

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing Inventory Number: AA-2176

Address: Maryland Avenue City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis

Owner: U.S. Naval Academy

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: _____ Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

Is the property located within a historic district? no yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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

In 1995, the U.S. Naval Academy acquired the Annapolis Housing property from the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Annapolis Division (initially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station), to alleviate a personnel housing shortage at the Academy. The area is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy campus and is surrounded by NSWC Annapolis property.

As part of the 1996 update to the USNA Preservation Plan, six residences at Annapolis Housing were surveyed and evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Buildings 41, 104, 1, and 9, and Quarters B and C represent the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Neo-Classical styles. Five buildings are one- to two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame houses, and the sixth is a two-story brick apartment building. They date between ca. 1900 and ca. 1946-1951.

As evaluated in the 1996 investigation, these buildings do not individually or collectively possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1998, the buildings comprising NSWC, Annapolis (MHT AA-2179), were the subject of an intensive architectural survey. The buildings on the installation were assessed as not possessing significance or the qualities of integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as a district (Thursby and Melhuish 1998).

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Date Prepared: March 2001

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input 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 type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
<u>PATRICIA M BUCK</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>MAY 2, 2001</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>5/3/01</u> Date

AA-2176
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

Two parcels of land totalling 14.2 acres comprise the Naval Academy's Annapolis Housing property. The Academy acquired the property from the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Annapolis Division (initially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station) in 1995 to alleviate an Academy personnel housing shortage. The area is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy campus, and is surrounded by NSWC Annapolis property.

As part of the 1996 update to the USNA Preservation Plan, six residential buildings at Annapolis Housing were surveyed and evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). These buildings, referred to as Buildings 41, 104, 1, and 9, and Quarters B and C represent the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Neo-Classical styles. Five buildings are one- to two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame houses, and the sixth is a two-story brick apartment building. They date between ca. 1900 and ca. 1946-1951. As evaluated in this investigation, these buildings do not individually or collectively possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1998, the buildings comprising NSWC, Annapolis (MHT AA-2179), were the subject of an intensive architectural survey. The buildings were assessed as not possessing significance or the qualities of integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Thursby and Melhuish 1998).

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2176

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Resource Count: 6

Summary Description

The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing property consists of two separate parcels of land totaling 14.2 acres. In 1996, the Naval Academy acquired the property from the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Annapolis Division (initially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station) to abate a housing shortage for Naval Academy personnel. The Annapolis Housing property, which is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy campus, is surrounded by NSWC, Annapolis property and contains six residential buildings: Quarters B and C; Buildings 1, 9, 41, and 104. Building 104 is a two-story, brick apartment building. The other five buildings are wood-frame construction. The dwellings were designed in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or Neo-Classical style. They are in good condition, but have been modified over time.

Quarters B and C, and Buildings 1, 9, and 104 are located on the larger of the two separate parcels comprising the Annapolis Housing property. This irregular parcel is characterized by landscaped and wooded grounds. Building 41 is located on a smaller, irregularly shaped parcel to the east. This area is characterized by moderate development.

Description

Building 1 (Quarters A)

Building 1, also known as Quarters A, is a ca. 1900, two-story, wood-frame dwelling on a concrete foundation. The U-shaped house is eight-bays wide and four-bays deep and terminates in a side-gable roof. The walls are covered with horizontal metal siding.

The house reflects the Neo-Classical style, characterized by a full-facade porch with central pediment. The porch extends around the west elevation and contains a balustrade on each story. On the first story of the west elevation, the porch is enclosed by wood casement windows surmounted with awnings. The primary elevation exhibits a single wood panel door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The elevation also includes double-hung, two-over-two-light windows with molded surrounds. Double-hung, six-over-six-light windows are located on the side and rear elevations. A brick chimney is located on the rear elevation wing.

Building 1, originally a farmhouse, was acquired as part of the original tract of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station (EES) in 1903. The building served as the foreman's quarters until 1931 when it was redesignated the director's quarters. A major renovation of the building was undertaken in 1939 due to extensive termite damage. The renovation included a 14 ft extension onto the rear of the building lengthening the living and dining rooms; relocation of the living room fireplace; and, alterations to the configurations of the kitchen, bathrooms, and bedrooms.

Quarters B

The building at 105 Church Road is a ca. 1920 Colonial-Revival, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame dwelling raised on a concrete block foundation. The house, which is three-bays wide and two-bays deep, is sheathed with horizontal aluminum siding, and terminates in a side-gable roof. The primary elevation exhibits a centrally located portico entrance with curved underside supported by slender columns. The entrance contains a single wood panel door, flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a fanlight. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light, metal sash windows.

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The house features an enclosed side porch above a one-car basement garage on the south elevation. The side porch displays a band of wood sash casement windows on each elevation. The windows are surmounted by fixed metal awnings. The garage bay contains a metal overhead track door with four lights. A one-story, gable addition has been added to the rear elevation. The house at 105 Church Road, formerly the Van Metre house, was acquired by the EES and moved to the installation in 1942 to serve as Executive Officer quarters. The property was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Quarters C

The building at 106 Church Road is a ca. 1930s, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is clad in horizontal aluminum siding and terminates in a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof. The roof features two front-gable dormers with aluminum siding and double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash windows. The building is three-bays wide and two-bays deep. A one-story, lean-to addition and a one-story, shed roof addition have been appended to the south elevation. The primary elevation features a central entrance flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a simple pediment. The entrance contains a single wood panel door with twelve lights and a metal screen door. The entrance is flanked by paired windows; generally, windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash units. This house, formerly the Smith house, was acquired by the EES and moved to the installation in 1942. It served as housing to employees of the Mechanical Laboratory. It was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Building 9 (Quarters E)

Located at 9 Kinkaid Road, Building 9 (also Quarters E) is a two-story, ell-shaped, wood-frame dwelling raised on a concrete foundation. The house reflects elements of the Tudor Revival style in its asymmetrical massing, and the protruding, steep, front-facing gable entrance bay. The house is six-bays wide and two-bays deep, and features a one-story enclosed side porch with roof balustrade, and an exposed basement garage on the west elevation. The stucco-clad walls terminate in a side-gable roof.

The primary elevation exhibits a single entrance containing a wood panel door surmounted by a fanlight. Paired double-hung, six-over-six-light metal sash windows are located left of the entrance. The side porch contains a band of wood sash casement windows and a single entrance on the rear elevation. Wall dormers are located above the one-story porch. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light, metal sash windows. Quarters E (Building 9) was constructed as the foreman's cottage in 1931 by the EES. It was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Building 104 (Quarters F,G,H,I)

Building 104 at 104 Church Road is a two-story, four-family apartment building terminating in a hipped roof constructed ca. 1946-1951. The brick building is eight-bays wide and three-bays deep. The primary elevation exhibits protruding, two-story, enclosed porches that terminate in flat roofs. Each porch contains wood sash casement windows. Some of the windows are surmounted by fixed metal awnings.

The primary elevation contains a central entrance bordered by sidelights and transom. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash windows. The rear elevation includes an exposed basement with four garage bays. The bays contain four-light metal overhead track doors. Building 104 was constructed as junior officer's quarters for the EES ca. 1946-1951. The property was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

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Building 41

Building 41 at 41 Greenlee Road is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame dwelling raised on a concrete foundation. The house terminates in a hipped roof that exhibits front-gable dormers, two on the front, and one on each side. Each dormer has six-light casement windows. The house is seven-bays wide and two-bays deep and features a one-story, flat roof, side-porch on the southeast corner of the building. A flat roof, concrete, basement-level garage has been added to the rear elevation. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

The primary elevation exhibits an off-center entry portico supported by wood posts. The entrance contains a single, wood panel door. The elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light metal sash windows. The rear elevation enclosed porch contains a band of wood casement windows. Building 41 was constructed ca. 1940-1942 to provide housing for the EES's industrial superintendent.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Significance Summary

Two parcels totalling 14.2-acre comprise the Annapolis Housing property. This property was formerly a portion of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division, which was established initially as the Engineering Experiment Station in 1904. The mission of the Experiment Station was to test engines, materials, and equipment to upgrade and maintain a "modern" fleet.

The Station expanded rapidly before and after World War II, resulting in a housing shortage. The six residential buildings documented in this form were adapted or constructed to address the housing problems. Building 1 is a ca. 1900 farmhouse that was extant in 1903 when the Navy acquired the property to establish the Station. It was initially the foreman's quarters, but was designated the director's quarters in 1931. Quarters B and C were single-family dwellings that were moved to the installation to serve as officer's and mechanical laboratory personnel quarters, respectively. Building 9 and Building 41 are houses that date, respectively, to 1931 and ca. 1940-1942; Building 9 housed the foreman and Building 41 was the superintendent's quarters. A four-family apartment building, Building 104, was constructed ca. 1946-1951 as junior officer's quarters.

