

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: USNA, Category IV and V Bldgs. DOE Inventory Number: AA-2201
Address: United States Naval Academy City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402
County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis
Owner: US Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? ___ yes
Tax Parcel Number: n/a Tax Map Number: n/a Tax Account ID Number: n/a
Project: Evaluation Agency: US Navy
Site visit by MHT staff: no ___ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property is located within a historic district? yes ___ no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: AA-359
NR-listed district yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: US Naval Academy
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___ yes ___ no

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP Forms HABS/HAER

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

In 1980 the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the National Park Service on behalf of the Department of the Navy, completed a historic building inventory of the United States Naval Academy. The purpose of the inventory was to survey and evaluate resources within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark district, to categorize the buildings according to their importance to the district, and to suggest appropriate management strategies for each resource (Kapsch 1980). The inventory, conducted by the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER) assigned preservation categories to USNA buildings. All buildings that met the National Register Criteria were placed in Categories I,II, or III. Buildings that did not meet the criteria were placed in Category IV, while buildings that did not meet the criteria and were in some way damaging to the historic district were assigned to Category V. Each category has a corresponding preservation directive.

Category IV: Properties considered of no historic value at this time. Properties post-dating 1940, making them less than fifty years old, are considered at this time.

Category V: Properties which because of date of construction, usage, design, or location represent intrusions. These properties do not contribute to the significance of the historic district and detract from the historic fabric of the immediate area.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ___ Eligibility not recommended ___
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None

MHT Comments

In correspondence signed by J. Rodney Little, 8/14/1997, the Trust concurred with the designations with the exception of the findings for buildings 144 and 287.

Kim Williams

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

J. Rodney Little-

Reviewer, NR Program

August 14, 1997

Date

August 14, 1997

Date

USNA, Category IV and V Bldgs. DOEPage 2

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the national Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register properties. Eighty properties previously classified as Categories IV and V were surveyed and evaluated; 64 buildings were assess as possessing National Register significance to the historic district, while 16 buildings were assessed as non-significant (see Section 7 for listing). The survey information was collected to prepare this inventory form and to supplement the 1980 survey. This methodology was developed in consultation with Mr. Peter Kurtz and Ms. Jo Ellen Freece of the Maryland Historical Trust and Mr. Larry Earle of EFA Chesapeake.

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

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no

Property Name: Vandergrift Boathouse (144) Inventory Number: AA-2201

Address: United States Naval Academy City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21401

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis

Owner: Superintendent, US Naval Academy

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Demolition Agency: US Navy

Site visit by MHT Staff: _____ no yes Name: Patricia Blick Date: March 2, 2001

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D Considerations: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G _____ None

Is the property located within a historic district? _____ no yes Name of district: NHL-US Naval Academy

Is district listed? _____ no yes Determined eligible? _____ no _____ yes District Inventory Number: AA-359

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP Form AA-2201 and Review & Compliance Files

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

In 1996 the US Navy hired Goodwin and Associates to evaluate Category IV and V Buildings (Navy HARP criteria) at the United States Naval Academy. At this time Building 144, the Vandergrift Boathouse, was evaluated to determine whether or not it contributed to the USNA historic district.

Building 144 incorporates floating docks constructed in 1907. The one-story H-shaped building has been substantially modified and incorporates modern materials including plate glass, plywood, and corrugated metal. The walls terminate in a hipped roof. The primary entrance is comprised of plate glass and double doors.

