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

Property/District Name: Ft. Meade WWII Mobilization Cantonment Survey Number: AA-54

Project: Section 110 Survey Agency: F/Army

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

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility **not** recommended __X__

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)

The 36 Buildings,noted on the attached form, were constructed to support the cantonment activities at Ft. Meade during WWII, 1941-1945. The simple buildings functioned in various uses, recreational, administrative, storage, etc. Most have undergone widespread alterations on the interior. The Trust concurred with the Army's consultant ıe buildings were not eligible.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form, MHT letter of 11/6,95 in Ft Meade compliance file

Prepared by: Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin 11/6/96 2/29/00
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

[signature] 2/29/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. AA-54

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

_____ Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
__X_ 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
__X_ 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
__X__ Military
_____ Religion
_____ Social/Educational/Cultural
_____ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: __buildings_____
Historic Environment: ___village_____
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): __defense/ military post _____

Known Design Source: _____

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

Property/District Name: World War II Mobilization Buildings Survey Number: AA-54

Project: Section 110 identification & evaluation Agency: Army

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

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended _X_

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)

Fort Meade served as a mobilization cantonment during World War II. Experiencing significant physical growth from 1941-1945, the fort built approximately 1100 buildings in the first phase of construction alone. WWII mobilization buildings provided the facility with a variety of functions such as barracks, administrative buildings, mess halls, and supply buildings. Most were constructed from standardized plans out of the office of the Quartermaster General. The 36 buildings documented in MHT inventory form AA-54 consist of two recreational, seven administration, five utility, four shops, one residential support, four storehouses, one cold storage and 12 ordnance storage. Void of ornamental features, the buildings are functional, utilitarian structures of various construction materials: frame, concrete and metal. Continued use has often resulted unsympathetic alterations. The buildings are located throughout the fort and do not form a cohesive group or illustrate the obilization historic context. In addition, the Army has demolished many of the WWII temporary mobilization buildings at Ft. Meade, as authorized under the terms of a Programmatic Agreement with DoD. Because of diminished historic and architecutral integrity, the Trust concurred with the Army's determination that the following WWII buildings at Ft. Meade were not eligible for the National Register: 370, 392, 393, 606, 618A, 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2215, 2216, 2218, 2239, 2251, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2844, 4272, 4283, 4471, 6328, M1-M12.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Ft. George G. Meade Phase II Architectural Summary Report, September 1995, MD Inventory Form too

Prepared by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., (Grandine and Giglio)

Lauren Bowlin 11/06/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program 11-20-95
Date

Survey No. AA-54

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
__X__	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
__X__	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
__X__	Military
____	Religion
____	Social/Educational/Cultural
____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): military/recreational, maintenance, utility administrative, storehouses and ordnance storage

Known Design Source: _____

Survey No. AA-54

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic WWII Mobilization Buildings

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Eastern Portion of Installation N/A **not for publication**

city, town Fort George G. Meade ___ **vicinity of** **congressional district** 3

state Maryland **county** Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	_X_ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	_X_ not applicable	___ no	_X_ military	___ 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 _X_ **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-54

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

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

(See continuation sheets)

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-54

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

Specific dates 1941 - 1945 **Builder/Architect** U.S. Army Quartermaster Co., J.G. Greiner

check: Applicable Criteria: _X_ A __ B _X_ C __ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __ A __ B __ C __ D __ E __ F __ G

Level of Significance: _X_ national __ state __ local

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

(See continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-54

(See continuation sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A 3.5 acres

Quadrangle name Odenton, MD **Quadrangle scale** 1: 24,000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheets)

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

state	N/A	**code** N/A	**county** N/A	**code**	N/A
state		**code**	**county**	**code**	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Katherine Grandine and W. Partick Giglio/Archtiectural Historians		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	**date**	June 1995
street & number	337 East Third Street	**telephone**	(301) 694-0428
city or town	Frederick	**state**	Maryland

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

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

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

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

PS-2746

7. Description

Resources Count: 36

Summary

This form includes documentation for the following 36 buildings: 370, 392, 393, 606, 618A, 1957, 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2215, 2216, 2218, 2239, 2251, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2844, 4272, 4283, 4471, 6328, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, and M12. These buildings were constructed between 1941 and 1945 as part of the World War II mobilization cantonment located at Fort George G. Meade.

The World War II cantonment at Fort George G. Meade was sited along the eastern side of the installation, parallel to Annapolis Road (Maryland Route 175). It extended from 1st Street northward to Reece Road. The original construction contract authorized completion of 1,023 cantonment buildings, 59 special buildings, and 71 hospital buildings. Additional buildings were added to the cantonment during each year of the war in response to the changing missions at the installation. The cantonment was organized on a grid plan. Living accommodations included barracks, day rooms, mess halls, administration buildings, and supply buildings; these complexes were located between Chamberlin and Chisholm Avenues. Most buildings completed at the cantonment were wood-frame, temporary construction that were constructed following standardized plans issued by the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

The buildings described in this documentation were constructed to support the functions of the World War II mobilization cantonment. They are functional utilitarian buildings with no individual architectural or design distinction. The buildings represent the following property types: two recreational, seven administration, five utility, four shops, one residential support, four storehouses, one cold storage, and twelve ordnance storage. The buildings are constructed of the following materials: thirteen of corrugated metal; fifteen of wood-frame; three of concrete; and, five of concrete block.

In general, the 36 buildings have been altered since their original construction. Interior and exterior modifications have compromised their design integrity. In addition, these resources are dispersed throughout the original World War II cantonment area. The majority of the more than 1,153 buildings constructed for the World War II mobilization cantonment have been demolished. This demolition has removed the historic setting and compromised the association of these resources to the larger World War II cantonment.

Descriptions

Building 370 was constructed in 1945 as the Officers' Service Club from plan numbers 700-3673 through 3677 issued in 1942. It is located at the intersection of Chamberlin Avenue and 6th Street. The two-story building sits on a concrete foundation; its overall rectangular plan measures 71 by 173 feet. The walls are concrete block covered with stucco. The building

terminates in a gable sheathed with asphalt shingles. Doors and windows are modern replacements.

Building 370 has undergone extensive alterations and additions. The original plan depicted a rectangular, two-story building that contained a restaurant, kitchen, and recreation room on the first floor. In 1952, a one-story wing with porch was added to the building; the porch subsequently has been enclosed. In 1972, the interior spaces were altered extensively. The kitchen and dining room were moved to the one-story wing; the original restaurant was remodeled into a ballroom. This building no longer retains integrity of design or materials to illustrate its original association with the World War II cantonment.

Building 392 was constructed in 1942 as a personnel classification building from a plan classified as "standard" in the 1942 completion report. It is located on Llewellyn Avenue and was associated with the World War II reception center. The building currently serves as a military clothing store, stock room, and dry cleaner. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular building measures 297 by 60 feet. The building rests on concrete piers. The wood frame walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The west end of the north elevation features a single story shed roof porch that shelters a modern metal and glass single-light doors. Two additional doors on the north elevation have been replaced by modern glass doors, while two other original openings have been blocked on the interior. A one-story, gable-roofed boiler room projects from the rear elevation and is attached to a freestanding brick chimney. A wood loading platform also is located on the rear elevation.

The original interior plan of Building 393 probably was open. The midsection of the building remains an open area and serves as the stockroom for the current store. The space has square wood interior columns and wood bins that stored boots by sizes. The current clothing store has been remodeled with wood paneling. The west end of the building has been remodeled completely for the dry cleaning establishment.

Building 393 is an administration building constructed in 1945 as part of the separation center. Located on Llewellyn Avenue, the one-story, rectangular, concrete-block building measures 144 by 72 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has concrete block walls. The building terminates in a flat, impregnated-gravel roof with a low parapet wall. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The primary entrance is located on the north elevation and contains paired metal doors. The doorway is sheltered by a cantilevered metal canopy. A square brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. The original interior plan was open with only a small enclosed space for toilets and storage. The building currently is used for administration.

Building 606, a regimental administration building, was constructed in 1941 from standard plan 700-251. The building is located on the corner of Chamberlin Avenue and 9th Street. It is a one-story wood-frame, rectangular building that measures 25 by 81 feet. The building rests on concrete-block piers incorporating metal termite barriers. The walls are sheathed in German siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles; the eaves have exposed rafter ends. The windows are paired, wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. A small, shed-roofed addition that measures 18 by 11 feet is located on the rear elevation. A

freestanding metal chimney supported by a concrete-block base is located on the northwest rear corner of the building connected to the furnace room. The interior space has been reconfigured into individual office space.

Building 618A is a boiler house constructed in 1945 to supply heat to Building 618 located on Chamberlin Avenue. The one-story utility building has a square plan that measures 20 by 20 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are concrete block covered with vinyl siding. The building terminates in shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed by a replacement double metal doors located on the north elevation. A detached, square brick, smokestack, approximately 20 feet tall, is located on the south elevation of the building. The smokestack is laid in 5:1 common bond with a glazed brick diamond pattern on the north and south elevations.

