MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive Inventory Number: HA-2074

Address: Chevron Drive, Edgewood Area City: Aberdeen Proving Ground Zip Code: 21005

County: Harford County USGS Topographic Map: Edgewood

Owner: U.S. Army Garrison, Aberdeen Proving Ground Is the property being evaluated a district? X yes

Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A

Project: ___ Agency: ___

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

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

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: ___

NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes District Name: ___

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___

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

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes ___ no

Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

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

Fort Hoyle, a U.S. Army field artillery post, was established in 1922 on a portion of the Army's Edgewood Arsenal in Harford County, Maryland. Fort Hoyle was not developed extensively due to budgetary constraints and to limitations imposed by the existing landscape; however, military housing was constructed to support the installation. In 1926, the U.S. Army began an extensive nationwide building program that continued throughout the interwar period. As part of this program, Fort Hoyle constructed a housing complex on Chevron Drive for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and their families. The enclave, which was built between 1931 and 1934, included eleven brick dwellings (Buildings E3061 through E3070, and E3072) and three brick garages (Buildings E3076, E3078, and E3080).

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters on Chevron Drive include two house types (gable roof and hipped roof) that share basic overall characteristics. The houses are one-and-one-half-story, single-family cottages that exhibit simple Georgian Colonial Revival ornamentation. The dwellings are sited in two rows with their front elevations facing outward overlooking surrounding open space. A common service and recreational area is located between the two rows of houses. The rear elevations of the dwellings face the common area, which contains the garages and two

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X **Eligibility not recommended** ___

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D **Considerations:** ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Comments: ___

Jonathan Sager 7/31/07

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services **Date**

NA

Reviewer, NR Program **Date**

encl 2 200702218

alleys. A metal bus shelter (Building E3073) was constructed in 1987 at the southeast corner of the housing complex.

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters and garages on Chevron Drive possess the qualities of significance and integrity required for National Register consideration as an historic district with local significance under Criterion C for the time period 1926 to 1940. The Chevron Drive NCO housing complex is a recognizable entity associated with the U.S. Army's interwar, nationwide building program, which demonstrates the planning and design principles advocated by the Army during that period. The Chevron Drive NCO quarters, constructed between 1931 and 1933, are examples in type and architectural style of standardized Army NCO quarters in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1930s. The garages, constructed between 1931 and 1934, are typical of those built within Army family housing enclaves during the interwar period. The proposed historic district boundary does not include the bus shelter constructed in 1987.

Prepared by: Kathryn Dixon, Historic Preservation Specialist - R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Date Prepared: October 2006

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION STATEMENT
APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE
DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED
6994-A-1

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford County, MD
1931-1934
Private Access

Capsule Summary

Fort Hoyle, a U.S. Army field artillery post, was established in 1922 on a portion of the Army's Edgewood Arsenal in Harford County, Maryland. Fort Hoyle was not developed extensively due to budgetary constraints and to limitations imposed by the existing landscape; however, military housing was constructed to support the installation. In 1926, the U.S. Army began an extensive nationwide building program that continued throughout the interwar period. As part of this program, Fort Hoyle constructed a housing complex on Chevron Drive for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and their families. The enclave, which was built between 1931 and 1934, included eleven brick dwellings (Buildings E3061 through E3070, and E3072) and three brick garages (Buildings E3076, E3078, and E3080).

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters on Chevron Drive include two house types (gable roof and hipped roof) that share basic overall characteristics. The houses are one-and-one-half-story, single-family cottages that exhibit simple Georgian Colonial Revival ornamentation. The dwellings are sited in two rows with their front elevations facing outward overlooking surrounding open space. A common service and recreational area is located between the two rows of houses. The rear elevations of the dwellings face the common area, which contains the garages and two alleys. A metal bus shelter (Building E3073) was constructed in 1987 at the southeast corner of the housing complex.

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters and garages on Chevron Drive possess the qualities of significance and integrity required for National Register consideration as an historic district with local significance under Criterion C for the time period 1926 to 1940. The Chevron Drive NCO housing complex is a recognizable entity associated with the U.S. Army's interwar, nationwide building program, which demonstrates the planning and design principles advocated by the Army during that period. The Chevron Drive NCO quarters, constructed between 1931 and 1933, are examples in type and architectural style of standardized Army NCO quarters in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1930s. The garages, constructed between 1931 and 1934, are typical of those built within Army family housing enclaves during the interwar period. The proposed historic district boundary does not include the bus shelter constructed in 1987.

HA-2074

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION STATEMENT
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6994-A-1

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2074

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive
other	

2. Location

street and number	Chevron Drive, Edgewood Area	X	not for publication
city, town	Edgewood	X	vicinity
county	Harford		

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

name	U.S. Army Garrison				
street and number	2201 Aberdeen Boulevard			telephone	410-278-6756
city, town	Aberdeen Proving Ground	state	MD	zip code	21005

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Circuit Court for Harford County			liber	folio
city, town	Bel Air	tax map	tax parcel		tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

Category
X district
_____ building(s)
_____ structure
_____ site
_____ object

Ownership
X public
_____ private
_____ both

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

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
14	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. HA-2074

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

Introduction

Eleven one-and-one-half story, single-family brick houses (Buildings E3061, E3062, E3063, E3064, E3065, E3066, E3067, E3068, E3069, E3070, and E3072) and three brick garages (Buildings E3076, E3078, and E3080) form a small housing enclave located on Chevron Drive at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Chevron Drive is accessed from Ricketts Point Road east of the airfield at the former Edgewood Arsenal. The houses and three garages were constructed between 1931 and 1934 for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) stationed at Fort Hoyle, which occupied part of Edgewood Arsenal between 1922 and 1940 (Fort Hoyle 1932a; Fort Hoyle 1933; Smart 1994:7).

The dwellings are sited in two rows and are oriented to face outward (east and west) overlooking surrounding open space. Concrete sidewalks shaded by trees are placed along the fronts of the dwellings. The area between the two rows of houses originally was designed as a common service and recreational area. The common area is accessed by two parallel paved alleys named East Chevron Drive and West Chevron Drive. The alleys are connected on the north and south, forming a loop that creates a lozenge-shaped enclave. Three four-car garages are sited between the two alleys. A metal-frame, modern bus shelter (Building E3073) constructed in 1987 is located in the southeast corner of the housing complex (Directorate of Installation Operations var.).

The brick dwellings on Chevron Drive continuously have served as NCO housing since their construction (until recently). All houses currently are vacant. Comprehensive architectural survey of the housing complex was conducted in January and February 2006. The survey entailed exterior inspection of all houses and garages. Narrative descriptions of the buildings were compiled and supplemented by 35 mm slides and black-and-white photography. In addition, the interior of one dwelling, Building E3065, was documented as a representative example of the quarters.

