Survey No. AA-34A

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Fort Meade-Domestic Bldg. Type

historic Camp Meade/Fort Leonard Wood

and/or common Fort Meade

2. Location

street & number Fort George G. Meade ___ not for publication

city, town Odenton X 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	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	X military	X other:

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

name United States Department of the Army

street & number The Pentagon telephone no.: 703-545-6700

city, town Arlington state and zip code VA

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 N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-34A

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

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

7. DESCRIPTION

Summary

Fort George G. Meade (Fort Meade) was established in 1918 as a temporary mobilization cantonment. From 1918 to 1974 the post served as a training facility for infantry and cavalry units. Since 1974, Fort Meade has served as the administrative center for the 1st Army Corps.

A reconnaissance architectural survey of the installation was undertaken during March 1993. The survey identified seven major usage typologies within the building stock of Fort Meade: domestic buildings, administration buildings, industrial buildings, transportation buildings, recreation buildings, education buildings, and health care buildings. A Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form was completed describing the Fort Meade elements that comprise each typological category.

One-hundred thirty-one domestic structures were identified at Fort Meade through the reconnaissance survey. Domestic structural types identified include enlisted barracks, commissioned (Officer) and non-commissioned officer (NCO) single family homes, multiple-unit single-family "town homes," and hospital staff barracks, as well as secondary buildings associated with these dwellings such as enlisted personnel mess halls and barracks latrines. Fort Meade's domestic buildings encompass both permanent brick buildings and World War II temporary wood frame buildings.

Permanent enlisted barracks structures at Fort Meade are located within the western section of the post. These structures are generally three-story, rectangular plan structures sheltered by flat roofs. Permanent officer and NCO housing units are situated in the southern-central portion of the post, in the installation's administrative core. The Midway Branch of the Little Patuxent River bisects the permanent housing areas. Of these single-family homes, the majority are one-and-one-half or two stories tall, occupy rectangular ground plans, and are sheltered by

gabled or hipped roofs. Domestic support structures vary in ground plan, but are usually one or two stories tall. The specific Fort Meade permanent structures within each domestic sub-category are:

Officer Dwellings -	Building Numbers: 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4311, 4312, 4316, 4317, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4341, 4342, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4501, 4511, 4519, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549.
NCO Dwellings -	Building Numbers: 2579, 2580, 2581, 2581, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260.
Institutional (barracks) -	Building Numbers: 2257, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2690, 2692, 2694, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4554, 4553, 4554.
Secondary buildings -	Building Number: 6621, 6637, 6651, 6654, 8541, 8601, 2239.

Temporary domestic structures are located throughout the post, and are associated with the emergency mobilization program enacted in 1940. In 1983, Congress directed the Army to raze all remaining World War II temporary structures. The Army recognized that this category of structure possessed the exceptional qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) was negotiated in 1986 between the Department of Defense (DoD), the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to mitigate the effects of razing upon this resource base. As stipulated within the PMOA, major types of World War II temporary buildings were identified and recorded to the standards of HABS/HAER. Completion of the PMOA stipulations was achieved in 1993. Reconnaissance survey of World War II temporary structures at Fort Meade identified the plan type of each structure to verify its mitigation under the auspices of the 1986 PMOA. Since World War II temporary structures are a nationally

homogenous resource that have been subjected to intensive study, architectural descriptions of these resources are not included within the text of this form.

Building Descriptions

Fort Meade Barracks Structures

The earliest extant permanent barracks at Fort Meade are buildings 4215, 4216, and 4217. This group of structures was completed in 1928. The buildings flank the north, west, and south sides of an open courtyard. All three structures currently are used as post administration offices.

Building 4215, Meade Hall, is the largest building in the complex; it was designed to house a tank battalion, and cost $189,000 to complete. The building's primary elevation is oriented towards the north. Meade Hall is a concrete frame, three-and-one-half story, twenty-one bay structure, supported by a raised basement of poured concrete, and sheltered by a gable roof. The building exhibits architectural elements of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. Doughoregan Manor, the colonial estate of Maryland leader Charles Carroll III, served as the template from which the Colonial Revival style elements for Meade Hall were derived. An irregular "E" footprint, defined by a central block and ell that are joined to three-and-one-half story wings by three-and-one-half story hyphens, characterizes the building plan. The building incorporates a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles.

The massing of Meade Hall imitates Doughoregan Manor by enlarging the proportions of the five-bay, two-story colonial dwelling to meet the needs of a twentieth century barracks facility. Meade Hall's central block is seven bays wide. Primary entry to the core is gained through a one-bay sandstone portico. A pair of interior-end brick chimneys is located at each gable end of the structure. The slopes of the gable roof over the main block rise to join with a flat deck, rather than a roof peak. The deck provides access to all four chimneys. A wooden balustrade is located at the junction of the deck and the roof slope, and runs between the chimneys.

Three-light fixed windows are set in the walls of Meade Hall's raised basement. The building's walls are built of concrete block clad with an applied brick veneer. Windows throughout the structure possess limestone lintels and sills. The windows are wooden sash with six-light-pivot over three-light-fixed windows surmounted by a three-light fixed transom.

The entry portico to Meade Hall is modeled after the west (primary) portico of Doughoregan Manor. Poured concrete forms the base of the portico. Four Tuscan Order columns support a full entablature and plain frieze, and a flat roof mounted by a parapet. The primary entrance is composed of wooden double doors. Six-light side lights and a six-light transom border the entry.

Meade Hall's hyphens are set back from the building core's primary facade. Both hyphens are five bays wide, and exhibit the same architectural vocabulary as the central block. The hyphen walls terminate at gable roofs. Each hyphen possesses a central entry, sheltered by a portico identical to that of the primary entrance.

The longitudinal axes of Meade Hall's wings are perpendicular to the axis of the main block. The wings are four bays wide, and exhibit the same architectural vocabulary as the central block. No entries are located in the primary gable elevations or in the eave elevations. The gable ends exhibit pediments defined by molded trim. Fanlights are located in the gable ends of the wings.

Meade Hall's rear elevation is defined by an integral brick ell that projects from the main block, and the continued extension of the wings. The rear gable ends of the wings and the ell exhibit interior brick chimneys. A two-tiered veranda extends along all elevations of the building rear with the exception of the ell section's west wall. The tiered verandas are three stories tall, and were created by leaving part of the building's reinforced concrete frame exposed. Through infill of the open bays with vinyl siding, the verandas have been converted to office space. Windows located in the former veranda areas are one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum sash units. The windows utilize false muntins to produce a six-over-six-light effect.

Building 4216, Pulaski Hall, is oriented to the west. Pulaski Hall was designed to house troops belonging to light and heavy tank companies, and cost $94,500 to complete. It is a concrete frame, three-and-one-half story, six-bay structure supported by a raised basement. A rectangular footprint characterizes the building. A gable roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the building. Architectural elements of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterize the building's exterior ornamentation.

Pulaski Hall is supported by a raised basement of poured concrete. Three-light fixed windows are set in the basement walls. Pulaski Hall's masonry walls rise three stories, and are constructed of concrete block clad with an applied brick veneer. Windows throughout the structure are six-over-six-light and eight-over-eight-light double-hung wooden sash windows. Plain wooden panels are situated between the building's window sashes and lintels, infilling space formerly occupied by transoms.

Projecting cross gables at the north and south ends of the structure incorporate the building's entry bays. Fanlights are situated in the pediments of the cross gables. Pulaski Hall's doorways are sheltered by sandstone porticos identical to those on Meade Hall.

The rear elevation of Pulaski Hall is occupied by a three-story veranda created by exposing the building's concrete frame. All veranda bays are infilled with vinyl siding. Windows in the infilled bays are one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum sash. The windows utilize false muntins to produce a six-over-six-light effect.

