MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes___
no X

Property Name: USNA North Severn Inventory Number: AA-2200

Address: City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis

Owner: United States Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? ____ yes

Tax Parcel Number: n/a Tax Map Number: n/a Tax Account ID Number: n/a

Project: Evaluation Agency: US Navy

Site visit by MHT staff: X no ____yes Name: Date:

Is the property is located within a historic district? ____ yes X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number:

NR-listed district ____yes Eligible district ____yes Name of District:

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:

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

The United States Naval Academy North Severn Property is a 501 acre property located on Greenbury Peninsula on the north side of the Severn River across from the USNA campus. The property was formerly a part of the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis. In 1977, the property was transferred to the Naval Academy for continued use as an 18-hole golf course. The property also contains three buildings: NA74, NA76, NA77. Building NA74 is wood-frame bachelor officers quarters constructed in 1943, currently used as a golf clubhouse. Building NA76 is a one-story, utilitarian pumphouse. Structure NA77 is a concrete dam.

A 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record (Kapsch 1980) inventory assessed these properties as without historical significance and assigned them to Category IV. 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 (36CFR60).

Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 bear no direct association with important themes and events embodied by the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (Criterion A). Physically, they are isolated from the facility core and do not possess distinctive individual

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___ A ___B ___C ___D **Considerations:** ___ A ___B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G ___None

MHT Comments

Patricia M. Slick — Feb. 14, 2003
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

[illegible] — 2/27/03
Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

characteristics representative of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). These buildings do not possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. Date Prepared: 03/01/2001

AA-2200
United States Naval Academy, North Severn
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

The United States Naval Academy North Severn property is a 501 ac property located on Greenbury Peninsula on the north side of the Severn River across from the USNA campus. The property was formerly a part of the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis, and was the site of a golf course. The property was transferred to the Naval Academy in 1977 for continued use as a golf course. The North Severn property consists of an 18-hole golf course and several buildings.

A 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record (Kapsch 1980) inventory documented 6 buildings on the USNA, North Severn grounds. 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. All of these buildings were assigned to Category IV and were considered to be of no historical value 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). Category I-III buildings are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Three buildings, NA74, NA76, NA77 are the focus of the current investigation.

Building NA74, consists of a two-story, wood-frame core and several one-story additions, forming a shallow V-shaped building. The core was constructed in 1943 and retains its canopied double-door entrance with sidelight and transom. Other doors, as well as the windows, are replacement units. The building features a three-story square tower, which is situated at the apex of the V. The core was enlarged with a major one-story addition appended to the south side, and two smaller additions appended to the north side.

Building NA76 is a one-story, utilitarian pumphouse. The wood- frame support building, which rests on a concrete foundation, is one-bay wide and two-bays deep, and terminates in a gable roof. Building NA77 is a concrete dam.

AA-2200
United States Naval Academy, North Severn
Anne Arundel County

Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 bear no direct association with important themes and events embodied by the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility. Physically, they are isolated from the facility core and do not possess distinctive individual characteristics representative of a type, period, or method of construction. These buildings do not possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2200

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic: Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Annapolis

other: U.S. Naval Academy, North Severn (preferred)

2. Location

street and number: Maryland Avenue — N/A not for publication

city, town: Annapolis — vicinity

county: Anne Arundel

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

name: Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy

street and number: Maryland Avenue — telephone: 410-293-2293

city, town: Annapolis — state: MD — zip code: 21402

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse — liber — folio

city, town: Annapolis — tax map — tax parcel — tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- X Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ____ Other: ____

6. Classification

Category
- ____ district
- X building(s)
- ____ structure
- ____ site
- ____ object

Ownership
- X public
- ____ private
- ____ both

Current Function
- ____ agriculture
- ____ commerce/trade
- ____ defense
- ____ domestic
- ____ education
- ____ funerary
- ____ government
- ____ health care
- ____ industry
- ____ landscape
- X recreation/culture
- ____ religion
- ____ social
- ____ transportation
- ____ work in progress
- ____ unknown
- ____ vacant/not in use
- ____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
	3	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2200

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: 3

Summary Description

The U.S. Naval Academy North Severn property is located on the north side of the Severn River across from the Naval Academy proper. The 501-acre property, which consists of numerous buildings and an 18-hole golf course, previously was associated with the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis until the Academy acquired the property in 1977. The focus of this recordation was three buildings, which are located on the extreme north side of the property in proximity to the golf course.