Descriptions

The dwellings along Chevron Drive comprise two types of dwellings (gable roof and hipped roof) that share basic overall characteristics. The houses are all one-and-one-half-story, single-family cottages with basements. The dwellings exhibit simple Georgian Colonial Revival ornamentation. All houses have brick exterior walls with stuccoed exterior basement walls; the brick bonding is five stretcher rows to one header-stretcher row with miscellaneous glazed headers. Each house adopts a basically rectangular footprint and has one brick chimney with a concrete cap. Most windows are one-over-one-light, vinyl-clad windows with limestone sills and soldier-course brick lintels; these windows replaced the original wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units between 1982 and 1993 (Fort Hoyle 1933; Historic American Buildings Survey 1982; Grandine et al. 1993). All roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles that replaced the original slate shingles between 1982 and 1993.

Gable-Roof House Type

Buildings E3061, E3062, E3067, E3068, E3069, and E3070 represent the gable-roof house type. Each dwelling has two side wings, which were constructed as part of the original design. The houses were built according to Quartermaster General plans #625-1517 through #625-1521 (Fort Hoyle 1932a; Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

Buildings E3069 and E3067 were erected between April and October 1931 (Fort Hoyle 1932a). The contractor was Robert G. Hopkins of Baltimore, Maryland. The U.S. Army allocated $20,950 for construction of the two dwellings. A total of $19,419.85 was spent, leaving $1,530.15 for the construction of garages, sidewalks, and a fire alarm box. The dwellings measured approximately 26 x 44 feet; this gross measurement included the side wings (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

Work on the remaining four gable-roof houses (Buildings E3061, E3062, E3068, and E3070) was begun in November 1932 and completed in October 1933 (Fort Hoyle 1933). Minter Homes Corporation of Huntington, West Virginia, served as the contractor for these four houses and for the five hipped-roof houses in the Chevron Drive complex. Construction costs for all nine dwellings totaled $57,172.02. Each main block measured approximately 32 x 26 feet; the dimensions of the side wings were approximately 11x30 feet (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

The six gable-roof houses have three-bay asymmetrical facades and two-bay side elevations. The side-gable roofs feature two gable dormers in the front and rear roof elevations; the dormers and the upper gable ends of the houses are clad in vinyl siding. Cornices comprise a stepped brick row course topped by a brick course laid in a sawtooth pattern. Each front entry contains the original six-panel wood door set under a four-light transom; the area surrounding the door is stuccoed. Original one-bay concrete porches sheltered by arched roofs survive on each front elevation (Fort Hoyle 1933). Porch roofs are sheathed in metal and are supported by wood posts. Originally, porch side elevations were screened with wood lattice; all wood lattice has been removed. Some front porches feature vinyl lattice, while others include wood railings with square wood balusters. Each front porch is accessed by concrete steps.

A one-story, gable-roof, brick wing projects from one side elevation. Wings are offset from the front building faces and extend slightly beyond the rear elevations. Wings house the kitchens and rear entry halls. Rear entry halls have six-panel wood side doors that are accessed by concrete stoops and steps defined with metal railings. One-story, flat-roofed, wood-frame wings extend from the fronts of the brick wings. These extensions, which enclose the dining rooms, contain six window openings and are similar in design to sun porches (Fort Hoyle 1933; Grashof 1986).

Each gable-roof house encompasses approximately 1,666 square feet of living space (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). The standardized plan for the dwelling included a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and four closets on the first floor of the main block. The living room featured a fireplace. The second floor of the main block accommodated two bedrooms and one closet. A storage room was located over the kitchen. The basement contained a laundry room, a boiler room, and two coal bins. Interior features included plastered walls and ceilings with Latin-texture finish, tile wainscotting in the bathroom; and picture molding in the living room, dining room, and first-floor bedrooms.

Oak floors were laid in most rooms; pine floors were installed in the kitchen and rear entry hall (Grashof 1986; Fort Hoyle 1933).

Bathrooms were added to the second floors of each gable-roof house ca. 1965. The kitchens and first-floor bathrooms in all houses were renovated ca. 1959, 1965, and 1987. Central air conditioning and new closets were installed in the houses in 1997 (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). During the current survey, interior inspection of a representative example of the gable-roof house type was not possible due to occupancy.

Hipped-Roof House Type

Buildings E3063, E3064, E3065, E3066, and E3072 represent the hipped-roof house type. The houses were constructed according to Quartermaster General plan #625-1524 (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.). The dwellings were built by Minter Homes Corporation concurrently with the four gable-roof houses on Chevron Drive; work took place between November 1932 and October 1933 (Fort Hoyle 1933). Each hipped-roof house measured approximately 43 x 26 feet (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

This dwelling type is characterized by a hipped roof with three gable dormers in the front roof elevation, two gable dormers in the rear roof elevation, and one gable dormer in one side roof elevation. All dormers are clad in vinyl siding. The eave is enclosed with a metal soffit. The symmetrical five-bay facade contains a central doorway with a six-panel wood door under a four-light transom. The doorway is enframed by simple wood pilasters and a wide wood frieze. A one-bay, gable-roof porch supported by wood posts shelters the entry. The front porch, which was added after initial construction, has a concrete floor and steps, and square wood balustrades along the sides. The four-bay rear elevation contains two sets of paired windows, one single window, and an off-center door that is sheltered by a gable hood.

Each hipped-roof house contains approximately 1,588 square feet of living space (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). The standardized plan for the dwelling depicted six rooms on the first floor: a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, one bathroom, and a rear entry hall. The living room featured a fireplace. The second floor, which was slightly smaller than the first floor due to the pitch of the hipped roof, accommodated two bedrooms. The basement contained a laundry room, a storage room, a boiler room, and two coal bins. Interior features included plastered walls and ceilings with Latin-texture finish; tile wainscotting in the bathroom; and picture molding in the living room, dining room, and first-floor bedrooms. Oak floors were laid in most rooms; pine floors were installed in the kitchen and rear entry hall (Grashof 1986; Fort Hoyle 1933).

A bathroom was constructed on the second floor of each hipped-roof house ca. 1965. The kitchens and first-floor bathrooms in all houses were renovated ca. 1959, 1965, and 1987. In 1996, Buildings E3063 and E3065 underwent general upgrades, which included the installation of central air conditioning. The remaining hipped-roof houses were equipped with central air conditioning and new closets in 1997 (Directorate of Installation Operations var.).

