

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Building 2239, Ft. Meade Survey Number: AA-44

Project: Proposed demolition Agency: F/Army

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

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

Located at the intersection of Chisholm Avenue and Fourth Street, Building 2239 was constructed in 1945 as mess hall, one of 12 permanent buildings constructed at Fort Meade during World War II. The building is a large, one story concrete block building which has been sided with stucco and corrugated metal. The utilitarian building underwent alterations in 1951 with the construction of a bakery addition. Alterations to the fenestration and exterior siding have also occurred. Built to serve frame barracks, the mess hall now stands alone within a much-altered setting. The Trust concurred with the Army's determination that Building 2239 was not eligible for the National Register.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory form

Fort Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan for general historic context

Prepared by: Mark Baker, COE Planning Division

L. Bowlin August 1995
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

Quinn's Review 10-10-95
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: village (military complex)

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): military/mess hall

Known Design Source: _____

APPENDIX F**FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA**

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Building 2239, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Modern Period

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form): Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):
Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Mess Hall

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):
Office of the Chief of the Engineers-Construction Division

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-44

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Building 2239

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Junction of Chisholm Ave. and Fourth St. not for publication

city, town Fort Meade vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" 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 Fort George G. Meade, Directorate of Public Works

street & number Building 239, Ross Road telephone no.: 301-677-9757

city, town Fort Meade state and zip code MD 20755

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 7 Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan

date August 1994 federal state county local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust (copy on file)/Baltimore District COE

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. AA-44

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Building 2239 is a large irregularly shaped one story, 1,500 man, M-Y-T type mess hall located at the intersection of Chisholm Avenue and Fourth Street. The building was continuously used as a mess hall until it was recently condemned by the Directorate of Public Works for structural failure in the roof.

The one story building was constructed in 1945 and was completed in October of that year. The building is utilitarian in design and construction. It has a concrete foundation and concrete block walls that are covered with stucco and corrugated metal. The east and west facades of the present building have a small area of brick wall. The roof has a center ridge and a very shallow pitch, it is covered with asphalt roll shingles. Unornamented pilasters are found on every elevation. The original east and west wings measure 89' X 64', the north wing measures 80' X 48' and the south wing measures 40' 6" X 48'. A brick chimney is located south of the boiler room.

In 1951 a bakery wing was added to the southeast section of the building. The extension measured 35' 6" X 58' 9" and was constructed of the same building material. The roof was also extensively reworked at this time.

A small vent hood penetrated the original roof line running from east to west. This has been replaced by large corrugated metal fascia panels that run from north to south over the center of the building. Several metal vent hoods penetrate the roof at various locations.

The five bay wide building has metal doors on every elevation. The original fenestration has been altered over the course of time. Most wings now have modern, one over one light, fixed metal sash windows. Two original eight over eight pane wood sash windows remain, one on the east and west elevations.

In 1987 the exterior of the building was refinished. The walls were stuccoed and corrugated metal panels were applied to the two southern wings, as well as the large structure over the center of the building. Two chillers were installed on the roof of the west wing. The roof has failed in the areas where the chillers were installed.

The completed building does not exactly match the original 700-6425 thru 6432 Series plans that were developed by the Office of the Chief of Engineers-Construction Division in 1942. The building was designed as a temporary building, but was constructed of permanent building materials. The small doorway vestibules on the east and west elevations were replaced by centrally located porticoes. The general footprint of the building remained the same.

While construction of Building 2239 began during the Second World War it was not completed until after the end of the conflict. Renovation in 1951 and 1987 extensively altered the exterior appearance. The fenestration has been altered on every elevation. The setting Building 2239 was constructed in has also significantly changed. The building was constructed in an area

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-44

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 1945 **Builder/Architect** Office of the Chief of Engineers
 check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D Construction Division, War Department
 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.

Summary

Building 2239 was one of, if not the last, building constructed at Fort Meade during the Second World War. It was originally designated as a temporary 700 Series building. However, the building was not constructed as a wood frame structure that was typical of 700 Series construction as it was primarily made with concrete block. As built, the building varies from the 700 Series plans that were adopted by the Chief of Engineers Construction Division in late 1942.

Statement of Significance

With the entry of the United States into the First World War in April of 1917 additional training facilities were required for the subsequent mobilization. Camp Meade, one of 32 planned new cantonments, was established in June of 1918. Camp Meade was one of the larger contonments constructed and had a capacity of 52,575 troops.