Three interior brick chimneys are incorporated in the walls of Building 4216; one at each gable end, and one in the east eave elevation. The chimneys create the illusion that the building's gable ends incorporate broken pediments, for the planes of the roof extend beyond the gable-end walls; the chimneys appear to interrupt the roof line. Each gable end exhibits boxed gable returns. Four shed-roofed dormers are situated on the east slope of the roof. The dormers exhibit four-light casement windows.

Building 4217, the Post Headquarters, is oriented to the south. Post Headquarters was designed to barrack one tank maintenance company, and cost $94,500 to complete. It is a concrete frame, three-and-one-half story, seven-bay structure supported by a raised basement. A "T"-plan footprint characterizes the building. A gable roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the building. Architectural elements of the Georgian Colonial Revival style are incorporated on the building exterior.

Post Headquarters is supported by a raised basement of poured concrete. Three-light fixed windows are set in the basement walls. The walls of Post Headquarters are constructed of concrete block clad with an applied brick veneer. Windows throughout the structure are six-over-six-light double-hung aluminum sash units. Plain wood panels infill space between the window sashes and lintels, occupied formerly by transoms.

A cross gable on the south elevation of the structure defines the building's entry bay. Situated in the cross gable pediment is a fanlight. Post headquarters' entryway exhibits a sandstone portico identical to the main entry portico of Meade Hall.

A three-story veranda occupies the rear elevation of Post Headquarters and the east wall of the building's ell. The veranda is created by exposing the building's reinforced concrete frame. All bays of the veranda are infilled with vinyl siding. Windows in the infilled bays are one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum sash. The windows utilize false muntins to produce a six-over-six-light effect.

Post Headquarters incorporates three interior brick chimneys that are located at the east, north, and west gable ends. The chimneys create the illusion that the building's gable ends incorporate broken pediments, for the planes of the roof extend beyond the gable-end walls; the chimneys appear to interrupt the roof line. Each gable end exhibits boxed gable returns.

Other structures constructed as barracks survive at Fort Meade. **Buildings 4553 (Tallmadge Hall) and 4554 (Nathan Hale Hall)** were built in 1929. The plans of Tallmadge and

Nathan Hale Halls resemble "E" plans with a fourth prong inserted. Both buildings are concrete frame structures supported by raised basements of poured concrete. The walls of both buildings rise three stories and terminate at gable roofs.

The walls of buildings 4553 and 4554 are constructed of concrete block clad with an applied brick veneer. Three-light fixed windows occupy the basement level of the buildings. Windows throughout the upper stories are six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash with three-light fixed transoms. The buildings incorporate gable roofs sheathed with composition shingles.

Viewed toward their primary elevations, both structures exhibit a rectangular core divided into thirds through the placement of two projecting cross-gables. Viewed toward the rear elevation, it is apparent that four cross-gable sections extend from the rear elevation; two mirror the cross gables of the primary elevation, and two extend to form wings at each end of the structure.

Two primary entries in Buildings 4553 and 4554 are located in the center section of the building's rectangular core; an additional primary entry is located in the primary elevation of each "side" section. These primary entries have sandstone porticos and entries identical to the entries on Meade Hall. The cornices and pediments of Buildings 4553 and 4554 exhibit modillions. Fanlights are located in the primary elevation/cross-gable pediments of both structures.

The side and rear elevation gable ends incorporate interior end chimneys. These gable ends, like those at Buildings 4216 and 4217, also project the illusion of a broken pediment. Both Tallmadge and Nathan Hale Halls have thirteen shed-roofed dormers, with four-light, wooden sash, casement windows, on the roof slopes of their rear elevations. Both structures also exhibit rear elevation verandas created by exposing the structural reinforced concrete. Like the verandas at Meade Hall, those of Nathan Hale Hall are infilled with vinyl siding and one-over-one-light aluminum double-hung sash windows. The windows utilize false muntins to produce a six-over-six-light effect. At Tallmadge Hall, some veranda bays are infilled in the same manner, some remain open. The open verandas are crossed by metal railings.

Buildings 4552 (Van Damen Hall) and 2257 (Snowden Hall) were built in 1940 as barracks. The structures emulate the architectural characteristics of Pulaski Hall. Whereas Pulaski Hall occupies a rectangular footprint with cross-gabled entry bays and full elevation rear verandas, Van Damen and Snowden Halls occupy "H" plan footprints. The "H" plans are formed by a rectangular core with projecting gable wings at each end. Both buildings exhibit open verandas along their rear elevations. The verandas are not incorporated into the walls of the wings. Both structures are supported by raised basement foundations of poured concrete. The buildings' walls rise three stories from the foundations and terminate at gable roofs.

The walls of both buildings are constructed of concrete block clad with an applied brick veneer. Basement windows in Snowden Hall and Van Damen Hall have been infilled with cement. Windows throughout Snowden Hall are six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash with three-light fixed transoms. Windows at the first and second floor levels in Van Damen Hall have been infilled with brick. Third floor windows retain original window hardware identical to that of Snowden Hall. The structures incorporate gable roofs sheathed with composition shingles.

Entries to both buildings are situated within the rectangular core. Snowden Hall exhibits a Doughoregan-style entry portico at each end of the primary elevation. Van Damen Hall has three entries, one at each end of the primary elevation and one in the center of the core block. The center entry incorporates a Doughoregan-style portico, while the other entry surrounds exhibit square pilasters supporting plain entablatures.

The structures exhibit three chimneys: one exterior-end chimney in the eave walls of each wing, and one interior chimney in the rear elevation. The cornices and gable pediments of both structures incorporate modillions. Elliptical fanlights are situated within the pediments. The fanlights of Van Damen Hall have been infilled with brick and glass block.

Seven shed-roofed dormers are situated on the rear elevation roof slopes. The dormers in Snowden Hall exhibit four-light casement windows. The dormers in Van Damen Hall are infilled, six with glass block, and one (the center unit) with a louvered wooden vent.

Housing at Fort Meade

Officer Housing. Three types of standard-plan, permanent, single-family housing units for officers were constructed at Fort Meade prior to 1941. The three officer dwelling plan types erected at Fort Meade during the period 1917-1941 utilized General Plan Nos. 625-2484, 625-3480, and 625-2490, designs issued by the Office of the Quartermaster General. Two neighborhoods of officer housing utilize these plan types.

Building 4524 is a representative example of *Plan No. 625-2484*. It is a five-bay, two-and-one-half story, masonry structure that is supported by a poured-concrete raised basement. A rectangular-plan with wing-extension footprint characterizes the building. The structure is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Architectural ornamentation of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterizes the dwelling's exterior.

The building's brick walls rise two stories; the brick is coursed in 5:1 common bond. Two-light aluminum sash sliding windows are set in the basement walls. Windows throughout the structure are six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. All windows in the core of the building incorporate limestone lintels and sills.

Entries to the structure are located in the primary and rear elevations. The primary entry is accessed via a one-bay portico. A concrete stair with metal handrails rises from grade to the portico. The stair extends the full width of the portico. Buildings of this plan type display two styles of entry portico.

Both portico types utilize Roman Doric columns, and incorporate square pilasters flanking the entry on the wall surface of the primary elevation. The portico associated with Building 4524

exhibits a full entablature and plain frieze, and is sheltered by a flat roof. The second portico type exhibits a plain frieze and is sheltered by a gable roof; modillions line the gable pediment.