The interior of Building E3065, an example of the hipped-roof house type, was inspected on 6 March 2006. The building currently contains four rooms and two bathrooms on the first level. Three rooms and one bathroom comprise the upper level.

The plan is a mirror of that depicted on the standardized plan. The front entry leads into the living room that extends to the right (south) side of the building. A fireplace is centrally located on the east wall of the living room. Colonial Revival detailing trims the mantel, which is topped by a wooden mantel shelf. A brick hearth projects into the room roughly two feet. Paired sconces frame the mantel. Narrow-width hardwood flooring, which appears to be the original oak flooring, is installed throughout the house. The living room windows are trimmed with a molded casing, and the bottoms of the windows are finished with a stool and apron. Other ornamentation is minimal and includes plain baseboards, wooden thresholds, and picture molding along the plaster walls. A dining room in the southeast corner of the building is adjacent to the living room. Finishes similar to those of the living room windows trim the paired windows of the dining room. The kitchen fills the center portion of the east half of the building. Kitchen renovations occurred ca. 1959, 1965, and 1987 (Directorate of Installation Operations var). The kitchen currently contains replacement cabinets, appliances, and flooring. A run of three steps descends from the north wall of the kitchen; the steps lead to a small landing that accesses the cellar and the rear door of the house.

Located north of the living room is a small hall that affords access to a bedroom, bathroom, and stair hall. Hinges indicate that a door once closed off the hall from the living room. The bathroom occupies the historic location along the west wall but has been converted into a half bathroom with a toilet and vanity. The northernmost room is a large, rectangular bedroom. Originally two smaller rooms, the space has been reconfigured into a master bedroom, walk-in closet, and full bathroom. The bathroom and closet are located on the west side of the room. An original closet remains in the southeast corner of the room. The bedroom trim is identical to that of the living room and features molded casing, window stools and aprons, and picture molding. The door openings to the original two bedrooms remain and retain historic, six-panel doors.

A double-flight, closed-carriage staircase rises eastward near the center of the dwelling. A recessed-panel newel trims the first floor; flush-panel newels are located at the landing and upper level. Square balusters and a molded handrail finish the staircase. A clothes closet with a six-panel door lies beneath the staircase.

The upper level originally accommodated two rooms but currently is divided into three bedrooms and a full bathroom. The original plan called for an ell-shaped room to the north and a southern room measuring roughly 20 feet square. The masonry mass of the chimney rose through the center of the southern room. The ell of the northern room was converted to a bathroom ca. 1965 (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). The southern room was divided into two separate bedrooms some time after 1965. Closets also have been created at the eastern end of the northern room and along the south wall of the two southern rooms. Three types of doors are installed in the upper level: original, six-panel doors in the bedrooms; bi-folding doors in the closets; and a flush-panel door in the bathroom.

Condition and Integrity

The houses along Chevron Drive are in good condition. An inspection in 2003 revealed the presence of lead-based paint and asbestos in the dwellings (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). The Chevron Drive houses retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Replacement of windows, roof sheathing, and some porch materials, as well as the use of vinyl siding on dormers and gables, has somewhat diminished integrity of materials. However, the dwellings retain their original brick walls and exterior wood doors, and the majority of their interior historic fabric.

Outbuildings

Three, one-story brick garages (Buildings E3076, B3078, and E3080) are located in the interior of the Chevron Drive housing enclave. The three garages were built between 1931 and 1934. Each garage is one story and measures approximately 21x41 feet (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.). Each garage houses four cars and is approached by a wide paved parking pad on each gable end. The brick walls are laid in five stretcher common bond. The garages rest on concrete slabs and terminate in gable roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles, which replaced slate roofing between 1982 and 1993 (Historic American Buildings Survey 1982, Grandine et al. 1993). Soffits are clad with metal; upper gable ends are clad with vinyl siding. The garage doors in the east and west gable ends have been replaced twice since the buildings' initial construction. Wood and glass-paneled swing-up doors were installed ca. 1955; these doors were replaced some time after 1982 with two overhead metal-paneled doors with vinyl surrounds (Historic American Buildings Survey 1982). Two glass-block windows with wood frames and concrete lug sills occupy the north and south elevations. These windows were installed after 1982, replacing six-over-six-light, wood-frame double-hung units (Historic American Buildings Survey 1982).

Building E3080 was the first garage to be erected (Fort Hoyle 1932b). Construction began in November 1931, and work was completed in June 1932. This garage was built to support the first two NCO quarters completed in October 1931. Construction costs, which totaled $1,639.03, were covered by funds leftover from the construction of the two dwellings. The garage was built according to Quartermaster General modified plan #634-139.

Buildings E3076 and E3078 were constructed in 1934 under a Civil Works Administration program at Fort Hoyle (Fort Hoyle 1934). A 5 x 8 foot, half-story, shed-roof brick addition was constructed along the side elevation of Building E3078 by 1970. Building E3076 was damaged by fire in 1990 (Directorate of Installation Operations var.).

The garages are in fair condition. In 1989, the garages were inspected for asbestos, which was not present (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). Although the buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association, integrity of materials has been somewhat compromised. Original doors, windows, and roof sheathing have been replaced; vinyl siding has been applied to upper gable ends.

A metal-frame, modern bus shelter (Building E3073) is located south of Building 3072. The shelter, which was constructed in 1987, encompasses 120 square feet (Directorate of Installation Operations var.). The shelter is partially enclosed with plexiglass walls and features a plexiglass roof with two bubbles. A metal bench is contained within the structure. The bus shelter was inspected for lead and asbestos, neither of which was found to be present.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HA-2074

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

Specific dates 1926-1940 **Architect/Builder** Robert G. Hopkins/Minter Homes Corp.

Construction dates 1931-1934

Evaluation for:

__X__ National Register __X__ Maryland Register _____ not evaluated

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

Summary

Fort Hoyle, a U.S. Army field artillery post, was established in 1922 on land originally controlled by the Army's Edgewood Arsenal in Harford County, Maryland. Although development at Fort Hoyle was limited by scarce funds and landscape constraints, housing was constructed. In 1926, the U.S. Army began an extensive nationwide building program that continued throughout the interwar period. Between 1931 and 1934, Fort Hoyle constructed a housing complex on Chevron Drive for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and their families. The enclave included eleven brick dwellings constructed in the Georgian Colonial Revival style (Buildings E3061 through E3070, and Building E3072) and three brick garages (Buildings E3076, E3078, and E3080). The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters and garages on Chevron Drive possess the qualities of significance and integrity required for National Register consideration as an historic district with local significance under Criterion C for the time period 1926 to 1940. The Chevron Drive NCO housing complex is a recognizable entity associated with the U.S. Army's interwar, nationwide building program, which demonstrates the planning and design principles advocated by the Army during that period. The Chevron Drive NCO quarters, constructed between 1931 and 1933, are examples in type and architectural style of standardized Army NCO quarters in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1930s. The garages, constructed between 1931 and 1934, are typical of those built within Army family housing enclaves during the interwar period. The proposed historic district boundary does not include the bus shelter constructed in 1987 (Building E3073).