Building 1957 is a water well with pump that was constructed in 1941 as part of the mobilization cantonment. It was one of the special designs provided by J.E. Greiner in consultation with the constructing quartermaster. Located east of Annapolis Road, the rectangular, one-story brick building is supported by a concrete foundation. It measures 40 by 25 feet. The building is sheltered by a flat roof. The primary (west) elevation features paired metal doors flanked by two 15-light industrial sash windows. Single metal industrial sash units are set in the north and south elevations. A common-bond brick watertable course surrounds the building. The building has a detached square brick chimney.

Building 2212 was constructed in 1942 for the Post Engineer's office, which later became the Directorate of Public Works. Located on Chisholm Road, this wood-frame building has an irregular plan consisting of a modified E-shape. Its overall measurements are 140 by 20 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete sill with crawl space. The walls are wood-frame sheathed in vinyl siding. The building terminates in a series of intersecting roofs including gables and sheds; all roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The original building consisted of a two-story rectangular core with flanking one story wings. The primary (east) elevation features a pedimented portico supported by four simple wood piers sheathed in vinyl siding. Double wooden doors provide access to a projecting vinyl-sided entry vestibule. The windows are six-over-six-light and eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash.

This building has undergone extensive interior modifications. The original E-shaped plan was open; this space has been reconfigured into individual offices along a central corridor. Entry doors originally located on the end of each wing have been infilled. In 1944, an addition was placed on the southwest corner of the northern wing. The addition was constructed to provide additional private office space. In 1975, another wing was placed on the southeast rear corner of the southern wing. This addition was constructed on a concrete block sill, with frame walls sheathed in vinyl siding. This building no longer retains integrity of design or materials to illustrate its original association with the World War II cantonment.

Building 2212A is a detached boiler house constructed in 1942 to heat Building 2212. The one-story building has a square plan that measures 25 by 22 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are wood-frame sheathed in vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed by a recessed-panel,

wood door located on the southeast elevation. A detached, square brick chimney, approximately 20-feet tall, is located on the southwest elevation of the building. The smokestack is laid in 5:1 common bond.

Building 2213 was constructed in 1943 as an equipment garage. It was built from plan PE 260. The one-story building originally was rectangular; it currently is L-shaped with four shed additions. The building's overall measurements are 120 by 24 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The original roofline combined a gable and shed roof; all roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The northwest elevation of the building features a wood sliding track vehicle door and a replacement double metal door. The metal double doors are sheltered by a cantilevered metal awning. The window and door openings in the northeast elevation features are asymmetrical. Alterations to this building include a shed-roofed addition constructed in 1957 and other smaller additions. The interior of the building has been modified for use as a painting and sign shop.

Building 2215 originally was constructed in 1941 as a plumbing-heating-sheet metal shop from standard plan 700-318; it currently is used for storage. The building is located on Second Street. It has a rectangular plan and measures 24 by 150 feet. The one-story building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The principle entrance to the building is provided by double wood-paneled doors located on the north elevation. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows. A small enclosed offset located on the south elevation houses the boiler room; a metal vent stack rises from the shed roof.

Building 2216 is an administration building constructed in 1942. Located on Chisholm Avenue, the building is a one-story, L-shaped building. The main block measures 16 by 28 feet with an intersecting rear wing that measures 12 by 24 feet. The building rests on concrete piers; the walls are wood frame clad with vinyl siding. The building terminates in an intersecting gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are asymmetrically spaced wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows.

Building 2218 is an administration building constructed in 1944. The one-story building located on Chisholm Avenue adopts a square plan that measures 20 by 20 feet. The one room building rests on concrete piers; the walls are wood frame clad with vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The principle entrance is a single wood-paneled door located on the east elevation. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows located on the east and west elevations. A small enclosed offset on the south elevation houses the furnace room; a small metal vent stack rises from the shed roof.

Building 2239, a 1500-man enlisted personnel mess hall, was constructed in 1945 from plans T.O. 700-6425 which superseded drawing 700-1325 and 800-831. Located at the intersection of Fourth Street and Chisholm Avenue, it is T-shaped, one-story building. Its overall measurements are 64 by 240 feet. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are concrete block clad with stucco and corrugated metal. The building terminates in a low pitched gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is located on the south

elevation. Metal doors provide access on all elevations of the building. Windows throughout the building are metal-frame, one-over-one-light units. The building is in deteriorated condition; no interior access was possible.

Building 2251, a heating plant, was constructed in 1941 from standard plan 700-1517, type HPH-16, to support the laundry (Building 2250). Located off Huber Road, Building 2251 is a two-story, square, metal-frame building. Its dimensions are 59 by 60 feet. The structure rests on a concrete slab. The corrugated metal walls and roof are supported by a structural steel-frame system. The roof is corrugated metal and features a raised center ridge vent. A one-story corrugated metal addition with shed roof is located on the north elevation. The east gable end features one sliding track door and one set of swing doors on the ground level. The building has industrial steel sash windows on all elevations. An elevated steam pipe extends from Building 2251 to Building 2250, the former laundry. A detached metal stack originally was located at the northwest corner of the building; it was removed in 1994. The interior of the building houses three boilers attached to an overhead metal flue; associated steam pipes and condensers also are located overhead. Water softening and condition equipment is located along the south wall of the building. Restrooms and an office are located along the north wall of the building.

Building 2252 is an administrative office that was constructed in 1941. It is located near Building 2251 and originally served as a repair shop. The one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building measures 36 by 18 feet. It rests on a concrete block foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with vinyl siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows. The primary entry is located on the south elevation. The door is a wood-paneled unit with four-lights. A doorway on the west gable end has been covered with vinyl siding.

Building 2501 is located at the intersection of Ernie Pyle Street and Llewellyn Avenue. The one-story building is comprised of two originally separate buildings that have been joined. The west half of the building is rectangular; the east half is T-shaped. Its overall dimensions are 86 by 123 feet. The western half of the building rests on a concrete block sill; the eastern half is supported on concrete piers. The wood-frame walls are clad with vinyl siding. The roof incorporates intersecting gables and sheds; all roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows. Doors are double wood-paneled doors with four-light windows or replacement double metal doors. A vinyl-sided, enclosed, shed-roofed porch is located on the west elevation of the building. Two metal overhead track doors provide access. A one-story, shed-roofed addition was added to north end of the building. The entire complex of buildings is surrounded by a chain-link security fence; interior access was not possible.

Buildings 2508, 2509, and *2511* are rectangular, wood-frame buildings that share a similar design. They are located north of the intersection of Llewellyn Avenue and Ernie Pyle Street. The overall dimensions are as follows: Building 2508 measures 90 by 80 feet; Building 2509 measures 122 by 79 feet; and Building 2511 measures 90 by 65 feet. Each building rests on a concrete foundation. The wood-frame walls are clad with vinyl siding. Each building has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Metal ventilators project from the roof ridge. Most windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. Building 2508 has some eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash units. Doors are double wood-paneled doors with four-lights or replacement

metal doors. Enclosed porches with shed roofs are located on the west elevations of these buildings. Building 2511 has a one-story, shed-roofed addition constructed in 1945 on the south gable elevation.

The history of Buildings 2501, 2508, 2509, and 2511 remains unclear. According to real property records, these buildings were constructed as part of the reception/separation center. However, an installation map dated 1941 indicates that all four buildings were in place in at that time. The earliest available drawing, No. 934 dated 1944, is not an original construction drawing, but indicates substantial modifications to already existing buildings, including removal of board and batten siding, installation of new horizontal siding, closing warehouse-sized openings, installing personnel doors, and reconfiguring interior spaces. Subsequent alterations have included enclosing open porches in 1952 and interior remodelings.

Building 2844 was constructed in 1941 as the division headquarters. The plan is a one-story version of three standard two-story administration buildings originally planned for the site. The commanding officer requested the special one-story design. The building was designed by the J.E. Greiner Company in conjunction with the constructing quartermaster. Standard 700 series drawings were used for all details and framing. Building 2844 is located on a small hill located east of Ernie Pyle Street. The building measures 113 by 42 feet and adopts an H-shaped plan. The building rests on raised concrete piers. The wood-frame walls are sheathed in German siding. The building terminates in intersecting gable roofs clad with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the east slope of the gable roof. Windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The building through paired metal doors located under a gabled entry porch on the east elevation. Entry porches with metal doors are located on the east gable ends of each wing. According to modern plans, the interior space is configured into individual offices located along a central corridor; interior access was not possible.

Building 4272 is a cold storage warehouse built in 1941 using standardized plan 700-1265. Located at the intersection of Rock Avenue and Redwood Road, the one story building is rectangular, measuring 180 by 72 feet. The building rests on a reinforced-concrete foundation and has reinforced-concrete walls. The east and west elevations feature concrete loading docks that span the entire length of the building. The building terminates in a flat reinforced-concrete roof with projecting eaves extending over the loading docks. The west elevation exhibits hinged wood refrigeration doors; the east elevation has metal sliding track replacement refrigeration doors that are electrically operated. The windows are metal-frame industrial sash and casements. The roof has five projecting metal vents, which mark the location of the refrigeration equipment. The cold storage office is located in the center of the building, and is accessed from either side of the building.

Building 4283 was constructed in 1942 as a refrigerator repair shop to support the cold storage warehouse. The building currently is used as an administration building for civilian personnel. Located at the intersection of Rock Avenue and Redwood Road, it is a one-story, rectangular building that measures 25 by 103 feet. It was constructed from plan PE 216. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The wood-frame walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The principle entrance to the building is a replacement metal door located on the east elevation. Windows are symmetrically-spaced, wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with aluminum storm windows.