In 1928 Camp Meade was upgraded from a temporary camp to a permanent post. Subsequently, the Army began constructing permanent buildings on the installation. Construction of permanent buildings continued into the 1930s with the construction of on-post housing.

After the German conquest of western Europe in 1940 the War Department initiated a program to increase the mobilization capacity of the Army. Standardized plans were prepared for temporary mobilization buildings. Construction of 700 and 800 Series buildings began at Fort Meade in the fall of 1940 as part of a nationwide construction program. The first phase of construction at Fort Meade was completed in the spring of 1941. These buildings were primarily 700-1165 Series barracks, or support buildings. Hundreds of temporary buildings were constructed at Fort Meade during the initial phase of mobilization construction.

Building 2239 is one of twelve permanent buildings constructed at Fort Meade during the Second World War. Eight of these buildings were constructed during

Building 2239
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Section 7. Description

surrounded by wood barracks. Most of the barracks have been demolished and the building sits in an open area. While the original massing remains unchanged, with the exception of the roof alteration, the character of the building has been altered with the exterior changes and the change in setting.

Section 8. Significance

the initial construction of the cantonment in 1940/1941. The 1941 permanent buildings served a variety of functions, several of them supported the installation's infrastructure. The four remaining permanent buildings were all constructed in 1945. These buildings also served a variety of functions. Two of these buildings were 700 Series temporary designs that were built with permanent building materials.

The construction of permanent buildings at Fort Meade during World War II appears to have followed no predesigned plan. The buildings are widely scattered across the southern portion of the post. There is no apparent architectural, functional, or geographic linkage among these buildings.

In 1945 Fort Meade became a separation center for the demobilization of the military. Over 400,000 soldiers were processed through Fort Meade prior to their return to civilian life.

Building 2239 has no significant association with the Second World War. It has no association with the primary context of World War II construction at Fort Meade. This context is temporary mobilization construction in preparation for U.S. entry into the Second World War.

In addition to integrity of association, Building 2239 has lost its integrity of setting because the wood barracks that surrounded it are no longer standing. Therefore, the functional relationship between the barracks and the mess hall has been destroyed. Although the barracks were built as temporary buildings and the mess hall as a permanent structure, the mess hall provided a support function for the barracks. Even telltale signs of the sidewalks, which visually and physically linked the buildings no longer exist. Today the building is surrounded by asphalt parking lots.

As discussed above, without the interaction between the barracks and mess hall, integrity of feeling can not be conveyed.

Key exterior materials from the period of highest use (World War II and subsequent demobilization), were substantially altered in 1987 when stucco was applied to the walls and corrugated metal panels to the southern extensions.

In summary, Building 2239 is found to lack integrity of setting, materials, feeling and association, and therefore is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Bibliographic References

Corps of Engineers History Office Records, Humphrey Engineer Center, Alexandria, Virginia. 700-6425 thru 6432 Series Plans.

Building 2239
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Section 9. Bibliographic References (Continued)

Fine, Lenore and Jesse Remington. The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Fort George G. Meade Real Property Records

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, "Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Managemtn Plan", 1994

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, "Historic Context for Department of Defense Facilities, World War II Permanent Construction" draft manuscript, prepared for Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, 1994.