Historic Context

Edgewood Arsenal and Fort Hoyle

Edgewood Arsenal was established in October 1917 as a U.S. Army military installation for producing chemical weapons in response to the introduction of toxic gas weapons on the battlefields in Europe during World War I (Smart 1997; Crowell 1919:399). Edgewood Arsenal remained the only government-owned and operated chemical warfare installation in the U.S. until World War II, when three other government-owned chemical warfare production arsenals were established. Edgewood Arsenal continued as the headquarters for the expanded chemical warfare program and as the center for specialized and experimental tasks (Cannan et al. 1996). Although established as a separate installation, Edgewood Arsenal currently is

known as the Edgewood Area of nearby Aberdeen Proving Ground. The two installations were joined administratively in 1971.

When the United States entered World War I on the side of the Allies on 6 April 1917, the U.S. Army had very little experience with chemical weapons. The U.S. Army initiated studies of protective masks in fall 1915, but no work had been conducted on toxic gases. Edgewood Arsenal grew from a June 1917 proposal to construct an experimental filling plant (Marshall and Ellicott 1919:4).

Gunpowder Neck was selected as the site for the new filling plant after Gunpowder and Bush Necks were acquired by presidential proclamation on 16 October 1917 and assigned to the Ordnance Department (Marshall and Ellicott 1919:4). Bush Neck became a new ordnance proving ground named Aberdeen Proving Ground, while Gunpowder Neck became known as the U.S. Filling Plant, Gunpowder Reservation. At first, the Army planned to rely on private companies to produce the gases needed for chemical munitions. However, since commercial chemical companies were reluctant to invest in such weapons, the U.S. government decided to build its own industrial production plant complete with gas production and shell-filling facilities. In April 1918, the name of the reservation was changed to Edgewood Arsenal (Marshall and Ellicott 1919:13-14).

In addition to chemical weapons facilities, construction at Edgewood Arsenal included personnel support facilities, administrative buildings, and utilities. Because of the dangers involved, the Army employed officers and enlisted personnel at the facility rather than civilian workers. At its peak, 7,400 military personnel worked at Edgewood Arsenal (Crowell 1921:494). Personnel support facilities included permanent barracks, temporary barracks, officers' quarters, a large permanent hospital, and temporary support buildings such as a post office and a YMCA facility (Marshall and Ellicott 1919). Because the installation was constructed during a state of emergency in wartime, no family housing was provided at the installation.

After World War I, Edgewood Arsenal remained a permanent installation but at a reduced level of activity. The National Defense Act of 1920 established the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) as a permanent branch of the Regular Army separate and distinct from the Ordnance Department. The mission of the new service comprised development, procurement, and supply of all offensive and defensive chemical warfare materiel and smoke and incendiary weapons. In addition, the CWS was responsible for general training of Army personnel in chemical warfare, as well as organizing, equipping, and training specialists in chemical warfare (Smart 1997). With the exception of headquarters located in Washington, D.C., all activities of the CWS were concentrated at Edgewood Arsenal.

Reduced activity at Edgewood Arsenal resulted in under-utilization of many buildings. The Ordnance Department, which had been seeking an artillery range for the III Corps Area comprising Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, entered into an agreement with the CWS to establish a Field Artillery fort on part of Edgewood Arsenal's land. On 7 October 1922, Fort Hoyle was created for this purpose. The fort was named after General Eli D. Hoyle, who had died in July 1921. General Hoyle was a founder of the Field Artillery and a previous colonel of the Sixth Field Artillery Regiment. The Sixth Field Artillery Regiment, Headquarters, and Headquarters Battery (First Field Artillery Brigade) were assigned to

Fort Hoyle. The horse-mounted Sixth Field Artillery Regiment had served in Europe during World War I and had received special honors for its service (Smart 1994:23-24).

Establishing Fort Hoyle at Edgewood Arsenal economized on building costs and also made collaboration possible between the Field Artillery and the CWS in chemical warfare experimentation, tactics, and training. Furthermore, Field Artillery units from other locations traveled to Fort Hoyle to use the firing range. Despite the benefits, management of the 2,300 acres assigned to Fort Hoyle presented challenges to the Sixth Field Artillery Regiment. The land consisted of cleared farmland, woods, and swamps. Buildings were minimal and included troop barracks, three wartime warehouses, and two old farmhouses. Fort Hoyle Headquarters were established in one of the original 1918 permanent barracks built by Edgewood Arsenal. Due to funding levels, extensive development was not possible at Fort Hoyle. Instead, the new post cooperated with Edgewood Arsenal in managing facilities and sharing services; these circumstances resulted in many disputes during Fort Hoyle's first few years (Smart 1994:24-25).

Construction eventually was undertaken at Fort Hoyle during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1923, company officers' quarters were built on Austin Road, and field and general officers' quarters were erected on Parrish Road (Fort Hoyle 1923). A housing complex on Chevron Drive was constructed for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) in the early 1930s. The NCO housing enclave comprised eleven one-and-one-half-story, brick dwellings built in the Georgian Colonial Revival Style (six with gable roofs and five with hipped roofs) and three multiple-car, brick garages. The first two gable-roof houses were built in 1931 by Robert G. Hopkins of Baltimore, Maryland (Fort Hoyle 1932a). The remaining gable-roof dwellings and the hipped-roof houses were constructed between 1932 and 1933 by Minter Homes Corporation of Huntington, West Virginia (Fort Hoyle 1933). The garages were built between 1931 and 1934 (Fort Hoyle 1932b; Fort Hoyle 1934).

Other new buildings at Fort Hoyle included a club, a theater, a gymnasium, a chapel, a laundry, gun sheds, and stables. Since regiment activities at Fort Hoyle focused on training and ceremonial events, a riding hall for officer training in horse management was built in 1938. The hall also hosted horse shows, drills, and jumping contests. Furthermore, firing ranges were cleared, a telephone system was installed, and observation towers and roads were built (Smart 1994:25).