Building 4471 was constructed in 1941 as a garage and service station for the post exchange. The building currently houses a bank and offices. Located on Redwood Avenue, the building is a rectangular, one-story, concrete-block structure; its overall dimensions are 30 by 76 feet. The building terminates in a series of intersecting gable roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. All windows and doors are modern replacement units.

Building 4471 was altered extensively during its conversion to a bank in 1961. The original garage bays were infilled with concrete block. The exterior of the building was stuccoed and faced with stone. The original gasoline pumping island was converted into an automatic teller.

Building 6328 is a sewage pumping station constructed in 1941. This utilitarian structure was part of the original mobilization cantonment and was a special design produced by J.E. Greiner for the constructing quartermaster. Located on Taylor Avenue, the one-story, rectangular building measures 12 by 25 feet. It is constructed of reinforced concrete supported by a concrete slab foundation. Three-quarters of the building is below grade. The building has a flat reinforced-concrete roof. A set of concrete stairs leads down to a single metal access door.

M0001-M0012 are portable steel ammunition magazines located south of State Route 32 on Magazine Road. These twelve magazines were installed in 1941 at the installation as part of the initial mobilization contract. The original drawing number was Quartermaster standard plan number 652-354 issued during the inter-war period. The magazines are three sizes. *M0001*, *M0003*, and *M0004* measure 10 by 20 feet; *M0002* and *M0005* measure 20 by 20 feet; and, *M0006*, *M0007*, *M0008*, *M0009*, *M0010*, *M0011*, and *M0012* measure 20 by 40 feet. M0010-M0012 consist of two individual magazines joined side by side, but are given a single building number. All magazines feature the same materials and construction techniques. Each magazine rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are corrugated metal that form an arch. The end walls are constructed of sheets of riveted metal. Each magazine is accessed by a hinged riveted sheet metal door. The magazines are entirely covered with earth with the exception of the front elevations. Lightning rods and conductors are located on the roofs of the magazines.

The portable fixed ammunition magazines are arranged in a dispersed circular pattern according to prescribed Army safety regulations. The magazines also were isolated from the rest of the installation for safety reasons. Currently, the magazines are vacant.

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form was prepared as a result of a Phase II intensive architectural survey to assess the significance of Buildings 370, 392, 393, 606, 618A, 1957, 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2215, 2216, 2218, 2239, 2251, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2844, 4272, 4283, 4471, 6328, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, and M12 located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Additional investigation of these resources was recommended as a result of a comprehensive reconnaissance-level architectural survey completed in conjunction with the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) (McAloon et al. 1994). The buildings included on this form are related by similar design, similar usage, and construction materials. This recordation methodology was derived from the methodology established by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and used in the 1994 CRMP.

Significance Summary

The 36 buildings included in this documentation were constructed between 1941 and 1945 to support activities of the World War II mobilization cantonment built at Fort George G. Meade. They are functional, utilitarian buildings with no individual architectural or design distinction. They were designed as elements in the larger cantonment. The 36 buildings are dispersed over a wide area at Fort George G. Meade and do not of themselves form a unified entity that defines an historic district.

The 36 buildings represent the following property types: two recreational, seven administration, five utility, four shops, one residential support, four storehouses, one cold storage, and twelve ordnance storage. The buildings are constructed of the following materials: thirteen of corrugated metal; fifteen of wood-frame; three of concrete; and, five of concrete block.

Buildings 393, 606, 2215, 2844 are examples of World War II wood-frame mobilization buildings designed using standard mobilization plans. This class of building has been mitigated under a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) for World War II temporary mobilization buildings negotiated in 1986 between the Department of Defense (DoD), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conference of Historic Preservation Officers (NCSPHO). DoD found that World War II temporary mobilization buildings potentially possessed the qualities of significance necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. To mitigate the effects of a 1982 Congressional mandate to remove World War II temporary resources, the PMOA stipulated documentation using standards established by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). The documentation comprised a narrative overview of World War II mobilization construction explaining origins of construction techniques and designs (Wasch et al. 1992; Garner 1993); a chronology summarizing political and military decisions affecting World War II mobilization construction; and, HABS/HAER documentation of one example of all major building types (Wasch et al. 1992). The documentation effort was coordinated through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL) and was completed in 1993.

Buildings 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 4283 are wood-frame temporary construction with unknown plans or with plans produced by the post engineer. Most of these buildings were constructed for post engineer activities including administration

(2212, 2212A), equipment garage (2213), and small shop/administration buildings (Buildings 2216, 2218, 2252, and 4283). Archival evidence suggests that Buildings 2501, 2508, 2509, and 2511 may be earlier buildings that were modified for usage during World War II. The designs of these twelve buildings utilized standard 700-series framing details and construction techniques. None of these buildings was designed for a specific, unique World War II mission at Fort George G. Meade, but rather to support general administrative functions.

Buildings 370, 393, 618A (see also MHT form AA-34B), 1957 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 2239 (see also MHT form AA-34A and MHT form AA-44), 2251 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 4272 (see also MHT form AA-34C), 4471 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 6328 (see also MHT form AA-34B), and M1-M12 represent temporary, permanent, or semi-permanent World War II mobilization construction not covered under the PMOA. Buildings 618A (boiler plant), 1957 (water well), and 6328 (sewage pumping station) represent utilities that generally were constructed of permanent materials at mobilization cantonments. Buildings 370 and 2239 are concrete-block buildings constructed from plans that were developed for theater of operations construction, which was modified for use at cantonments located in the United States. Buildings 393 and 4471 are utilitarian concrete-block buildings that were built from a post engineer plans. The corrugated-metal ordnance storage buildings (M1-M12) were constructed as temporary buildings from standard plan 652-354 that was developed by the Quartermaster Department during the inter-war years.

Building 2251, the boiler plant, was constructed for the World War II temporary cantonment from standard 700-series plans. Building 2251 (standard plan 700-1517, type HBH-16) has a plan number close to boiler house, plan 700-1515, type HBH-16 that was documented by USACERL under the PMOA.

Building 4272, the cold storage building, also was constructed from standard plans; it is an example of standard plan 700-1265. Cold storage buildings were a necessary building type during World War II, but generally only one cold storage building was needed per installation. The Army retains 42 cold storage warehouses constructed between 1917 and 1946 on its real property inventory (Grandine et al. 1995:259). Cold storage buildings generally were constructed at installations that required a large number of perishable items, such as training installations, hospitals, and storage depots.

None of the 36 buildings possesses individual architectural or design distinction. In most cases, the buildings have been altered since their original construction, particularly on the interior. Modern work needs have required reconfiguration of once open space into individual offices. In addition, the 36 buildings are dispersed throughout the original World War II cantonment area. The proper setting for understanding these buildings is the wider context of the entire World War II cantonment. As the surrounding complexes are demolished, the 36 buildings have become isolated, removed from their historic context and association within the larger cantonment. Of themselves, these 36 buildings do not embody a unified entity that would convey an understanding of the World War II mobilization cantonment at Fort George G. Meade. To conclude, Buildings 370, 392, 393, 606, 618A, 1957, 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2215, 2216, 2218, 2239, 2251, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2844, 4272, 4283, 4471, 6328, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, and M12 do not possess the qualities of national, state, or local significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of integrity issues.

Historic Context

The initial Army post at Fort George G. Meade was established during the nation's mobilization for World War I. The entry of the United States into that war required a massive expansion of facilities to house mobilized troops. To accommodate the military buildup, the Army constructed approximately 46 cantonments, of which Camp Meade, named in honor of the Union Commander at Gettysburg, was one. Post construction began in June 1917. The camps resembled small cities that were organized around road networks and railroads. Camp Meade ultimately had a capacity to house 52,575 soldiers; the total construction cost was $16,200,000.00 (Risch 1962:605-609; NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Crowell 1919:546).

In 1919, the War Department included the 7,500-acre Camp Meade on a list of leased installations that it planned to purchase (U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Retention of Cantonment Sites for Future Use 1919:44-45). In 1928, the installation became a permanent Army installation and was one of 32 installations initially selected for permanent improvement under a nationwide Army construction campaign authorized in 1926. The main post at Fort George G. Meade was constructed between 1928 and 1935.

International events that occurred during the late 1930s altered the subsequent development of Fort George G. Meade. In Europe, World War II started with the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 and the resulting declarations of war against Germany by France and Great Britain. Within eight months, German forces moved into France and the Low Countries. France fell to Germany by the end of June 1940.

In consequence of these events, the U.S. Congress authorized an increase of military personnel and funded construction for new facilities to house the increased force. This protective mobilization effort was largely dependent on activating reserve and National Guard units. The construction program that accompanied the personnel increase paralleled the World War I mobilization effort.

Inter-war mobilization plans presupposed that American troops would be stationed on foreign soil. Events in Europe changed that theory. It became apparent that any mobilization effort required American troops stationed in America indefinitely for training. This fact, combined with increased public expectations about what constituted healthy and decent accommodations, required the military to redesign its mobilization plans. The Selective Service Act passed in September 1940 explicitly forbade induction of recruits unless proper shelter, utilities, and medical facilities were provided (Wasch et al. 1992:10-12).

The Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General already had drafted a set of mobilization plans during the 1930s. However, this set of drawings was misplaced, and a new set of drawings were created during the winter and spring of 1940. The 700-series mobilization plans were declared standard on 19 July 1940. The drawings offered blueprints of over 300 buildings and included standard construction details. The majority of mobilization buildings were characterized by wood-frame construction. The Army suspended construction using permanent materials at mobilization camps except for structures, such as utilities and cold storage buildings, where it was absolutely necessary (Wasch et al. 1992:10-12).

Cantonment planning was based on blocks that housed 125-man companies. A single company required two 63-man barracks, one mess hall, one recreation building, and one supply building. This unit provided the basis for developing overall camp layouts to accommodate ever increasing numbers of personnel and larger troop organizational units (Wasch et al. 1992:10-12).

The construction of the mobilization cantonment at Fort George G. Meade typified the national pattern of Army mobilization construction. Construction began in the fall of 1940 and continued until July 1941. The cantonment was constructed to house the 29th Division, National Guard that was inducted into federal service in February 1941. The division had a full strength of 950 officers and 17,500 enlisted men (Lutz 1941).

The World War II cantonment was sited along the eastern side of the installation, parallel to Annapolis Road (Maryland Route 175). It occupied the site of the World War I Franklin Cantonment. Most World War I buildings were still extant in the Franklin Cantonment, but were removed when World War II mobilization construction began. The same general layout of Franklin Cantonment was adopted for the World War II mobilization cantonment. The cantonment was organized on a grid plan. Initially, the grids were identified with letters of the alphabet. Living accommodations included barracks, day rooms, mess halls, administration buildings, and supply buildings; these complexes were located between Chamberlin and Chisholm Avenues. Whereas the World War I cantonment ended just north of Llewellyn Avenue, the World War II cantonment extended northward to Reece Road. The station hospital was located near MacArthur Road.

The cantonment was planned to accommodate the following National Guard units: Division Headquarters, 104th Medical Regiment, 104th Quartermaster Regiment, 58th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 88th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 115th Infantry Regiment, 116th Infantry Regiment, 175th Infantry Regiment, 176th Infantry Regiment, Special Troops Battalion 29th Division, 121st Engineer Regiment, 54th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 176th Field Artillery Regiment, 110th Field Artillery Regiment, and 111th Field Artillery Regiment. In addition to the National Guard units, mobilization buildings were constructed to accommodate the personnel expansion of Regular Army units already stationed at the installation.

The J.E. Greiner Company of Baltimore, Maryland, received the initial mobilization construction contract. The contract was awarded on 26th September 1940 and was substantially completed by 1 May 1941. The contract included the construction of 1,023 cantonment buildings, 59 special buildings, and 71 hospital buildings. The cost of the initial mobilization construction contract totaled $15,680,055.97 (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland).

Building designs were standard 700-series plans issued by the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General. The most numerous building standard 700 series building types included: 380 barracks, 147 enlisted mess halls, 151 day rooms, 154 storehouses and company administration buildings, and 28 warehouses.

The World War II mobilization buildings included in this documentation that were constructed as part of this initial contract included wood-frame buildings (Buildings 606, 2215, and 2844); a steel-frame boiler house (Building 2251); a brick water well with pumping station (Facility 1957); a reinforced-concrete cold storage building (Building 4272); a sewage pumping station

(Facility 6328); and, corrugated metal magazines (M0001-M0012) (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland).

Buildings 606 and 2215 were constructed from standard 700 series plans. Building 606 was a regimental administration building built from plan 700-251, type A-10. Building 2215 was a Quartermaster utility building constructed from plan 700-318, type SP-11. Both buildings illustrate typical wood-frame mobilization construction techniques (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade).

Two other buildings currently classified as permanent also were constructed from 700-series mobilization plans. Building 2251 was constructed as a mobilization boiler plant for the nearby laundry from plan 700-1517, type HBH-16. This steel- frame structure is clad with corrugated metal. It was built from standard hospital boiler house plans, although it actually supported the laundry, which is a temporary World War II building.

The cold storage building (Building 4272) is an example of plan 700-1265. It was constructed of reinforced concrete because of its use. Cold storage facilities were constructed widely during World War II, but each installation generally only required one of this building type (Grandine et al. 1995). Cold storage buildings were a necessary building type during World War II, but generally only one cold storage building was needed per installation. The Army retains 42 cold storage warehouses constructed between 1917 and 1946 on its real property inventory (Grandine et al. 1995:259). Cold storage buildings generally were constructed at installations that required a large number of perishable items, such as training installations (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD; Fort Knox, KY; Fort Bragg, NC; and, Fort Devens, MA), hospitals (Fitzsimons, CO); and, storage depots (DEF Depot, Memphis, TN).

Twelve portable steel magazines (M0001-M0012) also were installed at the installation as part of the initial mobilization contract. Each magazine is constructed of corrugated steel with a riveted metal front that contains a riveted metal door; each magazine is covered with earth. The original drawing number was 652-354 and was issued during the inter-war period. The magazines varied in lengths: 10 feet long, 20 feet long, and 40 feet long. The magazine area was isolated from the installation for safety reasons and contained ammunition to support the various installation training activities during World War II. Some modifications to 700-series plans occurred at the construction site. The modifications were prepared in conjunction with Quartermaster and contracting personnel.

Building 2844 was constructed in 1941 as the division headquarters. It was located on a knoll that commanded a view of the entire cantonment. Originally, three, two-story standard 700-series, type A-22 administrative buildings were planned for the Headquarters area. However, the Commanding General of the 29th Division requested a one-story building to contain the floor space of the three administrative buildings (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports). This design modification was made on the site by the J.E. Greiner Company. The contractor utilized the same kinds of construction techniques incorporated in other 700 series plans since the company had access to copies of all the 700 series details and plans.

J.E. Greiner also contributed to the design of infrastructure constructed to support the World War II mobilization cantonment. These buildings often required permanent materials to

support their functions. Facility 1957 is a brick water well and pumping station. It is located east of Annapolis Road and south of 20th Street in an area that contains wood-frame temporary mobilization construction as well as modern construction. Facility 6328 is a small reinforced-concrete sewage pumping located near the intersection of Dutt Road and Taylor Avenue.

After the initial mobilization construction, additional buildings were constructed on as needed. A few buildings were added to the cantonment during each year of the war to respond to changing missions at the installation. The initial mobilization cantonment was designed to accommodate the 29th Infantry Division. After the division left the post in early 1942, the Army assigned other activities to the buildings. The major World War II activities that occurred at the installation were Reception Center, Army Ground Force Replacement Depot, Special Service Unit Training Center, Reception Station, and Separation Center (Maryland Historical Society 1950:125-133).

The Reception Center was located north of Llewellyn Avenue. Its tasks were to process and classify inductees into Army life. In 1943, the post became the site of the Army Ground Force Replacement Depot Number One. The depot placed trained replacement troops in military units stationed in Europe to maintain the Army Ground Forces at full strength. The Special Service Unit Training Center, which operated at Fort Meade between March 1942 and November 1944, trained personnel for entertaining troops. The Reception Station, which functioned between 1942 and 1946, processed personnel who returned from Europe on furloughs whose home addresses were located within the Third Service Command. In 1945, the Separation Center began operation; its task was to return military personnel to civilian life (Maryland Historical Society 1950:125-133).

During 1942-1943, 66 facilities were added to the cantonment under a second mobilization construction contract. Two areas that required additional buildings were the reception center that inducted new recruits and the post engineer area that provided services to the installation. The 1942-1943 completion report did not contain photographs, specific construction details, or building plan numbers. However, notations identified construction as standard or as theater-of-operations (T./O). Standard construction referred to the 700 or 800 series mobilization buildings issued by the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General or, after 1941, the Army Corps of Engineers. Theater-of-operations construction was designed for use in areas where wars were being fought. This type of construction consisted of flimsy framing sheathed with batten and tar paper. As the war progressed, T./O. plans were modified and issued for use at cantonments located in the United States (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports; Wasch 1992:45-49).

Building 392 is a wood-frame building constructed in 1942 as a personnel classification building for the reception center. The plan of Building 392 was described as "standard" in the 1942-1943 completion report (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports). Its appearance typifies the World War II wood-frame mobilization construction. It is probable that the plan number 6118-85 listed in the real property and drawing records is an error; no such plan number was located in the drawing files of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

A complex of World War II mobilization buildings was constructed in the 2200 block to support the activities of the post engineer. Building 2212 was constructed in 1942 for office space for the post engineer; Building 2212A was constructed as an individual boiler house for Building

2212. The earliest drawing located for this building was labeled PE-1-248. It depicted an E-shaped building with an open interior plan. The drawing was dated 1943 and illustrated plans to construct a private office in one wing. Current dimensions of this building do not relate to a specific building listed in the 1942-1943 construction completion report.

Other buildings constructed to support the post engineer included an equipment garage (Building 2213), and two small buildings that have been identified as an administrative building (Building 2216) and a warehouse office (Building 2218). Building 2213 probably was a standard plan; its original width is 24 feet is a standard width in the 700 and 800 series plans. Since the width framing was standardized, the lengths of buildings could be varied.