The entry is further accented by four-light sidelights and a six-light transom. A single, wood, six-panel, side-hinged door unit occupies the doorways of all the buildings constructed to the specifications of this plan type. Rear entry to these dwellings is gained via a porch. A concrete stair with metal handrails leads from grade to the porch; this stair does not extend the width of the porch. The porch foundation supports two square wooden posts, which in turn support a shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A plain cornice intercedes between the roof plane and support columns.

Like all buildings constructed from Plan No. 625-2484, Building 4524 incorporates a two-story, enclosed porch wing at one gable end. The wing's primary elevation is off-set from the main block, but the rear elevation is flush with the building core. A concrete foundation supports the wing. Brick walls rise from the foundation to the first floor level. The wing corners are constructed of brick, and because the entire wall surface is not brick, these corners achieve the appearance of columns. Between the columns are situated two rows of six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows, one row at each floor level. Wood panels separate the first and second floor window groups. The walls of the wing terminate at a gable roof. The rear slope of the wing roof is an extension of the core block's rear roof plane. Asphalt shingles sheath the roof surface. The gable end of the wing exhibits a pediment with modillions, and a horizontal-board wall surface. Gable end cornices incorporate boxed returns.

One chimney is incorporated in Building 4524's design. The chimney is constructed of brick and is situated on the exterior of the building core, in the corner created by the off-set of the wing's primary elevation. Rising above the roof slope, the chimney breaks the gable-end cornice.

An integral garage is situated in the basement of Building 4524. It is accessed via a below grade drive flanked by concrete retaining walls. A list of dwellings at Fort Meade were constructed to the specifications of Plan No. 625-2484 is included in Table 1.

Building 4527 is a representative example of the second plan type used to construct officer housing at Fort Meade, *Plan No. 625-3480*. Building 4527 is a five-bay, two-and-one-half story, masonry structure supported by a poured concrete basement. A rectangular plan with attached garage characterizes the building. The structure is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Architectural ornamentation of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterizes the dwelling's exterior.

The building's masonry walls rise two stories from the basement, and are constructed of brick coursed in 5:1 common bond. Two-light aluminum sash sliding windows are set in the basement walls. Windows throughout the structure are six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. All windows at the first floor level and in the gable ends of the building exhibit brick jack-arch lintels and limestone sills.

Entries to the structure are located in the primary and rear elevations. A one-bay portico shelters the primary elevation entry. A concrete stair incorporating metal hand rails rises from grade to the portico. The stair extends the full width of the portico. A concrete foundation forms the base of the portico. A pair of square posts rises from both exterior corners of the base, terminating at a plain entablature. Above the entablature is an arched roof sheathed with copper. Square pilasters flank the building entry, which incorporates four-light sidelights. The primary entry door is a single, wood, six panel, side-hinged unit. Rear entry into the dwelling, through a door with simple surrounds and a four-light transom, is gained next to the building's garage.

The garage of Building 4527 is one story tall. Its primary elevation is off-set from the primary elevation of the building core. The rear elevation of the garage is flush with the rear elevation of the building core. A concrete pad forms the foundation of the garage. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows are situated in the primary and side elevations. An overhead door occupies the rear elevation. The garage walls terminate at a hip roof sheathed with copper. Access to the garage is gained via a concrete drive.

Building 4527's walls terminate at a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Four dormers are incorporated in the building plan; two on the primary roof slope, and two on the rear roof slope. The dormers incorporate six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows are located on the primary and rear roof slopes. One exterior brick end chimney is situated at each gable end of the building's core. A list of dwellings at Fort Meade were constructed to the specifications of Plan No. 625-2484 is included in Table 1.

Building 4539 is a representative example of *Plan No. 625-2490*. This dwelling is a five-bay, two-story, masonry structure supported by a poured concrete basement. An irregular plan with attached garage characterizes the building. A gable roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the structure. Architectural ornamentation of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterizes the dwelling's exterior.

Viewed from the exterior, building 4539 is composed of four distinct components. The primary component is the building core, a two-story gable-end section containing the building's primary entry. A two-story wing extends from an eave elevation of the core. A gable roof shelters the wing, and intersects with the core roof at a right angle. The elevations of the wing are not flush with the gable-end elevations of the core, but are set back. The rear elevation of this wing is set back further than the primary elevation, and within this area is the third component of the building plan; a brick one-story shed-roofed situated within the leg of the "L" formed by the junction of the building core and wing. Exterior elevations of this unit are not flush with the walls of either building the core or wing. The fourth visible component extends from the core's eave elevation opposite the wing, and is a one-story brick garage.

Building 4539's basement exterior is sheathed with brick veneer. The building's masonry walls rise two stories and are constructed of brick coursed In 5:1 common bond. Two-light aluminum sash sliding windows are set in the basement walls. A brick belt course defines the transition between the basement and first floor levels. Windows throughout the structure are six-

over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. All windows at the first floor level of the primary elevation exhibit limestone jack-arch lintels and limestone sills. Other windows throughout the structure exhibit brick jack-arches and limestone sills.

Entries to the dwelling are located in the primary and rear elevations. The primary entry is attained via a concrete stair with metal handrails. Square pilasters flank the entry and support a paneled fanlight. An arched limestone lintel is situated above the fanlight. The arched lintel projects a decorative keystone. The primary door is a single, wood, three-panel, side-hinged unit. Rear entry is attained through a door with a one-light transom, and is located in the rear gable end of the core, next to the garage.

Building 4539's walls terminate at a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Two brick chimneys protrude above the sheathing surface in opposite elevations; there is an interior, gable-end chimney in the wing, and an interior eave-end chimney. The gable ends of the building's core have full pediments. Located within the core's pediments are circular, nine-light windows, which windows are lined with a circle of stretcher bricks. Four "keystones" divide this ring into quarters. The gable end of the building's wing exhibits a pediment formed by brick modillions.

The garage of building 4539 is one story tall. Its primary elevation is off-set from the building core's primary elevation. The rear elevation of the garage is flush with the rear elevation of the building core. The garage is supported by a concrete pad. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows are situated in the primary and side elevations. A three-section, folding wood frame, glass panel door occupies the rear elevation. The garage walls terminate at a hip roof sheathed with copper. A concrete drive leads to the garage entry. A listing of dwellings at Fort Meade that utilize Plan No. 625-2490 is included in Table 1.

No permanent officer housing units were constructed at Fort Meade during World War II. Construction activity after the completion of World War II hostilities was also limited, though in 1950 six multiple-unit dwelling structures for officers were built. These buildings are grouped in

a cluster situated northeast of the 1930s era post core. A representative example of this building type is Building 2692.

Building 2692 occupies an irregular footprint. The structure is composed of four rectangular sections, joined at the gable ends to form a staggered, shallow, irregularly-shaped "V." Each section is divided into two dwelling units. The dwellings occupy both stories of the two-story structure. Building 2692's brick veneer walls rise from a concrete foundation and terminate at a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles.

Each dwelling unit has a primary and secondary entry in the building's primary elevation, and an entry in the building's rear elevation. Windows throughout the building are six-over-six-light aluminum sash units. Primary entries are sheltered by gable roofed porticos. The plain pediments of the porticos are supported by square columns. A lack of ornamental architectural features further distinguishes Building 2692 from its pre-World War II counterparts.

Non-Commissioned Officer Housing. Three types of standard-plan, permanent, single-family housing units for non-commissioned officers (NCOs) were constructed at Fort Meade prior to 1941. The three officer dwelling plan types represented at Fort Meade utilized General Plan Nos. 625-1517, 625-585, and 625-1597.1, designs issued by the Office of the Quartermaster General. Two neighborhoods of NCO housing utilize these plan types.

Building 4231 is a representative example of *Plan No. 625-1517*. This building is a three-bay, one-and-one-half-story, masonry structure supported by a concrete foundation. An irregular plan characterizes the building. A gable roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the structure. Architectural ornamentation of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterizes the dwelling's exterior.