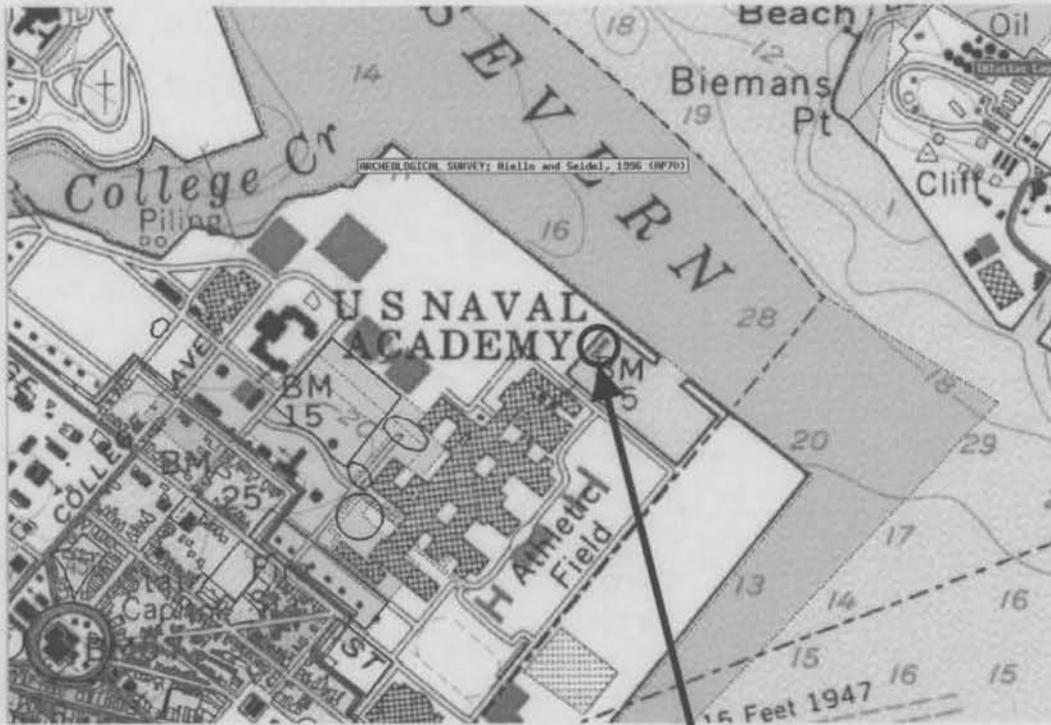
Building 144 was originally constructed as an open cutter shed. It has been relocated at least two times, and has been closed in to provide administrative, repair and storage space to support the sailing program. The original roofline has been modified.

While this resource is an example of buildings commonly constructed to support military facilities, it does not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy Historic District (Criterion C). This building is not the work of a master, nor does it convey a distinctive example of architectural design (Criterion C). It does not possess the qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Prepared by: Lex Campbell (Goodwin)
Martha Williams (Goodwin)
Kevin Rohrbach (USNA) Date Prepared: 3-26-2001

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D	Considerations: _____ A _____ B _____ C _____ D _____ E _____ F _____ G _____ None
Comments: _____	
<u>Patricia M. Blick</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>4-25-01</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>4-25-01</u> Date

AA-2201



Building 144
Vandergrift Boathouse

AA-2201
United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprised of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450.

A 1980 National Architectural and Engineering Record (Kapsch 1980) survey documented 203 buildings on the Naval Academy complex. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of five management categories. Buildings assigned categories IV and V were considered to be of no historical importance at the time. As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties.

Eighty buildings (Table 1) within the Naval Academy complex were surveyed as part of this investigation. They are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect aspects of the early twentieth-century development of the Naval Academy. Sixty-four buildings, comprising quarters, garages, a natatorium, a hospital annex, and a boat house convey distinct characteristics of design, location, and/or setting and are associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, these buildings contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission. The other resources are examples of ancillary structures that include watch houses, storehouses, a sewer meter, toilet, marine facility, and instruction building. These buildings do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval

AA-2201
United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Anne Arundel County

Academy historic district. Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings (Preferred)
 other U.S. Naval Academy

2. Location

street and number Maryland Avenue N/A not for publication
 city, town Annapolis vicinity
 county Anne Arundel

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

name Superintendent, U.S Naval Academy
 street and number Maryland Avenue telephone 410-293-2293
 city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21402

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arunde County Courthouse liber folio
 city, town Annapolis tax map tax parcel tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>64</u> <u>16</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>64</u> <u>16</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2201

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Resource Count: 80

Purpose

In 1980, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the National Park Service on behalf of the Department of the Navy completed a historic building inventory of the United States Naval Academy. The purpose of the inventory was to survey and evaluate resources within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark district, to categorize the buildings according to their importance to the district, and to suggest appropriate management strategies for each resource (Kapsch 1980). Select buildings, owned by the Academy, outside of the National Historic Landmark were also surveyed, evaluated, and categorized.

