelerated, wartime, year-round schedule in the summer of 1940. Between 1941 and 1945, the academy produced more than 7,500 officers. Construction included Ward Hall, built in 1941 and designed by architect P.P. Cret, an instruction building in 1943 (now called the A.S.W. Training Building, 294), and a fire station (Building 293) in 1943. A 22-acre playing field was reclaimed off of Cemetery Point (Sweetman 1979:197).

During World War II, the Navy expanded its hospital capacity from 6,000 beds in 1940 to 72,000 in hospitals and 26,000 in dispensaries by mid 1945 (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital at the Naval Academy was one of older hospitals that served existing naval activities (the others were located at Newport, Pensacola, Great Lakes, Parris Island, and the pre-1940 shipyards). In May of 1942, Congress appropriated funds for an extension to the Annapolis hospital (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 and was designed by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The addition was designed in an austere Neo-classical style.

After World War II, plans for the Navy called for a large force of officers and sailors. The number of officers anticipated was well beyond the capacity of the Naval Academy. The Navy retained the existing capacity of the academy and added to the ranks of officers by expanding the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at civilian colleges.

By the 1950s, the academy population had once again outgrown its facilities. In 1952, an addition to the midshipmen's mess hall in Bancroft Hall was constructed (Sweetman 1979:208). The academy initiated a major building program in 1957, which continued into the 1960s. New construction included: a field house (Halsey Hall, 1957); a football stadium, off of the main academy grounds (1959); and, the addition of the seventh and eighth wings to Bancroft Hall (1961). A master plan developed by John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Inc. was completed in 1964. It called for the construction of new buildings on the riverfront opposite the chapel, filling in Dewey Basin, a component of the Flagg academy plan. Michelson and Chauvenet Halls were completed in 1968. The Nimitz Library (1973) and Rickover Hall (1975), an engineering building, both designed by Warnecke, were constructed along the Severn River shoreline as part of the modernization of the academy's academic facilities. Some of Flagg's original buildings, including the power plant, were demolished to make way for the new construction.

### **Evaluation**

In 1980, the National Architectural and Engineering Record conducted a survey and inventory of two-hundred and seventy-eight buildings at the Naval Academy. These buildings were categorized according to their relative architectural and historic importance utilizing standards for treatment of historic properties. The buildings, described in this documentation, were categorized as IV and V, were determined to have no historical value at the time.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, category IV and V buildings were reassessed for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60) as part of the National Historic Landmark district. Archival and field investigations revealed that the Naval Academy structures are associated with the Industrial and Urban Dominance (1870-1930) period and the Modern (1930-present) period as defined in

the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The Category IV and V buildings surveyed within the Naval Academy complex are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. The assemblage of buildings includes a natatorium, boat house, apartments, officer's quarters, pump houses, watch houses, latrines, garages, sheds, and shops. They comprise the broad range of utilitarian and support structures completed in the early twentieth century. Generally, these buildings are dispersed throughout the main Naval Academy yard, many within the existing National Historic Landmark District. The following discussion summarizes the category IV and V, contributing and non-contributing resources to the district (Table 1).

#### **Contributing Resources in the National Historic Landmark**

Built as multi-unit apartment buildings in 1939, **Quarters K through M** are directly associated with the expansion of the Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape along Phythian Road. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, the apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Hubbard Hall (260)** was constructed as a boat house in 1930. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Second Renaissance Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Despite the addition to the second-story and some door changes, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contributes to the interpretation of the Academy training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Normscott Natatorium (114)** was constructed as a pool house in 1924. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Renaissance Revival Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Though an addition has been built on the east elevation, connecting the structure to MacDonough Hall, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Designed by the architects William Karcher & Livingston Smith, the **Hospital East Ward (291)** was constructed in 1942 as part of an effort to expand hospital capacity for Naval activities around Annapolis. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Neo-Classical Style in massing, form, and detail. There have been few exterior changes to the building. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Bungalow Officer's **Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A)** were erected along Cromwell Way Road in 1924. Though there have been changes to the building's materials, the building forms, design, and setting are generally intact. Collectively, they form a defined streetscape along Cromwell Way Road on the hillside. The bungalows are examples of the expansion of officer's housing during the early twentieth century and are associated with the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

Detached, wooden, **garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A-44A, 26A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 190, 261, 262, 197)** were constructed for Officer's Quarters between 1922-1931. The garages were constructed as outbuildings to new and existing officers quarters.

The utilitarian structures included several designs to facilitate one or more vehicles. The garages are located along alleys and streets behind the quarters. The garages possess integrity of location, design, and setting. Collectively, the garages contribute to the interpretation of military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

A **greenhouse (311)** was constructed in 1942. The building is intact and possesses integrity of location, design, and setting. Though the building is a minor utilitarian structure, it contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

#### **Non-Contributing Resources Within the National Historic Landmark**

The remaining properties within the historic district: **public toilet (178)**, **watch houses (172, 174, 176, 972)**, **pump houses (295, 308, 328)**, **instruction building (294)**, **heat plant (187)**, **boat house (144)**, and **latrine/washroom (287)** do not retain their overall integrity. While these resources are examples of buildings commonly constructed to support educational and military facilities; they do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy historic district (Criterion C). Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions. These buildings are not the work of a master, nor do they convey the distinctive examples of architectural design (Criterion C). The properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

#### **Significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark**

Fifteen properties exist outside of the current Naval Academy historic district boundary. Eleven buildings: **Quarters A-J** and a **bath house (320)** are directly associated with the expansion of Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. Built as apartment buildings, Quarters A through J were constructed to expand Naval Academy officer housing. They are identical in design to Buildings K through M. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape around Perry Circle. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. The apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission. Constructed in 1945, the bath house and pool are located in close proximity to Perry Circle. Like the apartments, the pool house is associated with the expansion of housing and support facilities during the twentieth century. This building possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contribute to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

#### **Non-significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark**

Four properties: the public works **shops (104HV and 619)**, **garage (974)**, and **shed (340)** are located in a public works yard west of the Naval Academy complex outside of the existing National Historic Landmark district boundary. The properties are isolated resources that are not historically associated with military educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy (Criterion A). The field survey indicated that the structures are the work of a master nor are they distinctive examples of architectural design associated with the Naval Academy (Criterion C). Building 104HV is an isolated example of a World War II temporary building type. Buildings 61, 974, and 340 are utilitarian design, absent of architectural detail. The properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

**Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data**

**Geographic Organization:**

Western Shore

**Chronological/Developmental Period(s):**

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

**Historic Period Theme(s):**

Education

Architecture

**Resource Type:**

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function and Use: Military Institution

Known Design Source: Bureau of Yards and Docks

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-359

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 336 ACRES

Quadrangle name ANNAPOLIS (1978)

Quadrangle scale 7.5 MIN  
(1:24,000)

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title LEX CAMPBELL AND MARTHA WILLIAMS

organization R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC. date OCTOBER 1996

street & number 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 100 telephone 301-694-0428

city or town FREDERICK state MARYLAND 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

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United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County  
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### **Verbal boundary description and justification**

A National Historic Landmark Boundary was established in 1977 as part of the completion of a National Register of Historic Places Form by Marilyn Larew of the National Park Service (Larew 1977:13). Beginning at a point on the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard (Md. Rt. 450) at the southwest end of the Old Severn River Bridge on the southwest shore of the Severn River, proceed along the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard to the intersection with the northwest curb of King George Street; thence generally southeasterly along the northeast curb of King George Street to Balch Road; thence northeast along the northwest curb of Balch Road to its intersection with Hanover Road; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Hanover Road to its intersection with Wagner Street; thence southwest along the northeast curb of Wagner Street to its intersection with King George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of King George Street to its intersection with Randall Street; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Randall Street to its intersection with Price George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Price Street to its intersection with Spa Creek; thence northeast, southeast, generally east, and northeast along the sea wall to the Severn River; thence southwest to a point on Dorsey Creek directly across from the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence a straight line to the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence generally northeast, west, and northeast along the sea wall on Hospital Point to its intersection with Baltimore Boulevard, the point of beginning.

**Table 1: Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy**

FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	DATE OF CON	ORIGINAL USE	ARCHITECT	AREA	CURRENT USE	NATONAL REGISTER STATUS
084	Public Qtrs.	1922	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
085	Public Qtrs.	1922	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
081A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
084A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
003A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
005A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
007A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
008A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
009A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
011A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
012A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
014A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
015A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
016A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
029A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
030A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
032A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
033A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
034A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
036A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
037A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
038A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
039A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
040A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
041A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
042A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
043A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
044A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
046A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
047A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
049A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
190	Detached Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
261	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
262	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
086	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
088	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
089	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
090	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
091A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
092A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub. Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
093A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
095A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
094A	Public Qtrs.	1924	Officer Qtrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing

**Table 1: Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy**

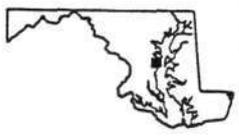
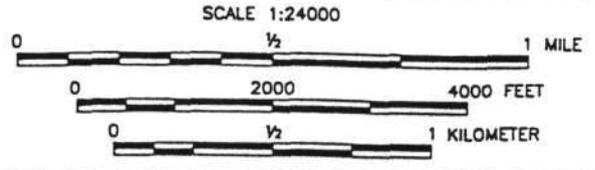
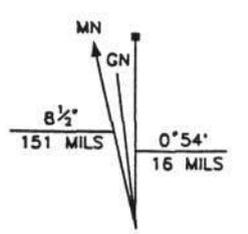
114	Normscott Natatorium	1924	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing
197	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	1925			USNA	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
260	Hubbard Hall	1930	Boathouse	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing
001A	Detached Garage	1931	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
K	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
L	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
M	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
N	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
311	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	1942	Greenhouse		USNA	PavGrmds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
291	Naval Institute	1942	Hospital	W. Karcher & L. Smi	USNA	Vacant	NHL District/ Contributing
A	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
B	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
C	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
D	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
E	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
F	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
G	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
H	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
I	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
J	Public Qrtrs.	1939	Officer Qrtrs.	George, Miles & Buh	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
320	Bath House	1945	Bath House/Swimm		USNA	Bath House	NHL District/ Contributing**
174	Gate No. 4	1893	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
144	Vandergrift Boathouse	1907	Floating Docks/Boat	E. Flagg	USNA	Training Mat. Storage	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
172	Gate No. 2	1909	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
176	Gate No. 5	1917	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
187	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing Office	1920	Marine Facility/Gara	BYD	USNA	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing Pl	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
178	Public Toilet	1925	Toilet		USNA	Public Toilet	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
972	Gate/Sentry House	1934	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
295	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	1934	Sewer Meter House		USNA	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
287	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	1942	Latrine/Washroom	BYD	USNA	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
294	A.S.W. Training Bldg.	1943	Instruction Bldg.		USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
308	Well	1944	Pumphouse/Well #1		USNA	Well	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
328	Gas Meter Shelter	1947	Gas Meter House		USNA	Gas Meter Shelter	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
340	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	1916	Fertilizer Storage Bld		USNA	Pav/Grmds Eq Shed	Non-Contributing
974	Detached Garage	1932	Watch House		USNA	Detached Garage	Non-Contributing
619	PW Shop Storage	1946	(Relocated)		USNA	PW Shop Storage	Non-Contributing
104HV	PW Shop	1947	Public Works Office		USNA	PW Shop	Non-Contributing

\*\* Resources that contribute to the National Historic Landmark located outside of the NHL boundary.

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United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County

Locational Map: USGS Annapolis Quadrangle Map



 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
337 EAST THIRD STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

## INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County

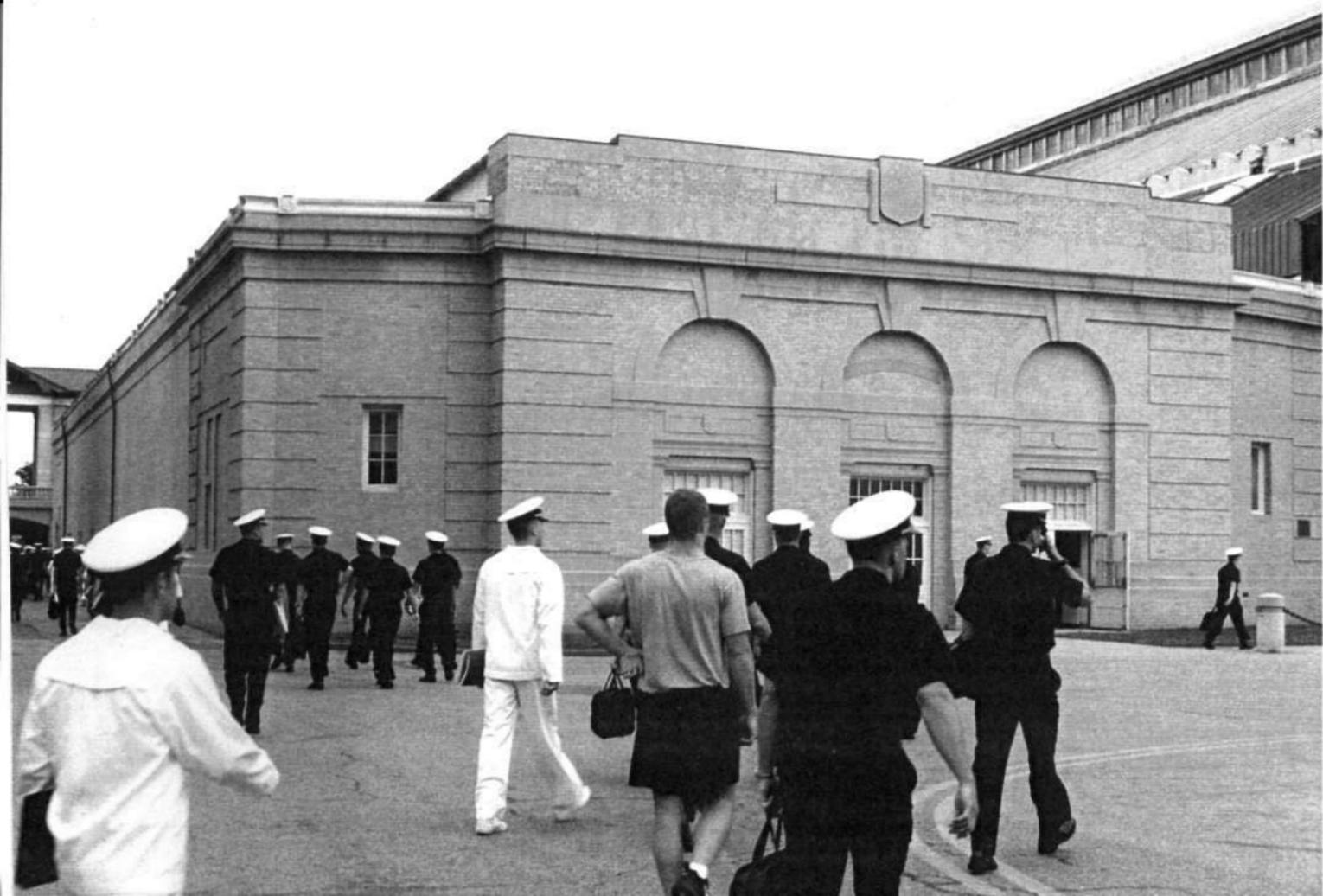
Photographer: Lex F. Campbell  
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

- 1 of 27 View of Building 114 looking southwest at the principal elevation.
- 2 of 27 View of Building 260 looking north at rear elevation.
- 3 of 27 View of Building 260 looking south at the principal elevation.
- 4 of 27 View of Building 260 looking south at the principal elevation.
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- 25 of 27      View of Building 104HV looking south at the side elevation.
- 26 of 27      View of Building 619 looking south at the side elevation.
- 27 of 27      View of Building 174 looking northwest.



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UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY - NORFOLK NAUTORIUM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MID SHPO

SOUTHWEST VIEW - PRIMARY ELEVATION

1 of 27

NO. 1000 PHOTO 20 10 1000



AA-359

USIA - WASHINGTON - TEL # 260

ANNIE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPD

NORTH - REAR + SIDE OBSERVATIONS

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AA-359

USNA - HUBBARD HALL # 260

ANNE AKUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

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MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION

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2007 03 08 10:00:00 AM



AA-359

USNA - HUBBARD HALL #260

ANNE ARUNDEL

S. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION

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AA-359

USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS, M

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION VIEW

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AA-359

USVA - PUBLIC QUARTERS L (A-N)

ANN ARUNDEL

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SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NOTICE - REAR ELEVATION. PHOTO IS REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE PUBLIC QUARTERS A-N AT USVA.

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AA-359

USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS 93

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD S110

NORTH - PUBLIC QUARTER 93, PRIMARILY ELEVATED

SIMILAR TO PUBLIC QUARTERS 84, 85, 86, 87, 8

91A-95A.

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AA-359

USNA -

ANNA STANFORD

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTH - DETACHED GARAGE #262; PRIMARY ELEVAT

STAIRS TO DETACHED GARAGE #261, 261.

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USNA .

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST - SENTRY HOUSE # 972, REAR

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST - BATH HOUSE # 320, PRIMARY  
ELEVATION

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USNA

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MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE # 8-1A. SIDE AND  
FRONT ELEVATIONS.

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USNA

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L. CAMPBELL

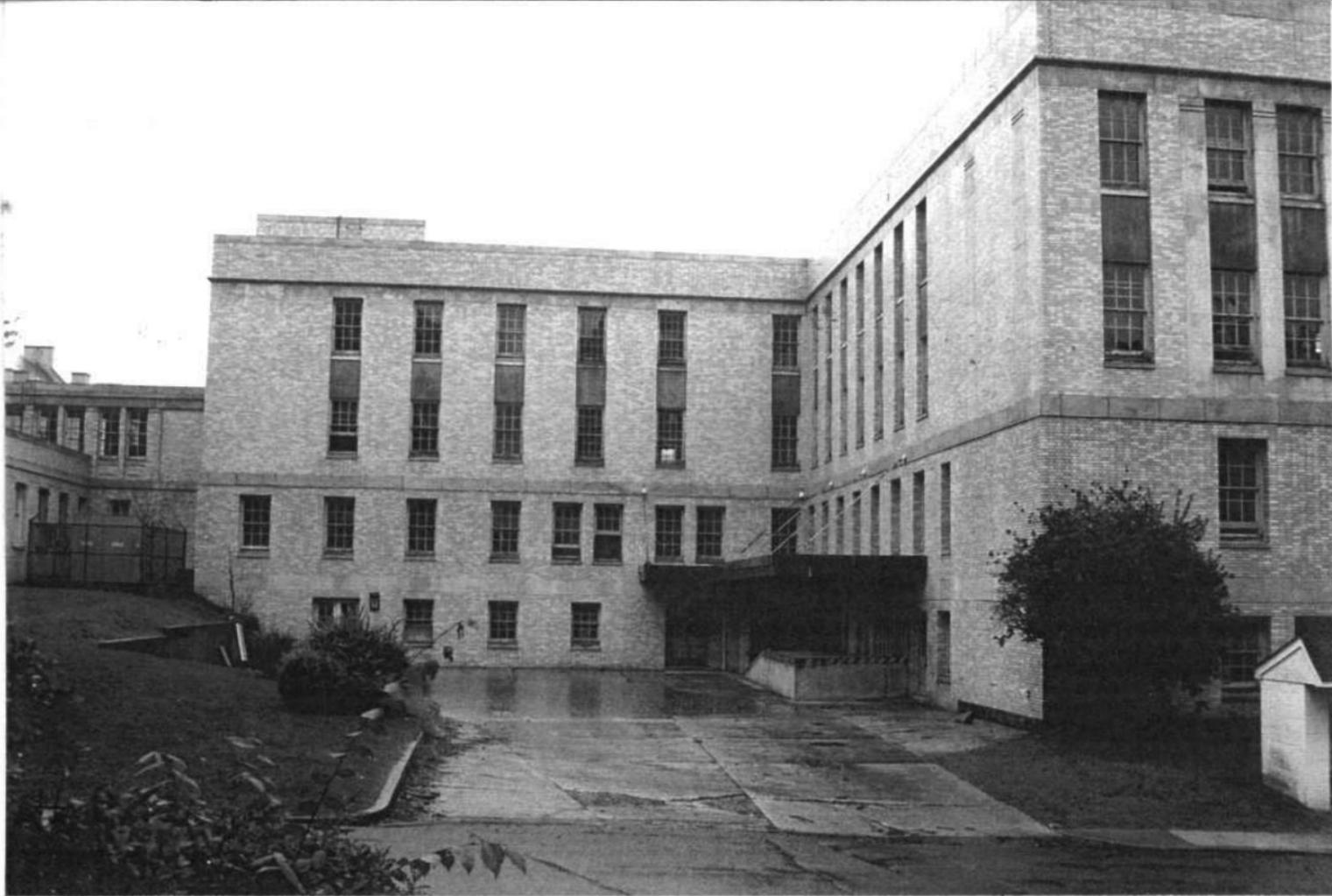
SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST - Public Toilet # 178. SIDE + FRONT

ELEVATIONS

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD SHPO

NORTH EAST - HOSPITAL EAST WARD (NAVAL INSTIT  
#291. REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS

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ARNE ARONDE |

L. CAMPBELL

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MD SHPO

SOUTH - GREENHOUSE # 317, SIDE ELEVATION.

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USNA

Anne Arundel

L. Campbell

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NORTH - GAS METER SHELTER # 328. FRONT + SIDE  
ELEVATIONS.

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPD

NORTHEAST. LATRINE/WASHROOM #287, FRONT-  
SIDE ELEVATION.

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USNA

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L. CAMPBELL

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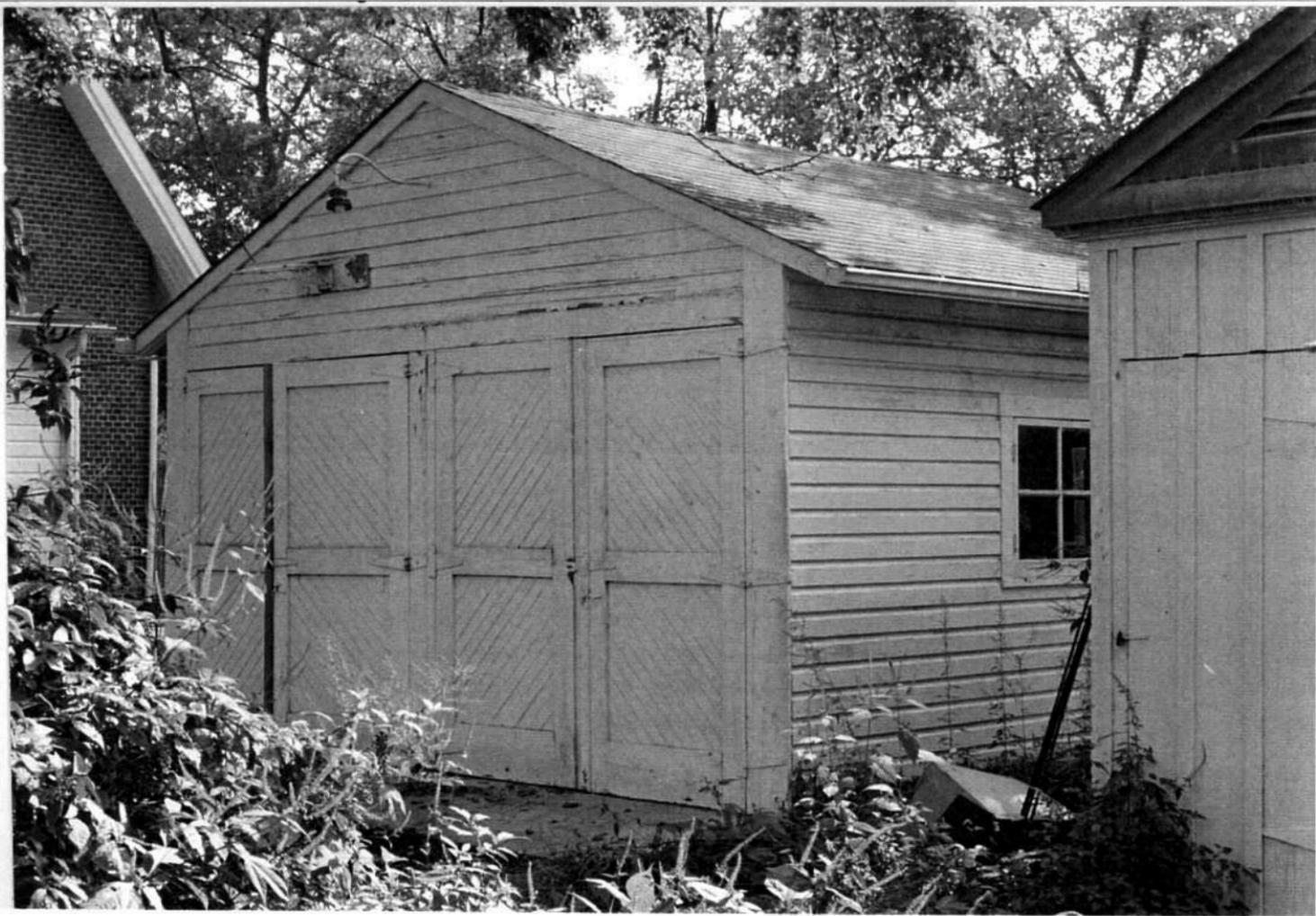
MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST, DETACHED GARAGE #197, FRONT +

SIDE ELEVATION

PTOP 03-03 MINIM 17RU 027

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SE - BUILDING 974 > FRONT EAST SIDE

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

EAST DETACHED GARAGE 49A, FRONT - SIDE ELEVATIONS  
SIMILAR TO 1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A,  
16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A,  
41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 81A, 97A.