The building's irregular plan is composed of three units. First is the building core, a rectangular plan unit three bays wide and two bays deep. Brick veneer walls rise from the building

foundation to terminate at a gable roof. Four gabled dormers are incorporated within the core unit, two on each roof plane.

A gabled wing that extends from the building's east gable elevation is the second largest element of this dwelling type. The wing is set back significantly from the dwelling core's primary elevation, and extends beyond the rear elevation of the core. A gabled roof shelters the wing. Rear entry to the dwelling is gained through the gable end of the wing.

The third element of this dwelling plan type is a room that occupies the crook of the "L" plan formed by the Gable core and wing. This element is located on the dwelling's primary elevation, and though it appears to be an enclosed porch, was constructed as a closed space. The wooden frame walls of this plan portion rise one story and terminate at a shed roof sheathed with composition shingles.

Primary entry to this dwelling is gained through the center bay of the building's primary elevation. An arch-roofed portico shelters the primary entry. Another door surround used with dwellings of this plan type utilizes two square pilasters supporting a plain gabled pediment. Windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash units. No garages are associated with structures of this plan type.

Buildings constructed following *Plan No. 625-585* are almost identical to buildings constructed to the specifications of Plan No. 625-1517. The only difference incorporated in the 625-585 plan type is that the side wing is larger. To accommodate the increased size of the wing, the rear entry is located in the rear elevation of the wing, rather than the gable end. In all other respects, including plan, fenestration, and ornamentation, dwellings constructed according to the specifications of Plan No. 625-585 are identical to those constructed following the designs of Plan No. 625-1517.

Building 2579 is a representative example of *Plan No. 625-1597.1*. This building is a five-bay, one-and-one-half-story, masonry structure supported by a concrete foundation. A rectangular

plan characterizes the building. A hipped roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the structure. Architectural ornamentation of the Georgian Colonial Revival style characterizes the dwelling's exterior.

Brick veneer walls rise from the building foundation and terminate at the structure's hipped roof. Primary entry to the structure is located in the center bay. Door surrounds consist of two square pilasters which support a plain gable pediment. Windows throughout the structure are six-over-six-light, wooden frame, double hung sash units. Gabled dormers are situated on three slopes of the hipped roof a chimney extends from the peak of the fourth, or "hip-end" slope. No garages are associated with structures of this plan type.

Domestic Activity Support Structures

Buildings 6621, 6654, 6637, 8541, and 8601 were constructed to support the activities of the Civilian Military Training Camps (CMTC) held during the summers between 1920 and 1941. Buildings 6621 and 8601 were constructed to serve as mess halls. Building 6621 is a one-story, six-bay, structural clay tile building sheltered by a gable roof. The structure occupies a "U" shaped footprint. The building exhibits industrial sash, six-light awning over three-light fixed windows. Primary entries are located in the gable ends of the wings. Paired wooden entry doors possess nine lights set over two panels. The doors are flanked to either side by a window. When built, Building 8601 was identical to building 6621. Building 8601 has been altered; it now incorporates vertical board siding, single-light fixed windows, and modern door hardware.

The exterior of **Building 8541** was identical to that of Buildings 6621 and 8601 when constructed. The interior plan, though, was arranged differently, for it was constructed as an administration building. Building 8541 has been altered. Two additions have been constructed, a wing to the south and a wing to the west. The nature of these additions are hidden beneath the

structure's styrofoam siding. A gabled roof sheathed with composition shingles shelters the building. Original windows remain intact, protected by angled metal mesh screens.

Buildings 6637 and 6654 were constructed as latrines. Both are one-story, rectangular plan structures sheltered by gable roofs. Both have been altered. Building 6654 retains its structural clay tile walls and half of its six-light industrial sash awning windows. One entry, and half of the structure's windows, have been infilled with concrete block and plywood. Modern pressed wood doors have replaced the original door hardware. Building 6654 currently functions as a quarantine structure for animals suspected of carrying rabies.

Building 6637 exhibits vertical board walls. One-over-one-light double-hung aluminum sash window units replace the original building windows. Three of the original four eave elevation entries have been infilled, and a new entry has been placed in the building's north gable end. Gable entries are modern, aluminum frame, single-glass panel units. Circular ventilators originally situated along the roof ridge have been replaced with square, brick-patterned, metal ventilator stacks. The interior has been remodeled to accommodate the building's current tenant, a coin-operated laundry facility.

Building 6651 was constructed in 1930 as a mess hall. Archival research indicates that this building type commonly was constructed at summer training installations. The building, a one-story, 11-bay, structural clay tile structure, is sheltered by a gable roof. The structure occupies a "T" shaped footprint, with the kitchen situated in the stem of the "T," and the main dining hall perpendicular to the kitchen. The building has industrial sash, six-light-awning over three-light-fixed windows. Primary entries are located in the gable ends, and in the eave wall of the main hall directly opposite the kitchen wing. Paired wooden entry doors possess four lights set over three panels.

TABLE 1. EXTANT OFFICER HOUSING CONSTRUCTED AT FORT MEADE DURING THE INTER-WAR YEARS ACCORDING TO STANDARDIZED PLAN

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-2484			
4302	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4303	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4304	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4305	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4306	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4307	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4311	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4312	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4316	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4317	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4321	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4322	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4323	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4324	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
4325	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4326	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4327	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4331	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4332	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4333	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4334	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4335	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4336	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4337	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4341	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4342	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4351	1932	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4352	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4353	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4354	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4355	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
4356	1930	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4511	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4521	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4522	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4523	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4524	1933	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4526	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4531	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4532	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4533	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4534	1933	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4535	1933	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4536	1933	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4541	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4542	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4543	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4546	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
4548	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4549	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-2584			
4501	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-3480			
4519	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4527	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4528	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4538	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4544	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4547	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-3490			
4529	1931	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4537	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing
4539	1934	Commissioned Officer Housing	Commissioned Officer Housing

TABLE 2. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER AND ENLISTED HOUSING CONSTRUCTED AT FORT MEADE DURING THE INTER-WAR YEARS ACCORDING TO STANDARDIZED PLAN TYPE

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-1517			
2581	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2582	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2585	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2586	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2589	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2590	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2593	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2594	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2598	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
4231	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4232	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4233	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4234	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4235	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4236	1931	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4249	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4250	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
4255	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4256	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4257	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-1597.1			
2579	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2580	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2583	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2584	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2587	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2588	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2591	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2592	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2595	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2596	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2597	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
2599	1933	NCO Housing	NCO & Enlisted Housing
QUARTERMASTER PLAN NO. 625-585			
4237	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4238	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4239	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4240	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing

BUILDING NO.	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE	CURRENT USE
4241	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4242	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4243	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4244	1932	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4245	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4246	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4247	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4248	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4252	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4253	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4254	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4258	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4259	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing
4260	1930	NCO Housing	NCO Housing

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-34A

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	X 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 **Builder/Architect**

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 Attached Sheet)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Region:	Western Shore
Period:	Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 Modern Period, 1930-Present
Theme:	Military
Resource Type:	Domestic Buildings
Buildings:	Officer Dwellings - 4302, 4303, 4304, 4305, 4306, 4307, 4311, 4312, 4316, 4317, 4321, 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325, 4326, 4327, 4331, 4332, 4333, 4334, 4335, 4336, 4337, 4341, 4342, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4501, 4511, 4519, 4521, 4522, 4523, 4524, 4526, 4527, 4528, 4529, 4531, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536, 4537, 4538, 4539, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549
	NCO Dwellings - 2579, 2580, 2581, 2282, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 4238, 4239, 4240, 4241, 4242, 4243, 4244, 4245, 4246, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260
	Barracks - 2257, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2690, 2692, 2694, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4554, 4553, 4554
	Secondary buildings - 6621, 6634, 6651, 6654, 8541, 8601, 2239
Total Building Count -	131

Summary

Fort George G. Meade (Fort Meade) was established in 1918 as a World War I temporary mobilization camp. From 1918 to 1974, Fort Meade served as a training facility for infantry and cavalry units. Since 1974, Fort Meade has served as the administrative center for the 1st Army Corps.