The inventory, conducted by the National Architectural and Engineering Record (NAER) assigned preservation categories to USN buildings. All buildings that met the National Register Criteria were placed in Categories I, II, or III. Buildings that did not meet the criteria were placed in Category IV, while buildings that did not meet the criteria and were in some way damaging to the historic district were assigned to Category V. Each category has a corresponding preservation directive.

Category I: Properties of major importance or architectural merit which constitute a prominent part of the Academy and which contribute significantly to the national cultural heritage.

Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structures and any significant interior historic features which remain.

Category II: Properties of historic importance or architectural merit which have functioned as an integral part of the Academy in the past and which contribute to its cultural heritage or visual beauty or interest.

Preservation Directive: Preserve exterior of structure and any significant interior historic features which remain.

Category III: Properties or elements of historic or architectural value which contribute to the cultural heritage or visual beauty of the Academy; which provide background for important historic or architectural properties and elements; or which are evidence of historic or architectural continuity within the Academy.

Preservation Directive: Retain and modify as little as possible.

Category IV: Properties considered of no historic value at this time. Properties post-dating 1940, making them less than fifty years old, are considered in this category at this time.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Preservation Directive: No preservation effort required at this time. Properties listed in this category, however, should be retained in the historic inventory to facilitate subsequent review and re-evaluation of their significance at a later time.

Category V: Properties which because of date of construction, usage, design, or location represent intrusions. These properties do not contribute to the significance of the historic district and detract from the historic fabric of the immediate area.

The 1980 inventory documented a total of 203 buildings on the Academy grounds, 55 buildings on the Naval Academy Dairy Farm, and 6 buildings at the Naval Radio Station. Buildings were evaluated according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), categorized according to their relative historical and architectural importance, and assigned one of the five management categories. Copies of the completed survey were submitted to Maryland Historical Trust.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, Naval Academy buildings designated as Category IV and V and constructed before 1947 were surveyed and reevaluated for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Buildings classified in the categories I-III in the 1980 effort are considered National Register eligible properties. Eighty (Category IV and V) properties at the Naval Academy were surveyed and evaluated. The survey information was collected to prepare this inventory form and to supplement the 1980 survey. This methodology was developed in consultation with Mr. Peter Kurtz and Ms. Jo Ellen Frieze of Maryland Historical Trust and, Mr. Larry Earle of EFA Chesapeake.

Summary Description

The main campus of the United States Naval Academy (USNA) incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, located on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. The property is bounded by the Severn River on the northeast and Spa Creek on the south. The southwestern border is defined by King George Street and is contiguous to downtown Annapolis, a National Historic Landmark.

Since the Academy's establishment in 1845, the boundaries of the campus have expanded through land acquisitions and reclamation. The original tract of land, along the Severn River, was acquired in 1845 from the Army. Subsequent purchases extended the campus northwest across College Creek and eventually to Maryland Route 450. Reclamation efforts have focused along the shorelines of the Severn River and Spa Creek. The current composition of the campus reflects these different stages of development.

The original core of the campus was designed by architect Ernest Flagg in the early twentieth century. The yard plan and buildings were designed in the Beaux Arts style exhibiting a formal and symmetrical arrangement. A central yard serves as the focus of the plan. Academic buildings circumscribe the yard. The buildings reinforce the rigid symmetry of the plan and form a distinctive institutional environment. Contemporary construction generally has

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

maintained the integrity of the original plan. Outside of the core, the main campus reflects other distinct phases of development, including athletic fields, Worden Field, Santee Basin, the hospital complex on Strawberry Hill, and the Perry Circle apartments.

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark district in July 1961 (Larew 1977). The district includes over 100 contributing elements comprising of buildings, monuments, structures, and open spaces that are characteristic of a distinctive academic institution. As a whole, these features define the character of the campus and significance of the Naval Academy. The historic district boundary encompasses roughly the entire main campus terminating at Maryland Route No. 450 (for boundary description see National Register Nomination form.)

The Naval Academy has also acquired other properties outside of the main complex including: Annapolis Housing, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Naval Ship Research and Development Center on the north side of the Severn River, and the North Severn property, also located on the north side of the Severn River at Greenbury Point. The Academy operates an 800 acre dairy farm located in Gambrills, Maryland. These properties are discussed on separate Maryland Historical Trust inventory forms.