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USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPD

NORTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE # 49A, REAR +

SIDE ELEVATION

2000 08 01 11:00 AM 1996 007

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AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

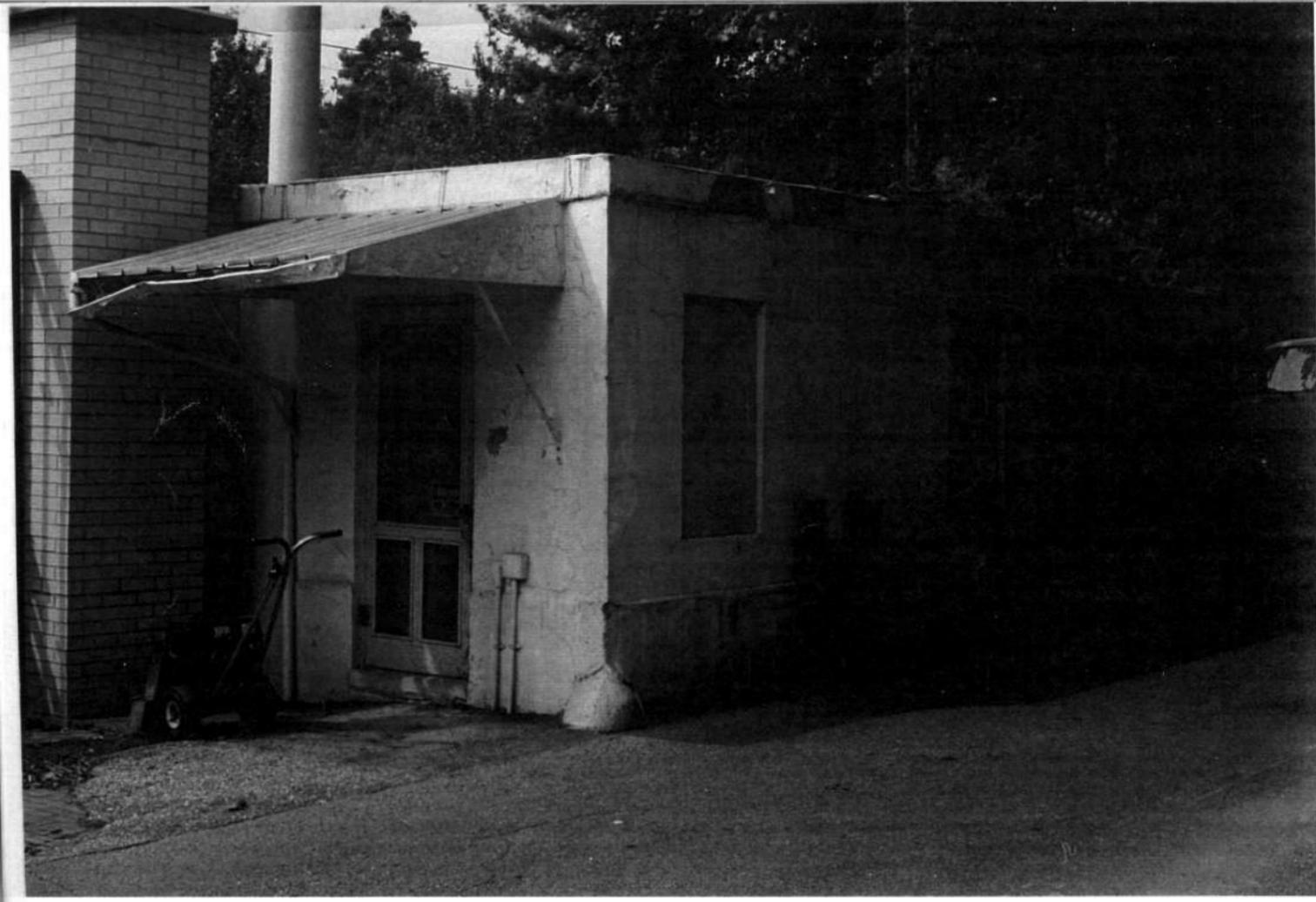
L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH. WATCH HOUSE #176. FRONT ELEVATION.

21 of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - BUILDING 172

22 of 21

TOP SECRET INFORMATION 836



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - BUILDING 187, SIDE ELEVATION

23  
~~24~~ of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SH80

NORTH HEATING PLANT / PRINTING SHOP #187

FRONT AND REAR ELEVATION.

~~25~~<sup>24</sup> of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

South. Public Works Shop # 104 HV. SPO

ELEVATION

25  
~~26~~ of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

SOUTH - PUBLIC WORKS SHOP # 619, SIDE EX

26  
~~27~~ of 27



AA-359

USNA

ANNE ARUNDEL

L. CAMPBELL

SEPT. 1996

MD SHPO

NW - BUILDING < #174 > TCF 000000 NNNNNN-02AU 030

27  
~~23~~ of 27

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Building 051 Inventory Number: AA-359  
(within District)  
Address: King George Street, U.S. Naval Academy City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21401  
County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis  
Owner: U.S. Naval Academy Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes  
Tax Parcel Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project: MD 70 over Weems and College Creeks Agency: SHA  
Site visit by MHT staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property is located within a historic district?  yes  no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: AA-359  
NR-listed district  yes Eligible district  yes Name of District: U.S. Naval Academy  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource  yes  no Non-contributing but eligible in another context  yes

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)* Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible  yes  no

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:  
MIHP Form AA-359 and Project Review & Compliance Files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, which lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and River and Spa Creek. The current composition reflects these different stages of development. Building 194 is part of the property acquired across College Creek from the main campus.

Building 051 is a residential building that reflects the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. Constructed in 1904 and designed by architect O'Von Neurta, it was originally used as the stabler's cottage. The stable (Building 194) was constructed in 1904 immediately to the northwest of the the stabler's cottage. The stable building is currently used as the Academy's Hazmin Center. Building 051 is a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival Style in material, proportion, and detail. It possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Building 051 is recommended eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource to the USNA Historic District (AA-

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended   
Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None  
MHT Comments

Jim Farber  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/31/03  
Date

[Signature]  
Reviewer, NR Program

8/4/03  
Date

200302761

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Building 051

Inventory Number: AA-359  
*(within District)*

Page 2

359). The property is associated with the expansion of the United States Naval Academy (Criterion A) and reflects the Academy's acquisition of surrounding land over the decades. Although not a notable example of its type or style, the building exhibits the general trends and architectural styles found throughout the base and thus it contributes to the overall historic district (Criterion C). Although located outside of the National Historic Landmark boundary, the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan prepared in 2000 for the United States Naval Academy recommended this building as a discontiguous, contributing resource to the USNA Historic District.

Information obtained from DOE form AA-359, Building 194 prepared by M. Hess/KCI Technologies, 7/8/30.

Prepared by: Tim Tamburrino Date Prepared: 8/1/2003

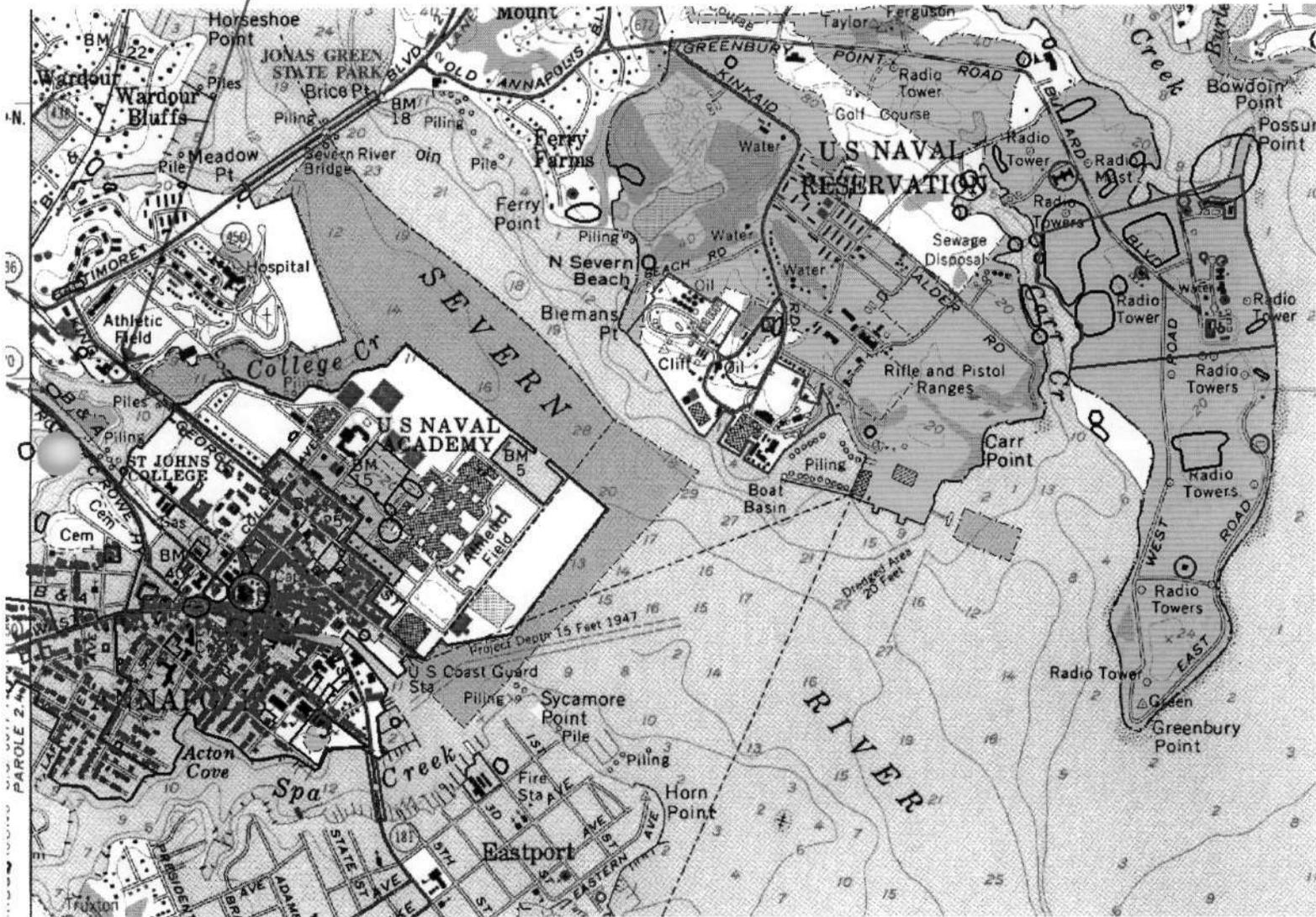
AA-359

BUILDING 051

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

ANNAPOLIS QUAD





Building 051  
United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Mitless  
July 2003

MD SHPO

ART 000 6917 <No. 9 >009  
N N N+1-07 (042)©

Dwelling associated w/ Building 194, east elevation  
BUILDING 051

1 of 1

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Building ~~094~~ 092 Inventory Number: AA-359  
 Address: King George Street, U.S. Naval Academy City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21401  
 County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis  
 Owner: U.S. Naval Academy Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project: MD 70 over Weems and College Creeks Agency: SHA  
 Site visit by MHT staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property is located within a historic district?  yes  no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: AA-359  
 NR-listed district  yes Eligible district  yes Name of District: U.S. Naval Academy  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource  yes  no Non-contributing but eligible in another context  yes

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)* Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible  yes  no

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:  
 MIHP Form and Project Review & Complince Files

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, which lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and River and Spa Creek. The current composition reflects these different stages of development. Building 194 is part of the property acquired across College Creek from the main campus.

Building 092 is a residential building that reflects the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. Constructed in 1901, it was originally used as the superintendent's gardener's cottage. It is located in close proximity to the stable (Building 194) and the stabler's cottage (Building 051). Building 092 is a simple interpretation of early twentieth century Revival Styles in material, proportion, and detail. It possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Building 092 is recommended eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource to the USNA Historic District (AA-359). The property is associated with the expansion of the United States Naval Academy (Criterion A) and reflects the

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended   
 Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None  
 MHT Comments

Jim Turlino  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/31/03  
 Date

Blumentz  
 Reviewer, NR Program

8/4/03  
 Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Building ~~094~~ 092

Inventory Number: AA-359  
(within District)

Page 2

Academy's acquisition of surrounding land over the decades. Although not a notable example of its type or style, the building exhibits the general trends and architectural styles found throughout the base and thus it contributes to the overall historic district (Criterion C). Although located outside of the National Historic Landmark boundary, the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan prepared in 2000 for the United States Naval Academy recommended this building as a discontinuous, contributing resource to the USNA Historic District.

Information obtained from DOE form AA-359, Building 194 prepared by M. Hess/KCI Technologies, 7/8/30.

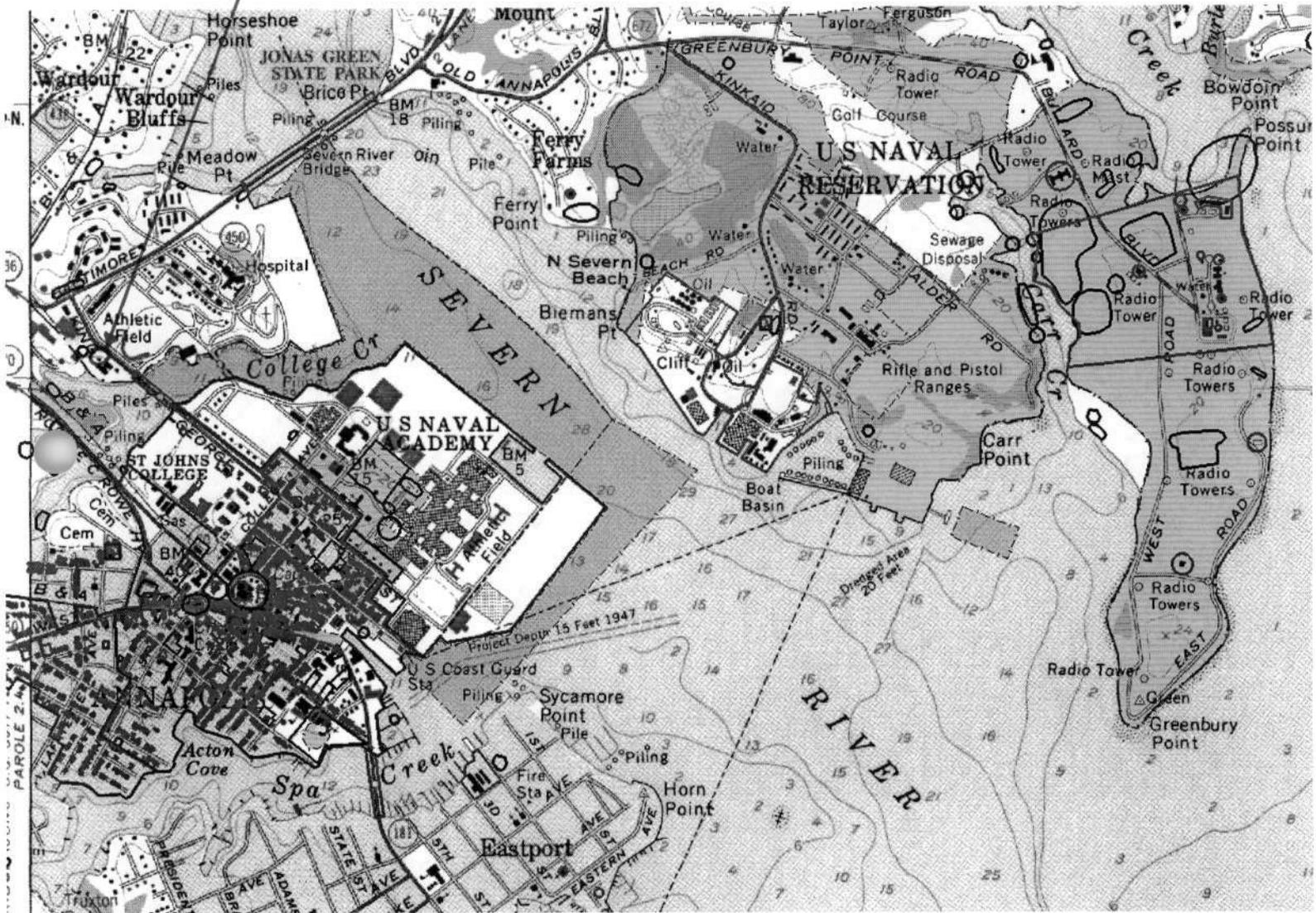
Prepared by: Tim Tamburrino Date Prepared: 8/1/2003

AA-359

BUILDING 092

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY  
ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

ANNAPOLIS QUAD





Building 092

United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

M Hoss

July 2003

MD SHPO

ART

<No. 11 >011

RR0

6917

N

N

N

N

-47

(042)

@

BUILDING 092, EAST ELEVATION

1 of 7

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Building 194 Inventory Number: AA-359  
 Address: King George Street, U.S. Naval Academy Historic district: (within District)  
 City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21401 County: Anne Arundel  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Annapolis  
 Property Owner: U.S. Naval Academy Tax Account ID Number: 90005005  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 458 Tax Map Number: 4Z  
 Project: MD 70 over Weems and College Creek Agency: SHA  
 Agency Prepared By: KCI Technologies, Inc.  
 Preparer's Name: M. Hess Date Prepared: 7/8/2003  
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form AA-359 and Project Review and Compliance Files  
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended  
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
 Name of the District/Property: U.S. Naval Academy  
 Inventory Number: AA-359 Eligible: \_\_\_\_\_ yes Listed: X yes  
 Site visit by MHT Staff \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, which lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and River and Spa Creek. The current composition reflects these different stages of development. Building 194 is part of the property acquired across College Creek from the main campus.

Building 194 is a support building that reflects the early twentieth century development of the Naval Academy. Constructed in 1904 and designed by architects E. Burnett & A. Hopkins, it was originally used as a horse stable. Currently, it is the Academy's Hazmin Center. A cottage for the stabler (Building 051) was constructed in 1904 immediately to the southeast of the stable. Building 194 is a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival Style in material, proportion, and detail. It possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Building 194 is recommended eligible for the National Register as a contributing resource to the USNA Historic District (AA-

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_  
 Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Jarman | 7/31/03  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date  
[Signature] | 8/4/03  
 Reviewer, National Register Program Date

Building 194  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County  
AA - 359

1978 USGS Topographic Map  
South River Quadrangle  
1:24,000

0 2000 Feet



AA-359

Building 194

Page 2

(within District)

359). The property is associated with the expansion of the United States Naval Academy (Criterion A) and reflects the Academy's acquisition of surrounding land over the decades. Although not a notable example of its type or style, the building exhibits the general trends and architectural styles found throughout the base and thus it contributes to the overall historic district (Criterion C). Although located outside of the National Historic Landmark boundary, the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan prepared in 2000 for the United States Naval Academy recommended this building as a discontinuous, contributing resource to the USNA Historic District.

Text revised by Tim Tamburrino 08/01/2003

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



Building 195

United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

M. 41555

July 2003

MD SHPO

East elevation

ART <No. 12 >012  
ARB 6917 N N N+1-73 <042>0

1 of 5



Building 194  
United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
M:HS

July 2003  
MD SHPO

North elevation

ART <No. 13 >013  
080 6917 N N N N-56 <042>@

2 of 5



Building 194  
United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
M Hess

July 2003  
MDSHPO

ART <No. 15 >015  
080 6917 N N N+1-79 <042>0

West elevation

3 of 5



Building 194  
United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

M Hess  
July 2003

MD SHCO

ART <No. 7 >007  
000 6917 N N N N-23 <042>@

Sath elevation

4 of 5



Building 194  
United States Naval Academy  
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

M. Hess  
July 2003

MD SHPO

ART <No. 8 >008  
080 6917 N N N N-07 <042>0

Sath elevation

5 of 5

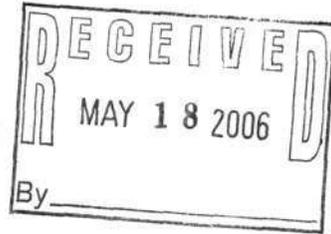
AA-359  
Building #311



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:



## DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

Name of Property: <sup>Greenhouse</sup> 1942 ~~Green House~~, US Naval Academy

Location: Anne Arundel County State: Maryland

Request submitted by: Lou Ann J. Broad, NAVFAC Washington, Annapolis Public Works Department at the US Naval Academy

Date received: 03/28/2006 Additional information received 05/12/06

### Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible     Not Eligible     No Response     Need More Information

Comments:

### The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible    Applicable criteria: A     Not Eligible

Comment:

Constructed in 1942 and used for nearly 50 years to provide flowers to beautify the U.S. Naval Academy, the 1942 Greenhouse (Facility #311) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing building in the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark district.

641 Patrick Andrews  
Keeper of the National Register  
Date: 5/12/2006



SE ENTRANCE

AA-0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

US. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B. HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

SOUTH EAST ENTRANCE

PHOTO 1 OF 7



E ~~22~~ CORNER

AA-0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER

PHOTO 2 OF 7



SW SIDE

AA-0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B. HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST SIDE

PHOTO 3 OF 7



NW ENTRANCE

AA - 0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B. HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

NORTH WEST ENTRANCE

PHOTO 4 OF 7



N CORNER

AA - 0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B. HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER

PHOTO 5 of 7



W CORNER

AA - 0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER

PHOTO 6 of 7



NE SIDE

AA-0359

BUILDING 311, GREENHOUSE

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD

DAVID B. HOFFBERGER

5/2009

MD SHPO

NORTH EAST SIDE

PHOTO 7 OF 7

9501555

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Within District

Property Name: Building 917 Survey Number: AA-359

Property Address: Cromwell Road, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

Project: Demolition of Building 917 for playground expansion Agency: US Navy

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no \_\_\_ yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

District Name: U.S. Naval Academy NHL Survey Number: AA-359

X Listed \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: XA \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

The resource \_\_\_ contributes/ X does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_ Design \_\_\_ Setting \_\_\_ Materials  
\_\_\_ Workmanship \_\_\_ Feeling \_\_\_ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the information provided by the Navy, Building 917 does not contribute to the Naval Academy historic district. A 1980 NAER/HCRS inventory gives the following assessment of the property:

A utilitarian building which possesses no historical or architectural importance at this time. It is not located in proximity to any historic building.

The blonde brick building was constructed in 1927, probably to serve as a garage for nearby housing. It is currently used for storage. The simple, unembellished building is similar to a number of other nearby garages dating to the mid-1920s. It is located a northwestern edge of the district, behind a group of multi-family residences dating to 1939 and is not readily visible.

The district nomination does not provide a period of significance for the district, but does not that there were three significant phases of construction in the 20th century: 1900-1910; 1918-1924; and, 1939-1941. This minor building was not associated with any of these major building campaigns, but probably was constructed in response to the growing use of automobiles. It is not directly related to any of the areas of significance for the Academy: architecture, education and military. It was not likely to have been designed by a significant architect, like the major buildings in the district, but rather by Academy or Naval Department staff, possibly using standard plans, and is related to the distinctive architectural character of the campus through its use of cream brick alone. Numerous other examples of ancilliary building throughout the Academy.

Documentation on the property is presented in: NAER/HCRS Inventory form, project file

Prepared by: Sally K. Thompkins, NAER/HCRS

Elizabeth Hannold July 7, 1995  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes \_\_\_ no \_\_\_ not applicable  
Alonso Padilla July 12, 1995  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*gmg*

Within District

Survey No. AA-359

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic, Secondary Structure

Known Design Source: none

# OAHF INVENTORY

Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

1 IDENT NO		2 CLASSIFICATION Utility		3 PRIORITY 4		4 DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	
5 DATE 1927		6 GOVT SOURCE OF THREAT		7 OWNER/ADMIN United States Department of Navy		8 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE #917 Storage	
9 OWNER'S ADDRESS Pentagon Washington, D.C. 20301		10 STATE COUNTY 24 003		11 COUNTY NAME CITY/VICINITY Anne Arundel Annapolis		12 STATE COUNTY 11 001	
13 SPECIAL FEATURES (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> INTERIOR INTACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTERIOR INTACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONS INTACT		14 UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING SIGN UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING SIGN		15 CONDITION 70 <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT 71 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD 72 <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR 73 <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED 74 <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS 75 <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED 76 <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED 82 <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED 85 <input type="checkbox"/> DEMOLISHED		16 INVENTORIED BY Sally K. Tompkins	
17 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), HISTORICAL DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, ETC.		18 ORIGINAL USE Storage		19 AFFILIATION NAER/HCRS		20 DATE June, 1980	
<p>Concrete foundation, cream brick walls set in stretcher bond. Rectangular, 16' (one-bay front) x 22'. One story. Single rowlock above large double doorway on short side, winged wood doors constructed of vertical tongue and groove with diagonal battens; one window on each long side boarded up. The building is set into a hillside at the edge of a group of multi-family residences dating to 1939 and multi-car garages dating to the mid-1920's. Hipped roof of composition shingles.</p>							
21 HCRS Region N E		22 PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		23 EDITOR INDEXER		24 LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
25 NAME Naval Academy National Historic Landmark		26 DISTRICT I.D. NO		27		28	

(CONT OVER)

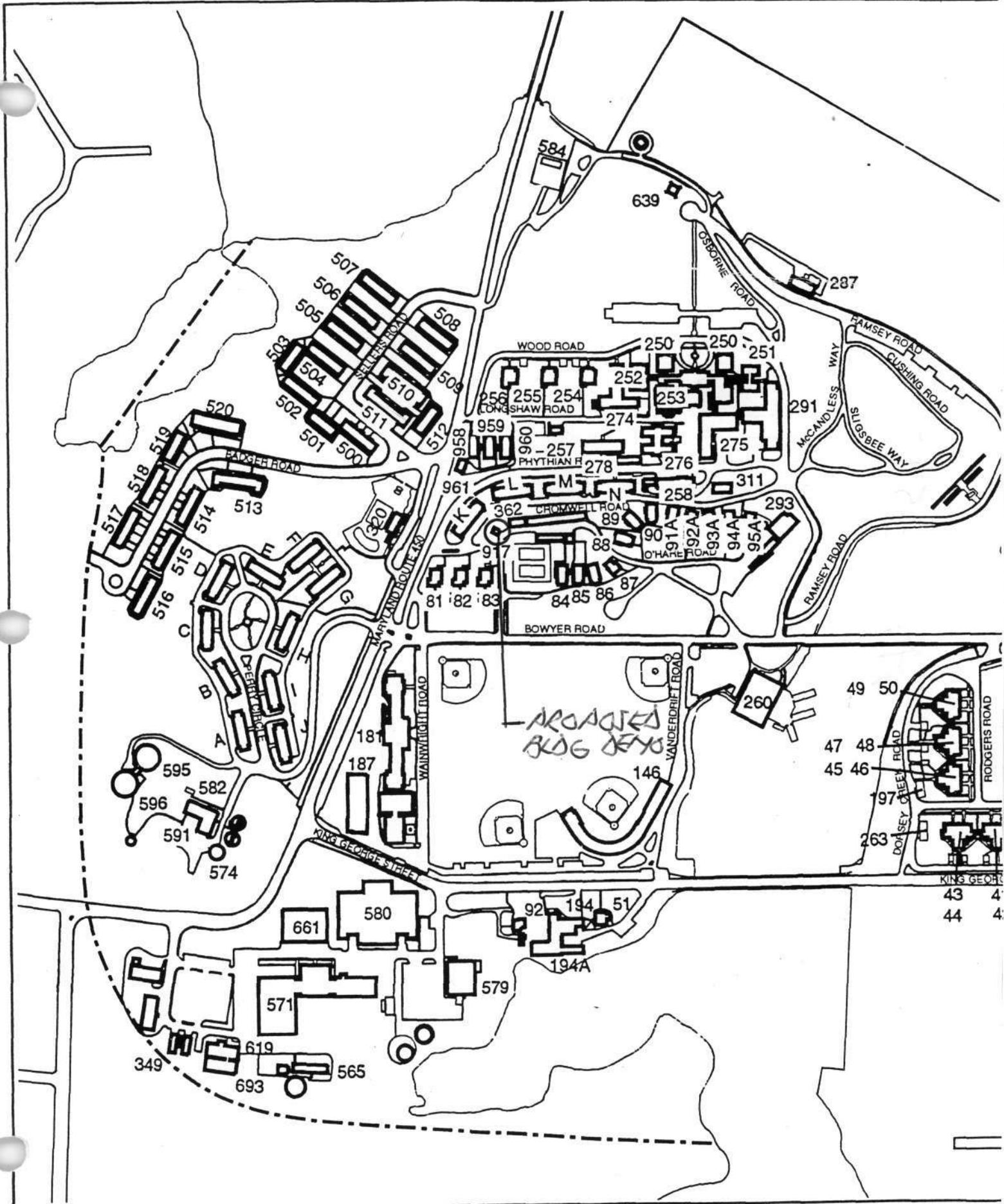
(CONT OVER)

ENCLOSURE (A)

WITHIN AA-359



Within AA-359



Bldg 917, US Naval Academy

ENCLOSURE (7)

AA-359

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USNA



AA-359



Bldg 917 USNA

04402125219

POLAROID® 3

AA-359



Bldg. 917 USNA



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AA-359



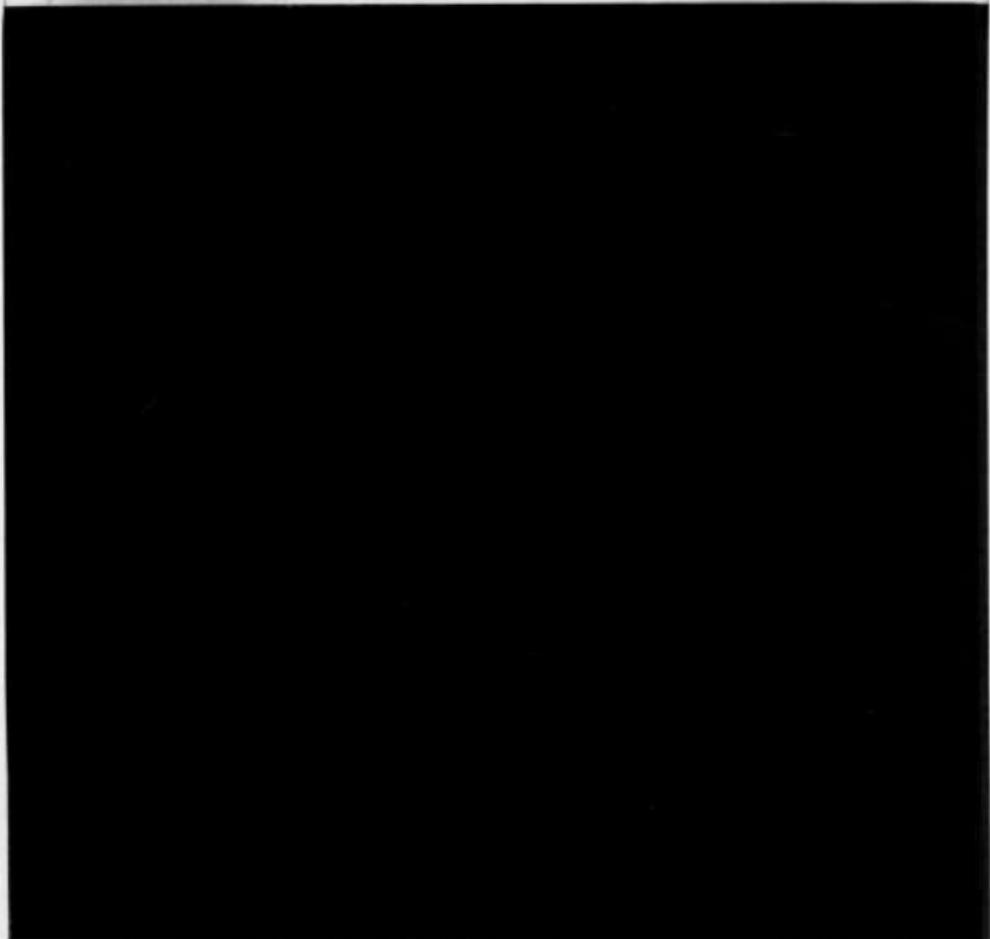
Bldg. 917 USNA



AA-3509



Bldg. 917 USWA



The bottom portion of the page contains a very faint, illegible scan of text or a diagram. The content is too light and blurry to be transcribed accurately. It appears to be a continuation of the document's content, possibly including a table or a list of items, but the details are completely obscured by the low quality of the scan.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Bishop Field, United States Naval Academy Inventory Number: AA-359  
 Address: Maryland Avenue City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402  
 County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis  
 Owner: Department of the Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA  
 Project: Bishop Field bleacher demolition Agency: Naval District Washington East  
 Site visit by MHT Staff: XX no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district? XXyes \_\_\_no

*If the property is within a district*

District Inventory Number: AA- 359

NR-listed district XXyes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: United States Naval Academy

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes XXno Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms (MIHP #AA-359).  
HABS/HAER Documentation (HABS # MD-329)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Summary Description

Bishop Field is the venue of the United States Naval Academy varsity baseball team. The bleachers are located within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark District on the west side of Dorsey Creek. Originally named Lawrence Field, the field was renamed in the early 1960s to commemorate Max F. Bishop, the Naval Academy baseball coach from 1938 to 1962. Constructed ca. 1924, the structure currently consists of a steel frame, aluminum benches, and wood sleepers and stair treads. A brick wall topped by pipe rails separates the spectators from the playing field. Shed-roofed, brick dugouts are located midway down the first- and third-base lines. A two-story, masonry veneer clubhouse constructed in 1995 is located behind home plate.