Annapolis Housing comprises a dispersed group of resources assembled by the former Naval Engineering Experiment Station. These buildings bear no direct association with the research and development mission of the Experiment Station. They functioned as personnel support structures. Archival research conducted during this investigation did not suggest that the dwellings were associated with an important person. Despite stylistic references, the building designs are not representative of distinguishable types, periods, or methods of construction. Moreover, they are not the work of a master nor do they collectively form a distinguishable entity. Individually and collectively the properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation. In 1998, the buildings comprising NSWC, Annapolis (MHT AA-2179) were the subject of an intensive architectural survey. None of the buildings were assessed as possessing significance or those qualities of integrity necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Thursby and Melhuish 1998).

History and Support

Greenbury Peninsula

The Greenbury Point peninsula initially was settled in 1649 by a group of Puritans who had been expelled from the Virginia colony (Beauregard et al. 1994:24-25). This community of settlers, referred to as "Town Point at Severn," cultivated subsistence-levels of corn and tobacco for their livelihood. Henry Woolchurch, described as a "planter," was the first individual to acquire land in the specific property now occupied by Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Annapolis. The patent for his 110-ac tract, called "Woolchurch Rest," was registered in 1662. Two years later, Alice Durand, a spinster, acquired a neighboring 100 ac parcel that became known as "Durand's Place" (Weinland and Weber 1984:35). A tract

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immediately south of Woolchurch Rest, known as "The Chance," was patented by Robert Franklin in 1665, and encompassed much of the Severn River frontage of Naval Station (NAVSTA) Annapolis, including portions of the NSWC Annapolis property (Moss 1976).

The establishment of Annapolis as capital of the Maryland colony in 1694 focused attention away from the Town Neck settlements. Many smaller parcels on the neck were sold to large investors who consolidated these tracts. Although their ownership changed, these large parcels on the north side of the Severn River continued to function primarily as agricultural complexes through the remainder of the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century.

Non-agricultural development of these Severn River north shore properties was related to the establishment of a defensive system for the protection of Annapolis. During the Revolutionary War, Maryland's Council of Safety erected fortifications on Beaman's [sic] Hill, a location that probably lay within the "Prospect to Annapolis" tract. In 1808, as war with England loomed, the U.S. government purchased a 4.75 ac portion of "Prospect to Annapolis" for the purpose of constructing a permanent, masonry fortification called Fort Madison, complete with a brick barracks building and a magazine (Weinland and Weber 1984:38). Two additional defensive works, Forts Bieman and Nonsense, were located immediately upriver from Fort Madison (National Archives and Record Administration [NARA] 1844a, 1844b). Although it continued to be identified on mid nineteenth-century maps of the area, Fort Bieman had in fact been associated with the earlier Revolutionary period. Fort Nonsense, however, was an earthwork dependency associated with Fort Madison.

During the late nineteenth century, the property immediately surrounding NSWC, Annapolis continued to function as an agricultural complex owned by James W. Hunter. Both the Martenet (1860) map and Hopkins (1878) atlas depict structures on the property at that time. Hunter's farmhouse may be incorporated into the farmhouse that ultimately was modified to serve as quarters for the Superintendent of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station. In 1873, the Hunters rented 53 ac of their property, including the original Fort Madison site, to the U.S. government for use by the Naval Academy (U.S. Naval Academy, Public Works Department 1931a).

Establishment of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station (EES) Annapolis

Although development of the present NSWC, Annapolis occurred during the twentieth century, its roots were grounded in the late nineteenth century. During the 1880s, after a relatively inactive period, the U.S. Navy embarked upon a program to upgrade and modernize the fleet. To achieve this objective, the service instituted a major overhaul of its training programs and facilities.

The approach was both long-term and multi-faceted. Vessel design testing began in 1898 with the opening of the Washington Navy Yard's David Taylor Model Basin. However, there also was a need to improve the procurement, development, and maintenance of vessel propulsion systems, namely steam. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was primarily responsible for promoting the establishment of a naval engineering test and training facility. In 1903, Melville convinced Congress to appropriate a total of \$400,000 to establish an Engineering Experiment Station (EES). Of that amount, \$250,000 was earmarked for building construction, while \$150,000 was available to equip and staff the facility (U.S. Congress 1903 (1):194). The new facility was intended to test boilers prior to their installation in naval vessels; to provide practical training in naval engineering in association with the Naval Academy; and, to test equipment and procedures developed by private shipbuilders and other industrial engineering firms (Leggett 1956:518).

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A 10-ac parcel across the Severn River from the Naval Academy campus was chosen for the installation. According to Melville, safety considerations precluded locating the facility within the grounds of the Naval Academy. Furthermore, a site on campus would limit the Navy's ability to expand the test facility at a later date (Leggett 1956:519-520). Because of its close working relationship with the Naval Academy, the Experiment Station was placed under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy (Sheehan 1994:437).

Construction of the initial test facility building was completed between 1906 and 1908 by the Noel Construction Company. The first EES building housed the entire research program, including boilers, a dynamo, machine and woodworking shops, a foundry, and an ice machine (Sheehan 1994:430). Much of the original machinery for the facility was taken from the Old Steam Building at the Academy (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 28, Folder 37; NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The station was linked to Annapolis and the Naval Academy by a ferry and by telephone (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 28, Folder 37, Box 70, Folder 1).

The various roles and responsibilities of the EES expanded during the decade between 1910 and 1920. By the end of World War I, the EES complex included mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical testing laboratories, which were housed in three buildings, as well as a foundry and storage buildings (Naval Surface Research and Development Center [NSRDC] n.d.). Research focused on the prevention of corrosion, on developing lubricants, and on testing the strengths of various metal alloys (Sheehan 1994:433-434; Allison and Nowick 1984:4). The laboratory's mission also included testing all vessel parts that failed in service (Leggett 1956:521).

In 1911, the Navy established a fledgling Naval Air Station (NAS) or "aerodrome" adjacent to the EES; its presence presented yet another role for the testing facility. Originally scheduled to be built at Greenbury Point, NAS Annapolis was moved to a site adjacent to EES when the operators of the Naval Academy Dairy Farm (located at Greenbury Point between 1910-1913) objected to the noise made by the early aircraft. During the two-year period in which NAS was located in Annapolis, the EES maintained and tested the engines of planes flown at the NAS. The aircraft engine testing function continued after the removal of the NAS to Pensacola (USNA Archives, 1981:4-5).

The original complement of personnel at the EES included two mechanical engineers, one chemist, one draftsman, one clerk, and one messenger (Allison and Nowick 1984:4). Civilian positions on the facility were obtained through competitive examinations (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 70, Folder 1). Initially, no quarters were provided at the facility; it is probable that most staff lived near Annapolis and commuted to their jobs by ferry.

By 1912, some non-technical civilian employees apparently were being housed at the installation. The extant farmhouse (now Quarters A) was utilized by the facility's foreman. The complex at the foreman's residence also contained a garage, a well, an outhouse, and poultry houses (USNA, PWD 1931b). Six small cottages constructed at the northeastern edge of the 10-ac tract provided dwellings for firemen (Engineering Experiment Station 1925:5).

During the 1920s, direct control of the technical aspects of the EES was transferred from the Navy's Bureau of Steam Engineering to the Bureau of Engineering (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The role of the EES was expanded, and in particular, cooperation between the Navy and private industry was emphasized (Leggett 1956:526).

By 1925, the area occupied by the EES facility had doubled, and its physical plant had grown to accommodate its increasing test responsibilities. In addition to the dwellings, structures on the installation included the main building, which housed offices, storage and machinery areas, and laboratories; an expanded "boiler house" that contained power generating equipment;

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an expanded Metals laboratory; a foundry and coppersmith shop; and, 10 small utility and storage buildings. Most of the buildings that were located along the Severn River were constructed on infilled land (Engineering Experiment Station 1925).

Expansion of the station's mission during the late 1920s and early 1930s included the addition of diesel engine testing program, a separate welding laboratory, and a construction repair program (NSRDC n.d.). The function of the Diesel Engine Laboratory was to evaluate experimental products, including varying types of internal combustion engines (Leggett 1956:522). The projects undertaken at the laboratory also included research and development of sonic depth and range finders.

The increased responsibilities assumed by the Station required a large labor force and an expansion of its physical plant (Leggett 1956:522). The need for additional quarters to house the facility's growing complement of personnel became increasingly acute. Correspondence dated 31 March 1931 revealed that housing was proposed for the Station, and plans from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for single and double quarters were obtained (USNA Archives n.d.). The proposed housing was not built, however. A partial solution to the housing problem was found through modification of existing housing stock and the acquisition of property from the Academy. In 1931, the ca. 1900 farmhouse that formerly had served as the foreman's residence was designated as the official quarters for the director of the EES; Captain Halford R. Greenlee was the first EES director to occupy Quarters A (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The transfer of a 160 sq ft parcel and two cottages (Buildings 38 and 39 not included in Annapolis Housing) associated with the adjacent Naval Academy rifle ranges was authorized in 1931. A new foreman's house (Building 9) was constructed the same year.

Renovations to Quarters A were proposed at the time that it was designated as the official director's residence, but major alterations apparently were not undertaken until 1939. At that time, due to extensive termite damage, a major overhaul of the building was undertaken. A 14 ft extension onto the rear of the building lengthened the living and dining rooms; the living room fireplace was relocated; and, the configurations of the kitchen, bathrooms, and bedrooms were altered (USNA Archives, 1981).