In 1939, the CWS requested that Fort Hoyle be removed from their location at Edgewood Arsenal. In anticipation of World War II, the CWS foresaw the need for expansion. On 16 September 1940, Fort Hoyle was disestablished and the land was returned to Edgewood Arsenal. The CWS utilized Fort Hoyle's riding hall as a gymnasium and recreation hall for troops; the building was renamed Hoyle Gymnasium in 1962. Fort Hoyle's horse stables eventually were demolished, and the theater was converted to a conference center. The NCO and commissioned officers' housing constructed by Fort Hoyle continued to serve as quarters following the reassignment to Edgewood Arsenal (Smart 1994:25-26).

When Edgewood Arsenal regained the land allocated for Fort Hoyle, some of the building numbers changed (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.). The building numbers again were reassigned ca. 1962; the prefix "E" was added to each number in 1971 when Edgewood Arsenal was incorporated into Aberdeen Proving Ground (U.S. Army Soldier and

Biological Chemical Command var.; Smart 1994:14). The following table summarizes the changes in building numbers for the housing complex on Chevron Drive:

Building Number Reassignment for Chevron Drive Housing Complex

Original Building No.	Building No. between 2/1941 and ca. 1962	Building No. assigned ca. 1962
301	301	E3069
302	302	E3067
303	303	E3065
304	304	E3063
305	305	E3061
308	306	E3062
309	307	E3064
310	310	E3066
311	311	E3068
312	312	E3070
313	313	E3072
350	350	E3080 (garage)
351	351	E3078 (garage)
352	352	E3076 (garage)

When the Chevron Drive housing complex was constructed in the early 1930s, an existing wood-frame dwelling (Building E3071—former Building 482) was located south of Building E3069. Building E3071 pre-dated the establishment of Edgewood Arsenal in 1917 (Smart n.d.). The dwelling comprised a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof main block and a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof side wing. The house rested on a stone foundation. Exterior walls were clad with weatherboard; the roof was sheathed in tar paper. A one-story, gable-roof outbuilding stood behind the house; this building was dismantled in January 1940. Records suggest that Building E3071 served as a World War I isolation house. Following the war, the dwelling was used as NCO quarters. Records identify the building as warrant officers' quarters between 1939 and 1941. Building E3071 was removed in the 1960s (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.; Smart n.d.; Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle 1939-1941; Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Housing

During the 1920s, the Army experienced a severe nationwide housing shortage. Following an investigation into the living conditions at deteriorated World War I mobilization camps, Congress enacted Public Law 45 in 1926, which authorized the Army to dispose of excess property and to use the proceeds to improve active posts. Initial funds were directed specifically

for the construction of hospitals and housing, including barracks, commissioned officers' quarters, and non-commissioned officers' (NCO) quarters. By 1931, new housing for 304 NCOs had been constructed. In 1932, funds were allotted to build an additional 443 NCO quarters. Between World War I and II, the Army built more NCO family housing than ever before in its history (Office of the Quartermaster General 1931:11-12; Cannan et al. 1995:v2 357-358; Grashof 1986:43, 46).

The Construction Division of the Army Quartermaster Corps organized all aspects of the nationwide construction program. Led by Major General B.F. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, the Construction Division assembled an impressive group of military and civilian architects, engineers, planners, designers, and landscape architects to oversee the program during the late 1920s and the 1930s. The first Chief of the Engineering Division of the Construction Service was Lt. Col. Francis B. Wheaton. Luther M. Leisenring, who formerly worked with architect Cass Gilbert, became Supervising Architect in the Office of the Quartermaster General in 1937. George B. Ford, a noted urban planner, was retained as a consultant to the Quartermaster Corps to review installation plans. Ford combined efficient, workable plans with planning concepts used in the City Beautiful and Garden City movements. The goal of the professional team was to design efficient, cohesive, and pleasant environments that could be constructed within reasonable expenditures (Grashof 1986: 43-50).

Ford enunciated his philosophy in a 1929 issue of *The Quartermaster Review.* Although Ford praised the efficiency of design of traditional military posts, he criticized the use of straight lines: "However, it has been a well-known tradition of the Army in the past that whereas Army buildings and layouts must be practical, nevertheless they should look military. There seemed to be a feeling that any building or layout that was not foursquare and austere was effeminate and unworthy of the Army." He advocated creating useful and aesthetically pleasing environments, using vistas and irregular lines (Ford 1929:19).

A Quartermaster Corps officer, First Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse, provided further insights into the process of installation planning. He compared the planning of Army posts to the new field of city planning: "The planning and developing must take such form as will secure the healthful conditions, promote the scientific training of troops, and also furnish the means of social intercourse." To achieve these ends, Nurse recommended a comprehensive plan for installation growth. He further suggested that planners consider five principles: (1) unity, or the coordination of the various parts; (2) consonance in design of recurring patterns; (3) diversity and individuality in design; (4) balance, usually along an axis; and (5) radiation, whereby parts of a community radiate from the center and return. He found parallels for these principles in examples of natural design, and even compared the military community to a living organism. Like Ford, Nurse advocated taking advantage of existing topography in the design and layout of streets, avoiding straight lines, especially in residential areas. Although he conceded that many older posts had a charming appearance that increased with time, he believed that the future of installation planning depended upon a systematic application of the principles derived from then current city planning (Nurse 1928:14-16).

In 1931, the Office of the Quartermaster General created a Planning Branch within the Construction Division to ensure that professional planning and landscaping theory was applied in the development of Army Posts and Air Fields. The Planning Branch contained two landscape architects and two architects. In discussing the role of the Planning Branch, one writer noted the emergence of city planning and its effect upon Army installations: "In the days gone by systematic planning as

practiced today was unknown, . . . That was as true with our towns and cities as with Army Posts." He further suggested that installation design should be governed by a concern for unity among the features, practicality for the inhabitants of the post, and an "interesting simplicity" in creating a good design. Post planning, like city planning of the era, the writer continued, involved the consideration of distinct, hierarchical areas: industrial areas (shops, warehouses, railroad spurs, heating plants, etc.); housing areas for enlisted men ("the industrial living area"), NCOs ("office workers' area"), and officers ("executive living area"), plus the administrative and community buildings (Hallauer 1939:28-31). To reflect military hierarchy, NCO quarters generally were built in separate areas apart from the quarters for commissioned officers. To ensure privacy and attractive surroundings, NCO quarters were constructed apart from the business areas of the post (Grashof 1986:48; Chambers 1928:25).

The Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps developed a variety of standardized plans for permanent NCO family housing, as well as other types of buildings required on an installation. Standard NCO house designs included two-story duplexes, and one-and-one-half-story, single-family cottages. The cottages were comparable to small civilian suburban cottages and bungalows of the same era. The plans adapted regional architectural styles, particularly the Georgian Colonial Revival and the Spanish Colonial Revival. The Army generally constructed the Georgian Colonial Revival from the Mid-Atlantic north to New England and west to the Northwest. In the Southeast and Southwest sections of the United States, Spanish Colonial style housing was constructed as a response to the hotter climates (Carman et al. 1995:v2, 357-358; Grashof 1986:49-50).