The Bishop Field bleachers are composed of a structural steel frame supported by concrete footers. Measuring 174 feet along the first-base line and 73 feet along the third-base line, the bleachers consist of 18 rows of seating in the

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Eligibility recommended \_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Andrew Lewis  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services  
John Kuntz  
Reviewer, NR Program

9/12/05  
Date  
8/30/05  
Date

200502461

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baseline sections and 12 rows of seating behind home plate (Cagley & Associates 2001:1). The bench seats are aluminum and the foot boards and steps are lumber. The bleachers measure approximately 50 feet in width. Associated with the bleachers are five, frame buildings. The assemblage of support buildings includes a restroom (Building 146D), an early storage building (Building 146C), two later storage buildings, and a tool room (originally the visiting team locker room, Building 146B). The bleachers underwent several periods of major modification beginning in the 1960s. The first episode occurred ca. 1961 with the removal of a 55 foot section of the first-base line bleachers and Building 146A that lay beneath this portion of the structure (Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1961). Building 146A originally served as the midshipmen's locker room.

A second renovation occurred in 1968 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). Design drawings illustrate the new configuration of the first-base line bleachers and numerous frame buildings within the structure. Modifications at this time included the construction of a brick wall with 2.5 inch pipe rails along the infield warning track, reconstruction and relocation of both dugouts, and a new backstop of steel poles and wire mesh.

A third alteration to the bleachers took place between 1974 and 1984 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1974; 1984). Specification drawings for the skinning of the infield soil completed in 1984, depict the bleachers of the third-base line ending slightly past third base. This shortened the western leg of the structure from 230 feet to 73 feet, resulting in the removal of over 150 feet of bleachers. This alteration may have been considered as early as 1968 when a painting contract specifically omitted this section from the specifications (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968).

The final modification took place in 1995 with the construction of the Fitzgerald Clubhouse. This building is slightly inset into the bleachers behind home plate. Cut lines are clearly visible along the rear of the bleachers in this area. Construction drawings of the clubhouse call for the removal of seven "EXIST. CO. & FTG. (24"x24" F.V.)" and the construction of one new column and footing to brace the surviving bleacher section (Samaha & Associates 1993:Sheet S-1). This alteration removed six rows of bleachers from the home plate stands. Additional modifications include the reconstruction of safety rails, the removal of the wooden benches (some with wood-frame seatbacks) and their replacement with aluminum, and the replacement of wooden sleepers at the seats and stairs.

#### General Description

The bleachers measure approximately 278 feet radially and extend 174 feet down the first-base line and 73 feet down third base (Cagley & Associates 2001:1). Riveted-steel bents comprise the structural system. The section along third base contains four bents assembled from two-inch by three-inch steel angles supported by twelve-inch, steel, beam channels framed to wide flange girders. The wide flange columns are eight inches deep with an eight-inch flange and 3/8 inch thick web. Concrete piers carry the columns. Eight bents support the seats behind home plate and an additional eight bents extend along the first-base line. The bents behind home plate and along first base differ from the third-base structure. Wide flange columns on concrete piers form the load-carrying system; however, truss supports replace the wide flange girders. Parallel, modified Warren trusses run longitudinally along the length of the span near the center and lower portion of the bents. A similar truss design supports the highest portion of the bleacher, but lacks the lower chord and diagonals on several panels in order to provide access to the wood-frame structures built under the bleachers. The trusses are cross-connected by horizontal and diagonal bracing. The trusses support twelve-inch, channel stringers. Steel strip forms the risers for the aluminum seats and wood sleepers. A latticework safety rail constructed of 1/4 inch strip encloses the sides and upper deck of the bleachers. Steel stairs with wooden treads ascend from ground level to the midpoint of the bleachers at eight locations.

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A concrete-coped brick wall separates the spectator seating from the playing field. The wall is broken at numerous locations by double-leaf, strip-steel gates. Brick hinge posts with concrete caps support the gates. The masonry of the wall is decorative with recessed panels accented with soldier and header courses. A safety rail of welded, two-and-one-half inch pipe tops the wall. Brick dugouts are located at first and third bases, and are integral to the wall. A concrete foundation supports the dugouts which terminate in a shed roof covered with rolled-asphalt roofing. Metal posts support the roof of the structure, and an aluminum bench lies along the rear wall. The backstop is constructed of eight steel posts and wire mesh screen. The Fitzgerald Clubhouse, built in 1995, is located behind home plate. The two-story clubhouse is supported by a concrete foundation and constructed of running-bond, brick veneer. Open decks flank the central portion of the building. Details include corner pilasters with concrete accents, glass block lighting in the open deck, and double soldier courses above the windows. The hip roof of the building is clad in prefabricated metal panels.

Five, wood-frame structures are located under the bleachers along the first-base line. A frame, shed-roofed storage building lies furthest south. The sills are set on grade, and the walls are sheathed in plywood sheets with narrow battens at the seams. A single-leaf, plywood door opens the east wall of the building. The roof is sheathed in rolled-asphalt.

Building 146D lies slightly north of the tool shed. Dating from ca. 1926, the building originally served as the women's toilet (Buildings & Grounds 1925). A concrete foundation supports the building. The façade contains four bays. The two bays to the left originally held six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows but the openings are now boarded over and the sash removed. The third bay is a five-panel, single-leaf door that accesses the men's portion of the restroom building. This opening is a modification likely dating from ca. 1960 when the midshipmen's dressing room was removed and the building was converted to both men's and women's facilities. The final façade opening once contained a four-light, interior-opening, hopper window. This window opening is also boarded over and the sash missing. The left side elevation contains a single opening, a four-panel door into the women's facility. The rear elevation mirrors the window openings of the façade and are all boarded over. The building is clad in shiplap, wood siding accented with wood corner boards. The shed roof is covered in rolled asphalt, and the eave is detailed with a flat fascia and quarter-round cornice. The interior retains the original stall configuration in the men's portion of the facility, but the construction of an interior partition wall and the installation of sinks and water closets in the women's portion significantly alter the plan of the building.

A second storage shed lies near the restroom building and dates to ca. 1926. Originally, the building carried the number 146C. This shed-roofed building is supported by a concrete foundation. A double-leaf door constructed of plywood sheets opens the east wall of the building. The east elevation is clad in shiplap siding with the remaining walls covered in plywood with narrow battens at the seams. A single-leaf door opens the right elevation. Construction specifications from 1968 show only the door on the right elevation (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). The roof is covered in rolled asphalt.

The fourth building is a square, frame, storage building. The sill is set on grade and the walls are clad in vertical board siding. A single-leaf door opens the east elevation. The shed roof is covered in rolled asphalt.

The final building was constructed ca. 1924 as the visiting team locker room and carried the number 146B (Buildings & Grounds 1924b). The rectangular building is supported by a concrete foundation and terminates in a shed roof. The east elevation contains two bays with a paired, four-light, interior opening hopper window to the left and a single four-light window to the right. The exterior is boarded over, but the sash remains in the frames. The right elevation is opened by a six-panel, wood door. The rear elevation contains two, paired, four-light, interior opening hopper windows and the left elevation is opened by a window of similar configuration. The building is

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clad in wood, shiplap siding with wood cornerboards. The eaves are detailed with a flat fascia and quarter-round cornice. The roof is covered in rolled asphalt. The interior of the building retains its original plan with two water closets in the south end and a shower stall near the center. The walls and ceiling are covered with tongue-and-groove, pine siding.

At least three buildings have been demolished. Construction drawings from 1968 show shed-roofed buildings on both legs of the bleachers and the removal of the midshipmen's locker room when the northeast section of the bleachers was removed in the early 1960s.

Historic Context

The United States Naval Academy, first known as the Naval School, was established at Fort Severn in Annapolis on 10 October 1845. Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, instrumental in the school's founding, selected the secluded Annapolis location to protect midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city" (United States Naval Academy 2005). The Naval School became the fifth such institution, joining small naval schools in Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Norfolk, Virginia.

At the time of its acquisition for the Naval School, Fort Severn's ten acres included approximately 14 buildings in addition to the fort compound. The Naval School occupied these buildings and opened with 50 midshipmen in attendance and 7 professors (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15; Hnedak 1980:1; United States Naval Academy 2005). Science, mathematics and navigation, English, philosophy, French, and gunnery and steam comprised the curriculum. Midshipmen graduated as career officers, trained in both military and academic affairs.

The Naval School became the United States Naval Academy in 1850. The transition resulted in a new curriculum dictating four years of study accompanied by summer training aboard ships. The 1850 curriculum provided the foundation for the institution's present-day curriculum (United States Naval Academy 2005). Following its renaming, the Academy upgraded and expanded its property. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied the campus, constructing many temporary buildings (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15).

In 1895, the Naval Board of Visitors noted deficiencies in the Academy's buildings and campus layout. The board determined the need for a complete reconstruction of the grounds, making the following statements:

The Board feels that the Naval Academy should be an institution second to none of its kind in the world, that it should meet every modern requirement as an institution of learning, not only as to the instruction given but as to the convenience of accommodation offered officers, instructors, and cadets. It feels that the present buildings are insufficient and inadequate for the purpose to which they were assigned and that a reconstruction of buildings, grounds, and sanitation, upon the most approved modern and architectural sanitary lines, will not only be an incalculable benefit to the Naval service, but a progressive step which will meet the approval of the whole country (Hnedak 1980:1).

In response, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission on 5 July 1895 to assess current conditions and recommend improvements. The commission selected well-known architect Ernest Flagg to assist with this task. Flagg devised a plan, and in 1899 the Navy hired him to reconstruct the campus (Hnedak 1980:2).

Ernest Flagg, a former student of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, advocated the Beaux-Arts style and thus utilized it in his design of the Naval Academy complex. Beaux-Arts, a classical style that emphasized elaborate decorative detailing, became popular in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Ecole des

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Beaux-Arts also emphasized formal spatial planning. Flagg devised his plan around a southeast-northwest axis, positioning buildings along the four sides of an existing quadrangle. The buildings included a chapel, an academic group, a large complex of midshipman's quarters, and a boat basin (Hnedak 1980:2-4; McAlester 1984:379-380).

Since its establishment, the United States Naval Academy has grown to a campus of 338 acres accommodating 4,000 midshipmen (United States Naval Academy 2005). Flagg's Beaux-Arts complex remains intact and still defines the character of the Academy. The institution's mission also has unwavered. The current curriculum incorporates the moral development, academic excellence, and physical fitness necessary to produce effective naval officers (United States Naval Academy 2005).

### **Evaluation of the Bishop Field Complex**

Evaluation of the Bishop Field complex is appropriate under three scenarios: its potential contribution to the National Historic Landmark District, its potential contribution to the National Register District, and its potential for individual National Register eligibility.

#### National Historic Landmark

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark on 4 July 1961. The Academy achieved significance under National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 for its significant contributions to United States history: "The Naval Academy has played a pivotal role in American naval affairs, graduating career officers well versed in both military and academic studies throughout its history" (National Park Service 2005). The Academy also received recognition under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4 for the monumental Beaux-Arts architecture designed by New York architect Ernest Flagg. The National Historic Landmark District contains over 100 contributing elements. The Bishop Field complex was not evaluated as part of the National Historic Landmark study.

#### National Register of Historic Places

The United States Naval Academy automatically achieved National Register of Historic Places status due to its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Additional studies were completed in 1972, 1977, and 1996 to supplement information on historic resources within the district (Maryland Historical Trust 2005). In accordance with National Register guidelines, the United States Naval Academy achieves significance under Criteria A and C for significant contributions to United States history and for its architecture. The significance of the Academy is embedded in its mission statement:

To develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have a potential for future developments in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government (United States Naval Academy 2005).

The Bishop Field complex was not evaluated as part of any study related to National Register eligibility.

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Individual National Register Eligibility

The Bishop Field complex may possess those qualities of integrity and significance to merit further consideration for the National Register individually or for its potential to contribute to another historic context.

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

*Significance*

To determine if the Bishop Field complex meets eligibility requirements for the National Register of Historic Places, it is necessary to analyze its significance and integrity. In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Bishop Field is associated with the mission of education as expressed in the area of significance under both National Historic Landmark and National Register guidelines. Physical education accomplishes one third of this mission and thus is significant to the United States Naval Academy. Athletic competition affords developmental opportunities for character-defining attributes such as teamwork, self reliance, and decisiveness. The Brigade of Midshipmen benefits substantially from the combined mission of military training, education, and fitness.

Physical fitness at the Naval Academy was pursued on two levels since the nineteenth century. The first component was a core curriculum of personal conditioning, physical readiness, and individual competition (United States Naval Academy 2005). Individual sports included in the physical education curriculum were boxing or wrestling. These core activities were supplemented by club (intramural) and intercollegiate athletic competition.

During the late-nineteenth century, the Academy supported only three team sports: football, boat races with four-oared racing shells (crew), and baseball (Navy Athletic Association 1929:65-66). Competition in baseball and crew took place between classes with championship flags going to the victorious class and gold lapel pins issued to the team members. Football existed as a varsity sport, but reinforced class seniority by accepting only members from the first (most senior) class (Navy Athletic Association 1929:66). The Naval Academy expanded athletic programming throughout the early-twentieth century and created an intercollegiate system similar to most colleges and universities. Newly introduced sports included baseball, basketball, track and field, wrestling, and competitive shooting. In the 1920s, football and crew received the most attention of all athletic endeavors, and the annual Army-Navy football game was the preeminent competition of the year. Archival research failed to identify any significant events in the history of college baseball or Academy athletics in the era dating from the construction of the Bishop Field complex ca. 1924. The Bishop Field complex does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion A.

The Bishop Field complex was also evaluated under National Register Criterion B for association with individuals significant in local, state, or national history. The field is named for Max F. Bishop who coached the Naval Academy team from 1938 to 1962. During his tenure, Mr. Bishop achieved a notable record of 306 wins and 143 losses. The field was dedicated to Coach Bishop in 1962. Prior to being named Bishop Field, the baseball complex was referred to as Lawrence Field and included the varsity field and several practice and intramural fields. The area was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence who reportedly coined the phrase "Don't give up the ship" (United States Naval Institute Oct. 1935:1464). The naming was purely memorial in nature as Captain Lawrence had no association with the field. The association with Coach Bishop extended from 1938 to 1962; the complex must hold integrity to this period in order to be considered for the National Register under Criterion B. The

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removal of the northeast section may have occurred prior to 1962, but the demolition of the northwest section and the construction of the clubhouse occurred after this period.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The use of structural steel in the Bishop Field bleachers was not uncommon for this type of construction and saw widespread use in the early-twentieth century. The designer of the field is not known, and construction drawings reference only the United States Naval Academy.

*Integrity*

Although the original construction of Bishop Field (ca. 1924) dates to the period of significance for the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark District, the complex has undergone major modification (Buildings & Grounds 1924a). The implications of numerous episodes of demolition, reconstruction, and addition result in the complex failing to hold integrity of design, materials, workmanship, materials, and association.

The first modifications took place ca. 1961 with the removal of a 55 foot section of the first-base line bleachers and Building 146A that lay beneath this portion of the structure (Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1961). Building 146A originally served as the midshipmen's locker room.

A second renovation occurred in 1968 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). Design drawings illustrate the new configuration of the first-base line bleachers and numerous frame buildings within the structure. Modifications at this time included the construction of a brick wall with 2.5 inch pipe rails along the infield warning track, reconstruction and relocation of both dugouts, and a new backstop of steel poles and wire mesh.

A third alteration to the bleachers took place between 1974 and 1984 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1974; 1984). Specification drawings for the skinning of the infield soil completed in 1984 depict the bleachers of the third-base line ending slightly past third base. This shortened the western leg of the structure from 230 feet to 73 feet, resulting in the removal of over 150 feet of bleachers. This alteration may have been considered as early as 1968 when a painting contract specifically omitted this section from the specifications (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968).

The final modification took place in 1995 with the construction of the Fitzgerald Clubhouse. This building is slightly inset into the bleachers behind home plate. Cut lines are clearly visible along the rear of the bleachers in this area. Construction drawings of the clubhouse call for the removal of seven "EXIST. CO. & FTG. (24"x24" F.V." and the construction of one new column and footing to brace the surviving bleacher section (Samaha & Associates 1993:Sheet S-1). This alteration removed six rows of bleachers from the home plate stands. Additional modifications include the reconstruction of safety rails, the removal of the wooden benches (some with wood-frame seatbacks) and their replacement with aluminum, and the replacement of wooden sleepers at the seats and stairs.

Additional alterations are discernable from a ca. 1935 photograph of the field (United States Naval Institute Oct. 1935:1464). The safety rail at the top of the bleachers appears to be a simple rail with horizontal elements, and this pattern repeats at the stairways. The strip-steel rail is a modification to this design. The photograph illustrates that the bleachers behind home plate had wood-frame backs. This element is shown on drawings associated with the removal of the northeast section in the early 1960s. A final detail visible in the historic image is the physical separation of the sections of the field. Section designations ran from "A" to "N" counterclockwise from the end of

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the first-base line, and thirteen staircases provided access. The 1924 drawing of the field delineates nine physical separations of the bleachers that were likely associated with preferential seating based on seniority or ticket cost.

Eligibility Recommendation

The Bishop Field baseball complex does not possess the qualities of significance and integrity to merit further consideration for the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places requires that the resource hold significance within an historic context and retain integrity to the period of significance. Under Criterion A, the mission of the United States Naval Academy is the education and training of officer candidates for naval service; the Academy's significance is intrinsically linked to that mission. The athletics program at the Academy contributed to this mission by supplementing the core curriculum of the physical education program and by providing opportunities for intramural and intercollegiate athletic competition. The variety of sports introduced in the early decades of the twentieth century is comparable to those established by all major colleges and universities of the era. During the 1920s, football and crew stood as the major intercollegiate sports at the Naval Academy. The Bishop Field complex does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register Eligibility under Criterion A. Bishop Field was also evaluated under Criteria B and C. Archival research failed to identify any significant associations with individuals involved in the baseball program of the 1920s. Numerous episodes of demolition, modification, and new construction compromise the integrity of the complex and its eligibility under Criterion C. The Bishop Field complex does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

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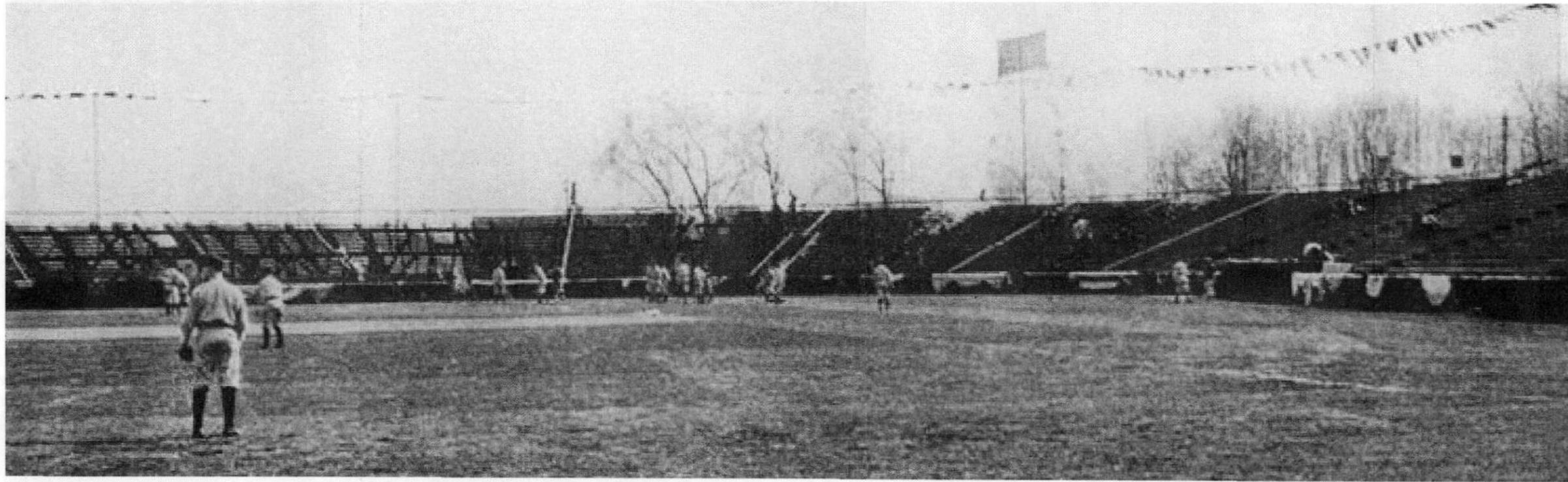
United States Naval Institute

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Dean A. Doerrfeld,  
Architectural Historian &  
Kathryn Dixon, Historian

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: August 19, 2005



Bishop Field ca. 1935 (Source: United States Naval Institute, *Proceedings*, October, 1935).