The United States' official involvement in World War II in 1941 brought about changes in the status and the operation of the Engineering Experiment Station. The pace and amount of research work accelerated to support all phases of the war effort. Cooperation with private industry continued to be stressed. During the war, all naval installations in the Annapolis area were incorporated into the Severn River Naval Command. Established in December 1941, this administrative unit included the Naval Academy, the Naval Radio Station, the Naval Hospital, and the EES (Bolander 1947:1-2).

EES personnel worked to develop submarine engines, gas turbines, SONAR, and quiet machinery. Dr. Robert Goddard, the famous pioneer of rocket propulsion, worked at EES between 1941 and 1945 to develop a Jet-Assisted Take-Off (JATO) system for aircraft (Bolander 1947:220; Quandt 1995:10). In addition, the EES undertook a special project to analyze captured enemy war material (Bolander 1947:20). By the end of the war, the EES facility consisted of five major technical divisions: the Chemical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Internal Combustion, and Welding Laboratories. After World War II, the EES gradually departed from its historically cooperative position with industry, and placed increased emphasis on researching and developing its own programs in fields such as ship control, propulsion, habitability, oceanography, marine corrosion, and silencing techniques (USNA Archives, 1981).

Administrative reorganizations accompanied these changing emphases. In 1940, the EES was placed under the Bureau of Ships as a separate unit (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). In 1963, reflecting its expanded role in research and development, the name of the facility was changed to the Marine Engineering Laboratory (MEL) of the Bureau of Ships. Finally, in 1967, both the David Taylor Model Basin and MEL were transferred from the Bureau of Ships to the Naval Material

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Command, and merged to create one unit known as the Naval Ship Research and Development Center (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook).

As a result of wartime and Cold War programs, both the station's territory and its physical plant continued to grow. At the end of World War II, an 8.1 ac tract west of Old Fort Road was purchased from the Fort Severn Development Company to provide room for expansion. Additional land also was created by dredging the Worthington Basin and depositing the soil behind a sea wall located immediately north of the Worthington Basin (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1946; USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folders 7, 11). Older existing technical and support buildings were redesigned to accommodate new research initiatives (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 8). By 1967, the technical plant at Annapolis contained 24 research and development buildings; 17 storage buildings; six shop buildings; and 40 miscellaneous structures ranging from oil tanks to pumphouses (Naval Ship Research and Development Laboratory [NSRDL] 1967:11).

The growing complement of personnel throughout this period required expansion of the facility's housing stock. Memoranda from the director of the facility to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy repeatedly requested permission to move old buildings from the adjacent Rifle Range for quarters. In the end, additional housing was provided through a combination of new construction and the conversion of existing dwellings acquired as a result of land acquisition. Between 1940 and 1942, a strip of land was purchased from the Fort Severn Development Company to extend the western boundary of the installation along Old Fort Road. Two extant dwellings, the former Smith and Van Metre houses, which became Quarters C and B, were transferred along with the land. Installation maps also confirm that the dwelling on the eastern half of the installation designated as Building 41 was constructed between 1940 and 1942 to provide housing for the Station's industrial superintendent (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 5; USNA, PWD 1940, 1942). Immediately after the war, a new housing unit was constructed along the western boundary of the installation; Building 104, designated as junior officers' quarters (Quarters F, G, H, and I), was erected ca. 1946 (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 8).

Analysis

The six dwellings located on the Naval Academy Annapolis Housing property were surveyed and evaluated as part of a 1996 update to the U.S. Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan. The residential buildings of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing property were evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings were assessed for their association with important events and people at the Engineering Experiment Station (Criteria A and B), and for their ability to represent distinctive architectural types, periods, or methods of construction (Criterion C).

As individual elements, these buildings do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The six residential buildings on the Annapolis Housing property comprise an isolated group of resources assembled during various phases of expansion of the Engineering Experiment Station between 1910 and 1946. Building 1 was an extant farmhouse (the ca. 1900 farmhouse), substantially modified for personnel housing. Quarters B and C, were moved to the installation to relieve the housing shortage. Three domestic structures, Buildings 9, 41, and 104 were constructed by the Experiment Station. These buildings provided temporary stop-gap solutions to the housing shortages at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station. The buildings provided personnel support to the installation and bear no direct association with important events and themes embodied by the Experiment Station (Criterion A). Moreover, archival research conducted during this investigation did not suggest that any of the dwellings were directly associated with an important person (Criterion B). Finally, despite minor stylistic references, the building designs are not

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representative of distinguishable types, periods, or methods of construction. The buildings are not the work of a master nor do they possess considerable artistic value (Criterion C).

As a single entity, these six buildings do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The buildings that comprise Annapolis Housing are dispersed geographically throughout the NSWC installation and do not form a distinguishable entity. In 1998, the buildings comprising NSWC, Annapolis (MHT AA-2179) were the subject of an intensive architectural survey (Thursby and Melhuish 1998). None of those buildings were evaluated as possessing significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2176

Allison, David, and Carole Nowicke
1984 The History of Annapolis Lab. *Centerline* (July 22).

Beauregard, Alan D., Alvin Luckenbach, Anthony Lindauer, and James Kodlick
1994 *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation: The Ralph Williams Site (18AN944) Athletic Facilities Construction Project, Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Prepared for United States Naval Academy. KCI Technologies, Inc., Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>14.2</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>52</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Annapolis</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey boundary includes the entire Annapolis Housing property defined by the USNA, Annapolis Housing real property records (1996).

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Lori O'Donnell, Lex Campbell, Martha Williams, Historians		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.	date	Oct. 1996; revised 1999
street & number	241 E. 4th Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2176

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Bolander, Louis H.

1947 Administrative History of the Severn River Naval Command. Typescript on file. Public Affairs Office, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division.

David Taylor Naval Ship and Research Development Center

Engineering Experiment Station

1925 The U. S. Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Maryland. Typescript on file. Public Affairs Office, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division.

Hopkins, G. M.

1878 *Atlas of Anne Arundel County*. G. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia.

Leggett, Wilson

1956 Origin of the Engineering Experiment Station. *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 77(5):516-535.

Martenet, Simon J.

1860 *Map of Ann Arundel County, Maryland*. S. J. Martenet, Baltimore.

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1844a [Map of] U.S. Coast Survey, Severn River Lower Part, Maryland. Preliminary version.

1844b [Map of] U.S. Coast Survey, Severn River Lower Part, Maryland. Final version.

Naval Ship Research and Development Center

n.d. Center Highlights: Happenings in History. On file, Public Affairs Office, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division.

1981 The First Naval Air Station. *Centerline* (April 24).

1983 Annapolis Shows OIC Quarters. *Centerline* (August).

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1967 *The Melville Legacy*. On file. Public Relations Office, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division.

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division

n.d. Collected Historical Notebook. On file. Public Affairs Office, Annapolis.

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

1946 *United States Naval Administration in World War II*. Severn River Naval Command, No. 36. Prepared under the General Supervision of the Director of Naval History.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2176

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

Potter, Parker B.

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Quandt, Earl

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Sheehan, Joseph (compiler)

1994 Early History of Engineering Experimental Station (EES). On file. U.S. Naval Academy Archives, Nimitz Library, Annapolis.

Thursby, Lori, and Geoffrey Melhuish

1998 *Intensive Level Architectural Survey at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment.* Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for EFA – Cheapeake, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Congress

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U.S. Naval Academy Archives

1928-1969 Records of the Naval Ship Research and Development Laboratory. RG 405:Records of the Superintendent, Boxes 1, 28, 70. Nimitz Library, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

n.d. Vertical file: History of Naval Engineering Experiment Station. Nimitz Library, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

1981 Brief: David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center. On file, Nimitz Library, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

U.S. Naval Academy, Public Works Department

1905 Plot Plan of Old Rifle Range and Experiment Station, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Maryland. Roll 689, Map # 1629.

1931a Plot of Rifle Range. Map #2437.

1931b Map of Experimental Station, Annapolis, Maryland.