No original drawings were located for Buildings 2216 and 2218. Building 2216 is a T-shaped building that measures 16 by 28 feet. Building 2218 is a rectangular building that measures 20 by 20 feet. Both buildings exhibit characteristics of wood-frame construction techniques used in the 700 and 800 series buildings plans.

Buildings 4283 and 2252 were constructed to support specific activities. Both buildings exhibit construction materials and techniques typical of temporary mobilization buildings. Building 4283 was constructed in 1942 near the cold storage building to provide shop and administrative space. The building measures 25 by 103 feet. This was a standard width in the 700 and 800 series plans. Standardized framing allowed the building plan to be adapted to varying lengths. Building 2252 measures 36 by 18 feet and was constructed in 1943 near the laundry boiler as a shop.

In 1945, two other buildings were added to the cantonment. Building 370 was constructed as an officer service club from plans 700-3673 through 3677 (formerly plan 800-364, type scol-2). Building 2239 was constructed as a consolidated 1500-man mess from plan T./O. 700-6425 that superseded drawing 700-1325 and 800-831. This building was completed in 1945 in time for the demobilization of troops following the end of World War II.

Buildings 2501, 2508, 2509, and 2511 are wood-frame buildings located north of the intersection of Llewellyn Avenue and Ernie Pyle Street. According to real property records, these buildings were constructed as part of the reception/separation center. However, archival evidence remains unclear about the origins of these buildings. A 1941 map indicates that all four buildings were already in place. However, building dimensions do not match the plans of mobilization construction authorized in the initial mobilization construction contract awarded to the J.E. Greiner Company. The earliest drawings available for these buildings are not construction drawings, but indicate alterations to already existing buildings. These buildings may have been constructed as warehouses for the World War I Franklin Station cantonment that were rehabilitated for new uses during World War II.

A 1944 drawing for Building 2501 (old Number 431) illustrated modifications to the rectangular building that included removal of board and batten siding, installation of new siding, and closing several loading door openings. In addition, Building 2501 was joined to a T-shaped building that occupied the northwest corner of the intersection of Chisholm and Llewellyn Avenues. The individual history of the T-shaped building has been lost since it was joined to 2501; it does not appear on maps dated 1918 or 1941.

Drawings dated 1945 indicate similar modifications to Buildings 2508, 2509, and 2511. In all cases, the buildings originally had open plans, suggesting that they were once storehouses; all interiors were reconfigured to accommodate new uses associated with processing servicemen at the end of the war.

Three cinder block buildings were constructed to support the mobilization cantonment: a post exchange gas station and garage (Building 4471), a boiler house (Building 618A), and an administration building (Building 393). Building 4471 was constructed in 1941 as a gas station and garage located near the main post exchange (Building 4461, now demolished). Building 618A is a cinder-block boiler house constructed in 1945 to support Building 618, a World War II mobilization temporary building. Building 393 was completed in 1945 as an administrative building required to support the separation center that discharged Army personnel at the end of the war. This building is not associated with mobilization for winning the war, but rather for returning Army personnel to civilian life. The separation center began operation in May 1945 and continued until November 1946.

Conclusion

The 36 buildings included in this documentation were constructed between 1941 and 1945 to support activities of the World War II mobilization cantonment built at Fort George G. Meade. They are functional, utilitarian buildings with no individual architectural or design distinction. They were designed as elements in the larger cantonment. The 36 buildings are dispersed over a wide area at Fort George G. Meade and do not of themselves form a unified entity that defines an historic district. As the surrounding complexes are demolished, the 36 buildings have become isolated, removed from their historic context and association within the larger cantonment. Of themselves, these 36 buildings do not embody a unified entity that would convey an understanding of the World War II mobilization cantonment at Fort George G. Meade.

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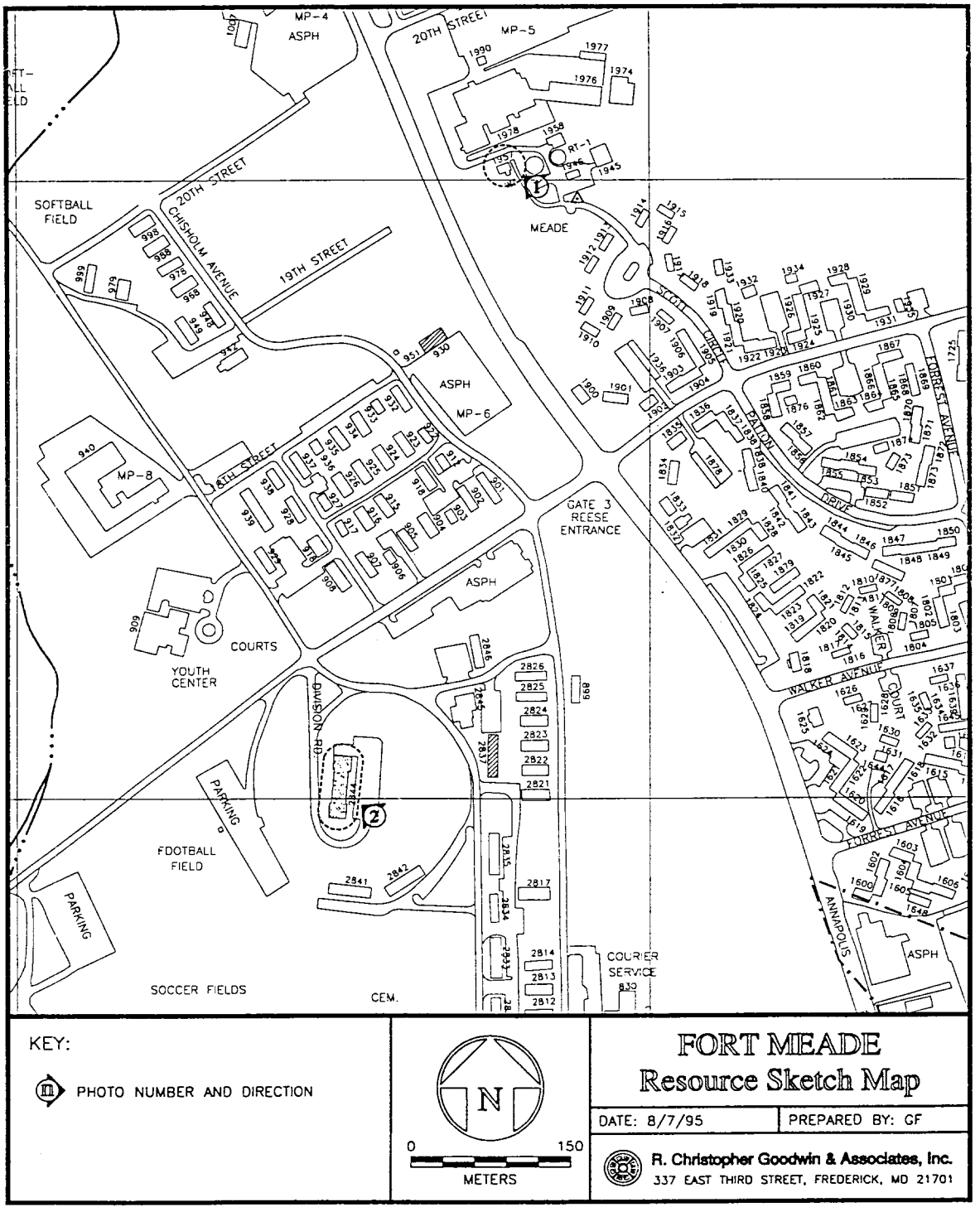
Section 10