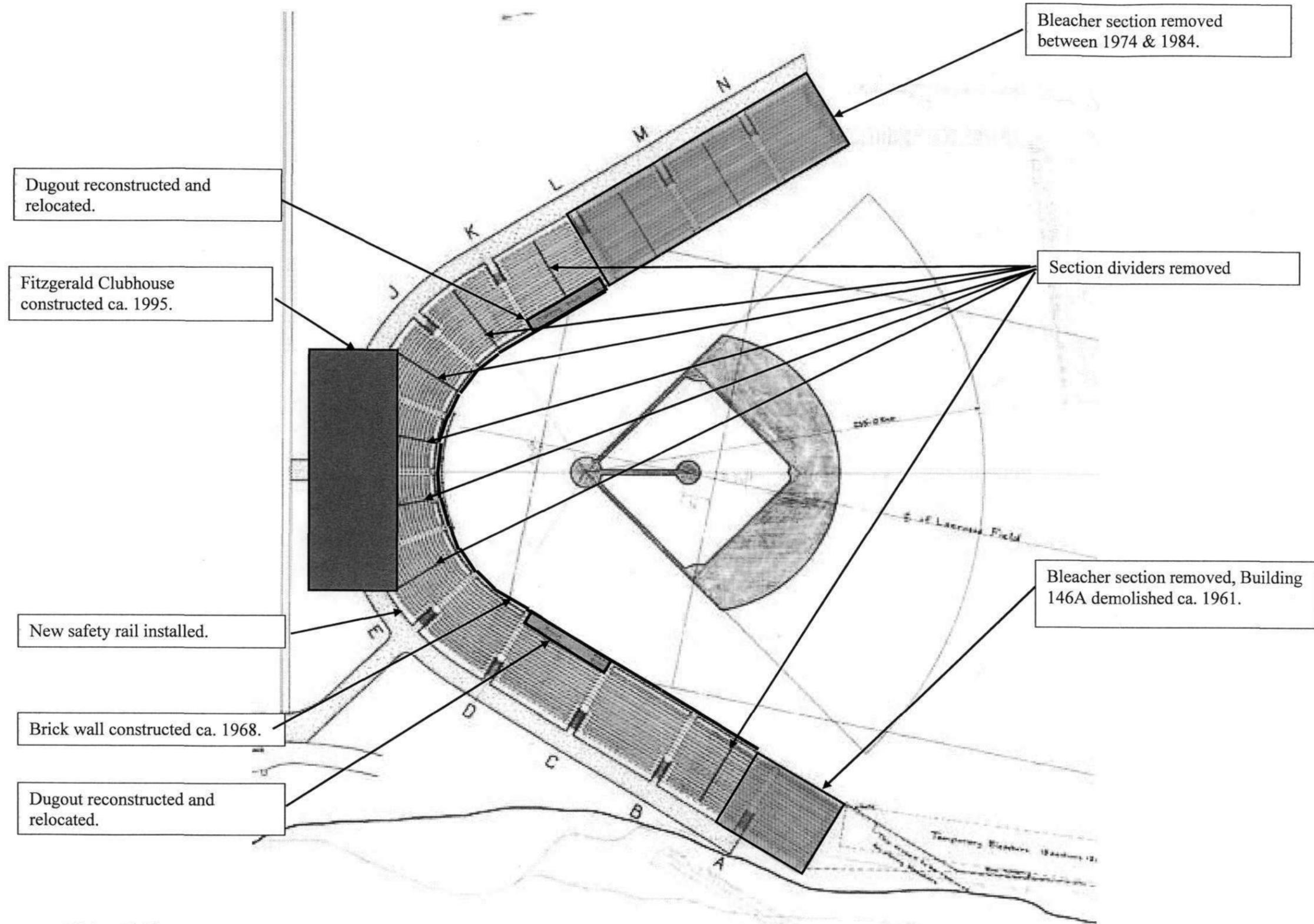
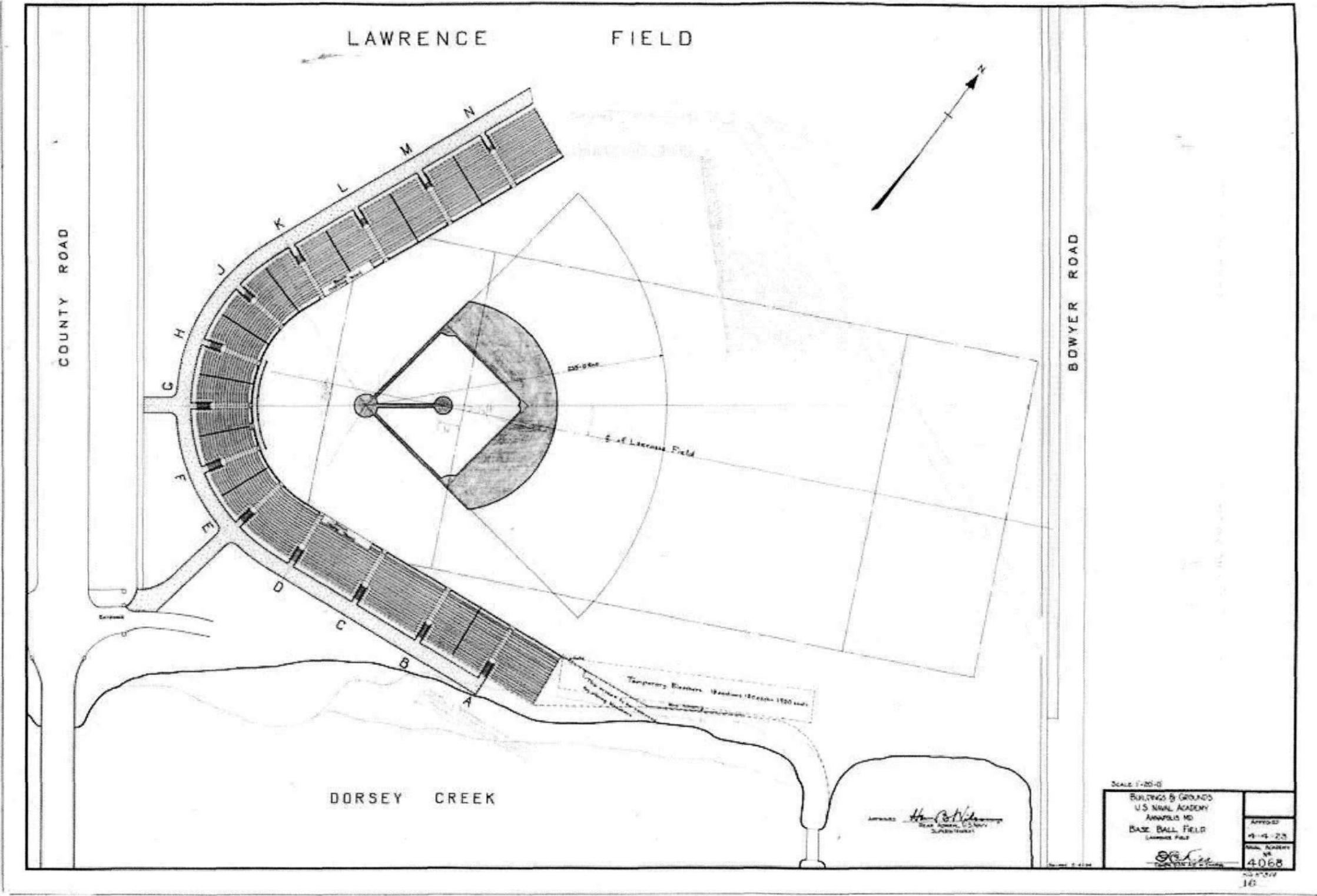
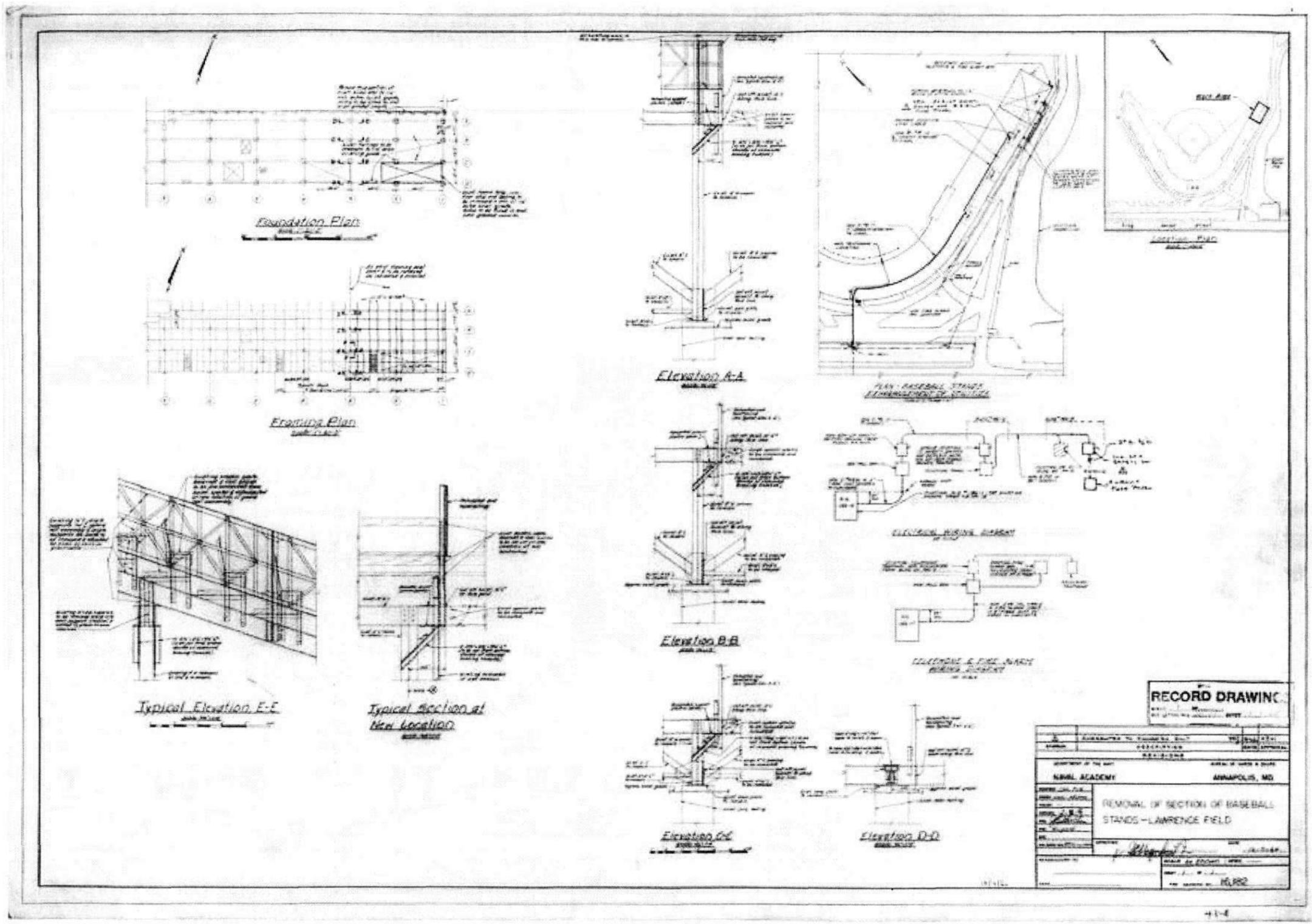


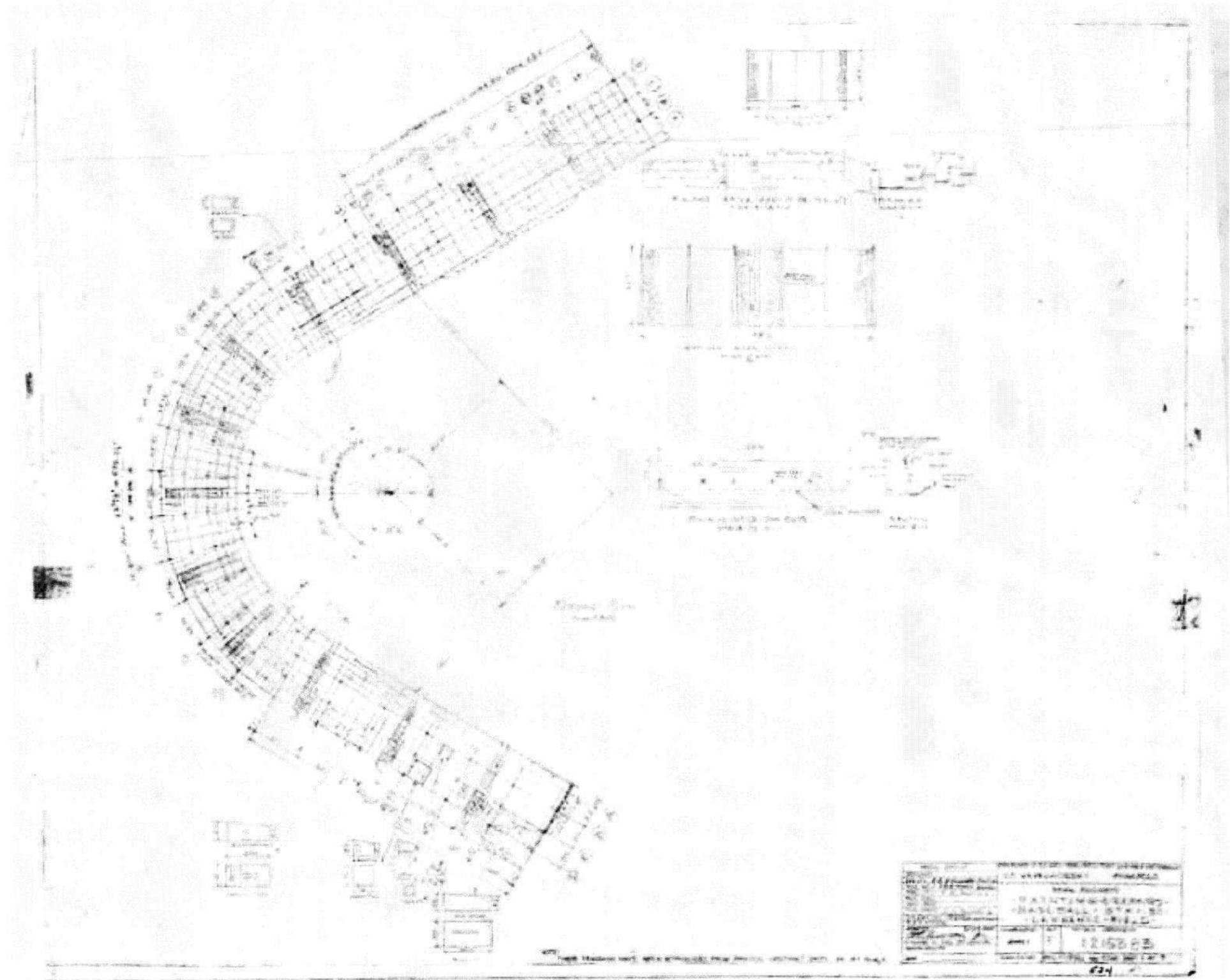
Illustration of changes to Bishop Field, ca. 1961 to ca. 1995.



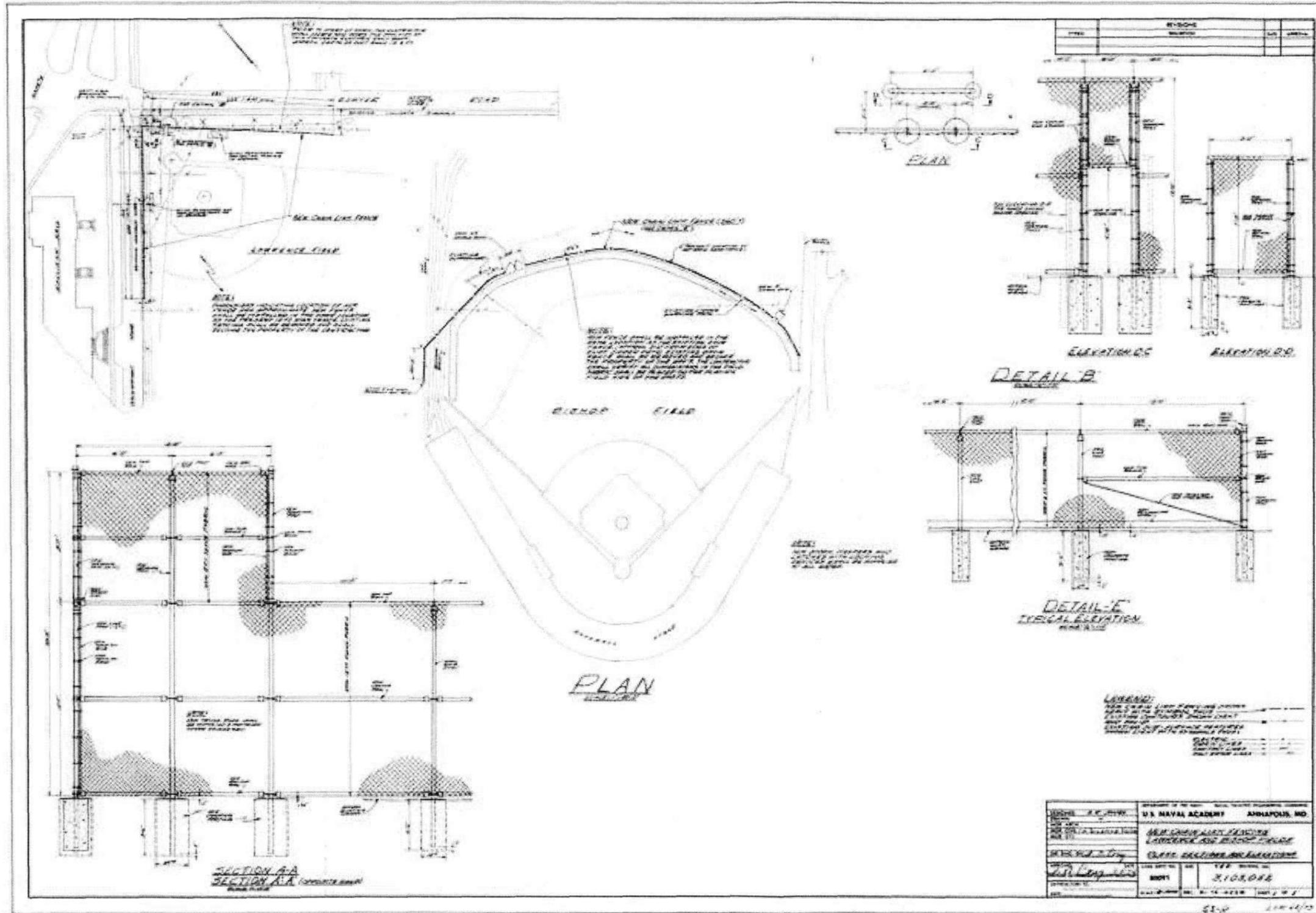
Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1924 (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



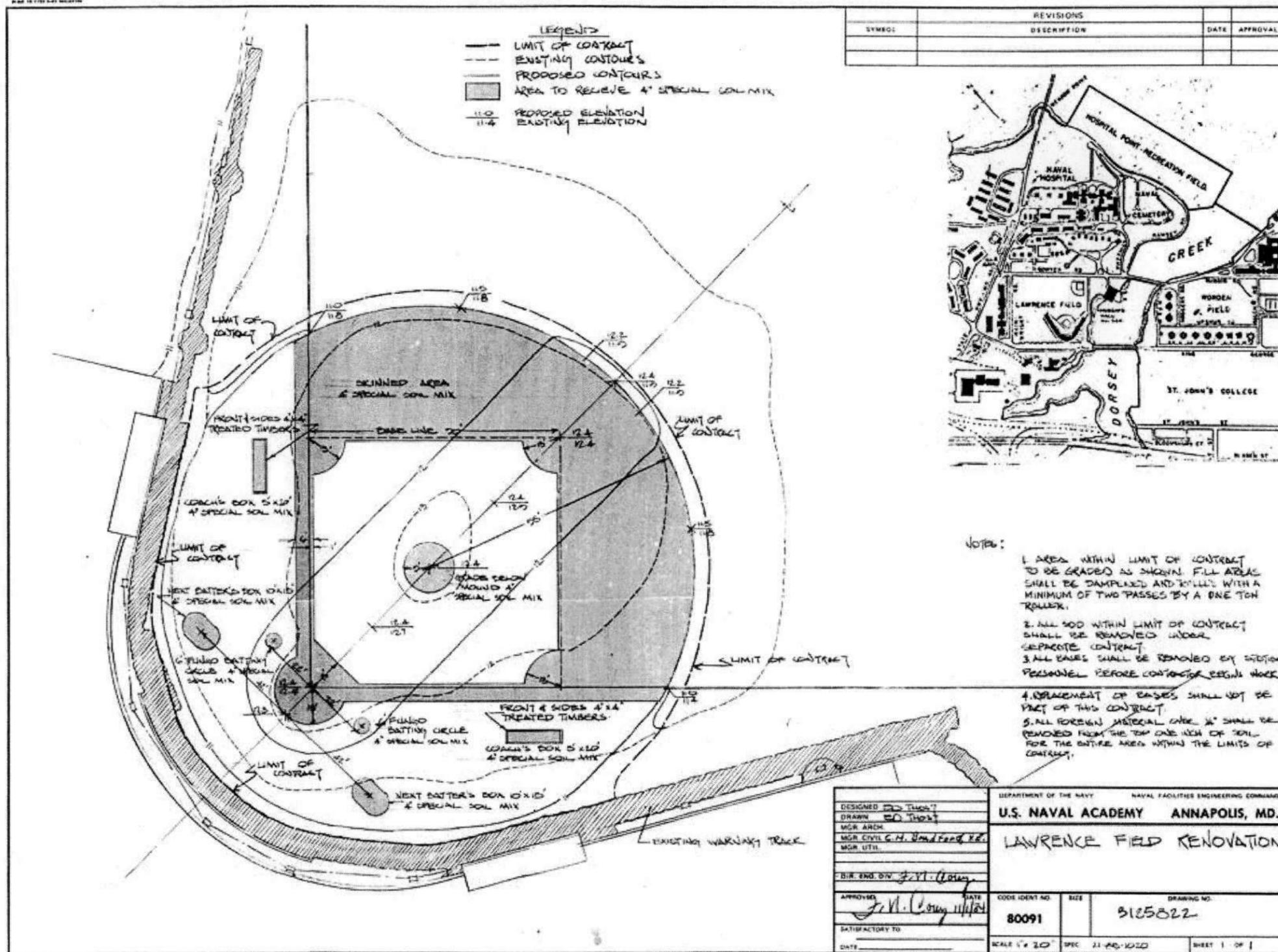
Plans showing removal of section of first-base line bleachers ca. 1961. Note "Typical Elevation E-E" showing wooden benches and seatbacks (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



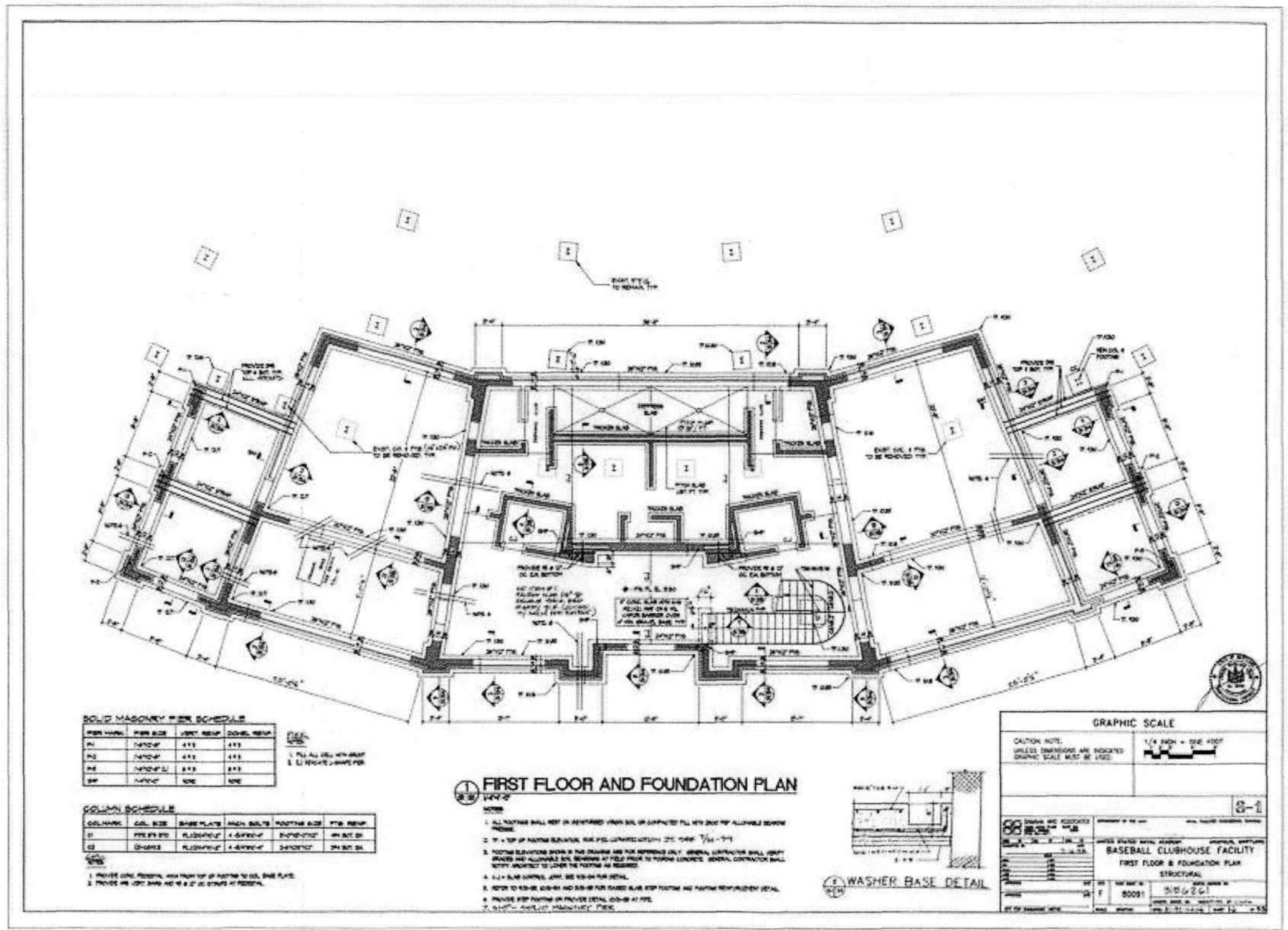
Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1968. Note removal of section of first-base line bleachers (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



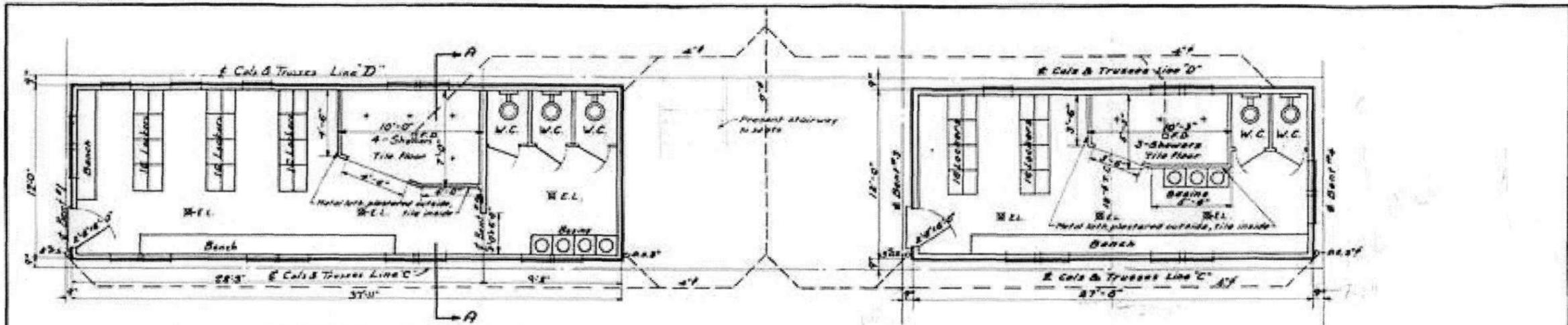
Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1974. Note removal of section of first-base line bleachers (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1984. Note truncation of bleachers beyond third-base line of northwest section (Source: United States Naval Academy, Department of Public Works).

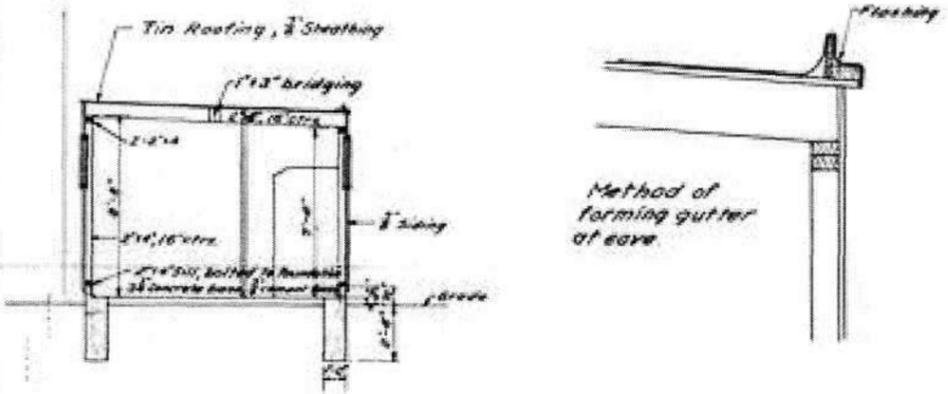


Architect's plans for construction of Fitzgerald Clubhouse at Bishop Field. Note callout for removal of bleacher foundations (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



PLAN - MIDSHPMEN'S DRESSING ROOM  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN - VISITOR'S DRESSING ROOM  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Method of forming gutter of eave.