The original core of Building NA74 is a two-story, wood frame building constructed in 1943. The structure subsequently was enlarged with several hipped roof, one-story additions. It currently is utilized as a golf clubhouse. The pumphouse is a one-by-two bay, wood-frame utilitarian structure. It rests on a concrete foundation and terminates in a gable roof. Adjacent to the pumphouse is Building NA77, a concrete dam.

Description
Building NA74

Building NA74 was constructed in 1943. In 1980, this building was identified as a primary school (Kapsch et al. 1980). A 1943 map of NRTF Annapolis indicated that this building originally was constructed as bachelor officers quarters. After the advent of the Cold War, the building served some years as a children's nursery according to an undated development map. Since 1977, the building has served as a golf clubhouse. The wood frame, V-shaped building rises on a concrete foundation. A square, three-story tower is located at the apex of the V, separating two distinct blocks with different elevations. On the north side of the tower, the original two-story section terminates in a side-gable roof. On the south side of the tower, a one-story addition terminates in a hipped roof and incorporates an exposed basement.

Horizontal aluminum siding covers the original horizontal lapped wood siding. Generally, windows are double-hung, one-over-one-light metal sash units. The main entrance, located to the west of the tower, contains wood double doors with sidelights and a transom. A canopy, supported by two wood columns, shelters the entrance. This building has been modified substantially through door and window changes and multiple additions, including the one-story south addition; two, one-story hipped roof additions appended to the north of the core section; and, a rear screened-in porch extension.

Pumphouse and Dam (NA76 and NA77)

Building NA76, constructed in 1939, is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame pumphouse supported by a concrete foundation. The building is one-bay wide and two-bays deep, and terminates in a gable roof with overhanging eaves. A wood double door provides access to the building. The pumphouse is utilitarian and similar to other utilitarian structures operated by the U.S. Naval Academy. Building NA77 is a poured concrete dam, approximately 50' long, constructed in 1940. The concrete wall extends approximately 1' above the surface of the water and is level with the ground. A steel pipe railing extends the length of the structure. The dam contains a small reservoir on the Academy golf course.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2200

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

Specific dates **Architect/Builder**

Construction dates 1939, 1940, 1943

Evaluation for:

__X__ 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

The 501-ac North Severn property was formerly a portion of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis, an important Naval communications center (see MHT AA-2127). Now owned by the Naval Academy, the property consists of several buildings and a golf course. Two buildings and one structure constructed during NRTF Annapolis' ownership of this site were documented: Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77. The former is a former bachelor officers quarters that has been enlarged and converted to other uses, and the latter are a utilitarian pumphouse and concrete dam. The conversion of Building NA74 from quarters into a children's nursery and then a golf clubhouse was accomplished through several major additions and alterations.

Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 are examples of support structures that bear no direct association with important themes and events embodied by the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility. Physically, they are isolated from the facility core and do not possess distinctive individual characteristics representative of a type, period, or method of construction. These buildings do not possess the qualities of significance or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

History and Support

North Severn History

European settlers are reported to have occupied the North Severn property as early as 1645. A group of Puritans, led by Richard Bennett, secured a land grant incorporating 250 ac that extended north from Greenbury Point to Mill Creek; an additional 250 ac grant incorporated the area north of Possum Point. The entire settlement was referred to as "Towne Point at Severn" (Luckenbach 1995:5). The property was subsequently divided into individual farmsteads for growing tobacco and raising livestock. The properties were eventually consolidated under a single owner, Nicholas Greenberry. In 1737, the property was acquired by Colonel Charles Hammond and combined with several other parcels to form the parcel known as "Hammond's Inheritance" (Beauregard et al. 1994:35).

Through the mid-nineteenth century, land use on the majority of Greenbury Neck remained relatively unchanged, including the Hammond's Inheritance tract, which remained as an undivided agricultural tract. Mid-nineteenth century U.S. Coastal Survey maps and land plats identify the northern section as the property of Lemuel Taylor (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] 1844a, 1844b). The Taylor residence and farm complex, which has been associated with the Charles Hammond residence, was located overlooking Mill Creek on what is now the golf course on the Naval Academy, North Severn property (Beauregard et al. 1994:17). By the 1870s, the southern half of the North Severn property had been acquired by Col.

Theodore Corner, whose residence and farm was located midway between Possum Point (Mill Creek) and Greenbury Point (Hopkins 1878).