SURVEY # AA 11

ORIGINAL ENGINEER PLANS FOR

BUILDING 2254

FORT GEORGE MEADE

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

NEGATIVE ON FILE CORPS OF ENGINEERS HISTORY OFFICE

HUMPHREY ENGINEER CENTER, ALEXANDRIA, VA

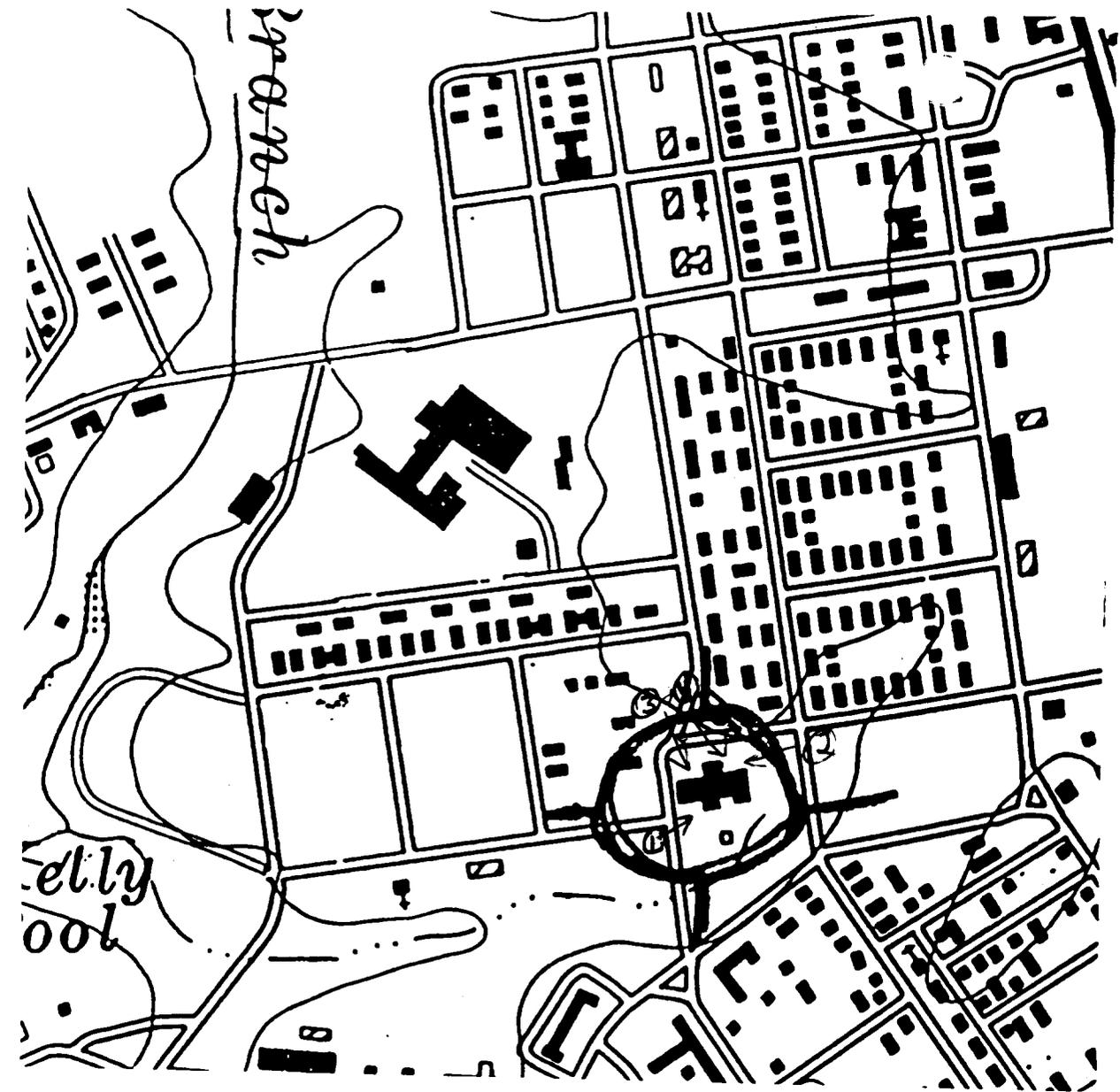
SURVEY # HA 41

ORIGINAL ENGINEER PLANS FOR
BUILDING 2734

FORT GEORGE MEADE

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

NEGATIVE ON FILE CORPS OF ENGINEERS HISTORY OFFICE,
HUMPHREY ENGINEER CENTER, ALEXANDRIA, VA



Survey AA-44
Building 2239
Fort George Meade
Anne Arundel County
Odenton USGS Quad Sheet