Buildings constructed at Fort Meade to provide housing include single family dwellings, dormitories, and associated support structures. Surviving housing stock encompasses both

permanent and temporary buildings associated with the Inter-War Period (1919-1939), World War II (1940-1945), and the Post-War Period (1946-1954).

Building Type Summary

Army Barracks - Evolution of the Building Type

Barracks are the primary housing unit constructed for enlisted men by the Army. Barracks traditionally housed one company of personnel prior to the 1880s. Between 1880 and 1930, a limited number of barracks housing more than two companies were built. Often these buildings were complexes in which plans for one-company barracks were joined together in a linear arrangement.

Permanent barracks were often two stories, and occasionally three stories, depending on the size of the installation and the number of men requiring housing. Most of the space within barracks buildings were allocated for sleeping quarters. A kitchen and a mess room usually were located in a rear wing of the structure. Throughout the nineteenth century, verandas were important features of barracks. During the 1930s, these verandas were deleted from the primary elevations of barracks plans, but were retained on the rear elevations to ventilate the structure and serve as corridors.

The Army was the first American military branch to construct permanent dwellings for its enlisted men. Before the Civil War, few permanent barracks were constructed. During the ante-bellum period, most of the Army's permanent garrisons consisted of coastal fortifications. Enlisted men were housed in the fort's casements. On the frontier, most of the barracks structures erected were considered temporary at the time of their construction.

The first official standardized plans for single-company Army barracks were issued by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs in 1872. This plan illustrated a two-story building that incorporated a single-story porch. The first floor contained a day room, a library, a laundry room, a kitchen, a mess room, and offices; the second floor was devoted to sleeping quarters.

Meigs "wished to offer better barrack accommodations than in the past, to make quarters, reading rooms, and mess rooms more attractive than the sutler's shop and the groggery" (Risch 1989:484-485).

The consolidation of troops into larger units, and the construction of larger and more architecturally ambitious installations, influenced the evolution of the barrack building form. Barracks traditionally were located along the edge of a central parade ground, and they became an important element in defining the architectural character of an installation. During the 1880s and 1890s, larger barracks that accommodated two companies became popular; these buildings frequently were similar in design to the traditional one-story barracks. The larger buildings were two stories tall, and were composed of a central block with flanking wings and two-tiered porches. The porches provided ventilation for the buildings and also served as corridors.

Completed in 1928, Fort Meade's Meade Hall housed an entire battalion. One of the largest barracks of the period was constructed in 1930 at Governors Island, New York; it housed an entire regiment. Large barracks complexes also were constructed at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Fort Benning complex consisted of three-story barracks, called "cuartels," constructed to form a U-configured ground plan. Fort Meade's Meade Hall, Pulaski Hall, and Post Headquarters building reflect the plan and spatial arrangement found at Fort Benning.

Army Family Housing - Evolution of the Building Type

During the last half of the 19th century, the Army renewed its efforts to defend trails and settlements on the western plains. This necessitated an increased number of posts in the west. In order to construct a relatively large number of posts quickly and economically, the Army's Quartermaster Corps developed standardized plans for different types of buildings. These plans were standardized to ensure a consistent quality of construction. The earliest standardized plans were utilized at western garrisons and were adapted to accommodate the use of regional building materials such as adobe, wood, brick or stone. In some instances, contemporary architectural

styles were applied to the basic functional design to reflect nationally popular architectural styles. The classic installation arrangement of the Army's western installations followed a square or rectangular plan. Officers' quarters were aligned according to the rank of occupant, along one side of the main parade ground, facing the barracks.

This standardization movement did not begin immediately after the Civil War. After the Civil War, military funding was slashed in an effort to eliminate the debt incurred by the nation while pursuing the war. By the 1880s, the American military was recognized as being inferior to the militaries of other nations. During the 1880s and 1890s, funding for all branches of the military increased, and professional architects were hired to design stylistically and functionally modern post facilities. These design efforts included the creation of plans for officers' housing. The architects designed large, architecturally sophisticated dwellings in such popular contemporary architectural styles as Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne.

During the late 1890s, as a cost-control measure, the Army discontinued the practice of commissioning civilian architects, and returned to the use of standardized plans developed by the Quartermaster Corps. Thereafter, the same designs were used on Army installations, with only minimal modifications.

At the turn of the 20th century, an increased national awareness of the history of the United States was reflected in the popularity of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. In general, the large box forms of Victorian-era standardized military plans were retained, but modillioned cornices, columns, and other ornamentation associated with the Georgian Colonial Revival style were applied. In the west and southwest, Spanish Colonial and Mission styles also were adapted for military construction. These revival styles dominated military architecture, and they were disseminated throughout the Army by means of standardized plans.

World War I interrupted the construction of military housing, a delay that resulted in a severe nationwide military housing shortage during the 1920s. Between 1926 and 1939, the military embarked on a massive building program, which was extended during the 1930s as a

Depression-era employment program. Housing constructed during this period was more compact and efficient than earlier examples. Overall installation plans of the period also were larger and more complex, and they reflected the increased number of quarters and related facilities. Installation housing was clustered in residential enclaves to foster positive social interaction. The military strove to develop architectural designs that used local materials, that were appropriate for local climatic conditions, and that reflected regional architectural variations. The Georgian Colonial Revival and the Spanish Colonial Revival styles continued to dominate house designs, but other regional influences also appeared.

The construction of permanent military housing was again interrupted during World War II. During the World War II period, the Army initiated a massive construction campaign. Whenever possible, temporary plan designs developed by the Quartermaster Corps during the 1930s were utilized. These building plans called for the use of wood frame construction sheathed with horizontal wooden board siding. Hundreds of these temporary structures were erected at Fort Meade during the World War II period to accommodate the installation's new mission as an infantry training center. This building type was the subject of an intensive-level architectural survey between 1986 and 1993, the results of which are housed in the HABS/HAER collection of the Library of Congress.

After the Second World War ended, Fort Meade again housed armored units. Between 1946 and 1953 few buildings were constructed during at the post; a result of decreased military appropriations. Construction at the installation was carried out on an as-needed basis. The onset of the Korean Police Action in 1950 caused an increase in activity at Fort Meade, but this renewed activity never achieved the levels attained during World Wars I and II. Between 1946 and 1953 a limited number of housing units were constructed at the post, but the post generally continued using some of the many vacant structures left at the installation once the World War II demobilization was complete.

Other Army Activities at Fort Meade Utilizing Domestic Structures

In 1920 Congress passed the National Defense Act, which established Army Reserve programs. The reserve programs were intended to reduce the scope of mobilization that had been necessary in World War I. The Army Reserve, the Army National Guard, and the Civilian Military Training Camp were programs established under this act. Training activities for civilians enrolled in these programs were carried out during the summer at various installations throughout the nation. Fort Meade became a host center for reserve training activities in 1921. From 1921 to 1924, reserve component members were housed in the World War I temporary buildings that remained from the establishment of the post. By 1924, these buildings had deteriorated so badly that the post commandant received permission to raze these structures, and to salvage material for the creation of wooden tent platforms. In 1930 the wooden tent platforms were replaced with concrete tent platforms. Shortly thereafter, semi-permanent buildings were constructed to accommodate reserve training needs more adequately. Semi-permanent domestic building types constructed for the CMTC attendees consisted of mess halls and latrines.