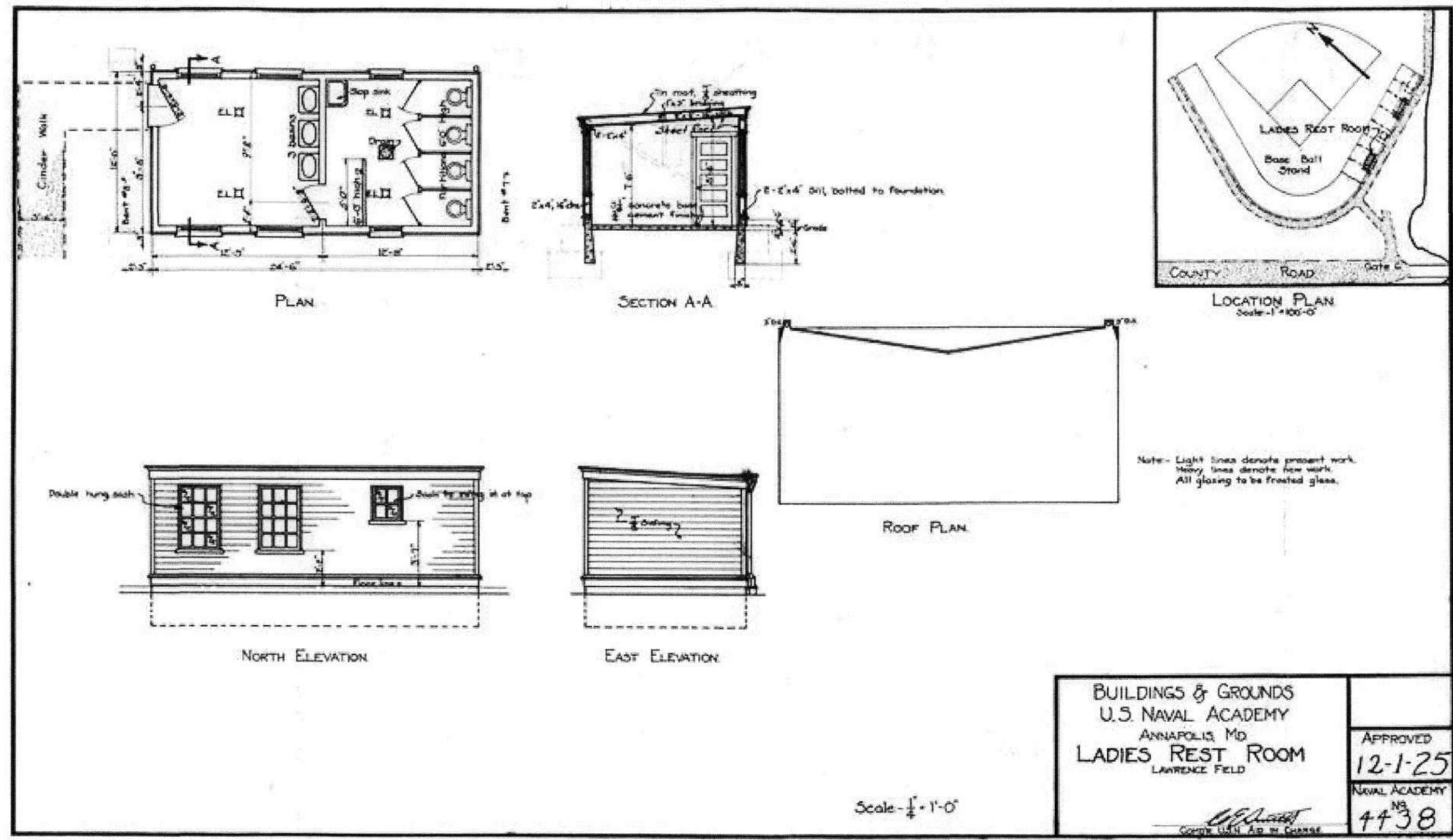


LOCATION PLAN  
Scale: 1" = 100 Ft.

BUILDINGS & GROUNDS U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD. FIELD LOCKER HOUSES LAWRENCE FIELD	APPROVED
	1-3-24
	NAVAL ACADEMY NO 4173

*[Signature]*  
Comdr USN AID IN CHARGE

Construction drawings of Bishop Field locker rooms (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



Note: Light lines denote present work.  
 Heavy lines denote new work.  
 All glazing to be frosted glass.

BUILDINGS & GROUNDS U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD <b>LADIES REST ROOM</b> LAWRENCE FIELD	
APPROVED <b>12-1-25</b>	
NAVAL ACADEMY NS <b>4438</b>	

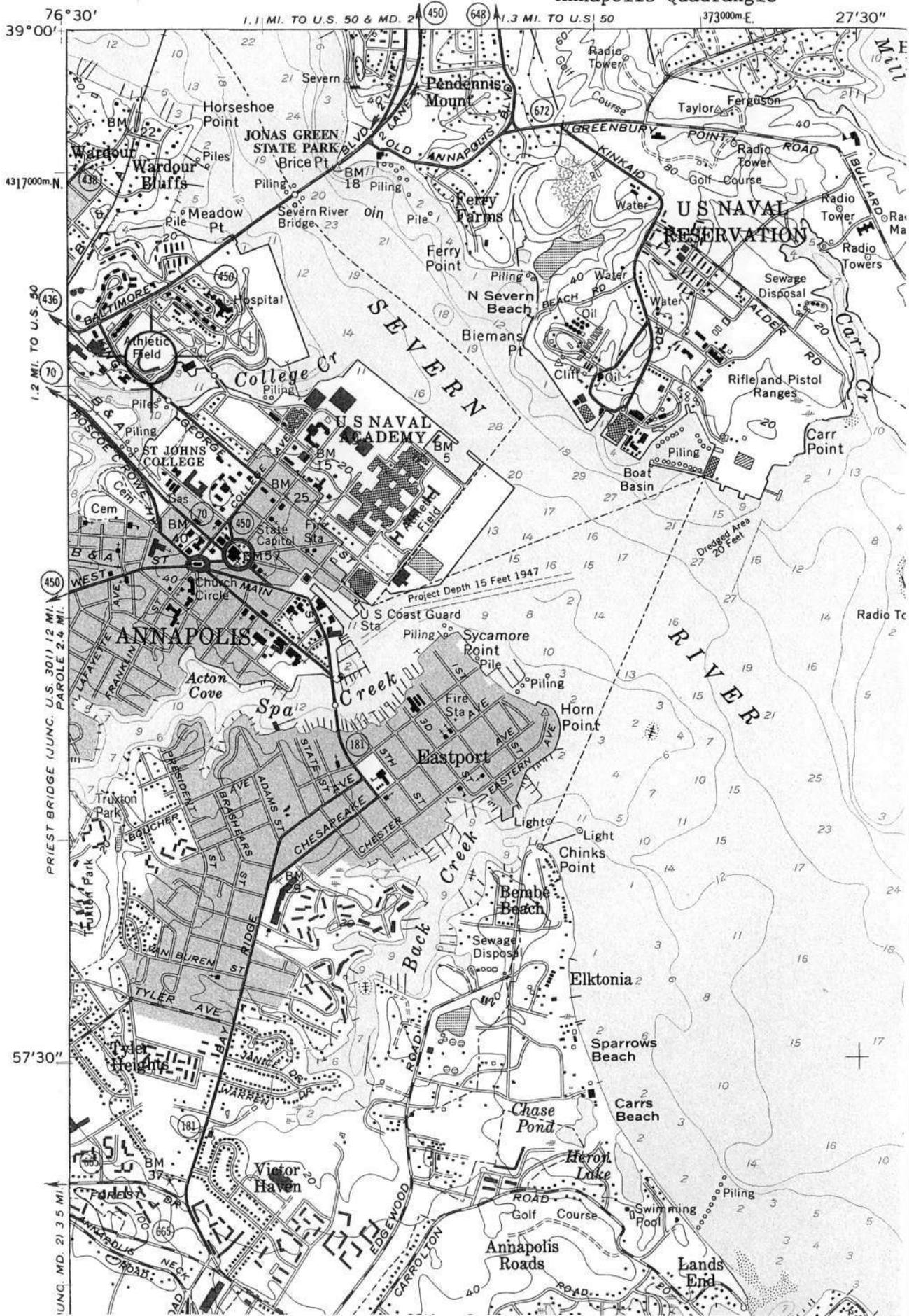
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

Construction drawings of Bishop Field ladies rest room. Note location drawing showing configuration of field ca. 1925 and location of buildings (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).

5621 SE  
(ROUND BAY)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Bishop Field  
United States Naval Academy  
MIHP #AA-359  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County  
Annapolis Quadrangle



MIHP # AA-359  
Bishop Field  
United States Naval Academy  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
Photographer: Dean A. Doerrfeld  
Date of Photographs: 15 August 2005  
Location of Negative: MD SHPO

Photo Log

- Photograph 1. Bishop Field bleachers, looking northwest.
- Photograph 2. Bishop Field bleachers, looking south.
- Photograph 3. Structural system of bleachers, looking north.
- Photograph 4. Storage building, looking northwest.
- Photograph 5. Building 146D (toilet room), looking northwest.
- Photograph 6. Building 146C (storage shed), looking north.
- Photograph 7. Storage building, looking northwest.
- Photograph 8. Building 146B (tool room) looking northwest.



MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERBFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BISHOP FIELD BLEACHER, LOOKING NW.

1/8



MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BISHOP FIELD BLEACHER, LOOKING S

2/8



MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM, LOOKING N

3/8



MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

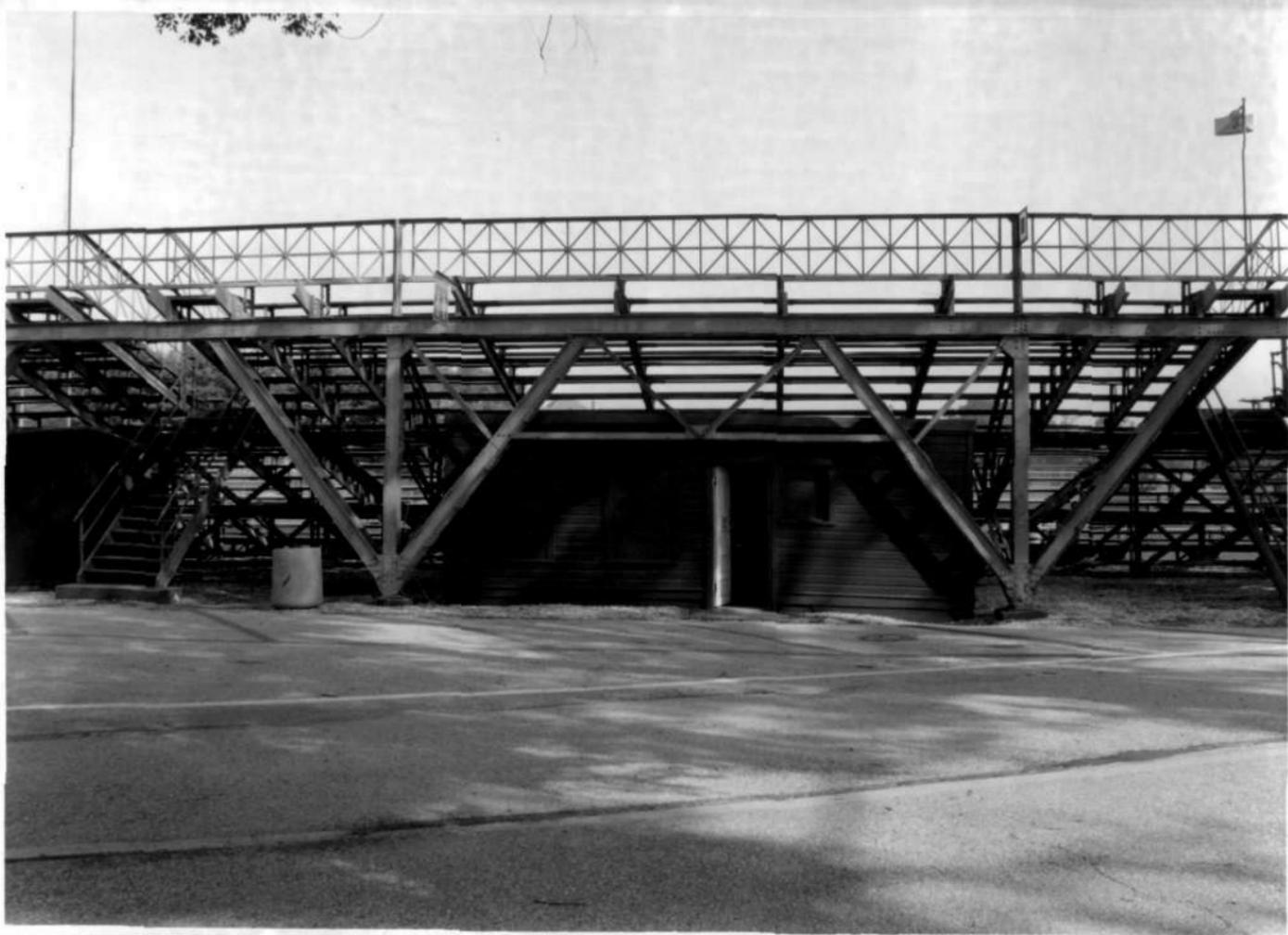
ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

STORAGE BUILDING, LOOKING NW

4/6



MHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERZPELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146D, LOOKING NW

5/6



MHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146C, LOOKING N

6/8



MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERFFEL

15 AUGUST 2005

STORAGE BUILDING, LOOKING NW

7/8



CAUTION  
WATCH  
FOR  
JOGGERS

MIHP # AA-359

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146B, LOOKING NW

8/6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

AA-359

Property Name: Halsey Field House, United States Naval Academy Inventory Number: Contrib.Res.  
Address: King George Street Halsey Field House Historic district: yes  no  
City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402 County: Anne Arundel  
USGS Quadrangle(s): Annapolis  
Property Owner: Department of the Navy Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project: Visitor Access Gate and Improvements Agency: NAVY  
Agency Prepared By: United States Department of the Interior  
Preparer's Name: Patrick Andrus Date Prepared: 2/14/2006  
Documentation is presented in: US DOI Determination of Eligibility Notification dated 2/14/2006; MIHP# AA-359  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: U.S. Naval Academy  
Inventory Number: AA-359 Eligible: yes Listed:  yes  
Site visit by MHT Staf yes no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>	Considerations: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>G</u>
MHT Comments: The Keeper of the National Register determined that Halsey Field House is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on 2/14/2006.	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Tuesday, February 14, 2006 Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Tuesday, February 14, 2006 Date



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

AA-359

IN REPLY REFER TO:

## DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

Name of Property: Halsey Field House, U.S. Naval Academy

Location: Anne Arundel County

State: Maryland

Request submitted by: M.P. Doyle, CAPT, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer

Date received: 02/01/06

Additional information received

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Need More Information

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible

Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comment:

Halsey Field House, located at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Constructed in 1957, and substantially altered since that time, Halsey Field House is not associated with the historic and architectural significance for which the U.S. Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961.

for Patrick Andrews  
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 2/14/2006

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Halsey Field House, United States Naval Academy Inventory Number: AA-359  
 Address: King George Street City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402  
 County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis  
 Owner: Department of the Navy Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA  
 Project: Visitor Access Gate and Improvements Agency: Naval District Washington East  
 Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district?  yes  no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: AA- 359  
 NR-listed district  yes Eligible district  yes District Name: United States Naval Academy  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource  yes  no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible  yes  no

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms (MIHP #AA-359).  
 HABS/HAER Documentation (HABS # MD-329)

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Summary Description

Halsey Field House serves as a multi-purpose athletic facility for the Brigade of Midshipmen, faculty, and staff of the United States Naval Academy. Varsity men's squash, varsity women's basketball, and the indoor track and field teams use the facility seasonally, and it serves year-round for fitness training and conditioning of Midshipmen. Halsey Field House is located on the banks of Spa Creek, and within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark District. The field house is sited near the southwest corner of the Academy property. When completed in 1957, the building displayed lettering identifying it as the "United States Naval Academy Department of Physical Education." The name was later changed to honor Fleet Admiral William Halsey who served with distinction as the commander of the Third Fleet in World War II. Two architectural firms worked on the design of the building: Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson and Von Storch, Evans, Scandale, & Burkavage. The structural engineering of the three-hinge, steel barrel vault was completed by the firm of Severud-Elstad-Krueger.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>Contributes to USNA district. Year-round use for fitness training is central to USNA curriculum (Criterion A). Representative of field house design &amp; construction during 1950s period (Criterion C).</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>1/10/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>1/9/06</u> Date

\* Resource is nearly 50 yrs. old; consideration G doesn't apply. 200600012

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

AA-359

Design of the building took place in 1955 with construction beginning in 1956. The building was completed in 1957.

Halsey Field House is irregularly massed, and measures approximately 367 feet by 394 feet. Construction of the building uses concrete columns and concrete-masonry-unit bearing walls covered with brick veneer, lightweight-concrete floor slabs, and bituminous-membrane roofs. The building is oriented to the northeast, and is composed of three functional and structural elements. The central portion of the building measures 367 feet by 200 feet and contains an indoor track-and-field facility. This portion of the building is covered by a barrel roof closed at the transverse eaves with a rounded hip that follows the curve of the wall. The vault is constructed with a concrete buttress wall supporting steel arches, and is 70 feet in height. The vault is covered with copper-panel roofing. Squash courts, offices, a multi-purpose gymnasium, locker rooms, and conditioning rooms are located in a two-story section to the northwest. A section to the southeast of the indoor track contains additional offices and a warehouse.

Modifications to the building include the ca. 1995 addition of the Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center to the southeast side of the building. This steel and glass curtain-wall addition contains the Naval Academy gift shop, exhibit space, and visitor welcome center. Construction of the visitor center forced the removal of the lounge and public restroom area of the field house. Renovations to the indoor track include the installation of roll-out bleachers, the addition of overhead doors in the southern wall, the construction of an exercise room in the northern portion, and a synthetic floor surface. Other modifications include the removal of locker rooms and dormitories for visiting teams from the southeast wing, the reconfiguration of offices in the northwest wing, and the reconstruction of the squash courts.

#### General Description

The field house is irregularly massed and has overall dimensions of 367 feet by 394 feet. Constructed of concrete-masonry-units with brick veneer, the building is supported by a concrete foundation. The main entrance to the building is on the northeast elevation. The northeast and southwest elevations display curved wall sections that are flanked by lower wings. The wings are not of equal size with the extension to the northwest more than twice as long as the wing on the southeast. The center section terminates in a rounded-hip barrel roof, and the lower sections are covered by shallow-pitched shed roofs. The roof areas are encircled by a parapet wall with granite coping. Wall detailing includes polished-granite skirting at grade, and granite panels to accent door and window openings. Brick veneer with a gray coloration covers the upper portion of the walls. Randomly-placed brick of a lighter color accents the wall surfaces. Two small shed-roofed wings are located on the southwest elevation.

The northeast elevation of the 1957 field house is divided into three sections: a curved-wall element; an element to the right of the elevation containing locker rooms, offices, a multi-purpose gym, squash courts, and a trophy room; and an element to the left of the elevation that originally contained the visiting team locker room and dormitory. The curved wall originally followed the arc of the indoor running track. Fenestration of the curved wall includes seven, sixteen-light, aluminum-framed, fixed-pane windows. Polished-granite panels separate the window units, and the windows are framed by granite sills and lintels. Aluminum letters identify the building and a relief sculpture of the mythological hero Hercules is above the central window element. This elevation displays the "1957" date stone. The wall terminates in a granite-coped parapet wall. Copper sheathing covers the roof.

The section to the right of the elevation contains a one-story entry pavilion, and a two-story mass to the rear that extends the depth of the building. The one-story section contains a public entrance to the field house. The entry is composed of three, double-leaf, two-light, aluminum doors topped by single-light transoms. A fixed-light window angles backward from the projecting pavilion to the curved wall of the field house. To the right of the entry is the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

AA-359

trophy room. The exterior walls of the trophy room are sheathed in polished-granite panels, and the fascia is trimmed in aluminum. A second entrance is located at the northwest corner of the trophy room. A double-leaf, full-light, aluminum-frame door with sidelights and three-light transom comprises the entry. The door leads into a glazed vestibule with double-leaf doors on the left leading into the trophy room, and straight ahead to the southwest wing of the field house. A matching pavilion once stood to the left of the elevation. The three sets of double-leaf doors remain; however, the granite-panel clad public lounge was removed in the 1990s for the construction of the Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center. A partially-glazed corridor now connects the entry to field house with the visitor center. Architectural drawings indicate that the lounge held a bank of pay phones and provided access to public restrooms. A two-story mass stands behind the entry pavilion and extends the depth of the building. The two-story masses on both sides of the curved wall contain no openings and are only detailed by a copper rain scupper near the top. The parapet walls are coped with granite slabs.

The southeast elevation of the field house is partially obscured by the visitor center. Architectural drawings indicate that this elevation originally held eight multi-light windows flanked by double leaf doors on the first level and 28 three-light awning windows on the second floor. The building currently has four window groups on the first floor and 16 windows on the second floor. The first floor window groups are composed of four, fixed-light, aluminum-sashes at the top and bottom, and two rows of awning windows in the middle. The operable windows are arranged in two rows of four. The window groups are separated by polished-granite panels and the sills and lintels are also granite. A double-leaf, two-light, aluminum-frame door is located to the left of the window groups. The door is sheltered by a metal awning, and a granite slab forms the stoop. A similar door was originally located to the right of the window groups, but was removed for the installation of the visitor center. An entry fills one of the original window bays of this level. A double-leaf, full-light door and ten fixed-sash windows comprise the entry. The second level windows are all three-light, aluminum-sash awning windows. Soldier courses of bricks form the sills of the second floor windows, and the lintels are steel plates. The wall terminates in a granite-coped parapet wall. The longitudinal wall of the indoor track-and-field facility rises above the roof of the southeast wing. Fenestration of this wall includes 12, multi-light, glass-block windows. Each window contains 110 blocks. A ridgeline ventilator is visible at the top of the barrel roof.

The southwest or rear elevation repeats the massing and scale of the front elevation: the curved wall of the indoor track, the two-story mass of the flanking wings, and one-story projections on either side of the curved wall. The curved wall contains four openings. An overhead, roller door and grouping of three double-leaf doors are located on the eastern face. Two groups of double-leaf doors pierce the west face. One group of doors on the west face occupies an opening that originally held a roller door. Construction drawings illustrate that the remaining sets of double-leaf doors are also modifications to the wall. The one-story section to the right of the elevation is pierced by a single opening containing a double-leaf, two-light, aluminum-frame door with a metal hood and concrete stoop. An identical door opens the southern wall of the two-story section. The one-story section to the left of the elevation contains three openings in the southern wall. These include a single-leaf, flush-panel metal-frame door, and two three-light awning windows with frosted glass. The western wall of this section is pierced by a two-light, single-leaf metal-framed door sheltered by a glazed vestibule. The vestibule is an addition to the building. The openings of the first level of the two-story section include numerous louvered ventilators, two roller doors, and a three-light awning window. The second level contains eight openings. Seven are filled with three-light awning windows and a replacement window with three, fixed sash occupies the final opening. Two metal ventilators extend from the first floor to the roof. The walls of the two-story sections terminate in granite-coped parapet walls. The one-story sections are trimmed with a metal fascia.

The southwest elevation has an irregular wall plane with a recessed section filling the center of the wall. The projecting wings on both ends each contain a single opening: a full light, single-leaf door with sidelight. The remaining openings of this elevation are located in the recessed portion of the wall. Illuminating the multi-purpose

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

AA-359

gymnasium, the windows are located high in the wall. The ribbon of glazing is created from ten, twelve-light windows. The individual window units are separated by polished-granite panels, and granite sills trim the openings. A concrete spandrel spans the head of the window openings. The deck of the shallow-pitched shed roof extends across the recess creating a broad overhang. The roof deck is constructed of lightweight concrete, and covered with a built-up roof system. The parapet wall is trimmed with metal-covered granite coping.

The interior of the building reflects the institutional function of the building, and lacks any form of ornamentation. The principal space of the field house is the indoor track-and-field complex. Located in the vaulted portion of the building, the complex features a running track and facilities for field events. A synthetic running surface covers the floor. A removable basketball court can be installed over the running surface in the northern portion of the building. Roll-out bleachers on the north, east, and west walls provide seating for games. A concrete balcony is located in the curved portion of the northern wall of the field house. Cast-concrete risers support the wooden bench seats of the balcony. A press box is located at the uppermost level. The curved portion of the first level of the field house has recently been enclosed with an exercise room. The wood-frame room is covered in gypsum board and plywood. This addition shortened the indoor running track that originally paralleled the curve of the wall. As originally constructed, the running surface was a composition material of earth and cinders, and mud-scraping pits were installed at corridor entrances to prevent the material from being tracked down the halls.

The structural system of the barrel roof is composed of a concrete buttress wall supporting sectional steel trusses. The poured-concrete buttresses are spaced twenty-feet apart on average, and are five-feet square at the base. Each buttress arches 16 feet out from the wall and is 38 feet high. Steel trusses connect to the buttresses and continue the arch of the roof. Hinged connections fasten the steel structure to the concrete. The trusses curve on a 114 feet radius, and rise 37 feet from the base. A second hinge connects the two halves of the truss at the midpoint of the span. The steel portion of the roof structure spans a distance of 169 feet. Combined with the buttress extension the overall free span of the structure is 201 feet with a total height 75 feet. An open-deck steel catwalk is suspended from the steel structure.

The southeast wing of the field house was renovated in the 1990s when Alumni Hall replaced Halsey Field House as the venue for many events such as men's basketball. The visiting-team locker room, lounge, and dormitory were replaced with an office and warehouse complex. The northwest wing contains athletic equipment storage, offices, locker rooms, a multi-purpose gym, and squash courts. Two corridors connect the field house to the northwest wing. The southern corridor leads to the equipment storage area. This area has a concrete floor and drop ceiling. The eastern wall has a counter and four openings where equipment was distributed. Each opening is secured with an aluminum roller screen. To the south of the storage room are two areas. One room once served as a laundry; however, this is now used for general storage. The second room contains mechanical equipment. To the north of the equipment room, a long corridor leads past a row of lockers. This locker area has a full length bench down the middle, and a simple shelf along the western wall. Linoleum tile covers the floor, and the corridor has a drop ceiling. The lockers in this corridor do not appear on the as-built drawings of Halsey Field House. To the right of the locker corridor are restrooms and shower areas. These areas are constructed with blue, glazed-face tile, and the floors are covered with terra-cotta tiles. These rooms contain a drop ceiling. Shower rooms are constructed with a central drying room that contains built-in, glazed-face tile benches and stainless steel towel bars. Shower stalls are adjacent to the drying room with six shower heads in each stall. The northwest wing has two shower and toilet areas now serving male and female Midshipmen. When constructed in 1957, one area served plebes with the larger area reserved for varsity and junior-varsity athletes.

Rooms to the north of the toilet and shower areas originally housed sports medicine activities including a "hydrotherapy" room, x-ray, doctor's office, and medical treatment room. These rooms now serve as office space. Areas to the west of the locker corridor include the multi-purpose gym and squash courts. The multi-purpose

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

AA-359

gymnasium could be configured in numerous ways when originally constructed. Variations included a full-size basketball court on the north combined with two practice courts, four practice courts, or the floor could be re-stripped for volleyball or badminton. Sections of roll-out bleachers along the western wall allowed for spectator seating. The roll-out benches were later removed and the room now serves primarily as the practice court for the Navy women's basketball team. The multi-purpose gym has a polished wood floor, and the walls are constructed of yellow, glazed-face tile for the lower half with concrete block above. The roof is constructed of structural steel, and sheathed with a built-up roof system. The northwest corner of field house held five squash courts. When constructed, concrete-block walls defined the individual courts, and all surfaces were faced with wood. A concrete stair led to a mezzanine level where concrete risers topped with wooden benches provided spectator seating. The courts were renovated in the 1990s. Tempered glass walls now define the courts and aluminum benches on the first level have replaced the original seating areas.