In 1910, the Navy purchased a 180 ac property from Theodore Corner, which consisted at the time of four structures and what appeared to be an orchard (U.S. Naval Academy, Public Works Department [USNA, PWD] 1916). Initially, the Naval Academy operated a small dairy farm at Greenbury Point. However, this small operation failed to meet the needs of the Academy, and in 1913, the Navy moved the dairy farm to a much larger tract in Gambrills, Maryland. The Academy subsequently established a hog farm on the 100 ac southern portion of the former Corner parcel. This farm, which contained four dwellings, a milk house, cook house, a hog house, four barns, and a wagon shed, was established primarily as a means of disposing of garbage generated in the dining halls in Bancroft Hall, located on the Academy's campus (USNA, PWD 1918; Midshipmen's Store and Service Division 1929). The Academy prided itself on maintaining a scientific operation, complete with hog houses, breeding platforms, and built-in concrete troughs on the 10-ac developed portion of this facility. The remaining 90 ac were used for pasturage, livestock exercise lots, and alfalfa and corn production. None of the average 350 hogs raised on the farm were utilized to feed the corps of midshipmen. Most of the excess stock was sold to the stockyards in Baltimore, and some meat was sent to feed the unmarried employees at the dairy farm in Gambrills (Midshipmen's Store and Service Division 1929:21, 26).

The northern portion of the former Corner farm was developed as a radio transmission facility. The Navy had began testing wireless apparatus as early as 1899, and in 1900, radio stations were established at Washington, D.C., and at the Naval Academy itself. During the ensuing 15 years, the Navy established additional naval shore and ship stations on both coasts, as well as its own radio research laboratory in Anacostia, and a high-power transmitting station at Arlington, Virginia (Gebhard 1979:8; Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1961:3-4). With the advent of World War I, the Navy Department assumed the responsibility for establishing and operating a transatlantic communication system. This system included former commercial properties, transmitting facilities, receiving stations, testing facilities, communications schools, and additional high-power transmission stations on United States possessions in the Pacific and in the Caribbean (Best 1996). By the end of the war, the Navy's communications network included the highest powered arc transmitters in the United States, and was capable of communicating with Navy ships throughout the world (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1961:7-9; U.S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1921:365).

The Naval Radio Transmitting Station [NAVRADSTA (T)] at Annapolis was established in 1917 to provide a secure communications link between the United States, France, and England. The Annapolis site was selected due to its remote location along the Chesapeake, as well as for its proximity to Washington (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6; "Radio Transmitting Facility Annapolis, Maryland", n.p.). In 1918, the Navy entered into an agreement with France for the Navy to construct a high-power, long-wave station in France (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1961:9). NAVRADSTA (T) Annapolis, established in 1918 as a high-powered Very Low Frequency (VLF) station, was designed to operate in conjunction with the French transmitter.

The station was commissioned in August 1918 using two 500-kw Poulson Arc Converter VLF transmitters built by Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco under a contract from the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Four 600-foot radio towers (Nos. 1-4), designed by the Austin Company, were erected as part of the original construction campaign (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6; "Radio Transmitting Facility Annapolis, Maryland", n.p.). In addition to the towers, the transmission site also contained a power house and transmitter house, an operator's dwelling, Marine barracks, the residences of the officer in charge and the chief petty officer, a wharf at Possum Point, and a water-supply system (USNA, PWD 1918). The two 500-kw arcs installed in the operations building (Building 5) provided coverage for the Atlantic Ocean, England, and Europe. The station was completed by the summer of 1918, and the first message was sent to

France in early September (Gebhard 1979:9). At the time of its completion, the Annapolis station was one of the most powerful in the United States and the world (U.S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1921:365-366).

The transmitter facility was expanded and modified during the 1920s. In 1922, two additional towers (Nos. 5 and 6) were constructed (Best 1996). The Marine barracks were modified to accommodate married enlisted men's quarters, and artesian wells, septic systems, and a technical support building were constructed. North of the fenced facility, the installation's wharves were expanded and several barns were constructed (USNA, PWD 1928). The Naval Academy Hog Farm continued to occupy the land south of the transmission facility.

Development of the northern portion of North Severn proceeded along a different track during this period. The former Taylor property went through a series of owners, including Thaddeus Davids, L. A. Palmer, and C. E. Remson, who acquired it in 1889 (Hopkins 1878; USNA, PWD 1934). An undated survey of this property showed that land use during this period was devoted to agriculture. Approximately 59 ac at the northernmost point of the tract remained wooded, while the remainder had been divided into fenced fields of 8-28 ac. Two peach orchards were present within the property, and a residential complex of three buildings was located overlooking Mill Creek. At the head of Carr's Creek near the southern boundary of the property, a small portion of land was designated as a "Mineyard;" this parcel may have been associated with the rifle ranges then under development on the neck of land between Carr's Creek and the Severn River (USNA, PWD n.d.). At some time prior to 1934, the Remson farm was acquired by the Greenbury Land and Development Company, presumably for development as a recreational or vacation complex. One small 7 ac parcel bordering Mill Creek was owned by the Acme Realty Company of Maryland (USNA, PWD 1934).