Historic Context of Fort Meade

World War I (1917-1918)

In April, 1917 the United States entered World War I, which had been raging in Europe since 1914. For the United States Army, this war posed new problems that fully challenged its capabilities. In 1916 the Army's total strength was 108,399 officers and enlisted personnel; by 1918 America's mobilization effort raised that number of personnel to 2,395,742 (Weigley 1984:599).

Crucial to the Army's expansion was its ability to provide built facilities to support the new recruits and to shelter them while they were trained and organized. The magnitude of the Army's expansion led to the establishment of temporary cantonments to accommodate the burgeoning number of new recruits. The War Department planned to construct 32 temporary cantonments

by September 1, 1917; each cantonment was to be capable of housing 40,000 soldiers. Responsibility for the establishment of these camps was removed from the Quartermaster General and placed in a special "Cantonment Division" (later called the "Construction Division") that reported directly to the Secretary of War (Risch 1962:605-609).

The cantonments were divided into two categories: (1) camps for mobilized National Guard units, and (2) camps for new National Army units composed of recently conscripted soldiers. Because the National Guard units were expected to require minimal training, the War Department decided to house these soldiers in tents, and to construct only a minimum number of wooden buildings. The National Army cantonments housed trainees in wooden barracks that were intended to remain structurally sound no longer than five years. Both types of cantonments contained road networks, electric and water supplies, and other required utilities (Risch 1962:605-609). Because the National Guard camps used canvas shelters, they were concentrated in the southern states, while the National Army camps were distributed across the nation (War Department *Annual Report* 1918:64-65).

One National Army cantonment was established near the town of Admiral, Maryland. It was named Camp Meade, in honor of the Union Commander at the Battle of Gettysburg. On June 17, 1918 the Army leased the land for Camp Meade, and signed a contract to begin construction of the facility, which began almost immediately after the contract was signed. Construction proceeded quickly to prepare the facility to receive troops by September 15, 1918 (RG 92, Completion Reports, Camp Meade MD). Camp Meade cost $16,200,000 to establish; with a capacity of 52,575 soldiers, Camp Meade was one of the larger cantonments constructed. (Crowell 1919:546).

Directly after the close of the war, discussion began concerning the closing of temporary facilities leased by the War Department for the emergency mobilization. Political pressure resulted in fewer facility closings than anticipated. Camp Meade was one of the temporary cantonments that the Army decided to retain. In 1919 the War Department included Camp Meade on a list of

leased installations that it planned to acquire through outright purchase. The total area purchased consisted of 7,500 acres (United States Congress 1919:44-45).

Housing constructed at Fort Meade during the World War I period was temporary in nature and it was erected according to standardized plans. No examples of housing survive from this period.

Inter-War Period (1919-1939)

Immediately after the war ended Camp Meade served as a demobilization center (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:8). In 1919 the post was designated as an Overseas Replacement Depot. Its mission no longer encompassed the training of new recruits, but the processing of soldiers sent to Germany for occupation duty (RG 407, Project File, Camp Meade, 333.3). A tank school also was established at Camp Meade in 1919.

Army Reserve Activities. The isolationist fervor that swept the nation after the First World War resulted in a dramatic shrinking of military expenditures. The U.S. Army shrank to pre-war levels as conscripted soldiers returned to their civilian occupations. To avoid a repetition of the massive effort required for First World War mobilization, Congress passed the National Defense Act of 1920, which emphasized the role of the Regular Army in training and assisting the Army's "civilian components." The National Defense Act was also designed to encourage civilians to join the Army's civilian components. Though the National Guard was the most conspicuous of the civilian components, these also included the Officer Reserve Corps, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.), and the Citizens Military Training Camp (C.M.T.C.).

The C.M.T.C. was a program in which young men received voluntary military training during the summer. The first C.M.T.C. began in the summer of 1921. Evidently the attendees were young enough to require parental supervision. Though the parents of C.M.T.C. volunteers did not accompany their children to the summer exercises, at the end of camp the Army required each attendee to purchase a ticket directly home unless he had written permission from his

parents to do otherwise. An "after action" report also commented on the "very dubious propriety" of showing venereal disease films to an immature audience. At the close of camp attendees were encouraged to enlist in the Army Reserve.

By 1926 summer training at Camp Meade had become an elaborate affair. As the summer program grew, so did the inconveniences and expenses to Regular Army personnel. Complaints from Regular Army officers resulted in recommendations that future training camps be held at the Regular Army units home stations (RG 394, Entry 83, Ft. Meade, 345.1 - 353).

Further after-action reports are not available in the records of the Adjutant General's Office or the records of the Third Corps Area Headquarters, yet construction records indicate that summer training continued to be a vital part of Fort Meade throughout the inter-war years. As previously mentioned, the World War I temporary buildings were replaced by tents in 1924, and the wood from the buildings was used to create tent floors. In 1930 the wooden tent floors were replaced by concrete tent pads. From 1931 through 1932 the Army constructed tile latrines, storerooms and mess halls for C.T.M.C. students (RG 77, Completion Reports, Fort Meade, Vol. 3).

Upgrade of Facilities at Fort Meade

When Camp Meade was purchased by the Army after the First World War, no new structures were erected to supplement or replace the temporary structures that had been built when the camp was established. After the post was purchased, the Army entered a period of de-mobilization and post war austerity. In 1921 the Secretary of War, John D. Weeks, limited the amount that any post could spend on buildings and grounds maintenance to $500 (Fine & Remington 1972:44).

Between 1921 and 1926 the average yearly construction budget for the Army was approximately $755,893. The First World War temporary structures, designed to last no longer than five years, were deteriorating faster than repairs were funded. By the mid-1920s the

exceptionally poor condition of First World War temporary structures located at the Army's posts became a source of frequent complaints throughout the Army, because of both the miserable living conditions they provided and the danger of fire.

Although World War I temporary buildings throughout the Army were in deteriorated condition, Camp Meade buildings were exceptionally poor. The War Department found that the Camp Meade buildings were the worst in the nation. In 1924 the post commander received permission to tear down 74 of the temporary buildings, which were being used during summer training camps held at Camp Meade (RG 407, Project File Camp Meade, 333.1 & 600.5).

In his 1925 *Annual Report* the Secretary of War complained that "No graver problem faces the War Department to-day than that of providing adequate shelter. The officers ... are in constant dread of ... [fire] in the groups of temporary wooden buildings" (War Department, *Annual Report*, 1925:19). The condition of the First World War temporary structures at Army posts was brought to public attention. Pressure was put on Congress to alleviate the poor living conditions at Army installations throughout the nation. In response, Congress authorized the War Department to sell 43 military installations, or portions thereof, and to deposit the money received from sales into a special fund designated the "Military Post Construction Fund." By the second half of the 1920s the Office of the Quartermaster General, which had responsibility for post construction, had begun a major renovation of Army installations (Risch 1962:713-715).

The Construction Service of the 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 both military and civilian architects, engineers, planners, designers, and landscape architects to oversee the program. The first chief of the Construction Service's Engineering Division was Lt. Col. Francis B. Wheaton who had worked at the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The Supervising Architect was Luther M. Leisenring, who had worked with Cass Gilbert (Grashof 1986:54). Installation plans were reviewed by George B. Ford, a noted urban planner who was retained by the Quartermaster

Department as a consultant. Ford combined efficient, workable plans with planning concepts used in the "City Beautiful" and "Garden City" movements.