Eighty USNA buildings and structures constructed before 1947 and classified as Category IV and V resources in the 1980 survey were reexamined as part of the current investigation. These buildings are typical of the building stock found at academic institutions including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Most of the following structures were constructed during the twentieth century and reflect the expanding mission of the Naval Academy.

General Description

Academic Buildings.

Normscott Natatorium (114). Completed in 1924, Normscott Natatorium was designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Constructed as an addition to the original Beaux Arts style complex that comprises Bancroft, MacDonough, Dahlgren, and Mitscher Halls, the building rises from a concrete foundation, and extends from the southwest wall of MacDonough Hall. The one-story, rectangular, yellow-buff brick block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is seven bays wide and fourteen bays deep.

The Renaissance Revival style influence in the building design is reflected in a central three-bay pavilion with three recessed arches and quoins. Cast stone voussoirs and keystones surmount the brick panel arches. The three arches house entries with wood paneled double-doors. Each unit contains six lights and a fourteen light transom. Flanking building wings exhibit narrow, six-light, casement windows in recessed panels. The wing corners also are embellished with quoins.

The side (southwest) elevation of the building exhibits double-hung, one-over-one-light, aluminum sash windows. Some of the windows on the side elevation have been in-filled with brick. All window openings are

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

surmounted by a brick soldier course. A recessed, wood panel, double door with four lights and a four light transom is located at the north end of the elevation. The walls are adorned with a cast stone water table and projecting brick belt course, which is found just below the windows. The building rises to a cast stone cornice with plain frieze, brick parapet, and cast stone coping.

Hubbard Hall (260). Hubbard Hall was constructed as the Naval Academy rowing boat house in 1929. Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the building is a modest adaptation of the Second Renaissance style. Its primary stylistic features include projecting wings, second-story arched windows, and wall surfaces decorated with quoins and pilasters. The seven-bay by four-bay H-shaped building rises from a concrete foundation.

A central, two-story block terminates in a low pitched side-gable roof. The second-story is set back to form roof decks on both the front and rear elevation of the central block. The main block is flanked by symmetrical, slightly projecting two-story wings that terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is faced in buff-colored brick laid in stretcher bond. Limestone quoins, a water table, and a restrained limestone cornice accentuate the building. On the front and rear elevations, rusticated limestone veneer distinguishes the central one-story bays. The bays are further accentuated by fluted pilasters with capitals. Two central pilasters support steel flagpoles capped with trident ornaments.

The front entrance is comprised of two sets of single-light, double-doors. Central pavilion windows are fixed, twenty-light metal casements. The projecting wings exhibit double-hung, six-over-six-light wood sash set on concrete sills. The second-story, front elevation deck has been enclosed to create a flat-roof porch finished in stucco. A steel railing with "W" pattern extends across the porch. The original arched entrances to the roof deck are still intact.

The rear elevation includes six garage bays on the first story. The garage doors are metal overhead track units with twelve lights. One of the double-door with ten lights exists at the east end of the elevation. On the second story if the rear elevation, arched openings contain twelve-light wood doors with semi-circular transoms that provide access to the roof deck.

Instruction Building (294). Building 294 was constructed in 1943 as an athletic instruction building. The three-story, wood-frame, rectangular block terminates in a steeply pitched saltbox roof. The building is three bays wide by three bays deep and adjoins Dalghren and Ward Halls on three elevations. The walls are finished in common brick bond, asbestos siding, and horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation exhibits one sliding, two-light metal sash window. Three entrances each house a single metal door. This structure is utilitarian in design, and currently serves as the tennis court offices and locker room.

Quarters and Housing.

Public Quarters (A-N). Public Quarters A-N are large, three-story, brick apartment buildings constructed in 1939. The buildings were designed by the architectural firm of George, Miles, and Buhr (Kapsch 1980). The apartments are organized into two distinct groups. Buildings A-J are located at Perry Circle along Maryland State

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

Highway 435 at the north western perimeter of the Naval Academy campus. Buildings K-N are located along Phythian Road across from the hospital. The apartment buildings are identical in design and incorporate elements of the Colonial Revival style.

The apartment building design is eleven bays wide and three deep. Each building occupies a rectangular ground plan. The design incorporates a central block flanked by two short wings. Each wing is slightly recessed and defined by brick quoins. The central block terminates in a hipped roof punctuated with five dormers on the front and rear elevations. The wings terminate in flat roofs with parapets.