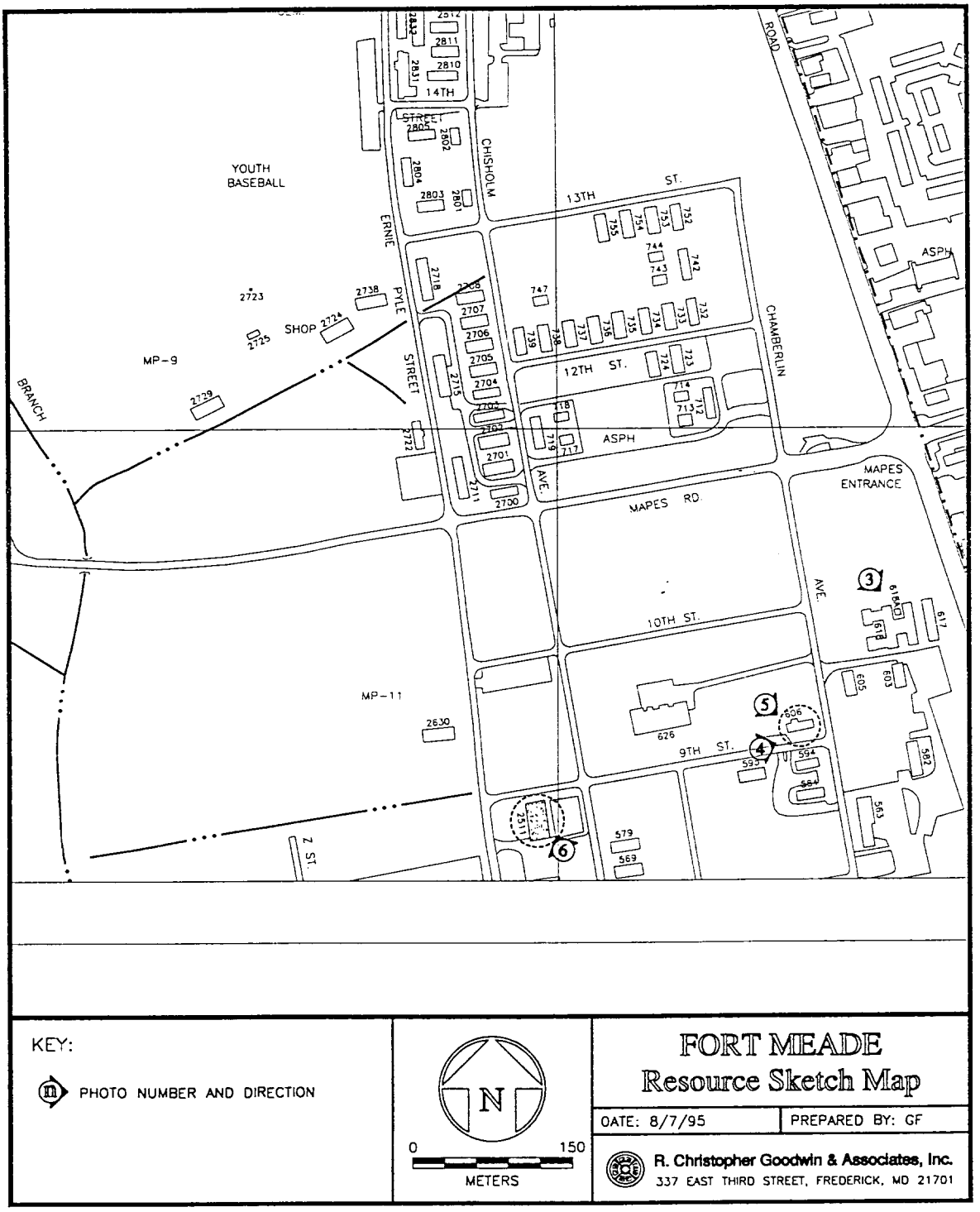
Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The World War II mobilization buildings included in this study are located at Fort George G. Meade in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The majority of buildings occupy the eastern portion of the installation. This was the historic location of the World War II mobilization cantonment.

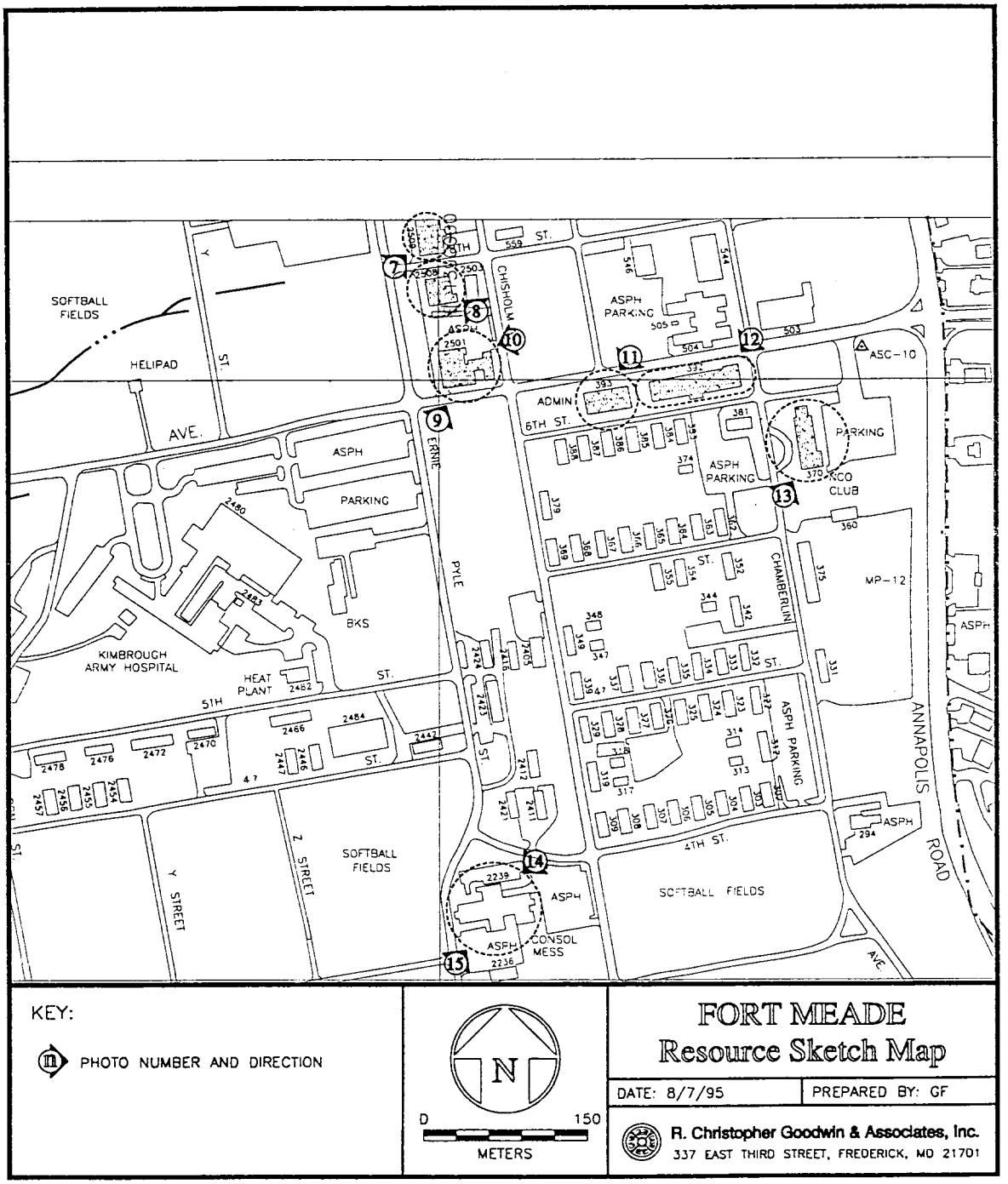
AA-54
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



AA-54
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



AA-54
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



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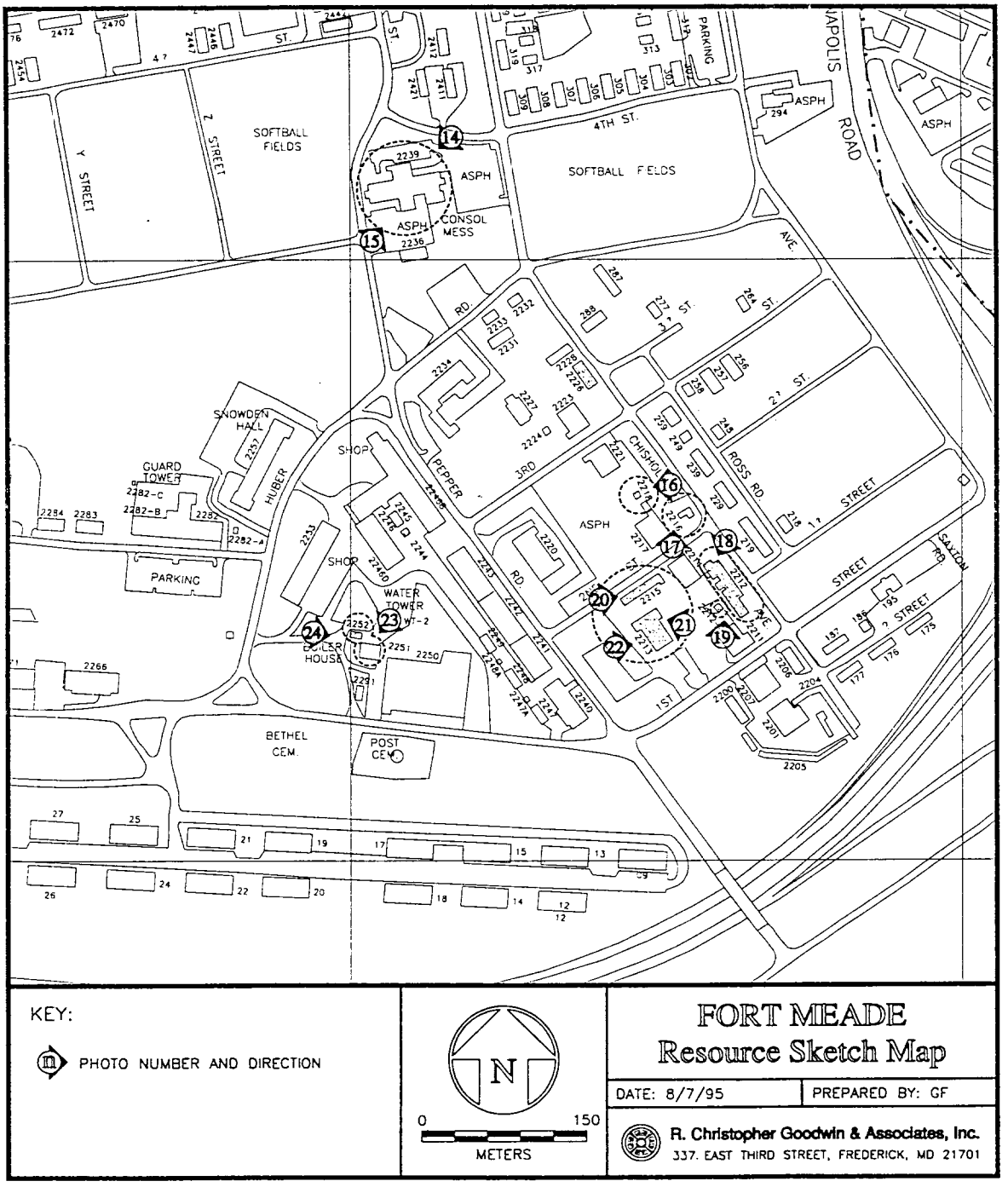
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