The goal of these professionals was to develop efficient, cohesive, and pleasant environments with reasonable expenditures. Curved streets were used wherever possible in place of the straight lines that characterized previous installations. The goal of the Army was to create "one great social organization" which would provide healthful conditions and positive social interaction as well as the more practical needs to properly train the troops.

In 1909, Congress had set expenditure ceilings on the construction costs for Army housing. By 1926, these ceilings had become out-dated. The Construction Division was unable to build housing of reasonable quality within the 1909 budget constraints, and in 1928, Congress was convinced to raise these budget ceilings. The allowance for field officers' housing rose from $12,000 to $14,500. For company officers' housing the allowance rose from $9,000 to $12,500 (Grashof 1886:33,47).

The new standardized building plans incorporated such contemporary building techniques such as reinforced concrete framing. Barracks were generally larger, and housed more men than earlier barrack designs had done. Experiments were conducted to explore the feasibility of housing an entire regiment in a single barracks. Officers' housing became compact, utilizing one- or two-story designs. Apartments were constructed at training installations to accommodate student officers. Design elements were planned to be appropriate to local materials, climate, and history of the locations of the installations. The Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style was used for installations located from New England to Virginia, the Midwest, and the Pacific Northwest. Spanish Colonial Revival styles were used in the South, Western Plains, Southwest, and California. In 1928 the War Department also decided to upgrade Camp Meade from "camp" status to that of a permanent post. Normally, facilities which are upgraded retain their "patron" name, and merely exchange the prefix which designates them as temporary, such as "Camp," for the prefix which designates them as permanent, or "Fort." However, since the Army already had

a Fort Meade in South Dakota, so Camp Meade was given an entirely new name. On March 2, 1928, the Secretary of War re-named Camp Meade as Fort Leonard Wood, in honor of a former Army Chief of Staff. The name change angered some Pennsylvania residents, who felt that the change slighted General Meade, a former resident of Pennsylvania. They complained to their Congressmen, who responded by inserting a clause in an appropriations bill designating the post as Fort George G. Meade. On March 5, 1929 the War Department implemented the legislation in General Order #6, on March 5, 1929 (RG 407, Project File Ft. Meade, 680.9; Maryland Historical Society 1950:129-130). Construction had already begun on permanent facilities at Camp Meade when its was upgraded.

The structures at Fort Meade were built in the Georgian Colonial Revival style, like structures at other posts throughout the northeast. Francis Wheaton, a Quartermaster Corps architect, noted that Camp Meade's architecture was modified slightly to resemble Doughoregan Manor, the estate house of Maryland Revolutionary War statesman Charles Carroll III (Wheaton 1928:101-3; Nurse 1928:14-16; Ford 1929:19-22). The first permanent structures built at Fort Meade were barracks for enlisted soldiers assigned to the tank units at the post. These buildings, now designated as Meade Hall, Pulaski Hall, and the Post Headquarters, were completed in 1928. Shortly thereafter, construction of infantry barracks began; construction of officer and non-commissioned officer (NCO) family housing was undertaken between 1931 and 1934.

Construction of associated personnel support buildings accompanied the installation of improved quarters. A new hospital was completed in 1930. Other additions to the post included brick stables in 1934, and a headquarters building and a fire station in 1935. This phase of construction at Fort Meade was centered around the Rogue's Harbor Branch of the Little Patuxent River, which runs through the post. The structures built during this building campaign form the present core of Fort Meade.

Removal of the World War I temporary buildings continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The last World War I temporary buildings razed under the rehabilitation program were

removed just before American entry into the Second World War (RG 92, OQMG Geographic Correspondence file, Ft. Meade, 600.1 - 600.5; *Washington Star* Nov 17, 1940).

World War II (1940-1945)

Fort Meade experienced another period of major construction activity between 1940 and 1942. Once again construction at Fort Meade was spurred by conflict in Europe, and once again, the buildings were temporary structures.

United States Army mobilization plans between 1919 and 1940 anticipated training green American recruits at European facilities. Consequently, plans for mobilization in the United States during this period concentrated on utilizing facilities where recruits could be assembled into units and transported to Europe for appropriate military training. In 1931, Douglas MacArthur, Army Chief of Staff, stated "That great cantonments, such as we had in the World War, will not be constructed. Full utilization of Federal, State, County, and municipal buildings will be made as troop shelter. Where necessary, arrangements will be made to use privately owned buildings" (Fine & Remington 1972:66-67).

By June of 1940, the German Army had conquered continental Europe, and had captured many of the facilities that the United States Army intended to use as training centers in the event of American mobilization. In response, Congress authorized a massive, nation-wide mobilization program, like that undertaken during the First World War. The mobilization program was implemented in anticipation of possible American involvement in the war. This mobilization program expanded the size of the Army and established training installations for new recruits. The War Department implemented the manpower supplement through measures such as the inclusion of the National Guard in the Federal service, an increase in the size of the regular Army, and the 1940 Selective Service Act.

During the 1930s, a set of comprehensive building plans for temporary mobilization structures had been drafted by the Office of the Quartermaster General. This set of plans, known

as the 700 Series, improved upon the designs of structures built during the First World War mobilization. When Congress passed the Emergency Construction Act in June 1940, these plans were implemented. The standardized plans were flexible, easily adaptable to base-specific architectural programs, and they could be constructed rapidly (Fine & Remington 1972:73,115-117; Wasch et al. [1992]:7-10).

As part of the Emergency Construction Program, Ft. Meade officials commenced in September to construct buildings to accommodate mobilized National Guard Infantry divisions, anti-tank battalions, and a tank battalion (Fine & Remington 1972:199; RG 160, Box 2, Mobilization Division, Command Installations Branch, Construction History, 1942-1946). In the fall of 1940, officials selected an architect-engineer firm and a contractor for the project, and made decisions about locating and constructing the new cantonment areas at Fort Meade. The J.E. Greiner Company of Baltimore was awarded the architect-engineer contract, and the Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore signed the constructing contractor's agreement, in September 1940.

Construction of the cantonment began on October 2, 1940, and was completed on May 1, 1941 (RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol.6; RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol. 6A). During this time, officials expanded the installation of "251 permanent brick and 218 wooden temporary buildings" with the addition of barracks, officers' quarters, post exchanges, repair shops, dental clinics, and other buildings (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:12; RG 77, Completion Reports, Vol. 6A). Some 18,000 workers completed $15,680,055.97 in building construction during the building period (Maryland Historical Society 1950:130; RG 77 Completion Reports, Vol. 6).

Besides affecting the types of "temporary" buildings workers constructed on its own grounds, Fort Meade played a role in determining the final appearance of these structures nationwide. The Army originally had decided to save money during the build-up by not painting the temporary structures. However, this stand changed when President Roosevelt directed that

all temporary Army structures be painted following a visit he made to Camp Meade in 1940 (Fine & Remington 1972:172).

In late 1941, Fort Meade also grew in size as the government acquired additional land for the post. The purchase of 6,137.87 acres of land increased the installation's area to 13,878.65 acres, the majority of which was deeded to the Interior Department in 1989 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:130; Washington Star December 6, 1940).

Through the construction of the 700 Series (and 800 Series--an improvement of 700 Series plans implemented in 1941) temporary wood-frame buildings, the United States Army increased its housing capacity from 200,000 persons in 1939 to 6,000,000 persons by the conclusion of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. Innovations in construction technologies were developed during the war mobilization program. Standardized plans and prefabrication of building units were refined in the design and construction of 700 and 800 Series buildings. Contractors employed to erect mobilization structures during the program used these same building techniques after the war as the basis for cost-effective civilian housing construction.