1940 Map of Experimental Station, Annapolis, Maryland. Roll 689, Map #4963.

1942 U. S. Naval Academy North Severn Plot Plan, Severn River Naval Command, Annapolis, Maryland. Map #7194.

Weinland, Marcia, and Carmen A. Weber

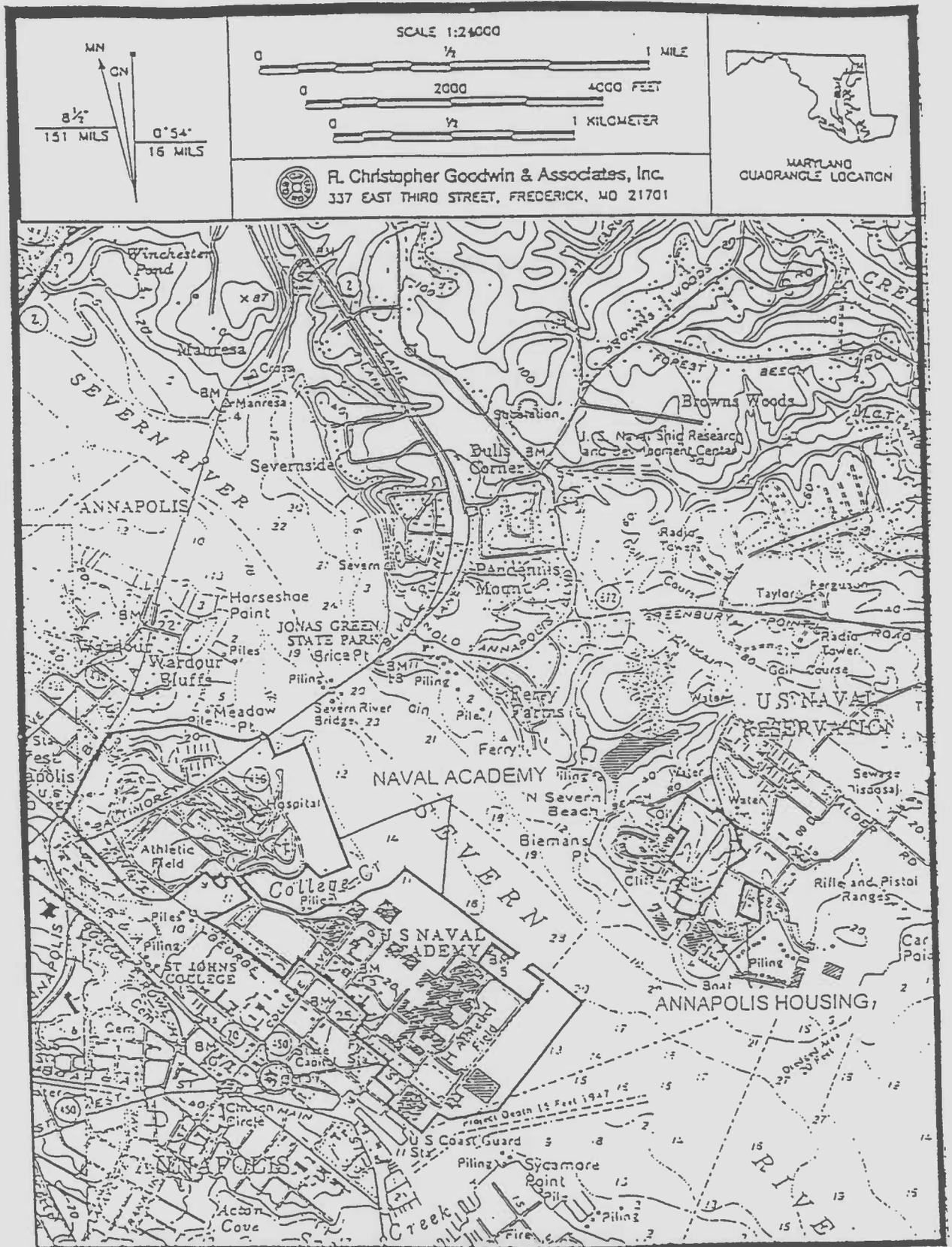
1984 An Archeological Survey of the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Carderock and Annapolis, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series. Prepared for the U.S. Navy Planning Division, Chesapeake Division.