During the 1930s, the mission of NAVRADSTA Annapolis was expanded to include high frequency radio transmissions. During this period, High Frequency (HF), Medium Frequency (MF), and Low Frequency (LF) transmitters were added to support the original VLF arc converter transmitters (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6). In 1937, the original VLF transmitter was replaced, and a new antenna system installed (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6; "Radio Transmitting Facility Annapolis, Maryland", n.p.).

Other modifications included the addition of one new building at Possum Point and the extension of the unpaved Greenbury Point Road from the transmitter station complex to the southern tip of the point. In 1935, the Hog Farm was relocated to the northern portion of the tract, between the transmitter facility and the wharf at Possum Point (USNA, PWD 1935a, 1935b). Between 1939 and 1940, these facilities augmented fire protection capabilities at the station. The facility also made minor infrastructure improvements with the construction of a pumphouse (NA76), a concrete dam (NA77), and reservoir.

By 1940, the Navy's radio communication system encompassed a global chain of high, medium, and low frequency transmitting stations, receiving stations, and supplementary stations. The Bureau of Yards and Docks' construction program for radio stations in the continental United States during World War II was relatively modest, with allocations for buildings and structures totaling $25,000,000. Additional funds allocated for new equipment under the Bureau of Ships were used to make improvements to both west and east coast facilities, including Annapolis. The major emphasis was directed towards expanding overseas radio facilities at Hawaii and other advanced bases (U.S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:401).

World War II forced a tremendous expansion of the capacity of the Annapolis Station. During the war, NAVRADSTA Annapolis became the "primary transmitting station for communication command and control with deployed units" (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6). The station's capacity was upgraded with the construction of 50 kw LF transmitters, and a continuous "modernization plan" was instituted. The station's pre-war complement

of 24 radio operators was increased to 50 during the war, and the number of radio transmitters almost tripled (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1946:45-46).

Expansion of the facility's mission necessitated changes in land use at the installation. The former Remson Farm property bordering Mill Creek was acquired in 1942, and was utilized to accommodate the expanded transmission facilities, including five transmission towers, a receiving station, a bachelor officers quarters (NA74), and a golf course (USNA, PWD 1943a). On the transmitter parcel itself, the site of the former hog farm was developed for additional residential housing, and the wharf facilities at Possum Point apparently were dismantled (USNA, PWD 1943b).

The post World War II era was dominated by increased hostilities in Soviet-American relations and a proliferation of new technologies in communications. Developments at NAVRADSTA Annapolis responded to and reflected these outside influences. In August 1953, the Annapolis facility became part of the U.S. Naval Communications Station, Washington, D.C., which consisted of a communications center and two other radio stations (Cheltenham and Arlington). In 1955, microwave communications were installed between Cheltenham and Annapolis to replace telephone land lines.

Construction activity at Annapolis during the late 1940s and 1950s included a transmitter building (Building 128); a helix house; a battery house (Building 138); a Communications Control Link Building (Building 150); an AN/FRT-4 transmitter; an 800-foot vertical radiator tower; three AN/FRT-39 transmitters in Building 60; seven AN/FRT-25 transmitters; and, Communication Moon Relay (CMR) transmitter building (Building 151). A microwave duplex teletype circuit also was activated with Fort Ritchie, Maryland. In 1958, a 200-foot steel tower was erected at the north end of the Annapolis radio station, and a 190-foot steel tower was constructed adjacent to Building 60 (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6).

The 1960s and 1970s were a dynamic period for Annapolis, as many of the earlier, now obsolete transmitter systems were upgraded to accommodate newer, state-of-the-art systems. The original 1918 radio towers (Contract 2650-1918) were demolished in 1969. Transmitters were removed or transferred to other facilities. The Model TBJ VLF system, installed in 1938, remained in continual use until 1969, when it was upgraded to a new system (Model AN/FRT-87 VLF) designed by Continental Electronics. The VLF system was capable of communicating with submerged submarine 50 to 60 feet below the surface (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6; "Radio Transmitting Facility Annapolis, Maryland", n.p.; J. Schorpp, personal communication, 17 November 1995).