The second level of the northwest wing is reached through three stair towers. The towers contain concrete risers and treads with welded-pipe handrails. The stairwells are finished in blue, glazed-face tile and feature recessed lights within aluminum frames. A single-loaded corridor stretches to the south from the northernmost stair tower. One side of the corridor looks into the multi-purpose gym, and is separated from it by a tempered-glass window ribbon. A row of offices now opens off the other side of the corridor. The original arrangement of rooms in this area called for offices for coaching staff and instructors to the north, and lecture rooms to the south. The southernmost lecture room was removed, and a large weight training area now occupies the southern portion of the building. A smaller weight training area is specified in the construction drawings.

The Halsey Field House was substantially modified in the mid-1990s with the construction of the Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center. The visitor center is located on the southeast elevation of the field house at the northern corner. The addition is irregularly massed with a recessed entry and projecting pylon on the northeast elevation. A curving wall stretches from the pylon to the southeast wall of the field house. The visitor center addition uses modern materials and techniques. The addition is largely transparent with glazed, curtain wall construction.

A glazed corridor connects the entry of the visitor center to the entry of the field house along the northeast elevation. The corridor contains six bays. Five bays are filled with windows containing a central fixed sash surrounded by twelve fixed-lights. The sixth bay contains double-leaf, full-light, metal-frame door surrounded by ten, fixed lights. The bays are separated by polished-granite panels. An aluminum fascia trims the wall. The corridor terminates in a flat roof.

The visitor center entrance is located on the eastern corner of the addition. It is recessed within the plane of the wall, and composed of a double-leaf, full-light door and eight, fixed-sash windows. A curving balcony lies above the entry. It is trimmed with aluminum panels. The balcony railing is constructed of metal stanchions and glazed panels. A double-leaf door provides access from the upper level of the visitor center to the balcony. An attached pylon is located on the east side of the entry. Constructed of polished and etched granite panels, the pylon displays the Navy crest. The eastern wall of the visitor center curves south and west from the pylon. A second level balcony also accents this elevation. It is supported by an aluminum-wrapped round column. The interior of the visitor center contains the Academy gift shop, welcome desk, visitor orientation auditorium, and exhibit space. The public restrooms, once accessed from the field house lounge, are now entered from the corridor addition.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

AA-359

Historic Context

The United States Naval Academy, first known as the Naval School, was established at Fort Severn in Annapolis on 10 October 1845. Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, instrumental in the school's founding, selected the secluded Annapolis location to protect midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city" (United States Naval Academy 2005). The Naval School became the fifth such institution, joining small naval schools in Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Norfolk, Virginia.

At the time of its acquisition for the Naval School, Fort Severn's ten acres included approximately 14 buildings in addition to the fort compound. The Naval School occupied these buildings and opened with 50 midshipmen in attendance and 7 professors (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15; Hnedak 1980:1; United States Naval Academy 2005). Science, mathematics and navigation, English, philosophy, French, and gunnery and steam comprised the curriculum. Midshipmen graduated as career officers, trained in both military and academic affairs.

The Naval School became the United States Naval Academy in 1850. The transition resulted in a new curriculum dictating four years of study accompanied by summer training aboard ships. The 1850 curriculum provided the foundation for the institution's present-day curriculum (United States Naval Academy 2005). Following its renaming, the Academy upgraded and expanded its property. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied the campus, constructing many temporary buildings (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15).

In 1895, the Naval Board of Visitors noted deficiencies in the Academy's buildings and campus layout. The board determined the need for a complete reconstruction of the grounds, making the following statements:

The Board feels that the Naval Academy should be an institution second to none of its kind in the world, that it should meet every modern requirement as an institution of learning, not only as to the instruction given but as to the convenience of accommodation offered officers, instructors, and cadets. It feels that the present buildings are insufficient and inadequate for the purpose to which they were assigned and that a reconstruction of buildings, grounds, and sanitation, upon the most approved modern and architectural sanitary lines, will not only be an incalculable benefit to the Naval service, but a progressive step which will meet the approval of the whole country (Hnedak 1980:1).

In response, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission on 5 July 1895 to assess current conditions and recommend improvements. The commission selected well-known architect Ernest Flagg to assist with this task. Flagg devised a plan, and in 1899 the Navy hired him to reconstruct the campus (Hnedak 1980:2).

Ernest Flagg, a former student of architecture at L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, advocated the Beaux-Arts style and thus utilized it in his design of the Naval Academy complex. Beaux-Arts, a classical style that emphasized elaborate decorative detailing, became popular in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts also emphasized formal spatial planning. Flagg devised his plan around a southeast-northwest axis, positioning buildings along the four sides of an existing quadrangle. The buildings included a chapel, an academic group, a large complex of midshipman's quarters, and a boat basin (Hnedak 1980:2-4; McAlester 1984:379-380).

Since its establishment, the United States Naval Academy has grown to a campus of 338 acres accommodating 4,000 midshipmen (United States Naval Academy 2005). Flagg's Beaux-Arts complex remains intact and still defines the character of the Academy. The institution's mission also has unwavered. The current curriculum incorporates the moral development, academic excellence, and physical fitness necessary to produce effective naval officers (United States Naval Academy 2005).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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Leadership of the United States Naval Academy recognized the need for improved athletic facilities in the 1920s (Forney 2004:83). The lack of adequate indoor and outdoor spaces threatened the viability of the collegiate athletic teams and the physical education program of the Academy. This situation was not unique to the athletics program, and general deterioration of the physical plant emerged as a priority concern in the post-World War II period. Major buildings had not received significant renovation since the close of the nineteenth century even though the Brigade of Midshipman increased from 800 to nearly 4,000. Studies recommended the overhaul and expansion of all facilities, but emphasized the enlargement of Bancroft Hall, the construction of an airfield, and the creation of adequate indoor and outdoor athletic facilities (Forney 2004:82). The issue of athletic facilities was discussed in a 1953 study that noted West Point possessed three times the athletic facilities as the Academy, yet the Corps of Cadets amounted to only two-thirds of the Brigade of Midshipman (Forney 2004:83). The need for additional athletic facilities was realized in 1954 when Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a new field house. Design took place the following year, and the field house was completed 1957.

#### The Designers of Halsey Field House

The design of the field house was a coordinated effort of numerous architects and engineers. Two architectural firms contributed to the design. The first was Von Storch, Evans & Burkavage. The firm had its office in the Waverly, Pennsylvania and was organized in 1955. Projects of the firm included hospital facilities at Clarks Summit and Danville, Pennsylvania and factory buildings in Scranton (AIA 1956:578). The firm was associated with Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson on two projects: the U.S. Naval Academy Field House and a residence hall for Boston University in 1958 (AIA 1962:729). The principal member, Searle Von Storch, remained a member of the AIA until 1970, but his listing in the American Architects Directory does note any additional projects (AIA 1970).

The second architectural designer was the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson. The architects were students of Paul Phillipe Cret, and all followed Cret's advocacy of classic forms and styles, especially that of L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Lyon. Adherence to classically-inspired design is evident in the addition of the fifth and sixth wings to Bancroft Hall at the United States Naval Academy (Sweetman 1995:192). The dormitory addition was Cret's second commission at the Academy (Figure 1). His other effort, the enlargement of the Chapel, preceded his work on Bancroft Hall (Figure 2). John Harbeson, William Hough, and William Livingston joined Cret in the early years of the twentieth century and were named partners in 1923. Roy Larson joined the firm as a partner in 1925 (Philadelphia Architects & Buildings 2005). The partners contributed to the design of numerous buildings inspired by the Beaux-Arts style. These include the Folger Library, Federal Reserve Board, and the University of Texas Library. Upon Cret's death in 1941, his associates formed the architectural firm that would design Halsey Field House. Cret had requested that the partners remove his name from the partnership upon his death, and the firm informally referred to as H2L2 emerged (H2L2 2005).

The addition of younger members to the firm brought new ideas and new concepts in architectural design while broadening the types of projects. John Harbeson's son, Paul Cret Harbeson, brought an interest in bridges and prompted the involvement of H2L2 in the design of the Walt Whitman Bridge (Figure 3). As the firm moved into the 1960s, its designs began to reflect the simplistic forms, lack of ornamentation, and often transparent forms associated with modern architecture. This marked a departure from the classically inspired designs the firm embraced in the first half of the twentieth century. Masonry, steel, and glass became the materials of choice. This is best represented in two buildings designed by the firm in the 1960s and 1970s. The Scott Library of Thomas Jefferson University was completed in 1969 (Figure 4). The library is a multi-story, rectangular building of masonry veneer over a steel frame. The corners of the building are clipped. An arcade surrounds the first floor of

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Figure 1. Bancroft Hall, United States Naval Academy (H2L2 2005).



Figure 2. Architect's sketch of addition to the Chapel, United States Naval Academy (H2L2 2005).

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Figure 3. Walt Whitman Bridge (H2L2 2005).



Figure 4. Scott Library, Thomas Jefferson University ().

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the building with the next three floors pierced by narrow windows. The upper two levels are accented by a masonry-clad projection and the windows accented with arched openings. The second building is the Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania (1972). This multi-story building occupies a rectangular footprint, but is irregularly massed with square pavilions flanking a central section (Figure 5). The upper floors of the center recede creating a stair-step appearance. Offices are cantilevered from the main mass. The majority of the building is constructed with steel curtain walls and extensive glazing. Masonry elevator towers lay on the exterior of the building on all elevations (H2L2 2005).

The four original partners of H2L2 received numerous awards during their careers. William Hough and William Livingston died in the late 1960s; Roy Larson passed away in 1973; and John Harbeson, the first to join Paul Cret's firm, died in 1986 at the age of 98.

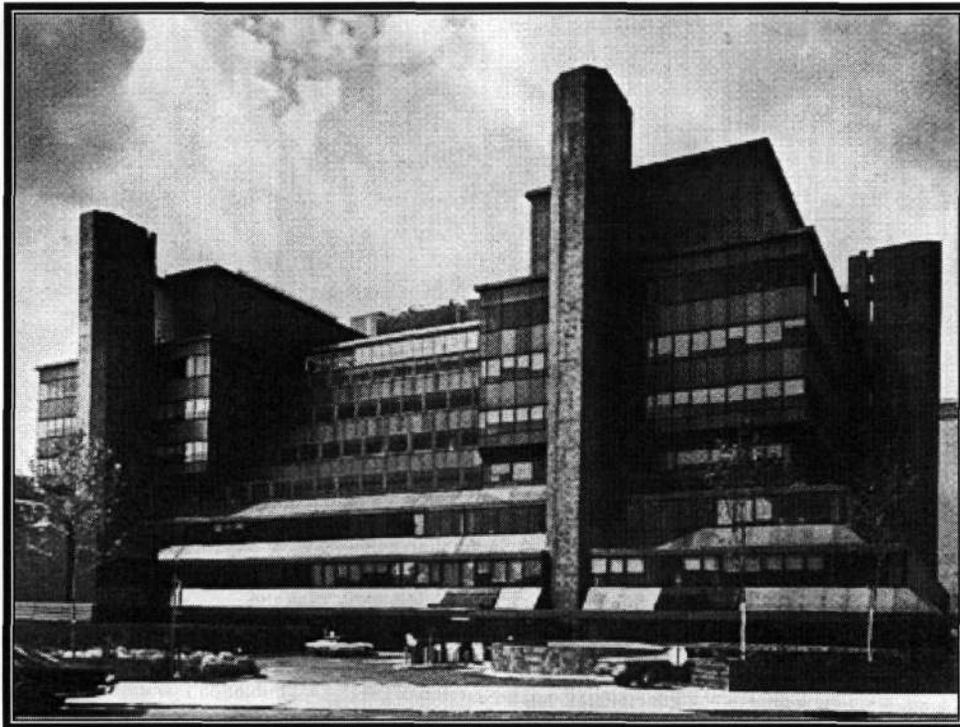


Figure 5. Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania (H2L2 2005).

The second prominent firm involved in the design of Halsey Field House is Severud-Elstad-Krueger. Fred N. Severud, the principal in the firm, was born in Norway and immigrated to the United States in the mid-1920s. Educated at the Institute of Technology in Trondheim, Norway, Severud founded his own engineering firm in New York City in 1928 (Severud Associates 2005; Tedesco 1992:253). Early projects undertaken by Severud established his reputation as an innovative and creative engineer known for solving problems with existing buildings.

Severud achieved his greatest acclaim for the cable-supported roof, and is credited with the construction of the first building utilizing this design. Cable-supported roof structures create a massive volume of uninterrupted space and are ideally suited for sports and entertainment venues. In essence, a structure utilizing a cable-supported roof is composed of two or three structural elements. The structural system is composed of parabolic arches that intersect in the lower portion of the arch. Tensioning cables, run through an underground tunnel, connect the opposing legs of the arches to prevent any spreading at the foundation (State University of Campinas (SUC) 2005). The remaining components of the building are non-structural, in one sense "hanging" from the primary arches. Support

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for the roof is provided by steel cables stretched between the two arches. Roof sheathing varies, with wood or metal panels covered by a bituminous membrane proving the most popular. Wall systems also vary, although steel frames with large amounts of glazing are abundant. As the walls bear no load, the ability to create light, open buildings is virtually unlimited.

The first building of this type constructed in the United States, and perhaps the world, is the Livestock Judging Arena in Raleigh, North Carolina completed in 1952 (Figure 6). Originally conceived by Matthew Nowicki of the architecture department of North Carolina State University, the architectural design was completed by William Deitrick after Nowicki's untimely death in an airplane accident (SUC 2005). The arena, also referred to as the Dorton Arena, measures approximately 301 feet by 308 feet and reaches a maximum height of 90 feet. Tension is provided by 14, two-inch thick cables in each tunnel. The roof is supported by 47 suspension cables varying in diameter from .75 inches to 1.25 inches (SUC 2005). The arena was named a Civil Engineering Landmark in 2002 by the American Society of Civil Engineers (American Society of Civil Engineers 2005). Severud used similar engineering expertise in two other cable supported structures. The David S. Ingalls Hockey Park at Yale University incorporated the two-arch structural system, and added a third arch to support the peak of the roof (Figure 7). Severud collaborated with Eero Saarinen on the design of the arena (Yale School of Management 2005). A third cable-supported structure engineered by Severud is the Skidmore, Owings & Merrill designed Madison Square Garden (Figure 8).

Severud did not limit his designs to cable-supported structures. Another noteworthy contribution was his work, again with Eero Saarinen, on the St. Louis Gateway Arch (Figure 9). The arch rises 630 feet from a pre-stressed concrete foundation. Construction required the assembly of triangular sections of the arch that were lifted into place. The sections were assembled from an inner wall of carbon steel and an outer wall of stainless steel (Jensen 2005). The carbon steel panels varied in thickness from 3/8 of an inch to 1.75 inches with 14-inch thick stainless panels. Reinforced concrete fills the area between the panels to the 300 foot level of the arch. The hollow core of each section supported the installation of elevators that run to an observation room at the top of the arch. The Gateway Arch was named a National Historic Landmark in 1987. Designs created by Severud and his associates also included massive domed arenas such as the Charlotte, North Carolina Coliseum. When completed in 1955, the coliseum was the largest free-span dome in the world (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission 2005). Other buildings that Fred Severud worked on include the Seagram Building designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and I.M. Pei's Cecil and Ida Green Center for Earth Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Emporis 2005; Pei Cobb Freed 2005).

Severud retired from the firm in 1973 after receiving numerous awards for his work. These include installation into the National Academy of Engineering, the Ernest Howard Award and Franklin P. Brown Medal from the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an Honorary Associate Member of the American Institute of Architects (Weingardt 2005:79-80). Severud died in 1990 at the age of 91. The firm of Severud Associates continues to design structures based on the original concept of cable support. These include the roof structure of Denver International Airport and numerous cable-supported bridges (Figure 10).

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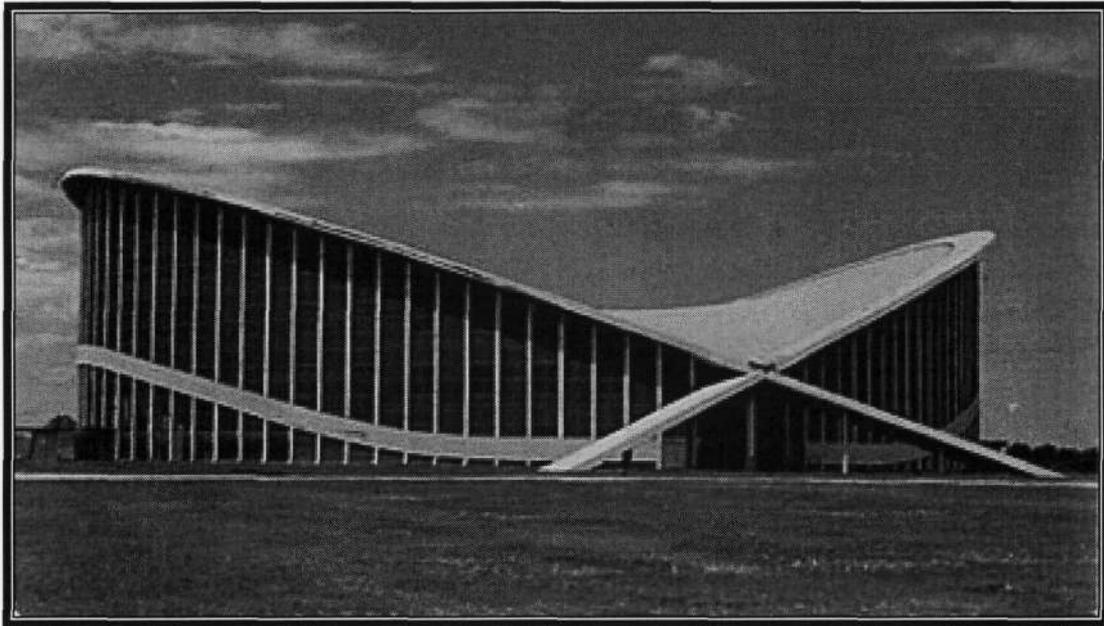


Figure 6. Livestock Judging Arena, Raleigh, North Carolina (Severud Associates 2005).

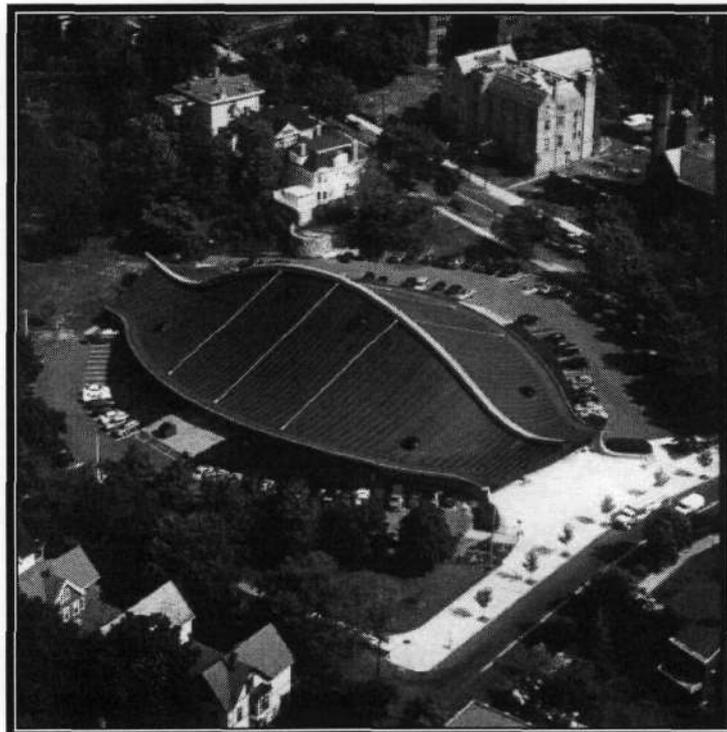


Figure 7. Ingalls Hockey Park, Yale University (SCU 2005).

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Figure 8. Madison Square Garden Center (Severud Associates 2005).

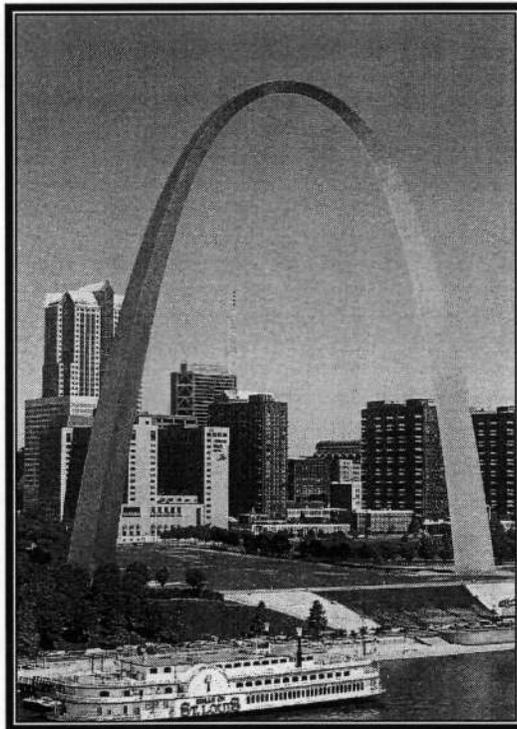


Figure 9. Gateway Arch, St. Louis, Missouri (Severud Associates 2005).

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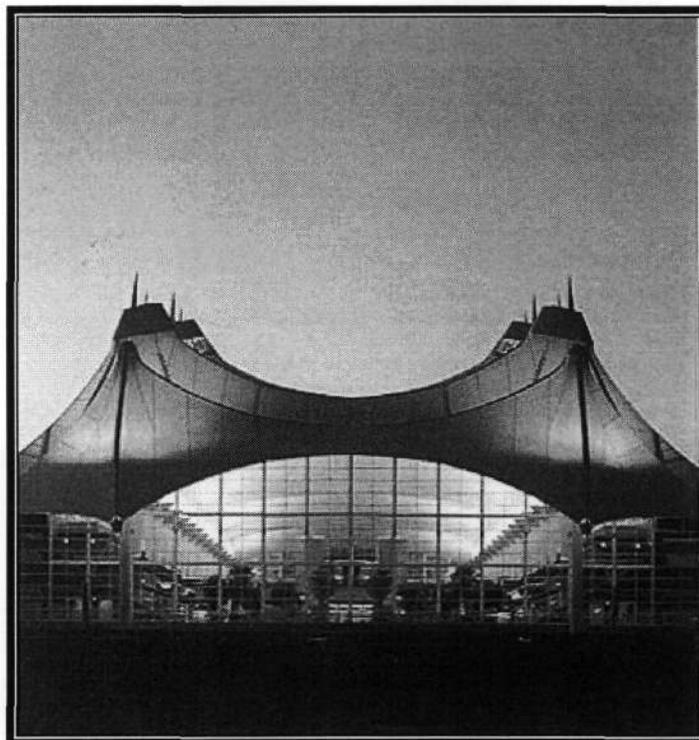


Figure 10. Denver International Airport (Severud Associates 2005).

### **Evaluation of Halsey Field House**

Evaluation of Halsey Field House is appropriate under three scenarios: its potential contribution to the National Historic Landmark District, its potential contribution to the National Register District, and its potential for individual National Register eligibility.

#### National Historic Landmark

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark on 4 July 1961. The Academy achieved significance under National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 for its significant contributions to United States history: "The Naval Academy has played a pivotal role in American naval affairs, graduating career officers well versed in both military and academic studies throughout its history" (National Park Service 2005). The Academy also received recognition under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4 for the monumental Beaux-Arts architecture designed by New York architect Ernest Flagg. The National Historic Landmark District contains over 100 contributing elements. Halsey Field House was not evaluated as part of the National Historic Landmark study; however, the building was considered in the August 2000 U.S Naval Academy Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP considered Halsey Field House as not contributing to the Landmark District based on a 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record survey that defined the field house as "a building of modern construction and design possessing no architectural or historical importance at this time" (Naval District Washington East 2005).

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National Register of Historic Places

The United States Naval Academy automatically achieved National Register of Historic Places status due to its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Additional studies were completed in 1972, 1977, and 1996 to supplement information on historic resources within the district (Maryland Historical Trust 2005). In accordance with National Register guidelines, the United States Naval Academy achieves significance under Criteria A and C for significant contributions to United States history and for its architecture. The significance of the Academy is embedded in its mission statement:

To develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have a potential for future developments in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government (United States Naval Academy 2005).

Halsey Field House was not evaluated as part of any study related to National Register eligibility.

Individual National Register Eligibility

Halsey Field House may possess those qualities of integrity and significance to merit further consideration for the National Register individually or for its potential to contribute to another historic context.

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

*Significance*

To determine if Halsey Field House meets eligibility requirements for the National Register of Historic Places, it is necessary to analyze its significance and integrity. In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Halsey Field House is associated with the mission of education as expressed in the area of significance under both National Historic Landmark and National Register guidelines. Physical education accomplishes one third of this mission and thus is significant to the United States Naval Academy. Athletic competition affords developmental opportunities for character-defining attributes such as teamwork, self reliance, and decisiveness. The Brigade of Midshipmen benefits substantially from the combined mission of military training, education, and fitness.

Physical fitness at the Naval Academy has been pursued on two levels since the nineteenth century. The first component was a core curriculum of personal conditioning, physical readiness, and individual competition (United States Naval Academy 2005). Individual sports included in the physical education curriculum were boxing or wrestling. These core activities were supplemented by club (intramural) and intercollegiate athletic competition.

During the late-nineteenth century, the Academy supported only three team sports: football, boat races with four-oared racing shells (crew), and baseball (Navy Athletic Association 1929:65-66). Competition in baseball and crew took place between classes with championship flags going to the victorious class and gold lapel pins issued to the team members. Football existed as a varsity sport, but reinforced class seniority by accepting only members from the first (most senior) class (Navy Athletic Association 1929:66). The Naval Academy expanded athletic programming throughout the early-twentieth century and created an intercollegiate system similar to most colleges and universities. Newly introduced sports included baseball, basketball, track and field, wrestling, and competitive

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shooting. In the 1920s, football and crew received the most attention of all athletic endeavors, and the annual Army-Navy football game was the preeminent competition of the year. Archival research failed to identify any significant events in the history of college basketball, squash, or track-and-field in the era dating from the construction of Halsey Field House in 1957. Halsey Field House does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion A.

Halsey Field House was also evaluated under National Register Criterion B for association with individuals significant in local, state, or national history. The field house is named for Fleet Admiral William Halsey who served with distinction in World War II. Admiral Halsey held no association with the field house, and the naming was purely memorial in nature. Research yielded no other specific information about individuals associated with the field house, and no scholarly judgement can be made about historic importance.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. Two nationally known firms contributed to the design of Halsey Field House. The first, Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson were students of Paul Phillippe Cret, and carried forward the design traditions of L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts advocated by Cret. Projects of Cret and his associates include additions to Bancroft Hall and the Chapel at the United States Naval Academy. Upon Cret's death in 1945, his four associates established the firm that bore their names. The addition of younger partners to the firm in the 1950s and 1960s, including Harbeson's son Paul Cret Harbeson, introduced new styles to the firm and expanded the types of projects undertaken. The younger Harbeson's interests included bridge design, and the firm is credited with the design of the Walt Whitman Bridge in 1959 (Philadelphia Architects & Buildings 2005). Later designs assumed modern architectural forms, and the Children's Hospital of Pennsylvania (1972) is an example of the firm's later twentieth-century projects (H2L2 2005). The retirement of the founding members of the firm lead to the incorporation of H2L2 in 1976. Although nationally known for many of its projects, the Halsey Field House does not manifest the characteristics of design for which the firm gained notoriety. The geometric form of the building is related to functionality rather than introduced as a design element as seen in H2L2's later projects.