AA-2176

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing

Anne Arundel County

Locational Map: USGS Quadrangle Map Annapolis

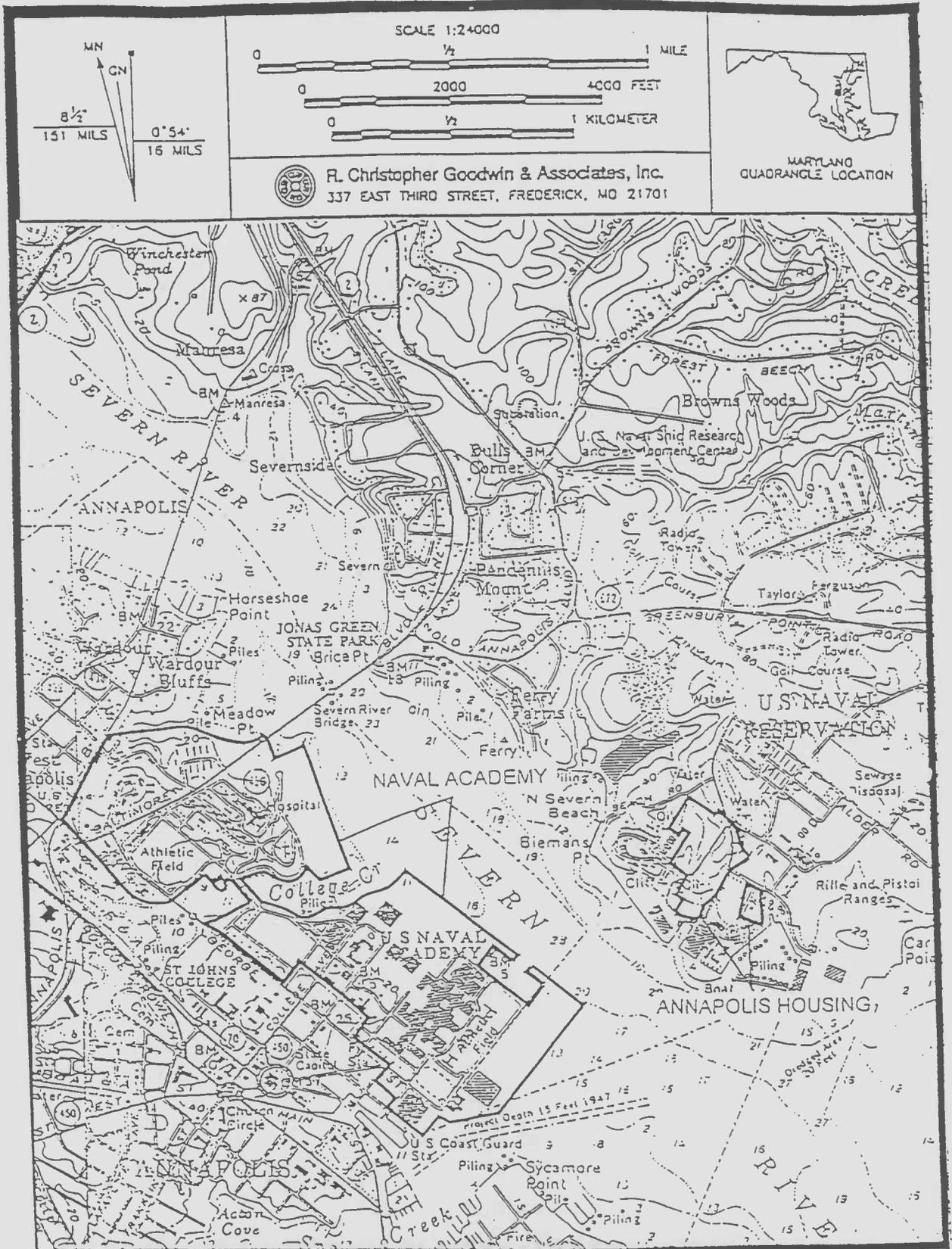


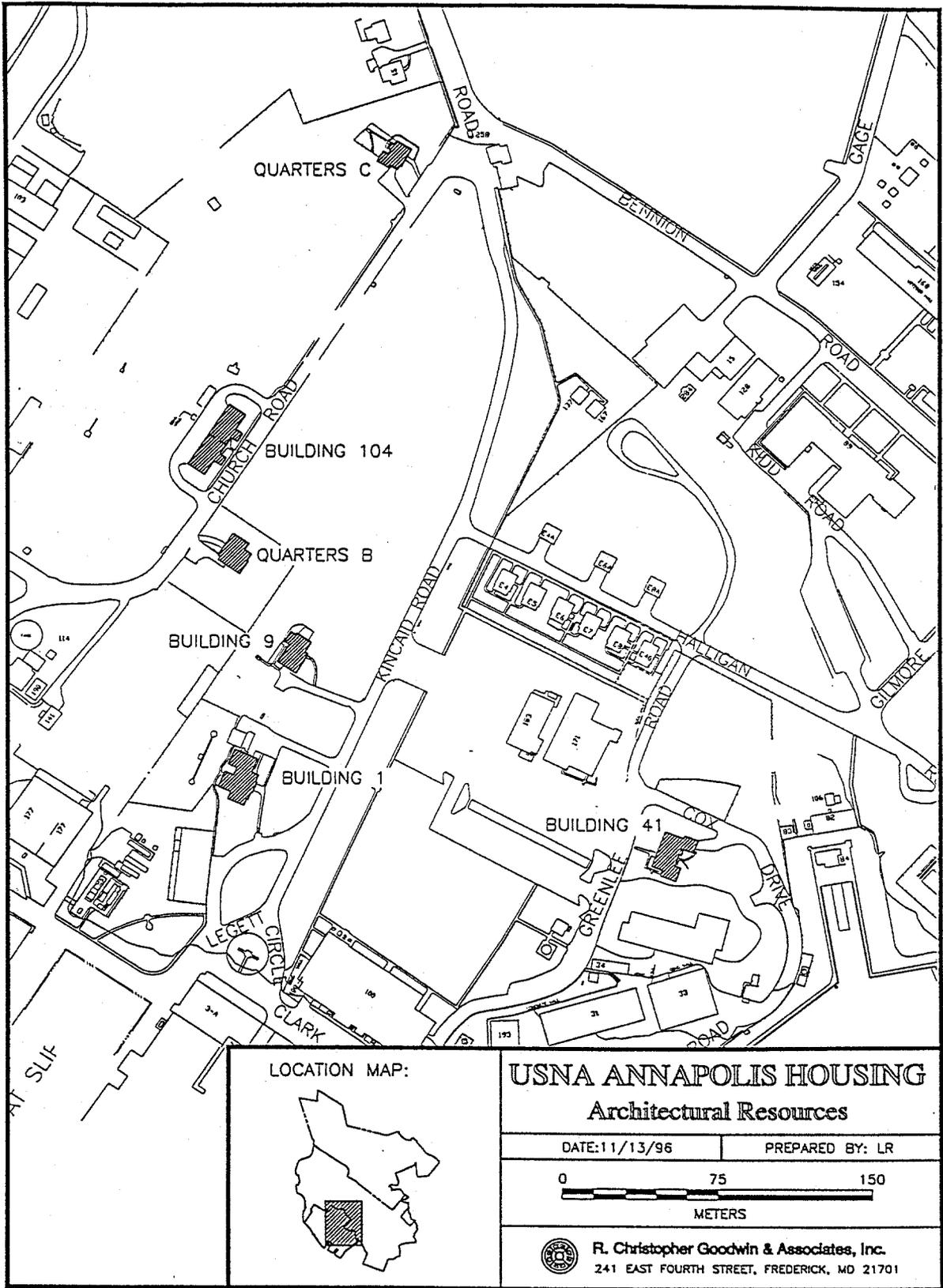
AA-2176

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing

Anne Arundel County

Topographical Map: USGS Quadrangle Map Annapolis





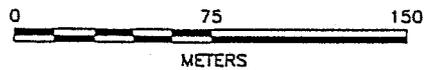
LOCATION MAP:



USNA ANNAPOLIS HOUSING
Architectural Resources

DATE: 11/13/96

PREPARED BY: LR



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

AA-2176
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County

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Photographer: Lex F. Campbell
October 1996
MD SHPO

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- 2 of 6 View of Building 104 looking south
- 3 of 6 View of Building 41 looking south
- 4 of 6 View of Quarters B looking south
- 5 of 6 View of Building 1 looking north
- 6 of 6 View of Building 9 looking north



HA-2176

USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

LCAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SH80

N, QUARTERS C

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FOR INFORMATION OF THE



HA-2176

USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE BRUNDEL, MD

L. CAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SHPO

S, BUILDING 104

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USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

L. CAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SHPO

S, BUILDING 41

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USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

L. CAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SHPO

SI QUARTERS B

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STATE OF MARYLAND



AA-2176

USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

L. CAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SEPO

N, BUILDING 1

5 of 6

TOP SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM



AA-2176

USNA, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING

ANNE ARUNDEL, MD

L. CAMPBELL

OCT 1996

MD SHPO

N, BUILDING 9

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AA- 2176

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

Two parcels of land totalling 14.2 acres comprise the Naval Academy's Annapolis Housing property. The Academy acquired the property from the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Annapolis Division (initially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station) in 1995 to alleviate an Academy personnel housing shortage. The area is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy campus, and is surrounded by NSWC Annapolis property.

As part of the 1996 update to the USNA Preservation Plan, six residential buildings at Annapolis Housing were surveyed and evaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). These buildings, referred to as Buildings 41, 104, 1, and 9, and Quarters B and C represent the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Neo-Classical styles. Five of the buildings are one- to two-and-one-half-story, wood frame houses, and the sixth is a two-story brick apartment building. They date between ca. 1900 and ca. 1946-1951. As evaluated in this investigation, these buildings do not individually or collectively possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, they should be evaluated in the context of the Naval Surface Warfare Center.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-2176

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic NAVAL ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

and/or common U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS HOUSING (PREFERRED NAME)

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 type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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 11B

street & number 101 SOUTH STREET folio _____

city, town ANNAPOLIS state MARYLAND

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date _____ federal state county local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. AA-2176

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

Summary Description

The United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing property consists of two separate parcels of land totalling 14.2 acres. In 1996, the Naval Academy acquired the property from the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Annapolis Division (initially the Naval Engineering Experiment Station) to abate a housing shortage for Naval Academy personnel. The Annapolis Housing property, which is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy campus is surrounded by NSWC Annapolis property and contains six residential buildings: Quarters B and C; Buildings 1, 9, 41, and 104. Building 104 is a two-story, brick apartment building. The other five buildings are wood frame construction and range in scale from one- to two-and-one-half-stories. The dwellings were designed in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, or Neo-Classical style. They are in good condition, but have been modified over time.

Quarters B and C, and Buildings 1, 9, and 104 are located on the larger of the two separate parcels comprising the Annapolis Housing property. This irregular parcel is characterized by landscaped and wooded grounds. Building 41 is located on a smaller, irregularly shaped parcel to the east. This area is characterized by moderate development.

Description

Building 1 (Quarters A)

Building 1, also known as Quarters A is a ca. 1900, two-story, wood frame dwelling on a concrete foundation. The U-shaped house is eight-bays wide and four-bays deep and terminates in a side-gable roof. The walls are covered with horizontal metal siding.

The house reflects the Neo-Classical style, characterized by a full-facade porch with central pediment. The porch extends around the west elevation and contains a balustrade on each story. On the first story of the west elevation, the porch is enclosed by wood casement windows surmounted with awnings. The primary elevation exhibits a single wood panel door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The elevation also includes double-hung, two-over-two-light windows with molded surrounds. The side and rear elevations house double-hung, six-over-six-light windows. A brick chimney is located on the rear elevation wing.

Building 1, originally a farmhouse, was acquired as part of the original tract of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station (EES) in 1903. The building served as the foreman's quarters until 1931 when it was redesignated the director's quarters. A major renovation of the building was undertaken in 1939 due to extensive termite damage: a 14 ft extension onto the rear of the building lengthened the living and dining rooms; the living room fireplace was relocated; and the configurations of the kitchen, bathrooms, and bedrooms were altered.

Quarters B

The building at 105 Church Road is a ca. 1920 Colonial Revival style, two-and-one-half-story, wood frame dwelling raised on a concrete block foundation. The house, which is three-bays wide and two-bays deep, is sheathed with horizontal aluminum siding, and terminates in a side-gable roof. The primary elevation exhibits a centrally located portico entrance with curved underside supported by slender columns. The entrance contains a single wood panel door, flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a fanlight. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light, metal sash windows.

The house features an enclosed side porch above a one-car basement garage on the south elevation. The side porch displays a band of wood sash casement windows on each elevation. The windows are surmounted by fixed metal awnings. The garage bay contains a metal overhead track door with four lights. A one-story, gable addition has been added to the rear elevation. The house at 105

Church Road, formerly the Van Metre house, was acquired by the EES and moved to the installation in 1942 to serve as Executive Officer quarters. The property was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Quarters C

The building at 106 Church Road is a ca. 1930s, one-and-one-half-story, wood frame house designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is clad in horizontal aluminum siding and terminates in a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof. The roof features two front-gable dormers with aluminum siding and double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash windows. The building is three-bays wide and two-bays deep. A one-story, lean-to addition and a one-story, shed roof addition have been appended to the south elevation. The primary elevation features a central entrance flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a simple pediment. The entrance contains a single wood panel door with twelve lights and a metal screen door. The entrance is flanked by paired windows; generally, windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash units. This house, formerly the Smith house, was acquired by the EES and moved to the installation in 1942. It served as housing to employees of the Mechanical Laboratory. It was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Building 9 (Quarters E)

Located at 9 Kinkaid Road, Building 9 (also Quarters E) is a two-story, ell-shaped, wood frame dwelling raised on a concrete foundation. The house is characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The asymmetrical massing, and the protruding, steep, front-facing gable entrance bay. The house is six-bays wide and two-bays deep and features a one-story enclosed side porch with roof balustrade, and an exposed basement garage on the west elevation. The stucco-clad walls terminate in a side-gable roof.

The primary elevation exhibits a single entrance containing a wood panel door surmounted by a fanlight. Paired double-hung, six-over-six-light metal sash windows are located left of the entrance. The side porch contains a band of wood sash casement windows and a single entrance on the rear elevation. Wall dormers are located above the one-story porch. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light, metal sash windows. Quarters E (Building 9) was constructed as the foreman's cottage in 1931 by the EES. It was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Building 104 (Quarters F,G,H,I)

Building 104, at 104 Church Road is a ca. 1946-1951 two-story, four-family apartment building terminating in a hipped roof. The brick building is eight-bays wide and three-bays deep. The primary elevation exhibits protruding, two-story, enclosed porches that terminate in flat roofs. Each porch contains wood sash casement windows. Some of the windows are surmounted by fixed metal awnings.