During the period from 1942 to 1945, Fort Meade saw varied levels of building construction as officials tried to prepare the Post to house its changing activities. A medium scale "temporary" building construction project, which took place during 1942, added a moderate number of new structures to the Post including hutments for internees, civilian war housing facilities, WAAC housing, Division Finance and Administrative buildings, and a training auditorium and service club. Expansion of existing facilities through construction of buildings such as an evacuation hospital, special hospital group, and a guest house also took place (RG 394 Completion Report, Vol. 7). Officials pursued more construction later in the war, as the existing and new facilities proved unable to meet the demands of the changing facility. During 1943, construction of a new swimming pool and public phone center took place (*Fort Meade Post* July 9, 1943, 1; *Fort Meade Post* July 16, 1943, 12).

One of the most important roles for Ft. Meade during the War was its service as Replacement Depot #1. The Depot units were raised to replace troops currently serving in Europe and the Pacific. They used existing infiltration courses and other training facilities until early September 1943, when officials opened a new larger course, a live grenade course, a concentrated combat range, and a mock village south of Rock Avenue (*Fort Meade Post* September 10, 1943, 3). The Depot processed some 1,400,000 men through its facilities until it was moved to Camp Pickett, Virginia, in 1945 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:128).

Fort Meade also housed other troop-related functions during the war; it served as a reception center for troops on continental U.S. rotation from overseas duty, and as an induction center for incoming troops. A reception center opened at Fort Meade in October 1942 as a return point for officers and men on furlough, and a reassignment office for these soldiers when they returned to active duty. This service continued to operate at Ft. Meade until December 1946 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:128). An Induction Center opened on the Post in early 1944. This activity served to simplify the civilian to soldier transformation process for new inductees (*Fort Meade Post* January 14, 1944, 1).

Among the more specialized activities pursued at the post during the War was the operation of the Special Service Unit Training Center. This center, which opened on March 2, 1942, trained soldiers in such morale-enhancing jobs as musician, motion picture electrician, radio engineers, theater positions, and librarians (Maryland Historical Society 1950:128). Some famous personalities including Jack Benny and Glenn Miller trained at the Center (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:13).

Two other important activities located at Fort Meade during World War II were the Prisoner of War (PW) Camp and the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. The installation's involvement with enemy prisoners began when a barbed-wire-enclosed internment camp for several hundred enemy aliens was established at Fort Meade at the beginning of the war. Initially, the operation of the PW camp presented problems to officials, because they had insufficient facilities, material,

and arms to perform the job. They spent part of 1942 correcting this problem (RG 389, Entry 434, Box 372, Provost Marshall General). In early 1943 the Army turned the compound into the Eastern Seaboard Processing Center, which held, and in some cases court-martialed, deserters and AWOL soldiers apprehended east of the Mississippi River (*Fort Meade Post* September 10, 1943, 1; Maryland Historical Society 1950:132). Officials issued orders in August, 1943, to convert the area into the 1343rd Service Unit Prisoner of War Camp; the first PW's took up residence at the camp one month later (*Fort Meade Post* September 10, 1943, 1). The camp housed both Italian and German PW's before the wars' end (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:14).

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau maintained records on enemy PW's. This bureau kept material concerning all PW's captured during the war, and provided prisoner information to enemy governments, the International Red Cross, and the War Crimes Commission (Maryland Historical Society 1950:132; Ft. Meade Museum 1985:14).

The last major activity operated at Fort Meade during the War was the Separation Center, which was established in 1945 to process soldiers eligible for discharge. Increasing its facilities and hours of operation during the center's existence, the activity's personnel processed over 400,000 men before it reverted to a separation point for Fort Meade in November 1946 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:129).

As the war came to an end in 1945, activities began to slow down and change at Fort Meade. The post prepared for transition to a peacetime role. The post-war world presented an unclear picture of Fort Meade's future mission.

Post World War II (1946-Present)

After the veterans of the Second World War were processed through the discharge center at Fort Meade, the post reverted to its quiet pre-war atmosphere. In June 1947, the United States Second Army, which controlled Army units within the Mid-Atlantic region, established its

headquarters at Fort Meade. Another indication of a return to peace time patterns was the return of R.O.T.C. summer camp at the conclusion of the war (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:17).

However, the peacetime pace of the post changed once again to wartime commotion when the Korean Conflict erupted in 1950. The World War II barracks were reopened to process new draftees into the Army. In September 1950, the 2053d Reception Center, an Army Reserve unit, was activated to process new soldiers (*Washington Star*, January 28, 1951).

Armored units returned to Fort Meade during the late 1940s when the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment arrived on the post. The regiment remained at Fort Meade through the 1950s (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:16; *Washington Star*, October 24, 1954). In 1961 the regiment transferred to Germany following the crisis created by the Berlin Wall (*Washington Star*, November 1,1961). The 11th Armored Cavalry arrived at Fort Meade in 1964, only to go to Vietnam in 1966 (*Washington Star*, September 8, 1966). Within a year Armored Cavalry returned to Fort Meade with the re-activation of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment in March, 1967 (*Washington Star*, March 20, 1967). The last armored vehicles left Fort Meade when the 6th Armored Cavalry transferred to Texas in 1974 (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:16).

In 1952 the Department of Defense announced plans to move the National Security Agency to Fort Meade. By 1954 construction had begun of facilities for the communications intelligence agency. The first building project was complete by 1957, but the agency had expanded so rapidly that further construction began in 1963. Today the National Security Agency, with accompanying security personnel, is one of the largest activities on Fort Meade (Bamford 1982:59-60).

Other units have transferred in and out of Fort Meade during the post World War II years. Among the most important of the Army units was the 2nd Region Army Air Defense Command. With the Air Defense Command came a battery from the 36th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, charged with protecting the nation's capital from an air attack (*Washington Star*, October 27, 1957; April 15, 1955, December 21, 1953). A 1966 guide to Army posts published by the editors of the

Army Times described Fort Meade as housing a conglomeration of activities (Army Times 1966:149).

Physically the post has improved steadily within the last three decades. World War II temporary buildings have been replaced by more modern quarters and administrative buildings. Some of the more significant additions include the Capehart Housing project in the 1960; a new Post Exchange and Commissary complex; and a new First Army headquarters building at Pershing Hall. Tipton Airfield was constructed in 1960.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-34A

(See Attached Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Ca. 6000

Quadrangle name Portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Laurel, Md; Odenton, Md; Savage, Md; and Relay, Md.

Quadrangle scale

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Attached Sheet)

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 Hugh McAloon/Architectural Technician

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date July 7, 1993

street & number 337 E. 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
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Fort Meade's southwestern boundary is defined by Maryland Route 32. Fort Meade's northeastern boundary begins at the intersection of Route 32 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Route 295. The northwestern boundary of Fort Meade parallels Route 295 towards the northeast until the intersection of that roadway with Maryland Route 175, Annapolis Road. From that intersection, the installation boundary parallels Annapolis Road in an arch to the southeast, until Route 175 intersects with Maryland Route 32. The boundary parallels Route 32 southwestward until the road arches westward. At that point the boundary turns south to encompass a circle of ammunition magazines constructed during World War II, and returns northward to Route 32. The post boundary continues to follow route 32 until the road turns northwest-ward. At that point the boundary diverges to the south, extending approximately 1600 feet, and turns west to parallel the Tipton Army Airfield runway. At the end of the runway the boundary turns north to rejoin Route 32, encompassing Tipton Army Airfield. The post boundary continues to parallel Route 32 to the northwest until that road intersects with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. The territory bounded by this perimeter encompasses the current remainder of lands purchased in 1920 to establish the post. Original Camp Meade territory situated south of the current post boundaries was ceded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988.