Military hierarchy not only affected the location of Army family housing, but also size, form, and cost. Rank stratification was reflected in the assignment of higher ranked military personnel to larger houses. NCO housing typically was smaller and more simplified in comparison to commissioned officers' housing. During the late 1920s, NCO houses comprised a living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, one bathroom, closets, and storage space. The need for additional living space for NCOs was recognized during the 1930s (Grashof 1986:49). The U.S. Congress set limits for constructing NCO quarters at $5,000 to $7,000 per dwelling (Grashof 1986:47).

Due to the widespread use of the private automobile in the early twentieth century, the Army's interwar construction program included private garages in family housing complexes. The complexes typically featured a community area for group garages and recreational activities (Hallauer 1939:30). The common area generally was located behind the dwellings. The garages usually were one-story buildings constructed of the same materials as the houses and displaying minimal architectural character or ornament. One-car, two-car, and shared multiple-car garages were constructed (Cannan et al. 1995:v2 431).

Evaluation

The establishment of Fort Hoyle at Edgewood Arsenal in 1922 saved the U.S. Army the cost of building a new post; however, operational challenges were posed by sharing land and facilities (Smart 1994:24-25). Although funding limitations prohibited extensive development of Fort Hoyle, military housing was needed for Fort Hoyle's officers and

their families. The construction of the NCO housing complex on Chevron Drive between 1931 and 1934 occurred after the enactment of Public Law 45 in 1926, which allocated funds for Army housing. These military housing appropriations signaled the beginning of an intense period of Army construction that lasted until the onset of World War II. Most of the Chevron Drive complex appears to have been built with funds allocated in 1932 for the nationwide construction of 443 NCO quarters (Office of the Quartermaster General 1931).

Since Fort Hoyle was established on an active military installation, the location of new buildings was limited by the existing buildings and landscape. The 2,300 acres assigned to Fort Hoyle comprised cleared farmland, woods, swamps, and buildings formerly utilized by Edgewood Arsenal (Smart 1994:24-25). Despite the limits imposed by the existing buildings and landscape, the placement and construction of Fort Hoyle's NCO housing enclave on Chevron Drive followed many contemporary planning principles advocated by the Army for housing in the 1930s. These principles were based upon concepts used in the field of city planning, including those of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements.

Urban planner George B. Ford, who served as a consultant to the Quartermaster Corps, recommended an aesthetically pleasing, cohesive environment using vistas and irregular lines. First Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse, a Quartermaster Corps officer, advocated development that incorporated unity, recurring patterns, diversity, balance along an axis with radiation from the center, and avoidance of straight lines. Other city-planning principles used by Army posts included the creation of distinct, hierarchical areas and the importance of privacy and attractive surroundings for housing (Ford 1929:19; Nurse 1918:14-16; Chambers 1918:25).

The NCO housing complex on Chevron Drive, located on the east side of Fort Hoyle, was placed in an area separate from the higher-ranking commissioned officers' quarters, which were located near the Gunpowder River on the west side of the post. This placement followed the Army hierarchy concept. The NCO complex also was built apart from the business areas of the post, reflecting the desire for privacy and attractive surroundings (Grashof 1986:48; Chambers 1928:25). The front elevations of the houses overlooked open grassy space, following the recommendations for an aesthetically pleasing environment using vistas. Cohesiveness, unity, recurring patterns, and diversity were followed by interspersing two types of brick houses, gable-roof and hipped-roof, within the complex and by constructing brick garages that complemented the houses. The dwellings were constructed along an axis and radiated from the center; they were built in two lines facing outward toward open space, with a common service and recreational area containing garages and alleys in the center. The access alleys joined together in a loop, creating irregular lines in the enclave.

The interwar Army construction program utilized standardized plans for installation buildings. The Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps developed a variety of standardized plans for permanent NCO family housing. The NCO housing plans adopted civilian house types constructed in regional architectural styles. Single-family NCO dwellings typically were one-and-one-half-story cottages or bungalows. Those in the Mid-Atlantic region generally were designed in the Georgian Colonial Revival style.

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters on Chevron Drive are examples of single-family cottages in the Georgian Colonial Revival style, which was dominant throughout the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. The style reflected the early English houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Georgian Colonial Revival houses generally were built with gable roofs or hipped roofs and often featured dormers. One-and-one-half-story versions were common between 1920 and 1950. Masonry was a common wall material for the style. Other identifying features included a decorative cornice; an accentuated front door, which was sometimes located off-center; and double-hung, multi-pane windows, which often occurred in adjacent pairs (McAlester 1984:321-324).

The NCO quarters on Chevron Drive were built according to Army standardized plans. The gable-roof houses follow the standardized plan identified as NCO-11 in Bethanie C. Grashof's study of U.S. Army family housing (Grashof 1986). Other examples of Georgian Colonial Revival gable-roofed cottages were constructed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland; Fort H.G. Wright, New York; Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey; and, Fort Lewis, Washington. The hipped-roof houses follow standardized plan NCO-12 from Grashof's study. In addition to those at Fort Hoyle, examples of Georgian Colonial Revival hipped-roof cottages were constructed at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and Fort Lewis, Washington.

The concept of military hierarchy determined the size and form of NCO quarters, which typically were smaller and more simplified than commissioned officers' quarters. NCO houses of the late 1920s featured a living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, one bathroom, closets, and storage space. The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters on Chevron Drive, which included a dining room and two additional bedrooms, reflected the Army's recognition during the 1930s of the need for additional living space for NCOs. Housing construction costs also were allocated according to military rank. By 1928, the U.S. Congress raised its building cost guidelines and set limits for NCO quarters between $5,000 to $7,000 per dwelling (Grashof 1986:47). Most of the Chevron Drive NCO quarters were constructed for $5,640. Buildings E3067 and E3069, the first two houses to be constructed, exceeded the limits; each of these dwellings was built at a cost of $8,169 (Edgewood Arsenal/Fort Hoyle var.).

During the Army's interwar construction program, garages for private automobiles became common accessories to Army family housing. The Fort Hoyle NCO garages on Chevron Drive, constructed between 1931 and 1934, are examples of the typical one-story, multiple-car garages that accompanied NCO quarters. Following the usual setting, the Chevron Drive garages were constructed behind the quarters to confine traffic flow and parking to the rear of the houses; the open views from the dwellings' front elevations were preserved by this placement.