The primary elevation contains a central entrance bordered by sidelights and transom. Each elevation exhibits double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash windows. The rear elevation includes an exposed basement with four garage bays. The bays contain four-light metal overhead track doors. Building 104 was constructed as junior officer's quarters for the EES ca. 1946-1951. The property was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1996.

Building 41

Building 41 at 41 Greenlee Road is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame dwelling raised on a concrete foundation. The house terminates in a hipped roof that exhibits front-gable dormers, two on the front, and one on each side. Each dormer with six-light casement windows. The house is seven-bays wide and two-bays deep and features a one-story, flat roof, side-porch on the southeast corner of the building. A flat roof, concrete, basement-level garage has been added to the rear elevation. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

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U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County
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The primary elevation exhibits an off-center entry portico supported by wood posts. The entrance contains a single, wood panel door. The elevation exhibits double-hung, six-over-six-light metal sash windows. The rear elevation enclosed porch contains a band of wood casement windows. Building 41 was constructed ca. 1940-1942 to provide housing for the EES's industrial superintendent.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-2176

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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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 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

Two parcels totalling 14.2-acre comprise the Annapolis Housing property. This property was formerly a portion of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Annapolis Division, which was commissioned initially as the Engineering Experiment Station in 1908. The mission of the Experiment Station was to test engines, materials, and equipment to upgrade and maintain a "modern" fleet.

The Station expanded rapidly before and after World War II, resulting in a housing shortage. The six residential buildings documented in this form that were adapted or constructed to address the housing problems. Building 1 is a ca. 1900 farmhouse that was extant in 1903 when the Navy acquired the property to establish the Station. It was initially the foreman's quarters, but was designated the director's quarters in 1931. Quarters B and C were single-family dwellings that were moved to the installation to serve as officer's and mechanical laboratory personnel quarters, respectively. Building 9 and Building 41 are houses that date, respectively, to 1931 and ca. 1940-1942; Building 9 housed the foreman and Building 41 was the superintendent's quarters. A four-family apartment building, Building 104, was constructed ca. 1946-1951 as junior officer's quarters.

Annapolis Housing comprises a dispersed group of resources assembled by the former Naval Engineering Experiment Station. These buildings bear no direct association with the research and development mission of the Experiment Station. They functioned as personnel support structures. Archival research conducted during this investigation did not suggest that the dwellings were associated with an important person. Despite stylistic references, the building designs are not representative of distinguishable types, periods, or methods of construction. Moreover, they are not the work of a master nor do they collectively form a distinguishable entity. Individually and collectively the properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

History and Support

Greenbury Peninsula

The Greenbury Point peninsula initially was settled in 1649 by a group of Puritans who had been expelled from the Virginia colony (Beauregard et al. 1994:24-25). This community of settlers, referred to as "Town Point at Severn," cultivated subsistence-levels of corn and tobacco for their livelihood. Henry Woolchurch, described as a "planter," was the first individual to acquire land in the specific property now occupied by Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Annapolis. The patent for his 110-ac tract, called "Woolchurch Rest," was registered in 1662. Two years later, Alice Durand, a spinster, acquired a neighboring 100 ac parcel that became known as "Durand's Place" (Weinland and Weber 1984:35). A tract immediately south of Woolchurch Rest, known as "The Chance," was patented by Robert Franklin in 1665, and encompassed much of the Severn River frontage of Naval Station (NAVSTA) Annapolis, including portions of the NSWC Annapolis property (Moss 1976).

The establishment of Annapolis as capital of the Maryland colony in 1694 focused attention away from the Town Neck settlements. Many of the smaller parcels on the neck were sold to large investors who consolidated these tracts. Although their ownership changed, these large parcels on the north side of the Severn River continued to function primarily as agricultural complexes through the remainder of the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century.

Non-agricultural development of these Severn River north shore properties was related to the establishment of a defensive system for the protection of Annapolis. During the Revolutionary War,

Maryland's Council of Safety erected fortifications on Beaman's [sic] Hill, a location that probably lay within the "Prospect to Annapolis" tract. In 1808, as war with England once loomed, the U.S. government purchased a 4.75 ac portion of "Prospect to Annapolis" for the purpose of constructing a permanent, masonry fortification called Fort Madison, complete with a brick barracks building and a magazine (Weinland and Weber 1984:38). Two additional defensive works, Forts Bieman and Nonsense, were located immediately upriver from Fort Madison (National Archives and Record Administration [NARA] 1844a, 1844b). Although it continued to be identified on mid nineteenth-century maps of the area, Fort Bieman had in fact been associated with the earlier Revolutionary period. Fort Nonsense, however, was an earthwork dependency associated with Fort Madison.

During the late nineteenth century, the property immediately surrounding the NSWAC Annapolis facility continued to function as an agricultural complex owned by James W. Hunter. Both the Martenet (1860) map and Hopkins (1878) atlas depict structures on the property at that time. Hunter's farmhouse may be incorporated into the farmhouse that ultimately was modified to serve as quarters for the Superintendent of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station. In 1873, the Hunters rented 53 ac of their property, including the original Fort Madison site, to the U.S. government for use by the Naval Academy (U.S. Naval Academy, Public Works Department 1931a).

Establishment of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station (EES) Annapolis

Although development of the present NSWAC Annapolis facility occurred during the twentieth century, its roots were grounded in the late nineteenth century. During the 1880s, after a relatively inactive period, the U.S. Navy embarked upon a program to upgrade and modernize the fleet. To achieve this objective, the service instituted a major overhaul of its training programs and facilities.

The approach was both long-term and multi-faceted. Vessel design testing began in 1898 with the opening of the Washington Navy Yard's David Taylor Model Basin. However, there also was a need to improve the procurement, development, and maintenance of vessel propulsion systems, namely steam. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was primarily responsible for promoting the establishment of a naval engineering test and training facility. In 1903, Melville convinced Congress to appropriate a total of \$400,000 to establish an Engineering Experiment Station (EES). Of that amount, \$250,000 was earmarked for building construction, while \$150,000 was available to equip and staff the facility (U.S. Congress 1903 (1):194). The new facility initially was intended to test boilers prior to their installation in naval vessels; to provide practical training in naval engineering in association with the Naval Academy; and to test equipment and procedures developed by private shipbuilders and other industrial engineering firms (Leggett 1956:518).

A 10 ac parcel across the Severn River from the Naval Academy campus was site chosen for the installation. According to Melville, safety considerations precluded locating the facility within the grounds of the Naval Academy. Furthermore, a site on campus would limit the Navy's ability to expand the test facility at a later date (Leggett 1956:519-520). Because of its close working relationship with the Naval Academy, the Experiment Station was placed under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy (Sheehan 1994:437).

Construction of the initial test facility building was completed between 1906 and 1908 by the Noel Construction Company. The first EES building housed the entire research program, including boilers, a dynamo, machine and woodworking shops, a foundry, and an ice machine (Sheehan 1994:430). Much of the original machinery for the facility was taken from the Old Steam Building at the Academy (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 28, Folder 37; NSWAC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The station was linked to

Annapolis and the Naval Academy by a ferry and by telephone (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 28, Folder 37, Box 70, Folder 1).

The various roles and responsibilities of the EES expanded during the decade between 1910 and 1920. By the end of World War I, the EES complex included mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical testing laboratories, which were housed in three buildings, as well as a foundry and storage buildings (Naval Surface Research and Development Center [NSRDC] n.d.). Research focused on the prevention of corrosion, on developing lubricants, and on testing the strengths of various metal alloys (Sheehan 1994:433-434; Allison and Nowick 1984:4). The laboratory's mission also included testing all vessel parts that failed in service (Leggett 1956:521).

In 1911, the Navy established a fledgling Naval Air Station (NAS) or "aerodrome" adjacent to the EES; its presence presented yet another role for the testing facility. Originally scheduled to be built at Greenbury Point, NAS Annapolis was moved to a site adjacent to EES when the operators of the Naval Academy Dairy Farm (located at Greenbury Point between 1910-1913) objected to the noise made by the early aircraft. During the two-year period in which NAS was located in Annapolis, the EES maintained and tested the engines of planes flown at the NAS. The aircraft engine testing function continued after the removal of the NAS to Pensacola (USNA Archives, 1981:4-5).

The original complement of personnel at the EES included two mechanical engineers, one chemist, one draftsman, one clerk, and one messenger (Allison and Nowick 1984:4). Civilian positions on the facility were obtained through competitive examinations (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 70, Folder 1). Initially, no quarters were provided at the facility, it is probable that most staff lived near Annapolis and commuted to their jobs by ferry.

By 1912, some non-technical civilian employees apparently were being housed at the installation. The extant farmhouse (now Quarters A) was utilized by the facility's foreman. The complex at the foreman's residence also contained a garage, a well, an outhouse, and poultry houses (USNA, PWD 1931b). Six small cottages constructed at the northeastern edge of the 10-ac tract provided dwellings for firemen (Engineering Experiment Station 1925:5).

During the 1920s, direct control of the technical aspects of the EES was transferred from the Navy's Bureau of Steam Engineering to the Bureau of Engineering (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The role of the EES was expanded, and in particular, cooperation between the Navy and private industry was emphasized (Leggett 1956:526).