The station was renamed Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) in 1974 and became a component of the Naval Communications Area Master Station (NAVCOMTELSTA), Atlantic. As a department of NAVCOMTELSTA, NRTF Annapolis was a vital link in the communications system that served the fleet and the Defense Communications Agency. The mission of NRTF Annapolis was to "operate and maintain those facilities, equipments, devices and systems necessary to provide reliable communications for the command, operational control and administration of the Naval establishment ashore and afloat, and to perform such other functions as may be directed by the Commanding Officer" (Naval Radio Transmitter Facility n.d.).

As communications technology improved, old systems requiring manpower were replaced with computer and satellite equipment. This allowed manpower reductions and consolidation of space required to operate the station.

During the 1970s, the station's total acreage was reduced. The acreage containing the golf course was transferred to USNA. When the requirement for HF operations was eliminated in 1976 with the introduction of satellite communications, the MF and HF transmitters at NRTF Annapolis were removed or transferred. In contrast, an upgrade of communications equipment,

including state-of-the-art, computer-aided LF and VLF systems, was in place in the mid-1970s. These new systems provided communications to the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleet units.

In 1988, the submarine base at Kings Bay, Georgia was linked with NRTF Annapolis, providing them with LF and VLF communications capabilities via Annapolis. In October 1988, a CVLF terminal was installed at NRTF, which was designed to meet the needs of submarine tenders, and NATO submarine and surface platforms (Nimitz Library, Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box No. 1, Folder No. 6).

Analysis

Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 of the Naval Academy, North Severn property were evaluated under both Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. Each building, once associated with NRTF Annapolis, was assessed for its role as support buildings for personnel and infrastructure involved in communications activities (Criterion A), and for its ability to represent a distinctive architectural type, period, or method of construction, i.e., an example of World War II permanent, military construction (Criterion C). Building NA74, originally a bachelor officers quarters built in 1943 is in good condition. The building was modified with several additions, and its original building fabric was removed. Although the building retains integrity of location, the building lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association due to the extensive modifications to the building. Therefore, it does not meet Criteria A or C.

Buildings NA76 and NA77 were constructed to expand the fire fighting capacity at the installation. Built in 1939, Building NA76 is a pumphouse in good condition. It is a utilitarian structure similar to many other utilitarian structures of the same era operated by the Naval Academy. Its design is not distinctive, nor is its setting, feeling, or association to the World War II era particularly apparent. Building NA76 does not possess the qualities of significance or integrity to meet Criteria A and C. Built in 1940, Building NA77 is a concrete dam in good condition. The structure's design is not distinctive, nor is its setting, feeling, or association to the World War II era particularly apparent. Building NA77 does not possess the qualities of significance or integrity to meet Criteria A and C.

Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 were inventoried as part of a 1996 update to the U.S. Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan. In 1980, the National Architectural and Engineering Record conducted a survey and building inventory of 278 buildings at the Naval Academy. These buildings were categorized according to their relative architectural and historic importance utilizing Navy standards for treatment of historic properties. Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 originally categorized as possessing no historical importance, were reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Archival and field investigations revealed that Buildings NA74, NA76, and NA77 do not possess the qualities of significance and/or integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2200

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.

Best, Brooke V.
1996 *Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Antenna Structures, Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis, Maryland.* R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	501		
Acreage of historical setting	501		
Quadrangle name	Annapolis	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification
The survey boundary includes the entire North Severn property defined by the USNA, North Severn real property records.

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	Maryland

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

Gebhard, Louis A.
1979 *Evolution of Naval Radio-Electronics and Contributions of the Naval Research Laboratory.* Naval Research Laboratory, Washington.

Hopkins, G. M.
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Luckenbach, Al
1995 *Providence 1649: The History and Archaeology of Anne Arundel County Maryland's First European Settlement.* Studies in Local History Series. Maryland State Archives and Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis and Crownsville.

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

Midshipmen's Store and Service Division
1929 A General Description of the U. S. Naval Academy Dairy and the Greenberry Point Farm, with Notes on Dairying, Farming, and Pig-raising. Typescript. R. G. 405: Records of the Superintendent, General Correspondence File.

National Archives and Records Administration
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 Radio Transmitter Facility
n.d. "Radio Transmitting Facility Annapolis, Maryland"

Nimitz Library, United States Naval Academy
n.d. Miscellaneous Records of the Naval Station, Box 1-3. U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

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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.

1961 *U.S. Naval Communications Chronological History.* U.S. Naval Communications.

U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks

1921 *Activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Navy Department.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. D.C.