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters and garages on Chevron Drive possess local significance under National Register Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The period of significance falls between 1926 and 1940. The housing complex is associated with the U.S. Army's interwar, nationwide building program and illustrates the planning and design principles advocated by the Army during that period. The Chevron Drive NCO quarters represent the type and style of standardized Army NCO quarters constructed in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1930s. The garages are typical of those built within Army family housing enclaves during the interwar period.

Under National Register Criterion C, the character-defining features of the NCO housing complex pertain to setting and layout, as well as to architectural design and style. Character-defining features related to setting and layout include the placement of the houses radiating from a central axis, the open views from the front elevations of the houses, the common service and recreational space within the looped alleys, and the mixture of gable-roof houses and hipped-roof houses. Character-defining features related to architectural design and style include the form and plan of the houses and garages, the remaining original materials, and the identifying characteristics of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. As reflected in the dwellings, Georgian Colonial Revival characteristics are represented by gable and hipped roof lines, dormers, brick exterior walls, cornices, front doorways, and window fenestration. The gable roofs and brick walls of the garages complement the style of the dwellings.

The buildings within the Fort Hoyle NCO housing complex on Chevron Drive retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The NCO quarters and garages occupy their original location, and their setting has been preserved. The buildings have continued to serve their original uses since their construction in the 1930s, demonstrating integrity of association. The complex conveys the feeling of an independent, residential NCO community typically built in the 1930s. The houses and garages retain their original form and design. The Colonial Revival style remains evident. The interior plans of the dwellings mostly remain intact, with minor modifications. The replacement of windows, roof sheathing, and some porch materials, as well as the use of vinyl siding on dormers and gables, has diminished only minimally the integrity of the dwellings' materials; the houses retain their original brick walls and exterior wood doors, and most of their interior historic fabric. Replacement materials have somewhat compromised the integrity of the garages; however, the buildings possess the remaining six qualities of integrity discussed above.

Conclusion

The Fort Hoyle NCO quarters and garages on Chevron Drive possess the qualities of significance and integrity required for National Register consideration as an historic district with local significance under Criterion C for the time period 1926 to 1940. The Chevron Drive NCO housing complex is a recognizable entity associated with the U.S. Army's interwar, nationwide building program, which demonstrates the planning and design principles advocated by the Army during that period. The Chevron Drive NCO quarters, constructed between 1931 and 1933, are examples in type and architectural style of standardized Army NCO quarters in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1930s. The garages, constructed between 1931 and 1934, are typical of those built within Army family housing enclaves during the interwar period.

The proposed NCO Quarters historic district encompasses the eleven dwellings and the three garages. To the east and west, the historic boundary falls approximately 20 feet beyond the front elevations of the dwellings. The northern and southern stretches of the looped alleys delineate the northern and southern boundaries of the historic district. All dwellings (Buildings E3061 through E3070, and Building E3072) and garages (Buildings E3076, E3078, and E3080) possess the qualities of significance and integrity necessary to be contributing resources to the historic district. The bus shelter (Building E3073), which was constructed in 1987, holds no significance for the period between 1926 and 1940; therefore, the shelter is located outside the historic district boundary.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2074

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	5.8 acres		
Acreage of historical setting	5.7 acres		
Quadrangle name	Edgewood, MD	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

A proposed historic district boundary has been identified surrounding the eleven dwellings and three garages. To the east and west, the proposed historic district boundary falls approximately 20 feet from the front elevations of the dwellings. The northern and southern stretches of the looped alleys in the housing complex delineate the northern and southern boundaries of the proposed historic district.

UTM coordinates for the proposed historic district boundary:

NW Comer - 389040E, 4361510N
NE Corner - 389150E, 4361510N
SW Corner - 389040E, 4361300N
SE Corner - 389150E, 4361300N