By 1925, the area occupied by the EES facility had doubled, and its physical plant had grown to accommodate its increasing test responsibilities. In addition to the dwellings, structures on the installation included the main building, which housed offices, storage and machinery areas, and laboratories; an expanded "boiler house" that contained power generating equipment; an expanded Metals laboratory; a foundry and coppersmith shop; and 10 small utility and storage buildings. Most of the buildings that were located along the Severn River were constructed on infilled land (Engineering Experiment Station 1925).

Expansion of the station's mission during the late 1920s and early 1930s included the addition of diesel engine testing program, a separate welding laboratory, and a construction repair program (NSRDC n.d.). The function of the Diesel Engine Laboratory was to evaluate experimental products, including varying types of internal combustion engines (Leggett 1956:522). The projects undertaken at the laboratory also included research and development of sonic depth and range finders.

The increased responsibilities assumed by the Station required a large labor force and an expansion of its physical plant (Leggett 1956:522). The Station increased its usable land by reclaiming ravines and marshes (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 4). During the expansion, some emphasis also was placed on reorganizing and beautifying the grounds of the installation. A 1931 map of proposed improvements at the facility featured an ambitious planting scheme that included a vegetable garden immediately west of the old firemen's cottages on the site of the former aviation test stands; oaks, hemlocks and other species recommended by the Senior Horticulturalist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and portions of the present road configuration, including the formal circular driveway in front of the main building (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 4). It is unclear, however, whether the entire landscaping scheme was carried through to completion.

The need for additional quarters to house the facility's growing complement of personnel became increasingly acute. Correspondence dated 31 March 1931 revealed that housing was proposed for the Station, and plans from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for single and double quarters were obtained (USNA Archives n.d.). The proposed housing was not built, however. A partial solution to the housing problem was found through modification of existing housing stock and the acquisition of property from the Academy. In 1931, the ca. 1900 farmhouse that formerly had served as the foreman's residence was designated as the official quarters for the director of the EES; Captain Halford R. Greenlee was the first EES director to occupy Quarters A (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). The transfer of a 160 sq ft parcel and two cottages (Buildings 38 and 39 not included in Annapolis Housing) associated with the adjacent Naval Academy rifle ranges was authorized in 1931. A new foreman's house (Building 9) was constructed the same year.

Renovations to Quarters A were proposed at the time that it was designated as the official director's residence, but major alterations apparently were not undertaken until 1939. At that time, due to extensive termite damage, a major overhaul of the building was undertaken. A 14 ft extension onto the rear of the building lengthened the living and dining rooms; the living room fireplace was relocated; and the configurations of the kitchen, bathrooms, and bedrooms were altered (USNA Archives, 1981).

The condition of other buildings at the facility remained a serious problem. In 1934, the superintendent of the facility asked the Buildings and Grounds Department of the Naval Academy to provide scrap lumber for repairs to the station's buildings; this memorandum specifically mentioned a need for flooring, molding, wallboard, windows, and doors (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 4).

The United States' official involvement in World War II in 1941 brought about changes in the status and the operation of the Engineering Experiment Station. The pace and amount of research work accelerated to support all phases of the war effort. Cooperation with private industry continued to be stressed. During the war, all naval installations in the Annapolis area were incorporated into the Severn River Naval Command. Established in December 1941, this administrative unit included the Naval Academy, the Naval Radio Station, the Naval Hospital, and the EES (Bolander 1947:1-2).

EES personnel worked to develop submarine engines, gas turbines, SONAR, and quiet machinery. Dr. Robert Goddard, the famous pioneer of rocket propulsion, worked at EES between 1941 and 1945 to develop a Jet-Assisted Take-Off (JATO) system for aircraft (Bolander 1947:220; Quandt 1995:10). In addition, the EES undertook a special project to analyze captured enemy war material (Bolander 1947:20). By the end of the war, the EES facility consisted of five major technical divisions: the Chemical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Internal Combustion, and Welding Laboratories. After World War II, the EES gradually departed from its historically cooperative position with industry, and placed increased emphasis

on researching and developing its own programs in fields such as ship control, propulsion, habitability, oceanography, marine corrosion, and silencing techniques (USNA Archives, 1981).

Administrative reorganizations accompanied these changing emphases. In 1940, the EES was placed under the Bureau of Ships as a separate unit (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook). In 1963, reflecting its expanded role in research and development, the name of the facility was changed to the Marine Engineering Laboratory (MEL) of the Bureau of Ships. Finally, in 1967, both the David Taylor Model Basin and MEL were transferred from the Bureau of Ships to the Naval Material Command, and merged to create one unit known as the Naval Ship Research and Development Center (NSWC Annapolis, Historical Notebook).

As a result of wartime and Cold War programs, both the station's territory and its physical plant continued to grow. At the end of World War II, an 8.1 ac tract west of Old Fort Road was purchased from the Fort Severn Development Company to provide room for expansion. Additional land also was created by dredging the Worthington Basin and depositing the soil behind a sea wall located immediately north of the Worthington Basin (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1946; USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folders 7, 11). In the immediate post-war period, so critical was the need for buildings to house the rapidly increasing amounts of sophisticated equipment that the station even contemplated transferring quonset huts from the naval facility at Davisville, Rhode Island, to Annapolis (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 6). Older existing technical and support buildings were redesigned to accommodate new research initiatives (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 8). By 1967, the technical plant at Annapolis contained 24 research and development buildings; 17 storage buildings; six shop buildings; and 40 miscellaneous structures ranging from oil tanks to pumphouses (Naval Ship Research and Development Laboratory [NSRDL] 1967:11).

The growing complement of personnel throughout this period required expansion of the facility's housing stock. Memoranda from the director of the facility to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy repeatedly requested permission to move old buildings from the adjacent Rifle Range for quarters. In the end, additional housing was provided through a combination of new construction and through the conversion of existing dwellings acquired as a result of land acquisition. Between 1940 and 1942, a strip of land was purchased from the Fort Severn Development Company to extend the western boundary of the installation along Old Fort Road. Two extant dwellings, the former Smith and Van Metre houses, which became Quarters C and B, were transferred along with the land. Installation maps also confirm that the dwelling on the eastern half of the installation designated as Building 41 was constructed between 1940 and 1942 to provide housing for the Station's industrial superintendent (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 5; USNA, PWD 1940, 1942). Immediately after the war, a new housing unit was constructed along the western boundary of the installation; Building 104, designated as junior officers' quarters (Quarters F, G, H, and I), was erected ca. 1946 (USNA Archives, RG 405:Box 1, Folder 8).

The NSWC continued to broaden its mission to include research into superconductors and the development and testing of submersibles for civilian and military use in an Ocean Pressure Test facility (NSRDL 1967). In addition, new facilities were brought under the administrative arm of the NSWC. These include: (1) an Underwater Explosions Research Division, Portsmouth, Virginia; (2) an Acoustic Trials Branch at Cape Canaveral, Florida; (3) an Amphibious Assault Landing Craft Experimental Trial Unit at Panama City, Florida; (4) a Hydrofoils Special Trials Unit at Bremerton, Washington; and (5) an Acoustic Research Detachment at Lake Pend Oreille near Bayview, Idaho (USNA Archives, 1981:8).

Analysis

The six dwellings located on the Naval Academy Annapolis Housing property were surveyed and evaluated as part of a 1996 update to the U.S. Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan. The residential buildings of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing property were evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. The buildings were assessed for their association with important events and people at the Engineering Experiment Station (Criteria A and B), and for their ability to represent distinctive architectural types, periods, or methods of construction (Criterion C).

As individual elements, these buildings do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The six residential buildings on the Annapolis Housing property comprise an isolated group of resources assembled during various phases of expansion of the Engineering Experiment Station between 1910 and 1946. Building 1 was an extant farmhouse (the ca. 1900 farmhouse), substantially modified for personnel housing. Quarters B and C, were moved to the installation to relieve the housing shortage. Three domestic structures, Buildings 9, 41, and 104 were constructed by the Experiment Station. These buildings provided temporary stop-gap solutions to the housing shortages at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station. The buildings provided personnel support to the installation and bear no direct association with important events and themes embodied by the Experiment Station (Criterion A). Moreover, archival research conducted during this investigation did not suggest that any of the dwellings were directly associated with an important person (Criterion B). Finally, despite minor stylistic references, the building designs are not representative of distinguishable types, periods, or methods of construction. The buildings are not the work of a master nor do they possess considerable artistic value (Criterion C).

As a single entity, these six buildings do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). The buildings that comprise Annapolis Housing are dispersed geographically throughout the NSWAC installation and do not form a distinguishable entity. However, their association with the Experiment Station warrants their evaluation as potential contributing elements to the entire Experiment Station (NSWC).

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United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial and Urban Dominance: A.D. 1870-1930

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Historic Period Theme(s):

Military

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Dwellings

Known Design Source: None

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 14.2

Quadrangle name ANNAPOLIS (1970)

Quadrangle scale 7.3 MIN

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

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 LORI O'DONNELL, LEX CAMPBELL, MARTHA WILLIAMS

organization R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC. date OCTOBER 30, 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
 DHCF/DHCD
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

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1931a Plot of Rifle Range. Map #2437.