The building is clad in 4:1 common bond brick; architectural details include a limestone stringcourse and limestone cornice. The first story is accentuated by rusticated horizontal bands of brick. The primary entrance is framed by limestone pilasters surmounted by a simple entablature and broken segmental pediment. Windows throughout the building are primarily double-hung, six-over-six light, wood sash units supported by a limestone sills. First story windows incorporate jack arches with limestone keystones.

The exposed rear elevation basement contains six garage bays. Each bay contains contemporary overhead track door units with twelve lights.

Public Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A). These dwellings were constructed in 1922 north of Dorsey Creek down the hill from the hospital complex. The bungalows are identical in design and utilize similar materials. The building designs are based on plans prepared by the United States Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Drawings #3797 and 4141 (Kapsch 1980).

The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular bungalows are supported by a concrete block foundation. The south elevations are exposed on some of the bungalows. The dwellings terminate in hipped roof with monitor vents and overhanging boxed eaves. Full verandas with hipped roofs extend across the three-bay principal (south) facades. Simple wood pilasters support the veranda roofs. Each elevation incorporates double-hung, six-over-six-light or one-over-one-light wood sash windows. Single panel wood doors are located on the south and west elevations. The buildings are clad in horizontal aluminum siding.

Support and Infrastructure.

Hospital East Ward (291). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 according to designs by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The building occupies a T-shaped ground plan and is a three-story addition to the existing hospital. The steel frame block terminates in a flat roof with parapet. The building is clad with glazed gray brick veneer laid in a Flemish bond. Cast stone details define window spandrels, lintels and sills.

The imposing Neo-Classical style facade emphasizes symmetry with strong vertical and horizontal divisions. The basement and first-story are defined by a cast stone belt course and characterized by deeply recessed window openings. The second and third story are defined by alternating vertical brick strips or pilasters and window openings. Two vertically configured, double-hung, six-over-six-light wood sash windows are located in each opening. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

windows are separated by a cast stone spandrel. At the top of the structure, the parapet is formed by a broad, plain cast stone frieze.

The principal (southeast) elevation is comprised of 22 bays and divided into a central block with flanking wings. The second and third stories are recessed, forming a roof deck with brick pillars and steel pipe railing. The side elevations of the wings are comprised of five bays on the second and third elevations. The rear wing of the building protrudes seven bays until it connects with the main hospital.

Generally, windows are double-hung, six-over-six-light or four-over-four-light, wood sash units. Single and double wood doors are located in different entrances throughout the building. This building currently is empty and in disrepair.

Bath House (320). Building 320 was constructed in 1945. The building's design and modest details incorporate references to the Art Moderne style. The one-story, rectangular block is raised on a concrete foundation. The building is seven-bays wide by three-bays deep and is finished in brick laid in a common bond. The walls terminate in a flat roof with concrete coping.

A central pavilion rises one-and-a-half stories, forming a light-well to the lobby area. The pavilion includes paired, six-light casement windows on the front and rear elevations. The primary entrance also is located on the pavilion and consists of an eight-light, wood panel double-door. The entrance is surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners. The wing elevations exhibit bands of two-light awning sash with concrete sills. The windows also are surmounted by a cast concrete canopy with rounded corners.

Heating Plant/Printing (187). Building 187 incorporates two separate buildings originally constructed as a garage (1927) and marine facility (1920). A later one-story addition connected the two structures and created the current building configuration. The one to two-story, T-shaped building is constructed of brick and concrete. The brick portion rises from a concrete foundation and terminates in monitor gable roof. It is finished in buff-colored stretcher bond brick. The concrete marine facility, which forms a separate block to the east, terminates in a gable roof. The two-story building is parged in a smooth coat of concrete. The two blocks are connected by a one-story, brick block terminating in a flat parapet roof.

A gable roof with monitor extends the length of the brick structure and incorporates three shed dormers on each roof plane. Each dormer contains four-light, wood sash, awning windows while the monitor contains four-light and six-light, wood sash awning windows. The side elevation includes bands of windows composed of double-hung, four-over-four and six-over-six-light, wood sash units defined by concrete lug sills. The south elevation windows have been infilled with brick. The two-story portion of the building exhibits double-hung, four-over-four-light wood sash windows on all elevations.