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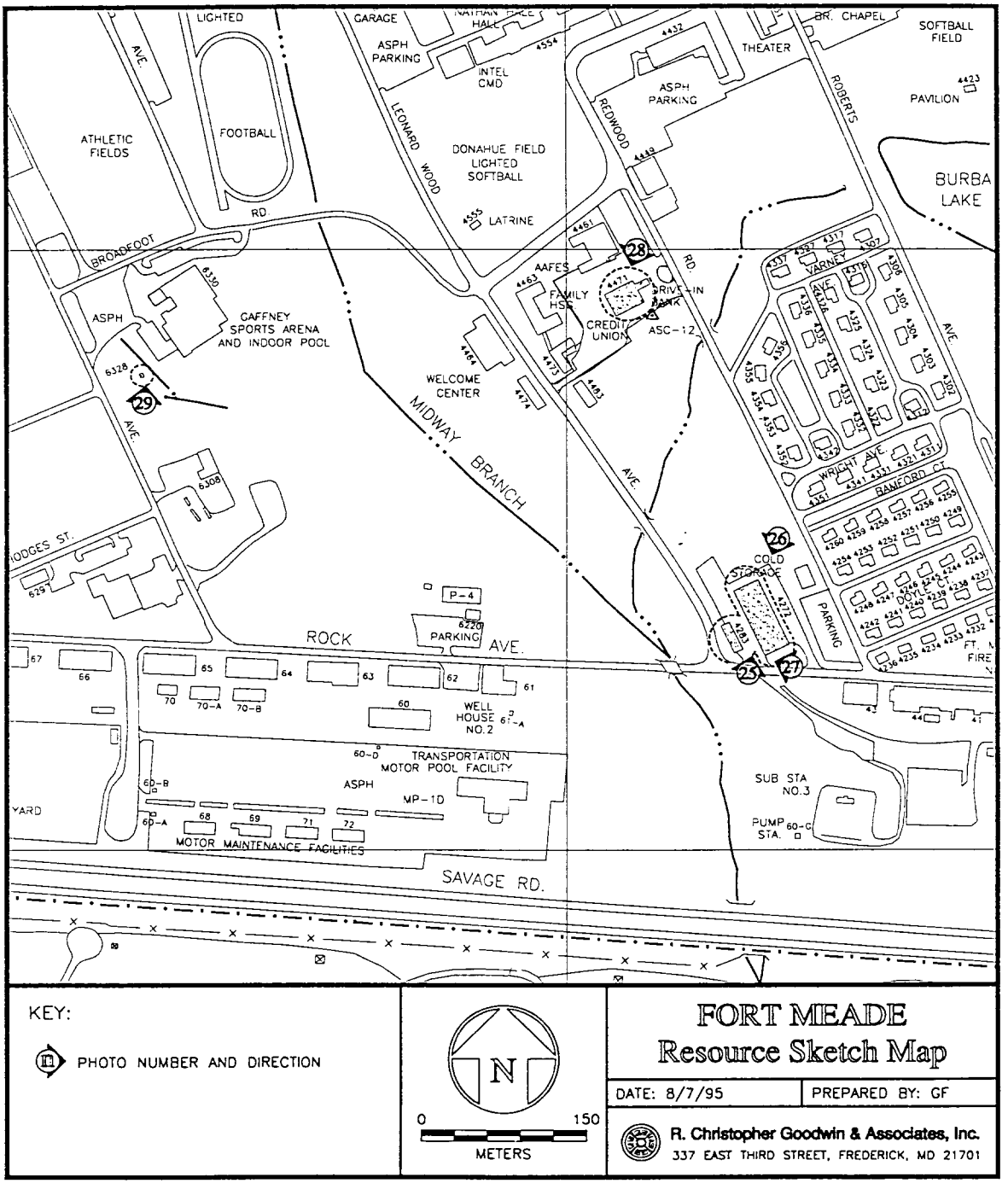
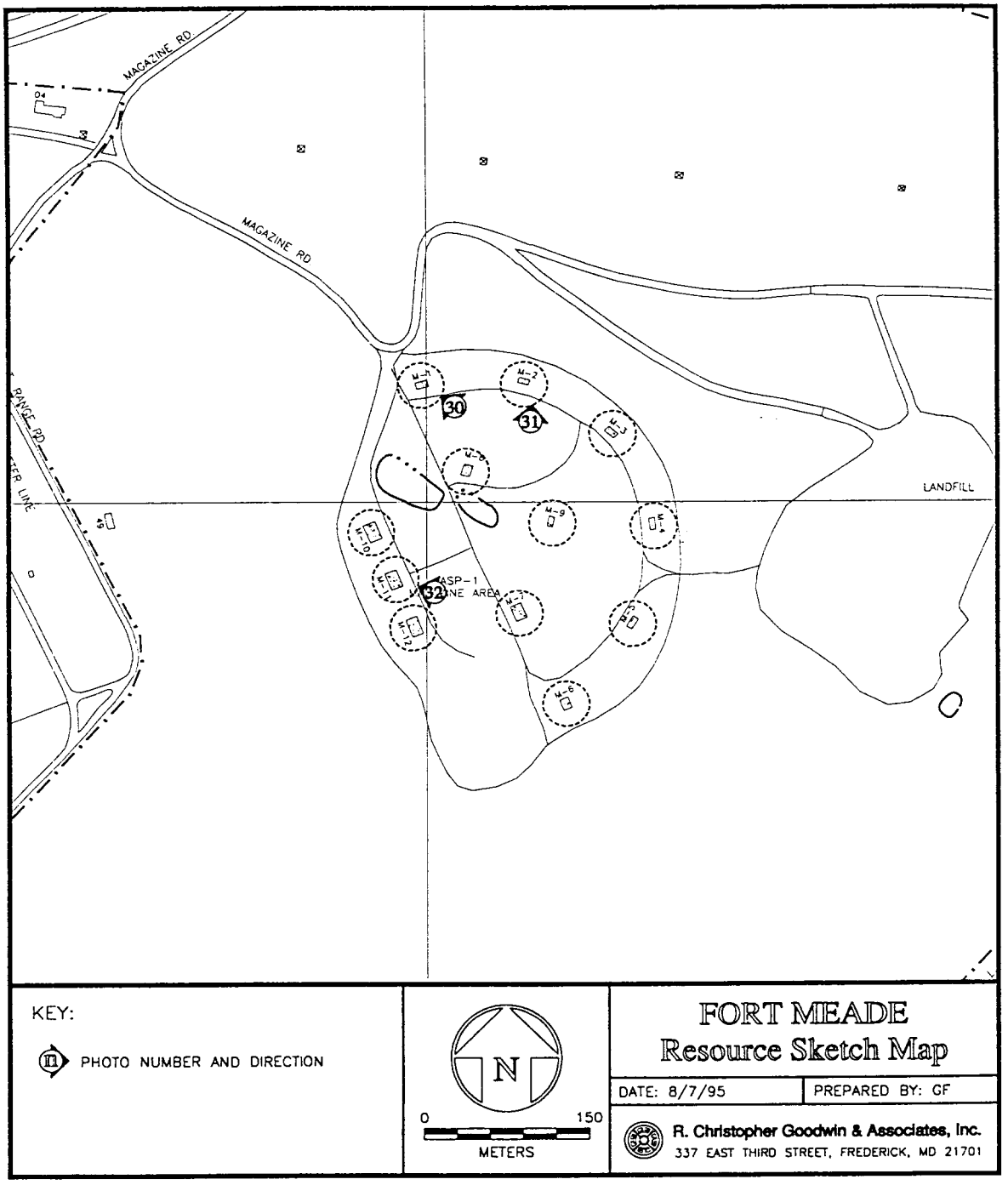
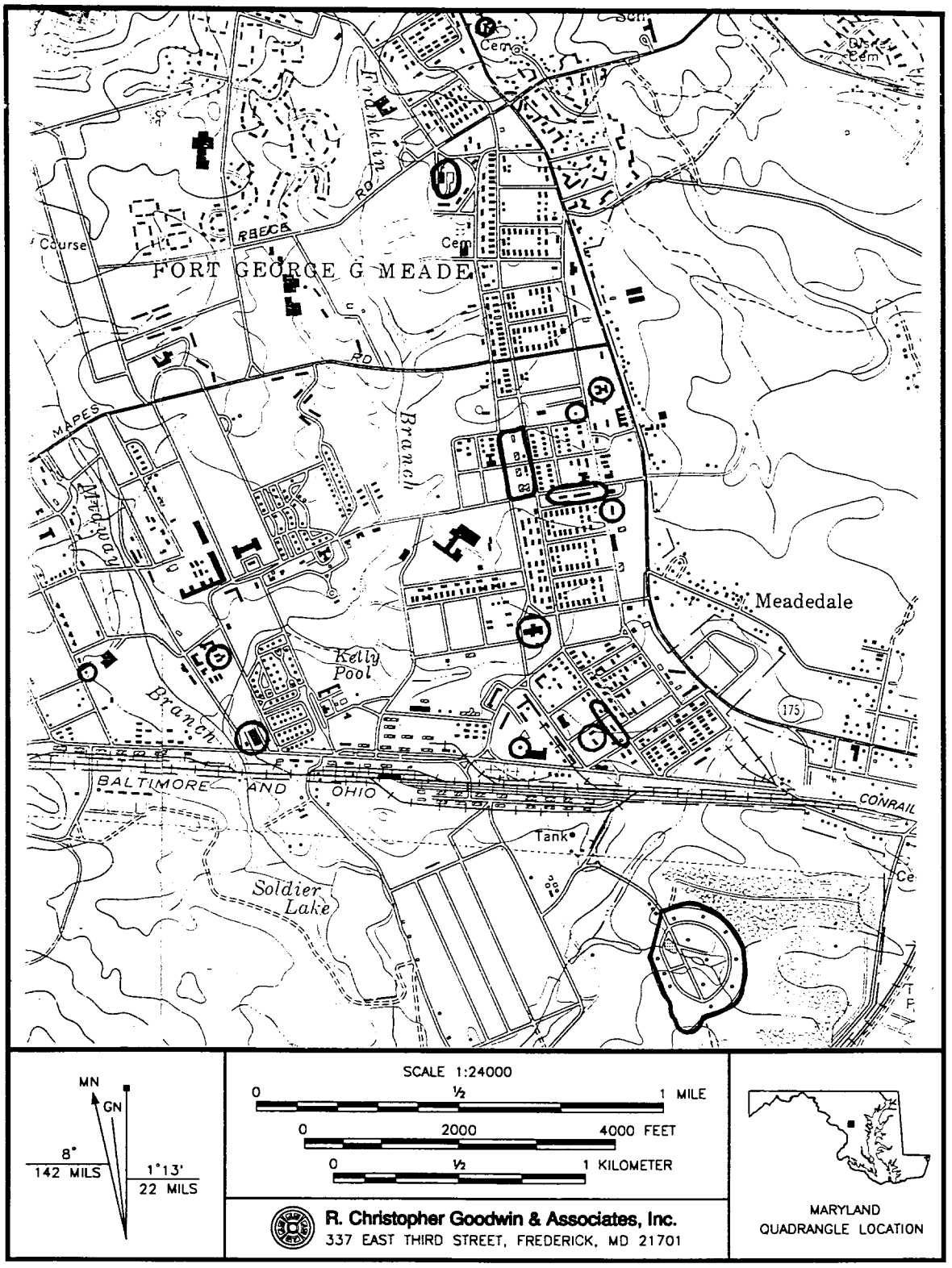
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