1947 *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineer Corps*, Volumes I and II. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Naval Academy, Public Works Department

n.d. Survey of Greenberry Farm, containing 302 1/4 Acres. Map #3021.

1916 Plan of Government Reservation on North Side of Severn River, near Annapolis, Maryland. Greenbury Neck and Rifle Ranges. Map #3312.

1918 Plan of Government Reservations on Northeast Bank of Severn River, Annapolis, Maryland. Map #3493.

1934 Right of Way from County Road to HP Radio Station. Department of Buildings and Grounds. Photostat. Map #25.

1935a Three 600 ft Towers, H.P. Radio Station. Buildings and Grounds, United States Naval Academy. Map #5386.

1935b Map of High Power Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland, showing conditions on June 30, 1935. Map # 4697.

1943a North Severn: Drill and Combat Training Areas. Topographic Map #7452. Severn River Naval Command.

1943b Map of High Power Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland, showing conditions on June 30, 1943. Map # 6742.

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 No. 35. Prepared for the U.S. Navy Planning Division, Chesapeake Division.

AA-2200
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Anne Arundel County

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

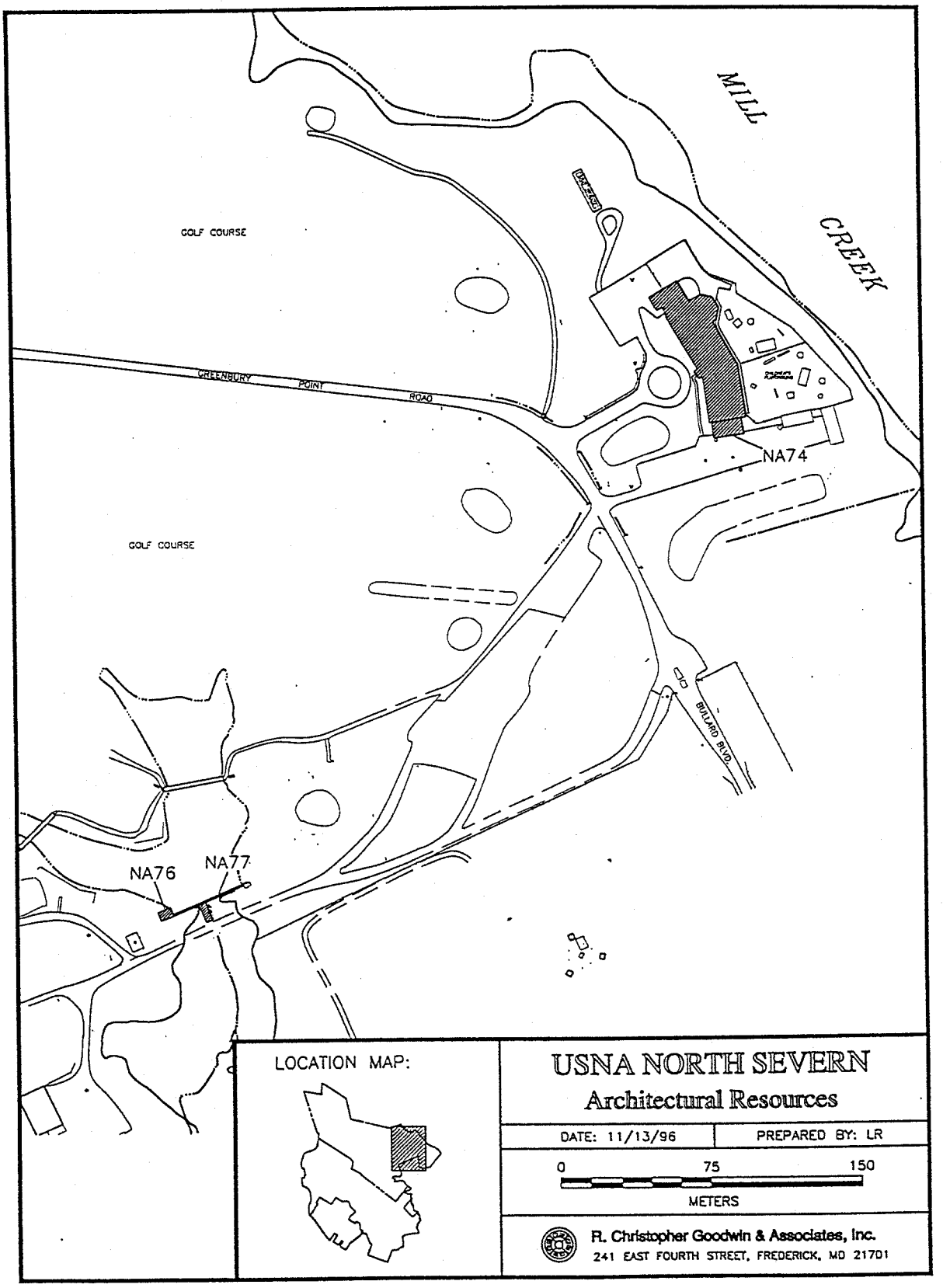
Photographer: Lex F. Campbell
September 1996
MD SHPO