In addition to the building lacking distinction as a representative example of the architecture firm of H2L2, Halsey Field House is not 50 years of age. National Register Criteria Consideration G states that a property must possess "exceptional importance" to be eligible prior to its reaching the 50-year threshold (National Park Service 1991:42). Halsey Field House does not possess exceptional importance; the building is typical of this type of athletic facility constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. The shape of the building is dictated by the enclosure of an elliptical running track, and the rectangular wings are basic enclosures of space used for additional gymnasium space, offices, and support facilities.

The second firm associated with Halsey Field House is the structural engineering firm of Severud-Elstad-Krueger. Fred Severud achieved worldwide fame for his innovative engineering designs. Severud was noted as "the favorite engineer of several prestigious architects" for his contemporary designs that complemented modern architecture (Tedesko 1992:254). Severud collaborated with such notable designers as Eero Saarinen, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and I.M. Pei. The Livestock Judging Arena in Raleigh, North Carolina is one of Severud's most famous designs, and is considered the first structure to incorporate a cable-supported roof. The Dorton Arena was named a Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 2002 (American Society of Civil Engineers 2005). Cable-supported roofs were incorporated into later Severud buildings including Madison Square Garden and the Yale University ice rink (Tedesko 1992:254). Designs created by Severud and his associates also included massive domed arenas such as the Charlotte, North Carolina Coliseum. When completed in 1955, the

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coliseum was the largest free-span dome in the world (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission 2005).

Halsey Field House does not convey the ingenuity of Fred Severud. His fame is achieved through his engineering innovation that allowed the leading architects of the late-twentieth century the opportunity for complete expression of architecture as an art form. Innovators such as Pei and Saarinen would have been unable to realize their inspiration without the help of structural engineers willing to devise unique solutions. Halsey Field House does not exhibit any unique structural details. The two- and three-hinge, steel arch was commonplace in field house construction during the 1950s and 1960s (Peterson 1963:22). Many field houses drew upon other open-span buildings such as warehouses and hangars for basic design guidance, and the building type is considered common to these antecedents (Figure 11) (Peterson 1963:2). Early, open-span field houses include those at Amherst College (1926), and the University of Iowa Field House. The latter measured over 400 feet square with an average ceiling height of 60 feet. Other structures soon followed. Michigan State University completed the Jennison Field House in 1940, and the University of Pittsburgh's Pitt Memorial Field House featured a hinged, steel barrel vault when completed in 1951 (Figure 12) (Peterson 1963:3). Between 1950 and 1955, no fewer than 15 major universities constructed field houses with steel arch construction (Peterson 1963:22-27). This construction technique led to some variants receiving U.S. Patents (Figure 13). The Arch Roof Construction Company, Inc. of New York City patented an arch constructed of multiple, riveted, straight sections of structural steel (Peterson 1963:22).

In addition to the building lacking distinction as an example of the technical creativity of Fred Severud, Halsey Field House is not 50 years of age and does not possess exceptional importance as required by National Register Criteria Consideration G (National Park Service 1991:42). Halsey Field House is typical of this type of athletic facility constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. The design and construction of the barrel-vaulted section of the field house lacks individual distinction, and is common among field houses constructed in the 1950s and 1960s.

Eligibility Recommendation

Halsey Field House does not possess the qualities of significance and "exceptional importance" under Criteria Consideration G to merit further consideration for the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places requires that the resource hold significance within an historic context and retain integrity to the period of significance. Under Criterion A, the mission of the United States Naval Academy is the education and training of officer candidates for naval service; the Academy's significance is intrinsically linked to that mission. The athletics program at the Academy contributed to this mission by supplementing the core curriculum of the physical education program and by providing opportunities for intramural and intercollegiate athletic competition. Halsey Field House does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register Eligibility under Criterion A. Halsey Field House was also evaluated under Criteria B and C. Archival research failed to identify any significant associations with individuals involved with Halsey Field House since its completion in 1957. Although Halsey Field House is associated with two nationally-recognized design firms, the building is not representative of the careers of the designers nor does it reflect innovation in architectural form or engineering. Halsey Field House does not achieve "exceptional importance" under Criteria Consideration G.

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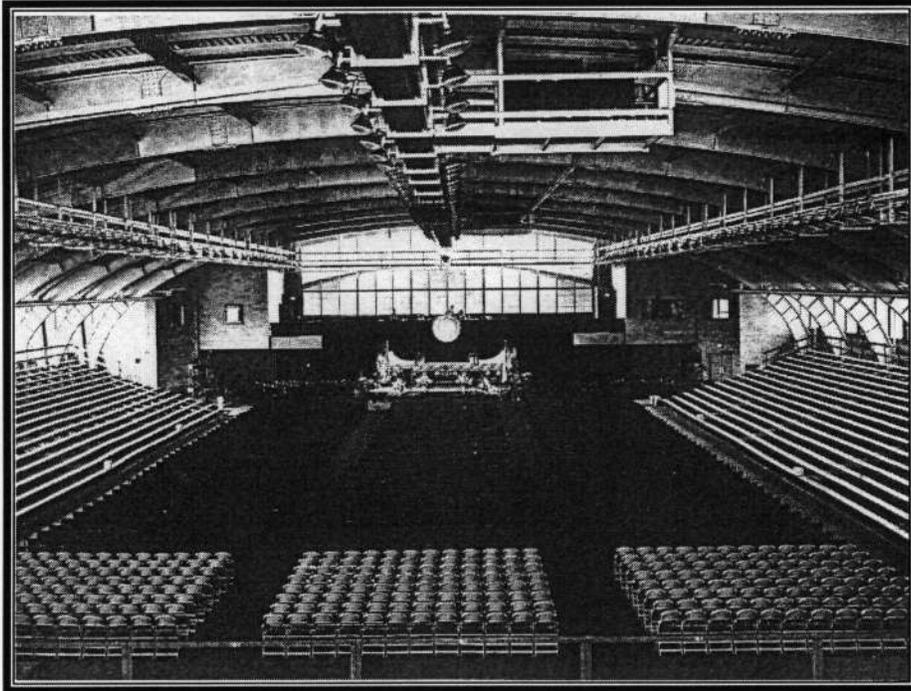


Figure 11. Field House at University of Connecticut (Peterson 1963:42).

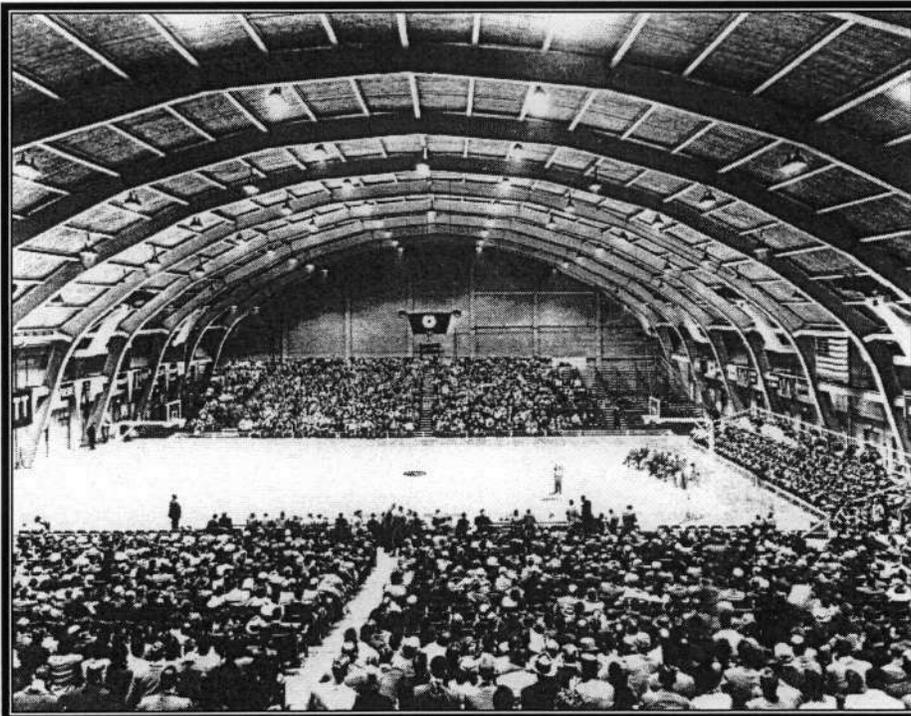


Figure 12. Field House at University of Pittsburgh (Peterson 1963:5).

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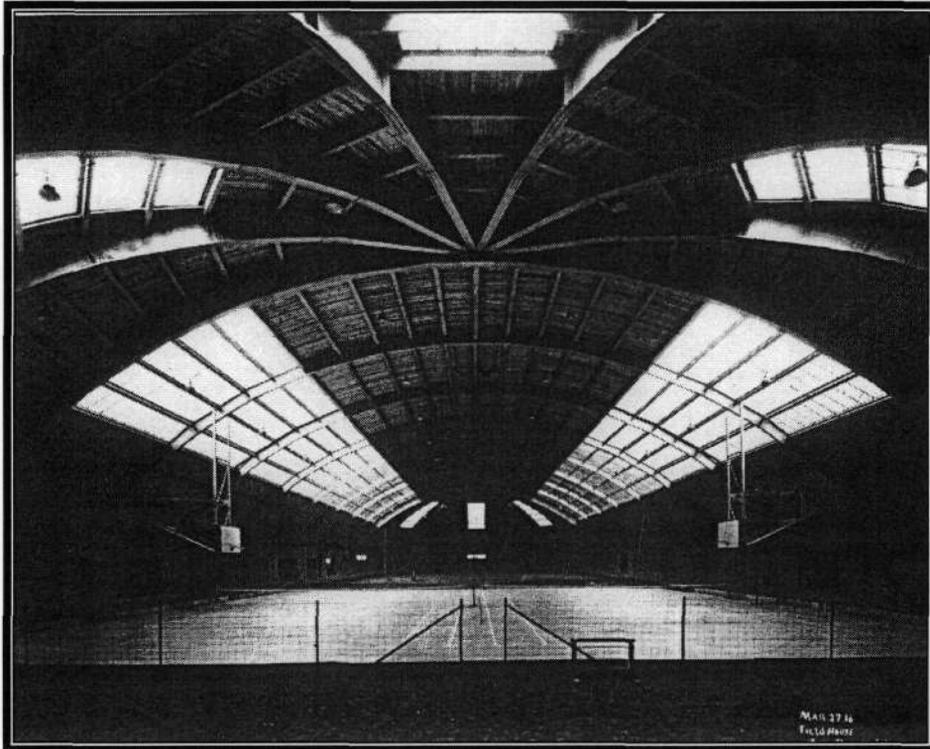


Figure 13. Field House at Swarthmore College using patented arch roof (Peterson 1963:24).

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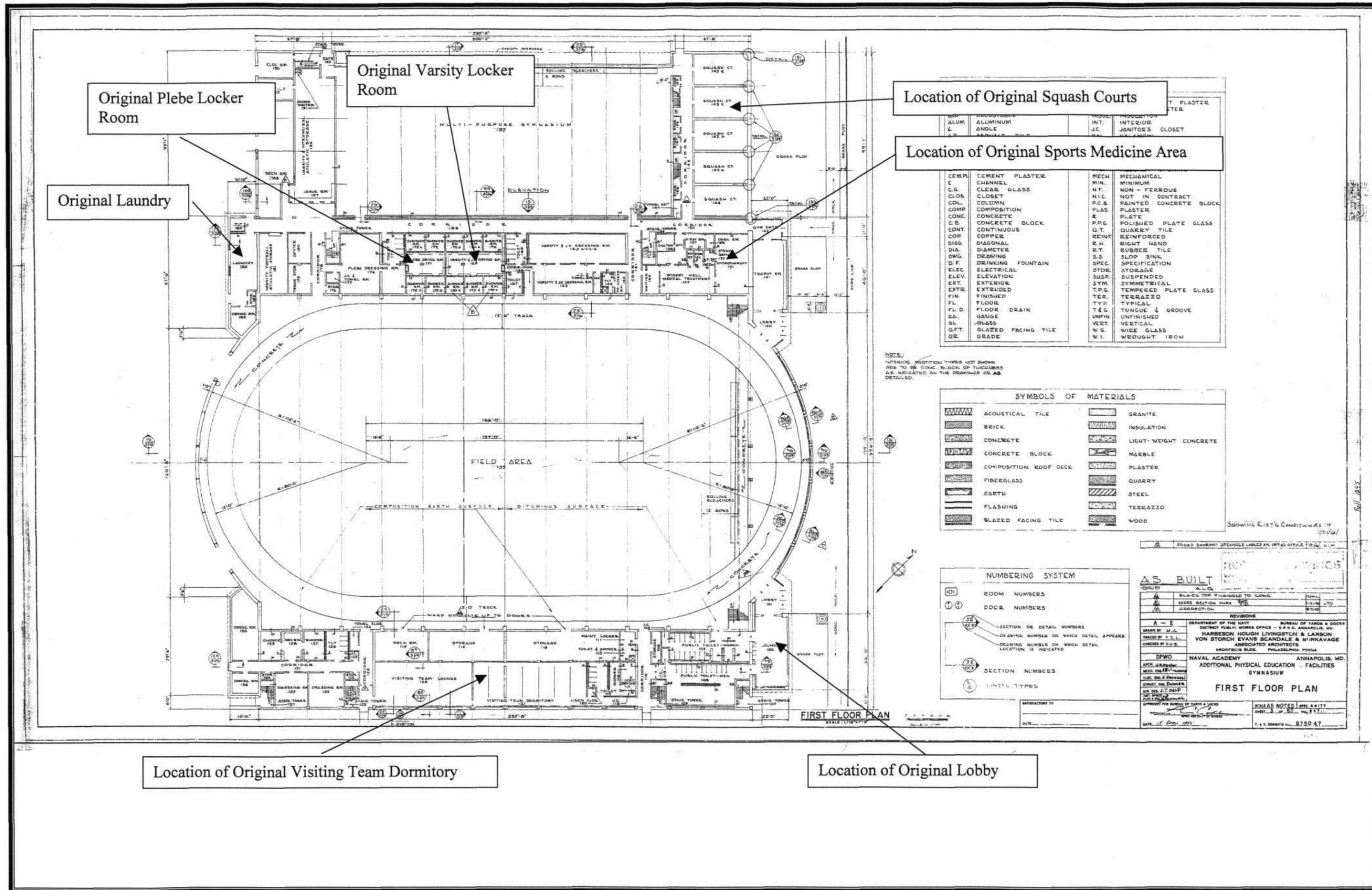
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Kathryn Dixon, Historian

Date Prepared: December 22, 2005



Original Plebe Locker Room

Original Varsity Locker Room

Original Laundry

Location of Original Squash Courts

Location of Original Sports Medicine Area

Location of Original Visiting Team Dormitory

Location of Original Lobby

ALUM	ALUMINUM	INT.	INTERIOR
Z	ANGLE	J.C.	JANITOR'S CLOSET
			M.A.S.
CEMPL	CEMENT PLASTER	MECH.	MECHANICAL
C	CHANNEL	MIN.	MINIMUM
C.G.	CLEAR GLASS	N.F.	NON-FERROUS
CLOS.	CLOSET	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
COL.	COLUMN	P.C.B.	PAINTED CONCRETE BLOCK
COMPR.	COMPOSITION	PLAS.	PLASTER
CONC.	CONCRETE	P.P.G.	POLISHED PLATE GLASS
C.B.	CONCRETE BLOCK	Q.T.	QUARRY TILE
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	REINT.	REINFORCED
COP.	COPPER	R.H.	RIGHT HAND
DIAG.	DIAGONAL	R.T.	RUBBER TILE
DIA.	DIAMETER	S.S.	SLIP SINK
DWG.	DRAWING	SPEC.	SPECIFICATION
D.F.	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	STOR.	STORAGE
ELEC.	ELECTRICAL	SUSP.	SUSPENDED
ELEV.	ELEVATION	SYM.	SYMMETRICAL
EXT.	EXTERIOR	T.P.G.	TEMPERED PLATE GLASS
EXTD.	EXTRUDED	TER.	TERRAZZO
FIN.	FINISHED	TYP.	TYPICAL
FL.	FLOOR	T & G	TONGUE & GROOVE
FL.D.	FLOOR DRAIN	UNFIN.	UNFINISHED
GA.	GARAGE	VEET.	VERTICAL
GL.	GLASS	W.G.	WIRE GLASS
G.F.T.	GRAZED FACING TILE	W.I.	WEDGHT IRON
GE.	GRAZE		

SYMBOLS OF MATERIALS

[Symbol]	ACOUSTICAL TILE	[Symbol]	GRANITE
[Symbol]	BRICK	[Symbol]	INSULATION
[Symbol]	CONCRETE	[Symbol]	LIGHT-WEIGHT CONCRETE
[Symbol]	CONCRETE BLOCK	[Symbol]	MARBLE
[Symbol]	COMPOSITION ROOF DECK	[Symbol]	PLASTER
[Symbol]	FIBERGLASS	[Symbol]	QUARRY
[Symbol]	EARTH	[Symbol]	STEEL
[Symbol]	FLASHING	[Symbol]	TERRAZZO
[Symbol]	GLAZED FACING TILE	[Symbol]	WOOD

NUMBERING SYSTEM

(101)	ROOM NUMBERS
(102)	DOOR NUMBERS
(22)	SECTION OR DETAIL NUMBERS
(22)	DRAWING NUMBER ON WHICH DETAIL APPEARS
(22)	DRAWING NUMBER ON WHICH DETAIL LOCATION IS INDICATED
(22)	SECTION NUMBERS
(L)	LINTEL TYPES

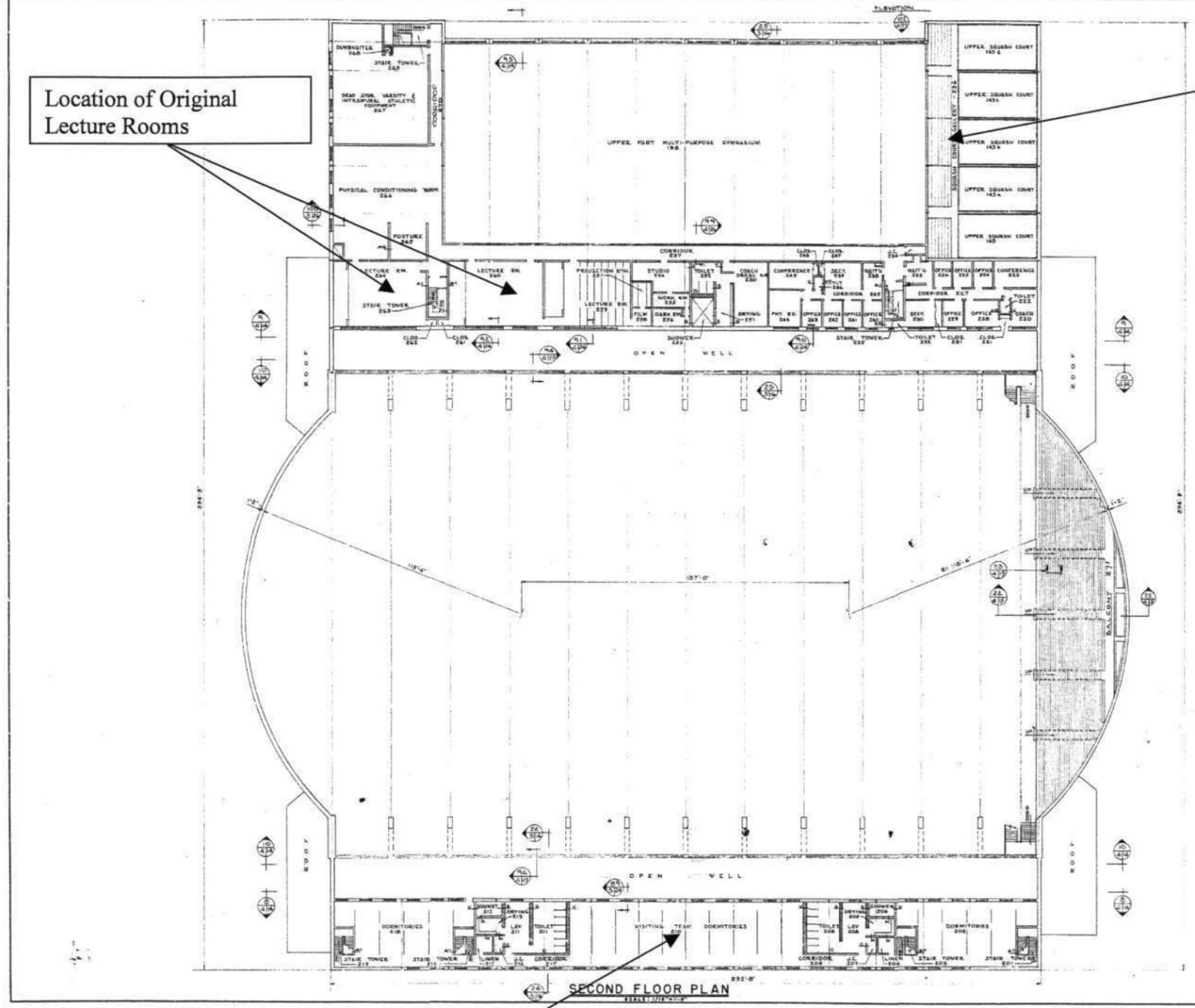
AS BUILT

REVISIONS

A - E	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS
	DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE - B R N C ANNAPOLIS, MD.	
	HARBESON HOUGH LIVINGSTON & LARSON	
	VON STORCH EVANS SCANDALE & BERKAVAGE	
	ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS	
	ARCHITECTS BUREAU PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.	
	DPWO NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD.	
	ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES	
	GYMNASIUM	
<b>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</b>		
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS	SCALE: NOTED (SEE 4-17)	
DATE: 15 APRIL 1955	NO. 417	
	T. & S. DRAWS NO. 5750-47	

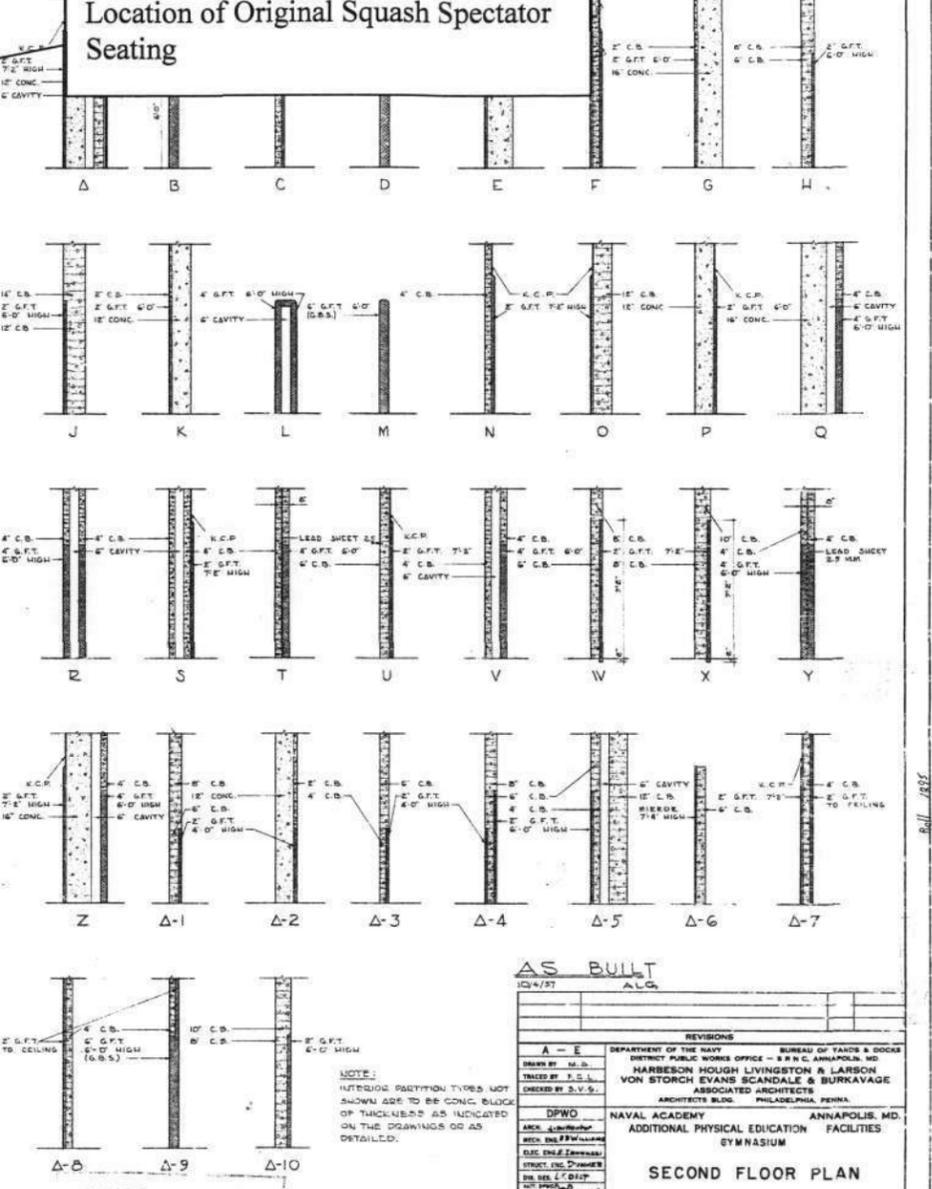
Halsey Field House, first floor plan dated 15 April 1955 and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).