AA-54
World War II Mobilization Construction
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Resource Sketch Map



AA-54
World War II Mobilization Buildings
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Locational Map: USGS Odenton Quadrangle Map



AA-54
World War II Mobilization Cantonment
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

Buildings 370, 392, 393, 606, 618A, 1957, 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2215, 2216, 2218, 2239, 2251, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 2844, 4272, 4283, 4471, 6328, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M11, and M12 were constructed between 1941 and 1945 to support activities of the World War II mobilization cantonment built at Fort George G. Meade. They are functional, utilitarian buildings with no individual architectural or design distinction. They were designed as elements in the larger cantonment. The 36 buildings are dispersed over a wide area at Fort George G. Meade and do not of themselves form a unified entity that defines an historic district. In most cases, the buildings have been altered since their original construction, particularly on the interior. These buildings do not possess the qualities of national, state, or local significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of integrity issues.

The 36 buildings represent the following property types: two recreational, seven administration, five utility, four shops, one residential support, four storehouses, one cold storage, and twelve ordnance storage. The buildings are constructed of the following materials: thirteen of corrugated metal; fifteen of wood-frame; three of concrete; and, five of concrete block. Buildings 393, 606, 2215, 2844 are examples of World War II wood-frame mobilization buildings designed using standard mobilization plans. Buildings 2212, 2212A, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2252, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2511, 4283 are wood-frame temporary construction with unknown plans or with plans produced by the post engineer. The designs of these twelve buildings utilized standard 700-series framing details and construction techniques. None of these buildings was designed for a specific, unique World War II mission at Fort George G. Meade, but rather to support general administrative functions.

Buildings 370, 393, 618A (see also MHT form AA-34B), 1957 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 2239 (see also MHT form AA-34A and MHT form AA-44), 2251 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 4272 (see also MHT form AA-34C), 4471 (see also MHT form AA-34B), 6328 (see also MHT form AA-34B), and M1-M12 represent temporary, permanent, or semi-permanent World War II mobilization construction. The building types include utilities, cold storage building, personnel support buildings, and ordnance storage facilities.

AA-54
World War II Mobilization Buildings
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods: Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings and structures

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions(s) and Use(s):
Administration
Personnel Classification Building
Cold Storage
Heat Plant Building
Utility Shop
Mess Hall
Infrastructure
Fixed Ammunition Magazine

Known Design Source: Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General
J.E. Greiner Company, Baltimore, Maryland

AA-54

a) World War II mobilization Barracks (1957)

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Pat Giglio

6/15

R.E. Goodwin Assoc Inc Frederick MD

Northwest view

1 of 32

AA - 54

[illegible] I mobilization Bldgs (2844

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

RC Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick, MD

northwest view

2 of 32

AA-54
WW II Mobilization Bldgs (618 A)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
RC Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. Frederick MD
Southeast View
3 of 32

AA-54
WW II Mobilization Bldgs (606)
Ft. George G Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
RC. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc. Frederick MD
Northeast view
4 of 32

AA-51
WW II Mobilization Bldgs (606)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
C.C. Goodwin + Assoc., Inc. Frederick MD
Southeast view
5 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (251)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/15
RC. Goodwin & Assoc. Inc., Frederick, MD
Northwest view
6 of 32

AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2509)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Griglio
6/95
R C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. Frederick MD
Northeast View
7 of 32

AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2508)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
RC. Goodwin + HSSOC Inc, Frederick MD
Northwest view
8 of 32

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AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2501)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
RC. Goodwin + Assoc., Inc., Frederick MD
View northeast
9 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (2501)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C Goodwin & Assoc Inc., Frederick MD
southwest view
10 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (393)
Ft George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R C Goodwin + Assoc. Inc. Frederick MD
View southwest
11 of 32

AA-54
WWII Mobilization Bldgs (39c)
George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
southwest view
12 of 32

AA-54
WW II Mobilization Bldgs (370)
Ft George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
Northeast View
13 of 32

AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2239)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
Southwest View
14 of 32

AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2259)
12. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Figliu
6/95
RC Goodwin + Assoc. Inc Fred. MD
Northeast VFW
15 of 32

99-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2218)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
RC Goodwin & Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
North West View
16 of 32

AA-5W
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2216)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/25
RC Goodwin + Assoc Inc, Frederick, MD
Northeast View)
11 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (2 of 2)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Fair Grigio
6/95
KC Goodwin + Assoc, Inc, Frederick MD
Southwest view
18 of 32

AA - 54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (2212 A)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C Goodwin + Assoc Inc., Frederick MD
northeast view
19 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldg (2215)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co, MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc. Frederick MD
northeast View
20 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization bldgs (2213)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R C Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
northeast view
21 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization bldgs (2215)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
C Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
East View
22 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (2251)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
2C. Goodwin + Assoc, Inc, Frederick MD
Southwest view
23 of 32

FORT MEADE
A COMMUNITY OF

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (2251 + 2252)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
J.C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc., Frederick MD
East View
24 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (43 ±)
St. George G. Hende
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
C. Goodwin & Assoc, Inc, Frederick MD
Northeast view
25 of 32

AA-54
DW II mobilization Bldgs (4272)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
CC Goodwin + Assoc Inc. Frederick MD
North View
26 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (4283)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
2C. Goodwin + Assoc. Inc, Frederick MD
northeast view
27 of 32

MA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (4471)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
2C. Goodwin + Assoc Inc., Federick MD
South View
28 of 32

AA-54
WW II mobilization Bldgs (6328)
FT George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
2C Goodwin + Assoc. Inc., Frederick MD
View north
29 of 32

AA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (M-1)
7. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co, MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
LC Goodwin + Assoc Inc, Frederick MD
View northwest
30 of 32

2

AA-54
WWI mobilization Bldgs (M-2)
St. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
2c. Goudwin + Assoc. Inc., Frederick MD
view north
31 of 32

IA-54
WWII mobilization Bldgs (M-M)
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95
R.C. Goodwin + Assoc., Inc., Frederick MD
view northwest
32 of 32