1 of 3 View of Building NA74 looking north

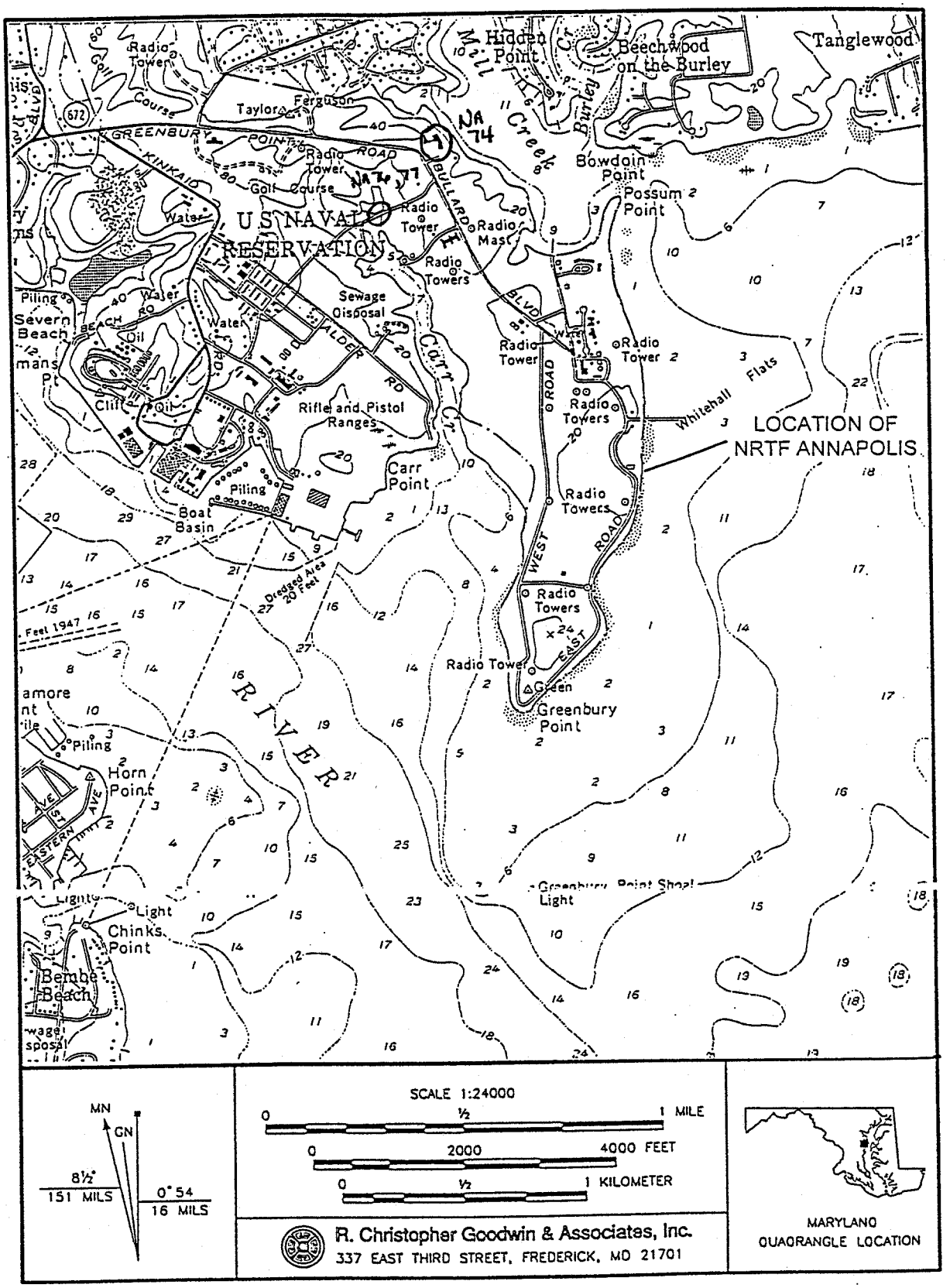
2 of 3 View of Building NA76 looking northwest