The primary elevation (west) houses a central entry pavilion with a segmental arch garage entryway, arched parapet, and flat roof. A metal overhead track door unit is located within the garage bay. A narrow, four-light, wood

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

casement window is located on each side of the entrance. The entry pavilion is flanked by wings that terminate in a flat roof with parapet. Each wing includes a single, double-hung, six-over-six light wood sash window.

A single wood panel door with three lights is located on the north elevation. Sliding wood garage doors are found on the east and south elevations of the building.

Vandergrift Boathouse (144). Building 144 incorporates floating docks constructed in 1907. The one-story, H-shaped building has been substantially modified and incorporates modern materials including plate glass, plywood, and standing seam metal. The walls terminate in a hipped roof. The primary entrance is comprised of plate glass double-doors.

Detached Garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A, 41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 974). In 1924, detached single and double garages were constructed behind dwellings to accommodate vehicle storage. All the garages are all similar in design and construction materials. Each structure is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectangular (or square) ground plan. The buildings are one to two bays wide and two or three deep. The garages terminate in front-gable roofs, with the exception of 14A, which terminates in a parallel front-gable roof and 1A which terminates in a sloped roof. The buildings are clad in either horizontal wood siding, or vertical board and batten siding. The side and rear elevations generally include four-light, casement wood sash windows. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead-track doors.

Detached Garages (190, 197, 261, 262). Detached multiple garages were also constructed in 1924 for quarters located on Cromwell Way and O'Hare Roads. Buildings 190, 197, 261, and 262 are similar in design and construction materials. Each garage is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular plan. The garages are two bays deep and four to six bays wide. Each garage terminates in a shed roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A visor protrudes from the roof eave the entire length of the elevation. Each building is clad with horizontal wood siding. Window openings have been enclosed with plywood. The majority of the garage openings contain metal overhead track doors, although examples of original wooden doors survive.

Watch House (176). Building 176 was constructed in 1917 as a watch house for Gate No. 6; it is utilized now as a storage shed. The one-story, brick, rectangular building is supported by a concrete foundation. The building is one bay-wide and one-bay deep and terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves. A single, wood panel door provides access to the building. The side and rear elevations each exhibit two-light, wood-frame hopper windows. The walls have been parged in concrete.

Gate/Sentry House (972). Building 972 was constructed as a watch house in 1934. The one-story, concrete and wood-frame, octagonal building rises on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a hipped roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A single, one-light, wood panel door on the north elevation provides access to the gate house. Two-light, wood sash, sliding windows are located on the side elevations.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

Watch Houses (174, 172). Building 174 was constructed as a watch house in 1893. The one-story, trapezoidal shaped block rises on a concrete foundation. The building is adjacent the brick perimeter wall of the Academy and terminates in a low pitched shed roof. The walls are finished in stucco. The building is no longer used as a watch house.

Building 172 was constructed in 1909 and is similar in appearance to Building 174. The one-story, rectangular block rises from a concrete foundation. The walls are finished in stucco and terminate in a flat roof. Window openings have been infilled with plywood. This watch house currently is used for storage and is located adjacent to Gate No. 2.

Public Toilet (178). Building 178 was constructed in 1925 as a latrine. The one-story, brick, square building rises from a concrete foundation. The building is one-bay wide and one-bay deep. The walls rise to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A single, six-panel, wood door provides access to the building. The northeast and northwest elevations house four-light, wood pivot windows. The building has been parged with a smooth coat of concrete.

Latrine/Washroom (287). Building 287 was constructed in 1942 as an equipment storage shed. It is used presently as washrooms that service the nearby athletic fields. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular block rests on a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a side-gable roof. The building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The principal elevation includes three, wood-panel doors surmounted by three-light transoms. A canopy extends over two of the doors. The west and north elevations include double-hung, six-over-six-light wood sash windows.

Gas Meter Shelter (328). Building 328 was constructed as a gas meter shelter in 1947. The building is utilitarian in design. The one-story, wood-frame, square block is supported by a concrete foundation. The walls terminate in a front-gable roof that is sheathed with slate shingles. The walls are finished in horizontal wood siding. The primary entrance includes a single, wood-panel door. The rear elevation includes a one-light, casement window.