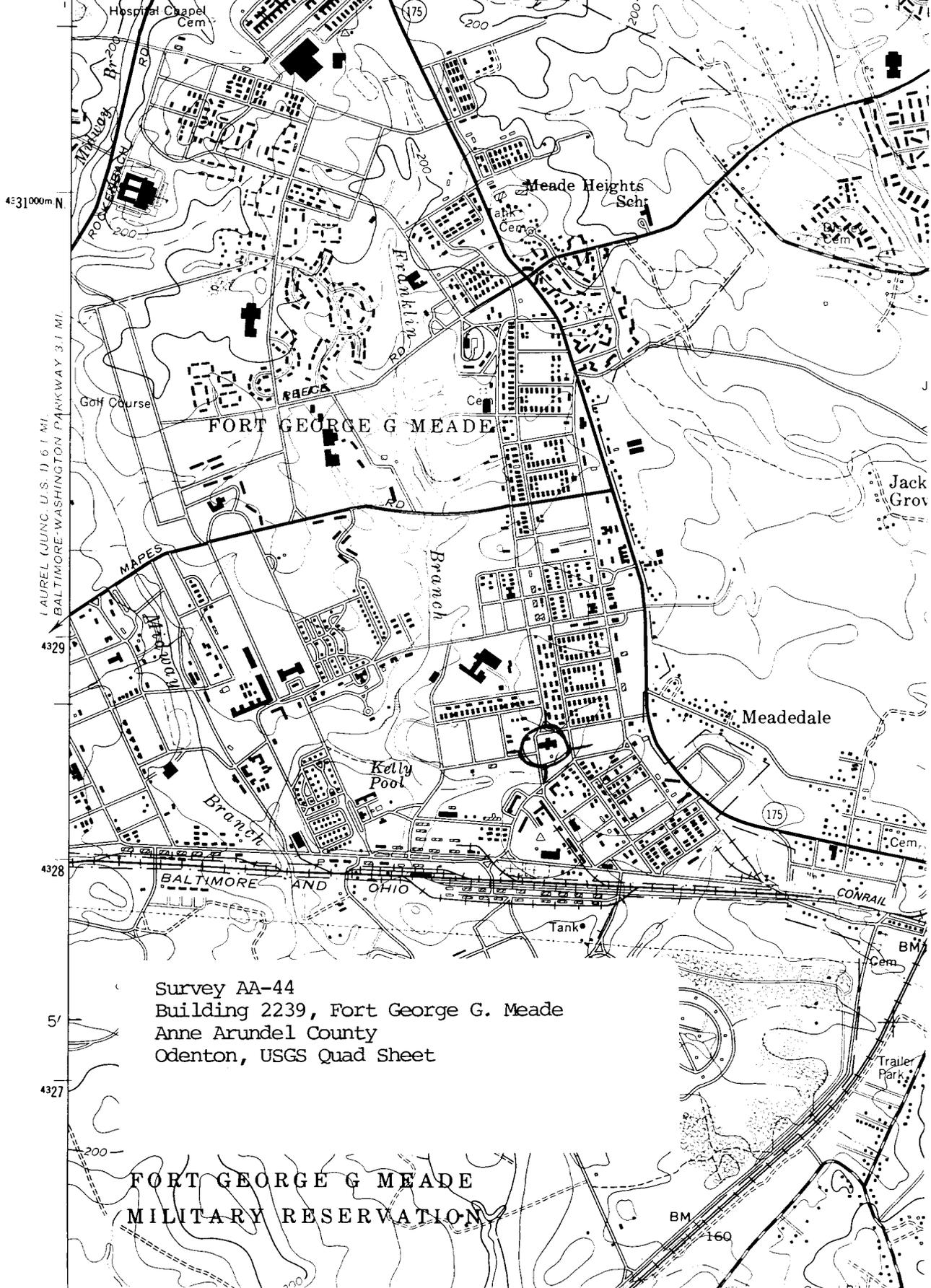
Map shows location of photographs
of Building 2239

5662 III NE
(SAVAGE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



76°45' 349000m E. 350 | WATERLOO (JUNC U.S. 1) 4.5 MI. 352 42'30"



431000m N
1 AUREL (JUNC U.S. 1) 6.1 MI.
BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON PARKWAY 3.1 MI.

4329

4328

5'

4327

Survey AA-44
Building 2239, Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County
Odenton, USGS Quad Sheet

FORT GEORGE G MEADE
MILITARY RESERVATION

BM
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1. BUILDING 2239, FORT MEADE
2. ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD
3. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, EOE
4. OCTOBER 1994
5. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, MD
6. VIEW OF SW ELEVATION (A ON PLAN 700-6426)
7. 1 OF 4



1. BUILDING 2239, FORT MEADE
2. ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD
3. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, COE
4. OCTOBER 1994
5. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, MD
6. VIEW LOOKING EAST (ELEVATION CON 700-6426)
7. 2 OF 4



1. BUILDING 2239, FORT MEADE
2. ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD
3. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, COE
4. OCTOBER 1994
5. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, MD
6. VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION (ELEVATION C ON 700-6426
7. 3 OF 4

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SURVEY AA44

~~CC~~



1. BUILDING 2239, FORT MEADE
2. ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MD
3. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, COE
4. OCTOBER 1994
5. BALTIMORE DISTRICT, MD
6. VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION (ELEVATION C ON 700-6426)
7. 4 OF 4

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SURVEY RA 44

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