3 of 3 View of Building NA77 looking northwest

AA-2200
United States Naval Academy, North Severn
Anne Arundel County
Resource Sketch Map



AA-2200
United States Naval Academy, North Severn
Anne Arundel County
Locational Map: USGS Quadrangle Map Annapolis



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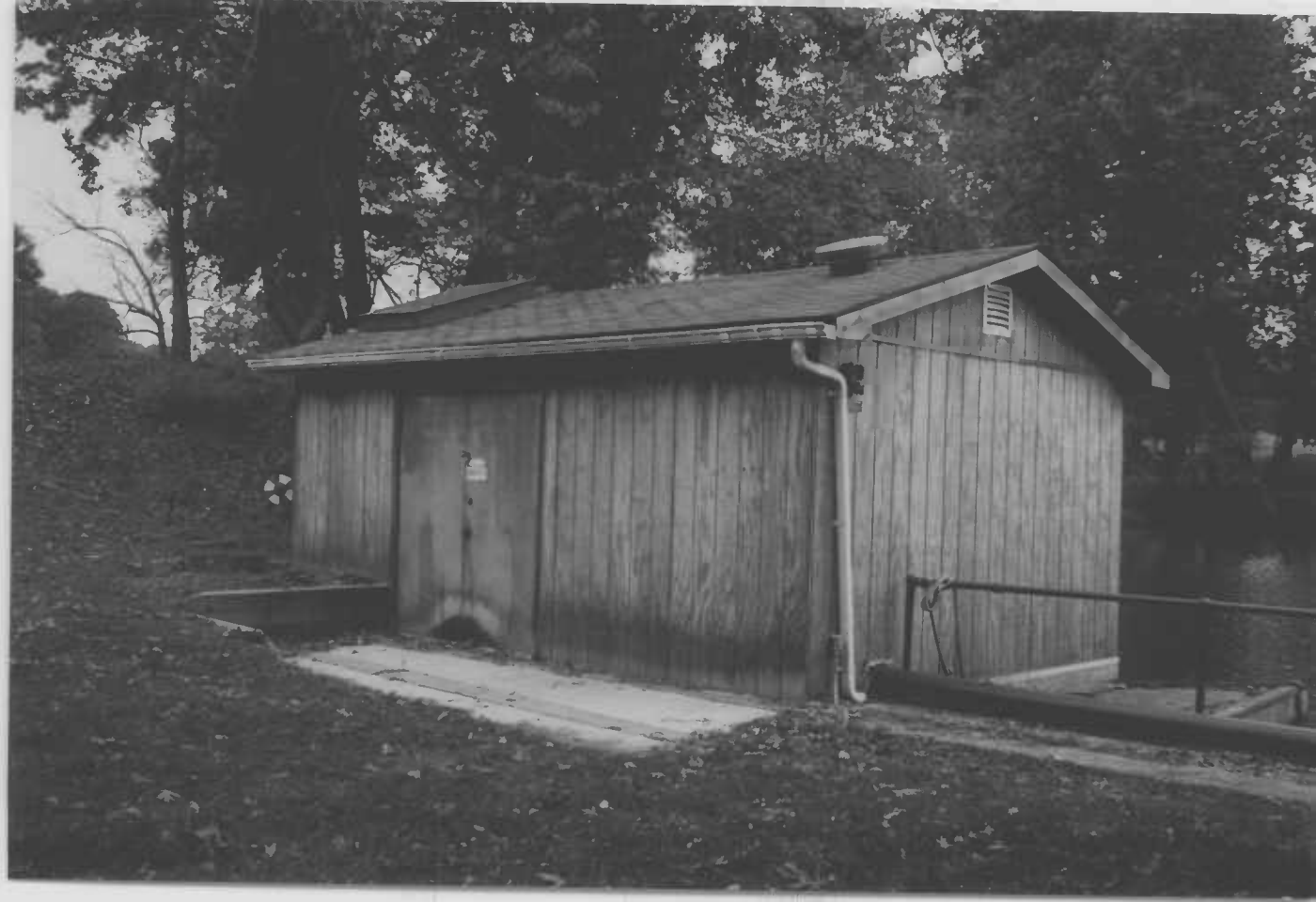
N, BUILDING NA74, FRONT + SIDE ELEVATION

1 of 3



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NW, BUILDING NA-26, FRONT + SIDE
2 of 3

AA-2250

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MW, BUILDING NA77,

3 of 3