The proposed historic district contains 248,646 square feet or 5.7 acres. A small portion south of the proposed historic district boundary was surveyed to accommodate the modern bus shelter.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Dixon, Historic Preservation Specialist; Katherine Grandine, Sr. Project Mgr.; Dean Doerrfeld, Sr. Project Mgr.		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	October 2006
street & number	241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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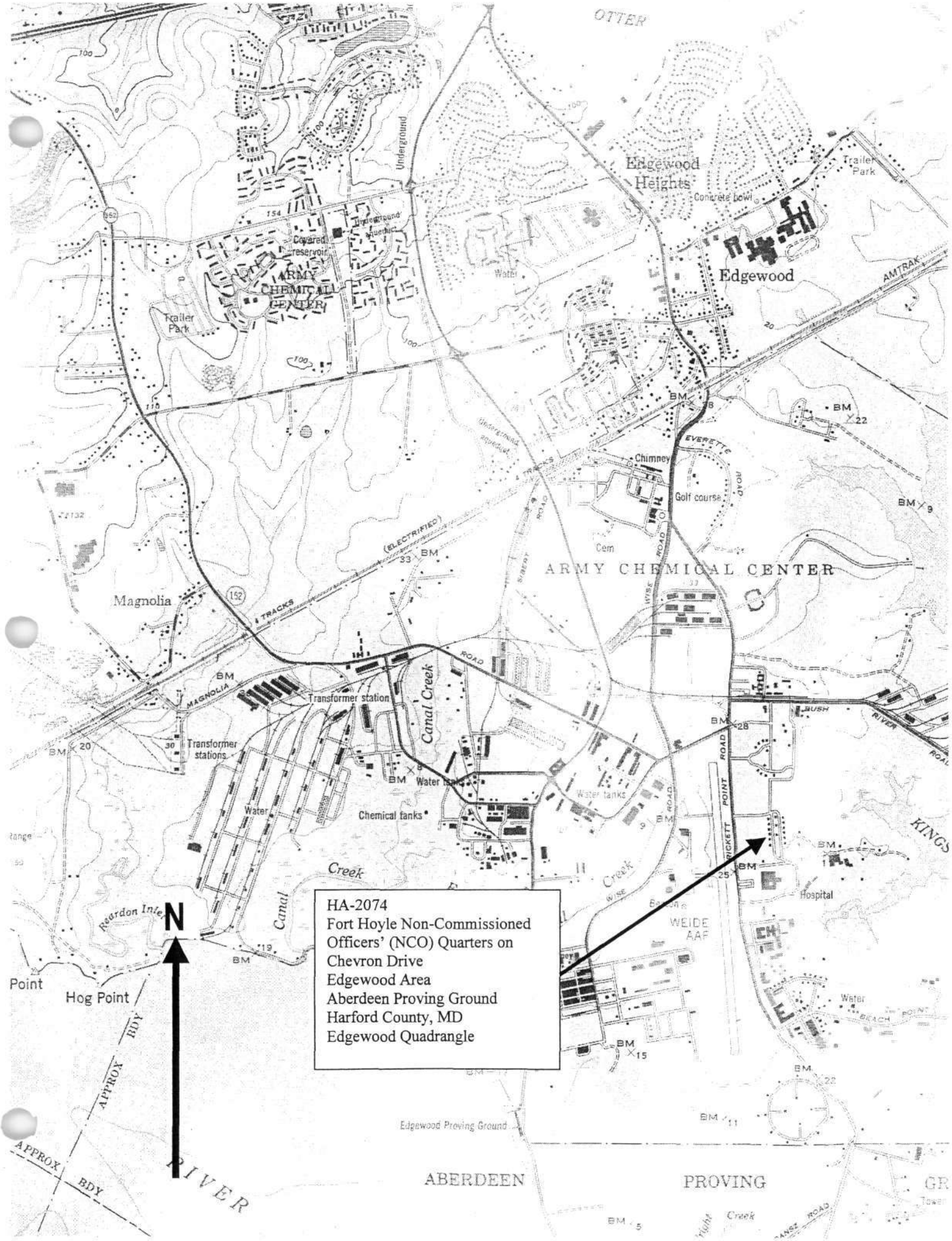
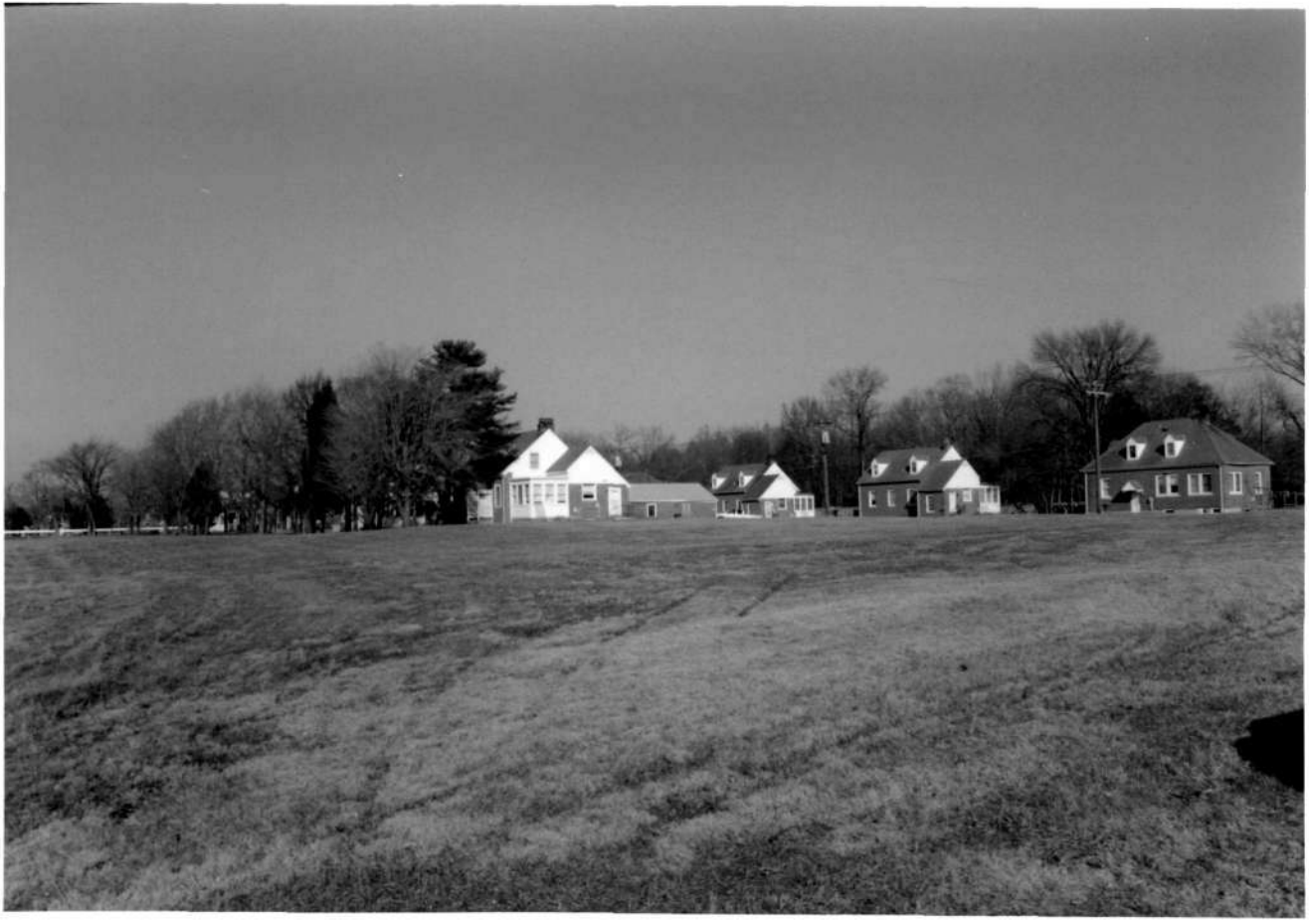


HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive
Edgewood Area
Aberdeen Proving Ground
Harford County, MD
Edgewood Quadrangle



HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co., MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Setting - view NE
1/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co, MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground

January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
West row - Buildings E3065, E3063, E3061 -
front (W) elevations

2/13

HA-2074

Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co., MD

Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground

January 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

West row- Buildings E3069, E3067- front (W) elevations

3/13

SPEED
LIMIT
15

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co., MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Service Area - view N

4/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co, MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3061- front (W) elevation
5/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co, MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
February 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3061- SW Corner (front)
6/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co., MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
February 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3061- NE corner (rear)
7/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co., MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3065- front (W) elevation

8/13

HA-2074

Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co., MD

Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground

February 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Building E3065 - NW corner (front)

9/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO)
Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co, MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
February 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3065 - SE corner (rear)
10/13

HA-2074
Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive
Harford Co, MD
Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground
January 2006
Negative: MD SHPO
Building E3076 - garage, SW corner
11/13

HA - 2074

Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co, MD

Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground

March 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Building E 3065 - living room mantelpiece, E wall

12/13

HA-2074

Fort Hoyle Non-Commissioned Officers' (NCO) Quarters on Chevron Drive

Harford Co., MD

Mark Gallihue, CRM, Aberdeen Proving Ground

March 2006

Negative: MD SHPO

Building E3065 - stairway, view E

13/13