1931b Map of Experimental Station, Annapolis, Maryland.

1940 Map of Experimental Station, Annapolis, Maryland. Roll 689, Map #4963.

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Anne Arundel County
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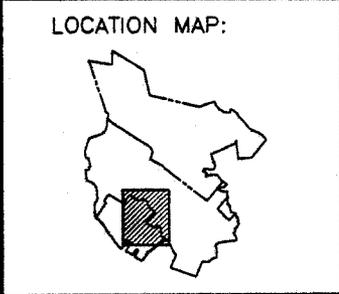
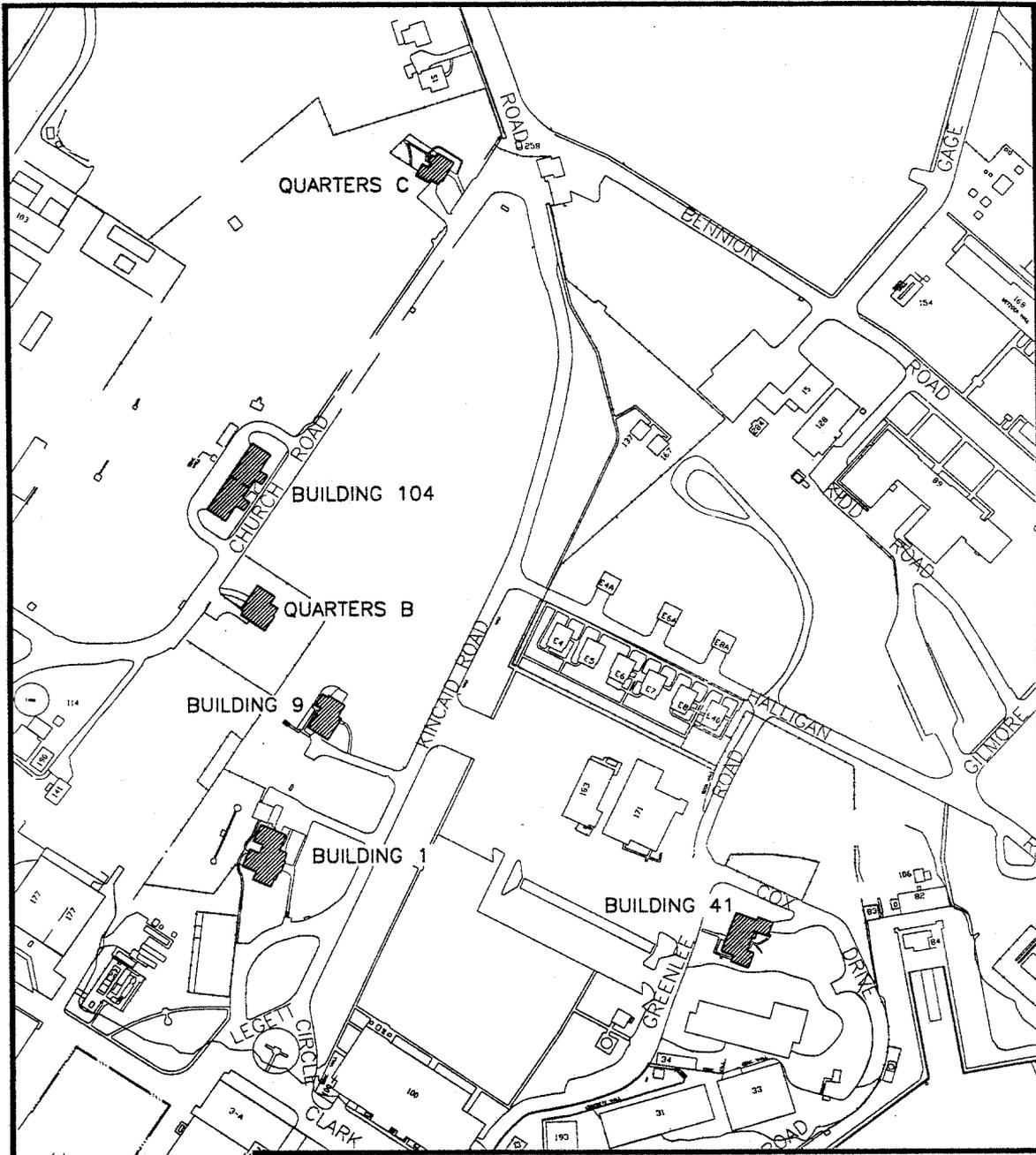
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Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey boundary includes the entire Annapolis Housing property defined by the USNA, Annapolis Housing real property records (1996).



USNA ANNAPOLIS HOUSING
Architectural Resources

DATE: 11/13/96	PREPARED BY: LR
<p>0 75 150 METERS</p>	
<p>F. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 EAST FOURTH STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701</p>	

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U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing

Anne Arundel County

Locational Map: USGS Annapolis Quadrangle Map



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United States Naval Academy, Annapolis Housing
Anne Arundel County

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

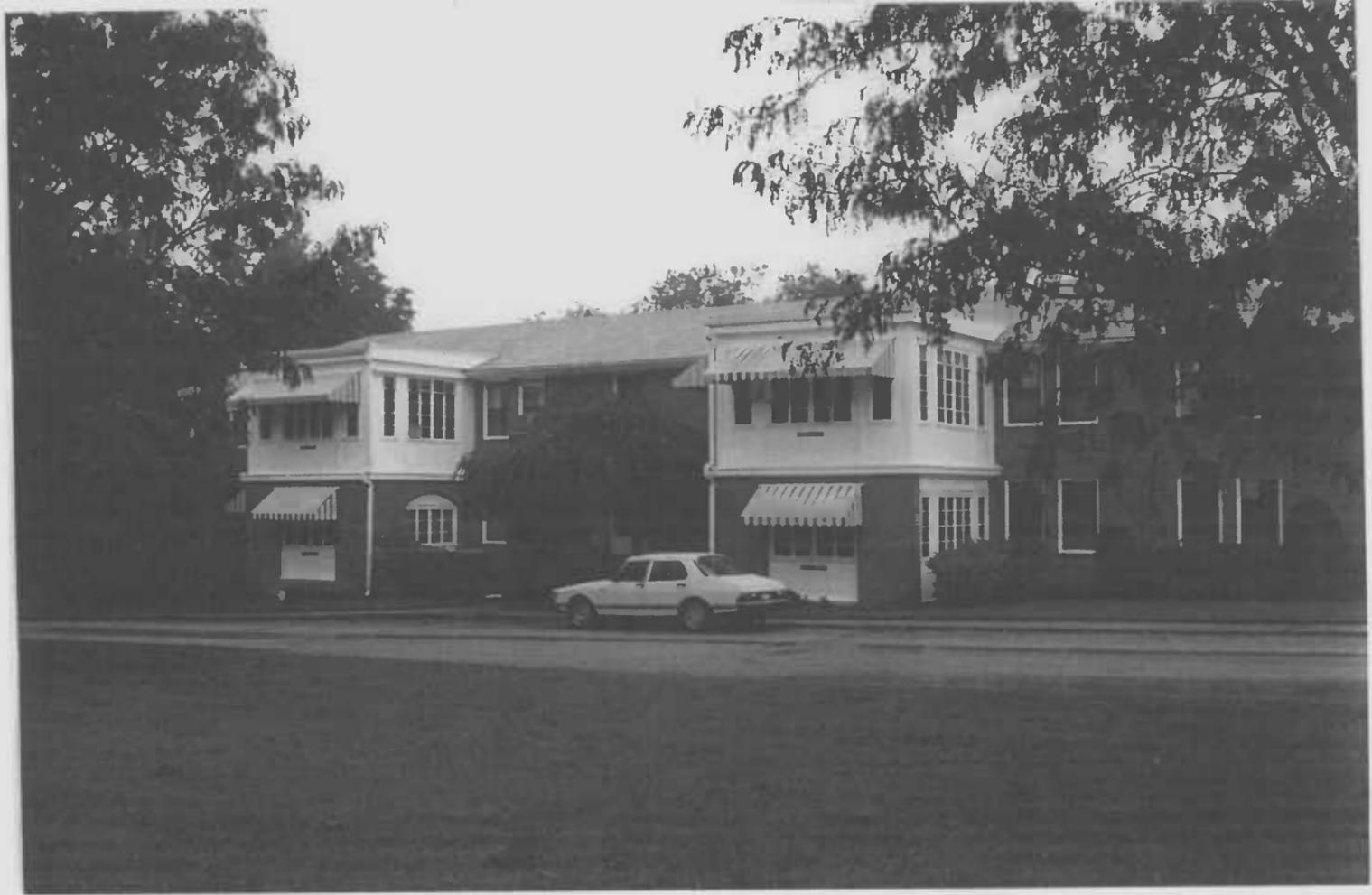
- 1 of 6 View of Quarters C looking north.
- 2 of 6 View of Building 104 looking south.
- 3 of 6 View of Building 41 looking south.
- 4 of 6 View of Quarters B looking south.
- 5 of 6 View of Building 1 looking north.
- 6 of 6 View of Building 9 looking north.



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