Location of Original Lecture Rooms



### INTERIOR WALL TYPES

Location of Original Squash Spectator Seating



**AS BUILT**  
10/4/57  
A.L.G.

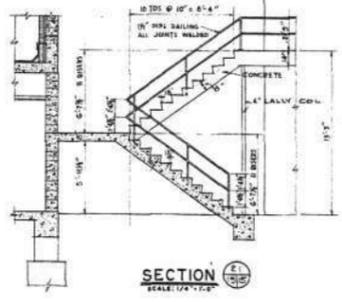
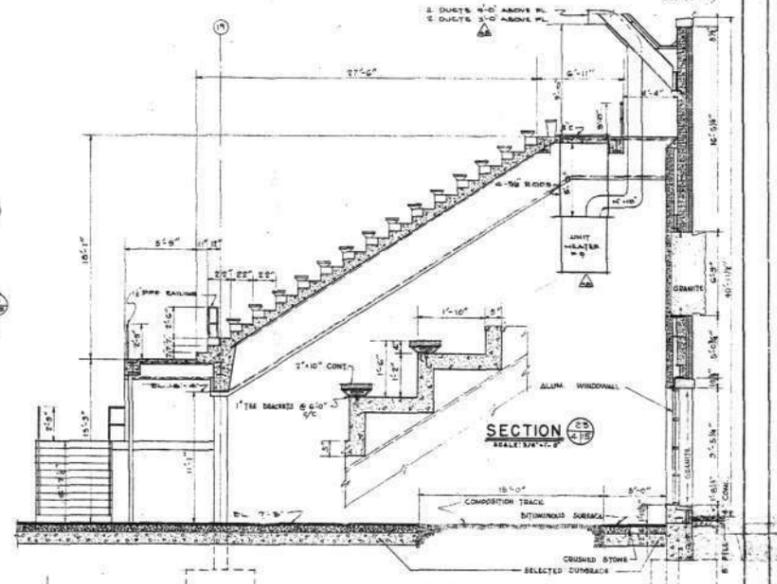
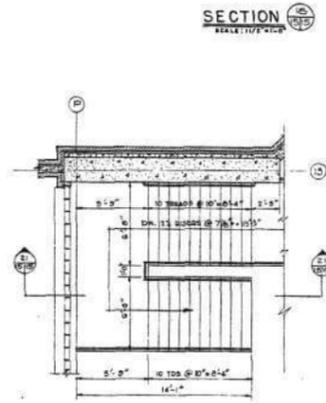
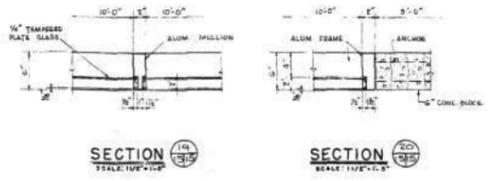
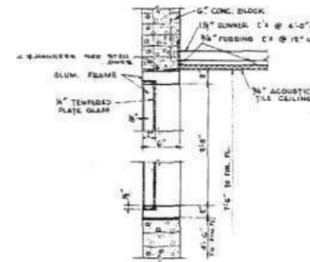
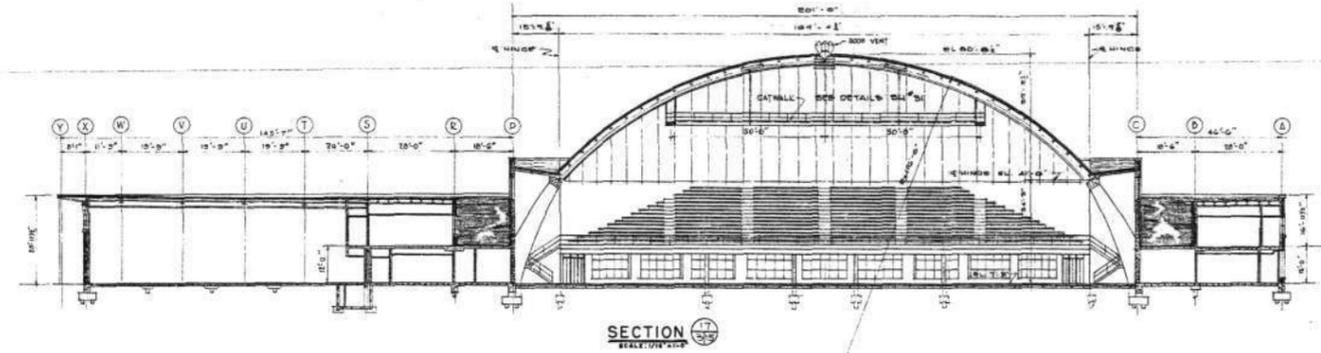
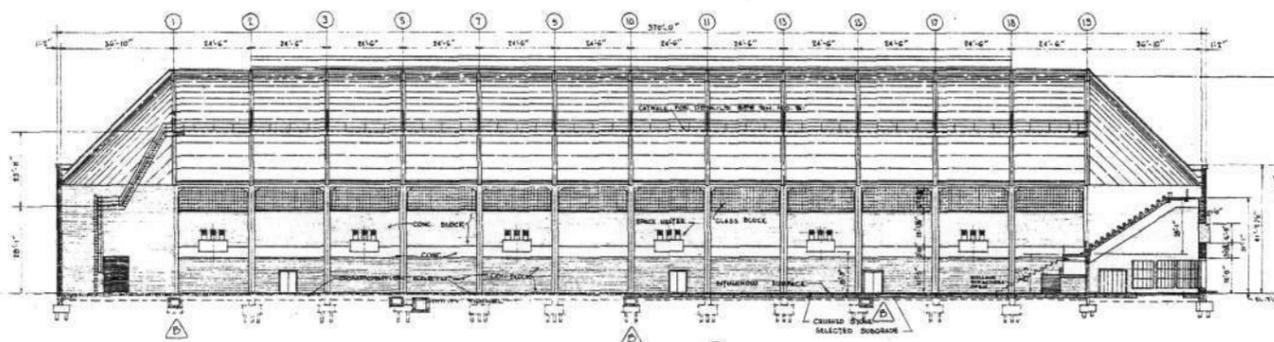
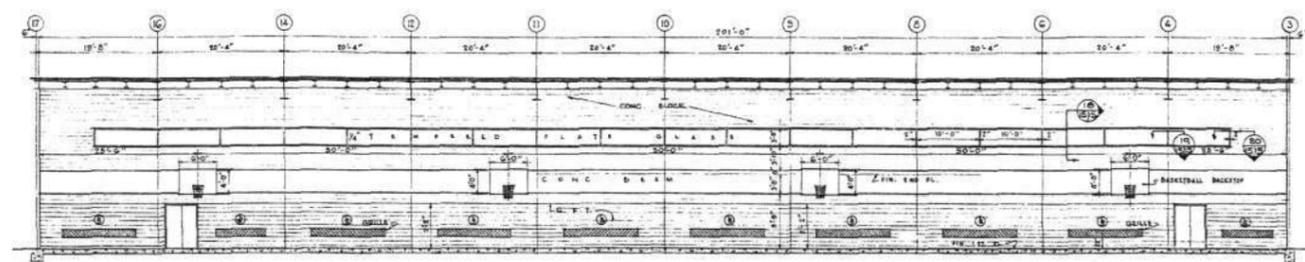
REVISIONS	
A - E	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE - 330 C ANNAPOLIS, MD HARBESON HUGH LIVINGSTON & LARSON VON STORCH EVANS SCANDALE & BURKAVAGE ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS ARCHITECTS BUILDING PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
<b>DPWO</b> NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD. <b>ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES</b> <b>GYMNASIUM</b>	
<b>SECOND FLOOR PLAN</b>	

NOTE: INTERIOR PARTITION TYPES NOT SHOWN ARE TO BE CONC. BLOCK OF THICKNESS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS OR AS DETAILED.

DATE: 10/4/57

Location of Original Visiting Team Dormitory

Halsey Field House, second floor plan dated 15 April 1955 and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).



**AS BUILT**

RECORD OF REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	UNIT HEATER ADDED	10/4/57
2	CORRECTED	10/4/57

REVISIONS

NO.	BY	DATE
1	J. P. B.	10/4/57
2	S. V. E.	10/4/57

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS  
DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE - ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
HARBORON HOUGH LIVINGSTON & LARSON  
VON STORCH EVANS SCANDALE & BURKAVAGE  
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

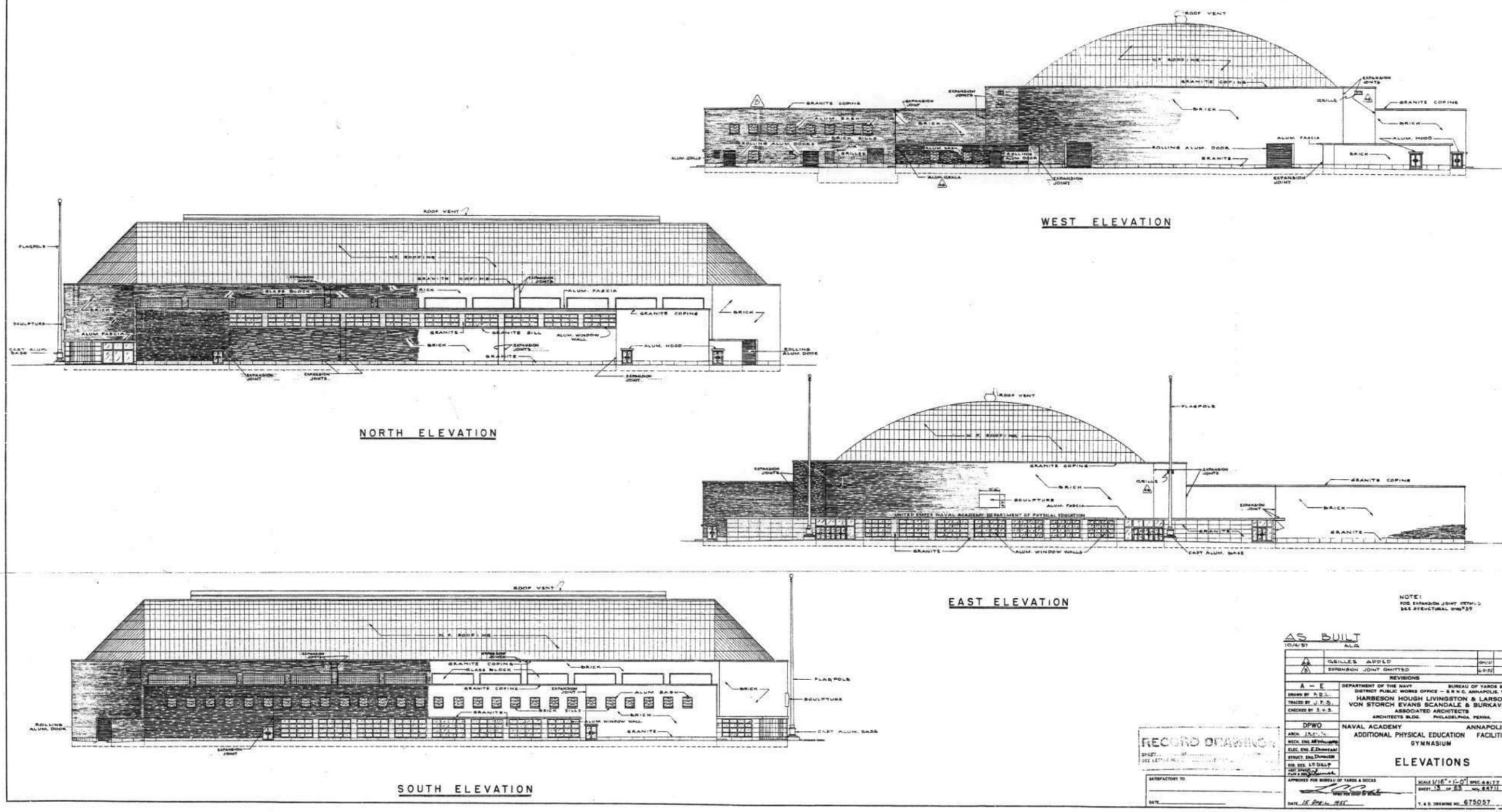
DPWD  
NAVAL ACADEMY  
ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES  
GYMNASIUM

**CROSS SECTION-GYM ELEV.  
BALCONY DETAILS**

APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS  
DATE: 10/4/57

SCALE AS NOTED SPEC. 4-11.7  
SHEET 26 OF 33  
1 & D DRAWING NO. 675059

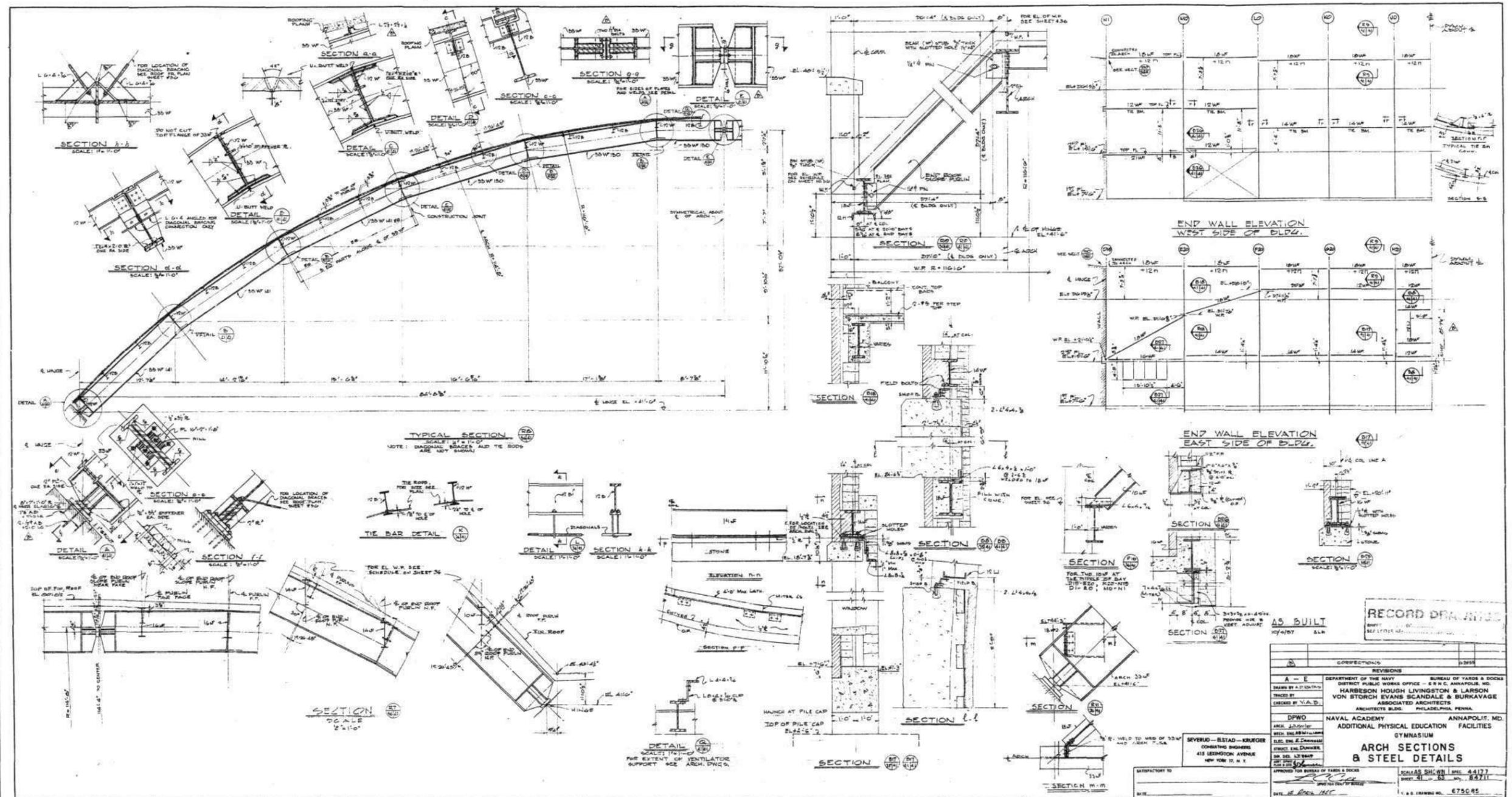
Halsey Field House, cross sections of gym undated and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).



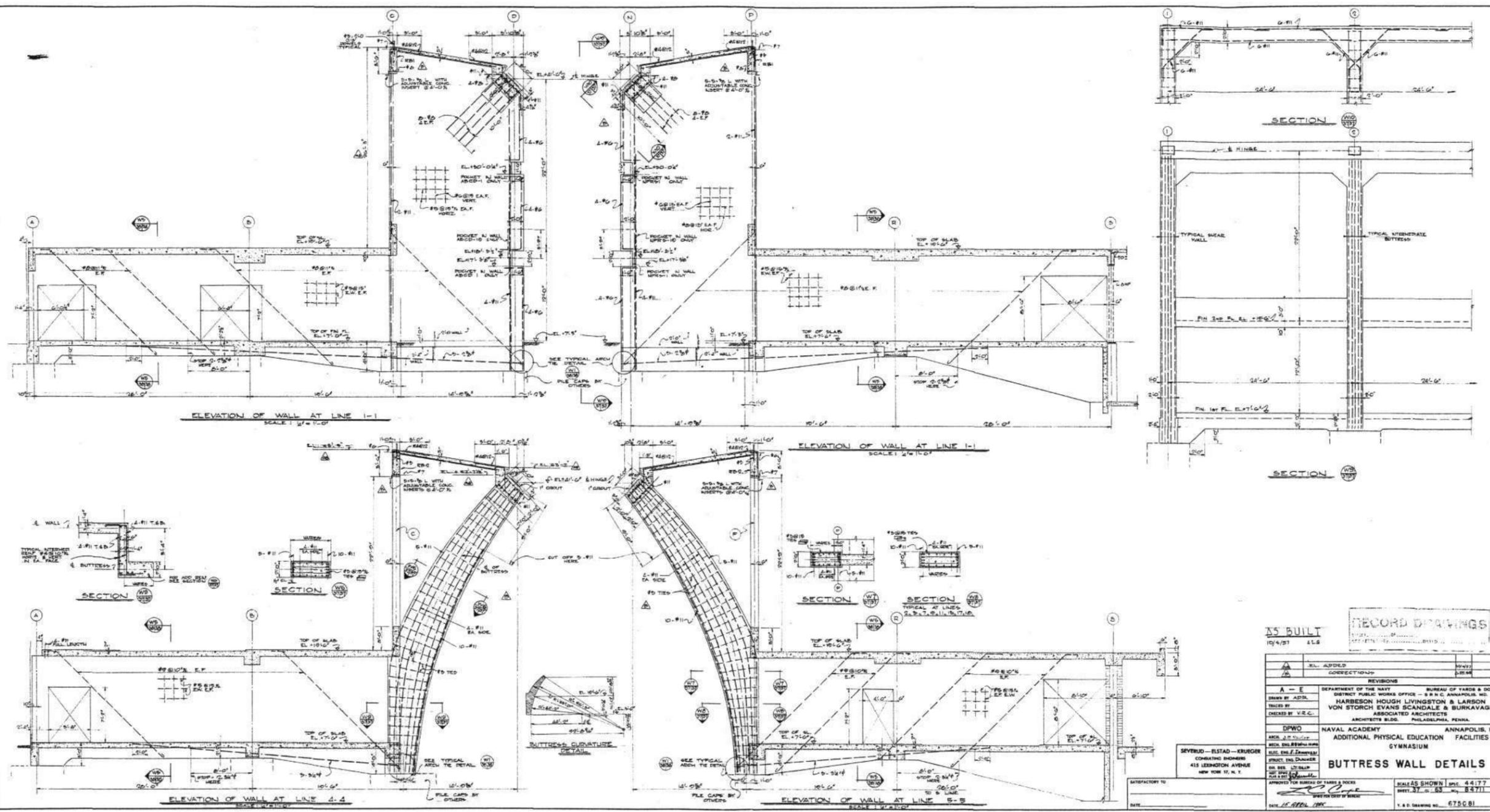
NOTE:  
SEE EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL  
SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING

AS BUILT	ALG
10/4/57	
CHANGES ADDED	DATE
EXPANSION JOINT OMITTED	6-5-57
REVISIONS	
A - E	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS
	DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE - B R Y C ANNAPOLIS, MD
	HARBESON HOUGH LIVINGSTON & LARSON
	VON STORCH EVANS SCANDALE & BURKAVAGE
	ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS
	ARCHITECTS BLDG. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
DPWO	NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD.
	ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES
	GYMNASIUM
ELEVATIONS	
APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0" SHEET 48177
	SHEET 13 OF 63 NO. 82711
DATE 15 APRIL 1955	T. & D. DRAWING NO. 675057

Halsey Field House, elevations dated 15 April 1955 and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).



Halsey Field House, steel arch details dated 15 April 1955 and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).



**AS BUILT**  
10/4/57

**RECORD DRAWINGS**

NO.	REV. ADDED	DATE
1		10/4/57

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A - E	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY - BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS	
	DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE - 330 C ANNAPOLIS, MD.	
	HARBESON HOUGH LIVINGSTON & LARSON	
	VON STORCH EVANS SCANDALE & BURKAVAGE	
	ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS	
	ARCHITECTS BLDG. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.	

DPWD NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES  
GYMNASIUM

**BUTTERS WALL DETAILS**

SEVERUD - ELSTAD - KRUGER  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
413 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

APPROVED FOR BUREAU OF YARDS & DOCKS  
DATE: 10/10/57

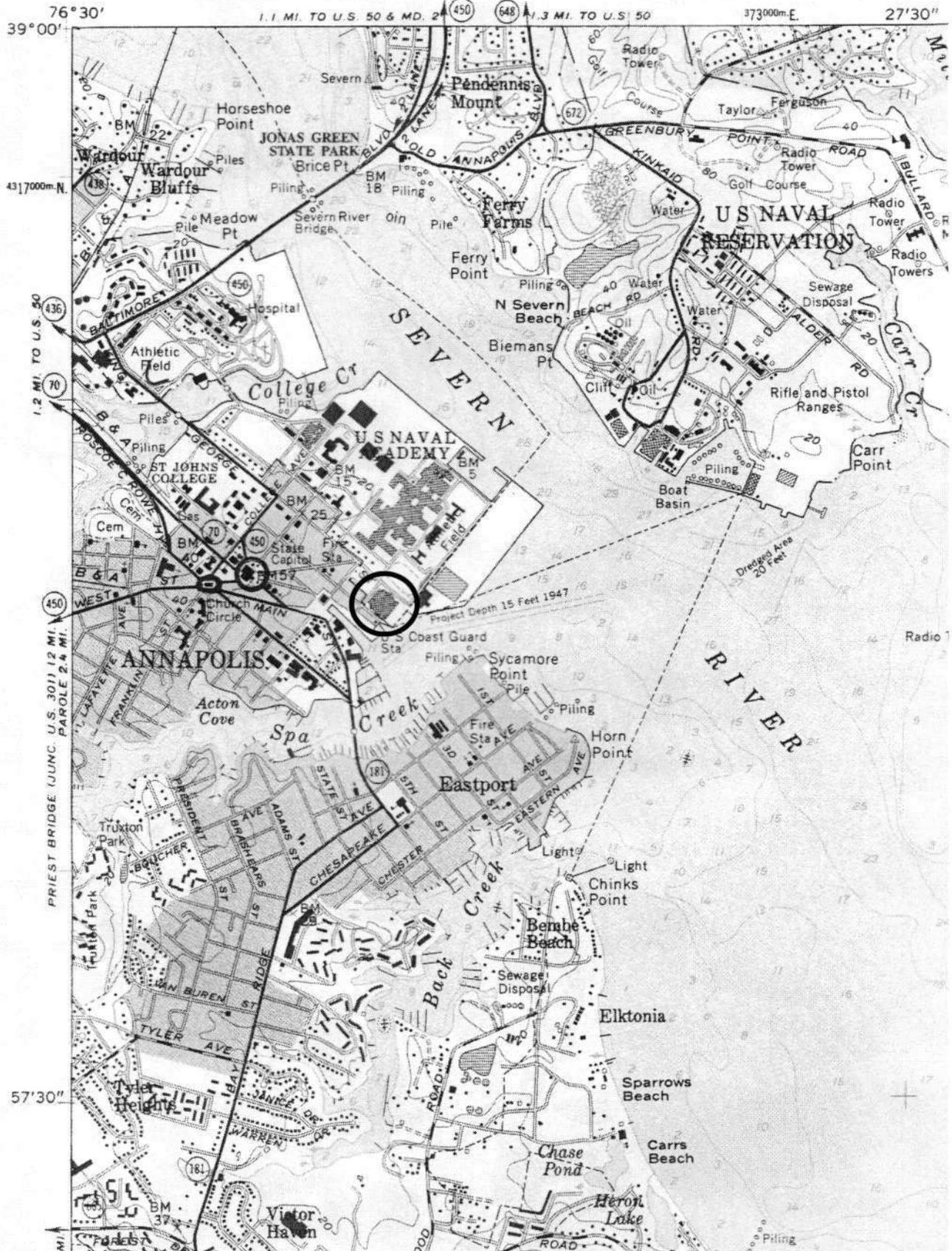
SCALE AS SHOWN | SPEC. 44.177  
SHEET 37 OF 38 | 8/11  
U. S. DRAWING NO. 675081

Halsey Field House, butters wall details dated 15 April 1955 and annotated "As Built 4 October 1957" (Buildings & Grounds, United States Naval Academy).

Halsey Field House  
United States Naval Academy  
MIHP # AA-359  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County  
Annapolis Quad.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

5662 (1 SE)  
(ROUND BAY)



MIHP # AA-359  
Halsey Field House  
United States Naval Academy  
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
Photographer: Dean A. Doerrfeld/R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.  
Date of Photographs: 5 December 2005  
Location of Negative: MD SHPO

#### Photo Log

- Photograph 1. Halsey Field House, looking south.
- Photograph 2. Halsey Field House, detail of façade.
- Photograph 3. Halsey Field House, looking west.
- Photograph 4. Halsey Field House, southeast elevation looking west.
- Photograph 5. Halsey Field House, southeast elevation looking northwest.
- Photograph 6. Halsey Field House, southwest elevation looking east.
- Photograph 7. Halsey Field House, northwest elevation looking northeast.
- Photograph 8. Halsey Field House, interior, indoor track looking southwest.
- Photograph 9. Halsey Field House, interior, indoor track looking northeast.
- Photograph 10. Halsey Field House, interior, varsity shower area.
- Photograph 11. Halsey Field House, interior, squash courts.
- Photograph 12. Halsey Field House, interior, exercise room.



MIHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, CO., MD

DERM DOERZFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTH

#1 of 12



HALSEY FIELD HOUSE



1957

MIHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSET FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPD

DETAIL OF FACADE

#2 of 12



HALLEY FIELD HOUSE

MIHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD  
DEAN DOERFFEL, RC GOUDWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

FACADE LOOKING WEST

# 3 of 12



MIHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSET FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERZPELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

#4 of 12



MHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, DL GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST

#5 of 12



MHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MD.

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

DEAN DOERRFELD, IRL. GOODWIN

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING East

#6 of 12



MHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERZFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

#7 of 12



MIHP #AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R. L. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, INDOOR TRACK LOOKING SOUTHWEST

#8 of 12



MHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, INDOOR TRACK LOOKING NORTHEAST

#9 of 12



MILP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSET FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R-L GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, VARSITY SHOWER

#10 of 12



MIHP #AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, SQUASH COURTS

#11 of 12



MIHP # AA-359

US NAVAL ACADEMY

HALSEY FIELD HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL, Co. MD

DEAN DOERRFELD, R.C. GOODWIN

5 DECEMBER 2005

MD SHPO

INTERIOR, EXERCISE ROOM

#12 OF 12

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

(Annapolis) Within District

Property Name: Hubbard Hall Survey Number: AA-359

Property Address: U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis

Project: Hubbard Hall Rehabilitation (9203222) Agency: Navy

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

District Name: U.S. Naval Academy NHL Survey Number: AA-359

Listed  Eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

The resource  contributes/  does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

Location  Design  Setting  Materials

Workmanship  Feeling  Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Hubbard Hall was constructed in 1929 as the boathouse for the U.S. Naval Academy. For more than a century and a half, the U.S. Naval Academy has produced the U.S. Navy's top-ranking career officers. Throughout its history the institution has stressed excellence in both military and academic areas in accomplishing its mission "to develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor, and loyalty." Hubbard Hall contributes to the classical architectural character of the campus and its function as the boathouse serves an important part in the midshipmen's training program.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Kevin Rohrbach, U.S. Naval Academy and Jo Ellen Freese, MHT

Jo Ellen Freese 12/17/92  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable  
[Signature] 12-21-93  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*[Handwritten mark]*

Within district  
Survey No. AA-359

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore            | (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore | (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,<br>Prince George's and St. Mary's)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont                 | (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,<br>Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Western Maryland         | (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)  |

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian   | 10000-7500 B.C.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic  | 7500-6000 B.C.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic   | 6000-4000 B.C.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic   | 4000-2000 B.C.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland   | 2000-500 B.C.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland  | 500 B.C. - A.D. 900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland/Archaic  | A.D. 900-1600       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact and Settlement   | A.D. 1570-1750      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Agrarian Intensification   | A.D. 1680-1815      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural-Industrial Transition   | A.D. 1815-1870      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Urban Dominance  | A.D. 1870-1930      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Period  | A.D. 1930-Present   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Period ( <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic) |                     |

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demographic            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technology             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Adaption |

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture, Landscape Architecture,<br>and Community Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic (Commercial and Industrial)                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government/Law   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religion   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Educational/Cultural  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation   |

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Military Academy

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Boathouse, Education

Known Design Source: None

*gmg*



Hubbard Hall  
U.S. Naval Academy  
Annapolis.

20181 0122 H 0022