Pump House/Well (308). Building 308 is a functional building similar in design to other utilitarian buildings at the Naval Academy. It was constructed in 1943. The one-story, square building is raised on a concrete foundation. The walls are finished with horizontal wood siding and brick, and terminate in a flat roof. The south elevation features a single wood paneled door. A wood panel door with six lights is located on the north elevation.

Greenhouse (311). Building 311 is a one-story, rectangular, metal-frame greenhouse built on a concrete foundation. The walls and gable roof are plate glass. The side elevations and roof include metal sash awning windows. A single wood panel door in the north gable end provides access to the building.

Public Works Shop (104HV). Building 104HV was a two-story, metal-frame, rectangular quonset hut clad in corrugated metal. Three metal ventilators were located in the roof. A shed dormer, with a band of double-hung, one-over-one-light wood sash windows, extended the full length of both side elevations. Single and paired double-hung, one-over-one, wood sash windows were located on the first story of the remaining elevations. The building contained

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 8

multiple entries, including single wood panel doors on the side elevations. These entrances were enclosed by one-story, flat roof vestibules. The east elevation included a metal fire escape that extended from the second story. Building 104HV was demolished in 1997.

Public Works Shop (619). Building 619 is a one-story, metal-frame, rectangular building terminating in a gable roof. A one-story, metal-frame, rectangular warehouse has been connected to the building thus forming an H-shaped complex. The original building is four-bays wide and two-bays deep. It is finished in standing seam metal. The primary entrance, a vehicular bay, is centrally located on the east elevation and contains a sliding metal door. A single, nine-light, metal door is located directly to the left of the vehicular bay. Building 619, currently used for storage, is located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Shed (340). Building 340 is a one-story, wood-frame, rectangular shed built on a concrete foundation. The walls are sheathed in vertical board and batten siding and rise to a front gable roof. A single wood door provides access to the shed. The shed serves as an outbuilding for a family residence located on a tract outside of the main Naval Academy yard.

Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy

AA-2201

United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings

Anne Arundel County

Resource Table

261	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
262	Multiple Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
001A	Detached Garage	1931	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
K	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
L	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
M	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
N	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
291	Naval Institute	1942	Hospital	W. Karcher & L. Smith	USNA	Vacant	NHL District/ Contributing
311	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	1942	Greenhouse		USNA	PavGrnds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
A	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
B	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
C	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
D	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
E	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
F	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
G	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
H	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
I	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
J	Public Qtrs.	1939	Officer Qtrs.	George, Miles & Buhr	USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing**
320	Bath House	1945	Bath House/Swimming Pool		USNA	Bath House	NHL District/ Contributing**
174	Gate No. 4	1893	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
144	Vandergrift Boathouse	1907	Floating Docks/Boat Overhang	E. Flagg	USNA	Training Mat. Storage	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
172	Gate No. 2	1909	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
176	Gate No. 5	1917	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
187	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing	1920	Marine Facility/Garage/Gen. Warehouse	BYD	USNA	Heat Plant Bldg./Printing Pl	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
178	Public Toilet	1925	Toilet		USNA	Public Toilet	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
295	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	1934	Sewer Meter House (1943)		USNA	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
972	Gate/Sentry House	1934	Watch House		USNA	Gate/Sentry House	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
287	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	1942	Latrine/Washroom	BYD	USNA	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
294	A.S.W. Training Bldg.	1943	Instruction Bldg.		USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
308	Well	1944	Pumphouse/Well #12		USNA	Well	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
328	Gas Meter Shelter	1947	Gas Meter House		USNA	Gas Meter Shelter	NHL District/ Non-Contributing
340	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	1916	Fertilizer Storage Shed		USNA	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	Non-contributing
974	Detached Garage	1932	Watch House		USNA	Detached Garage	Non-contributing
619	PW Shop Storage	1946	(Relocated)		USNA	PW Shop Storage	Non-contributing
104HV	PW Shop	1947	Public Works Office		USNA	PW Shop	NR Eligible-Demo'd per MOA 1997

** Resources that contribute to the National Historic Landmark located outside of the NHL Boundary.

Architectural Resources Located at the United States Naval Academy

AA-2201
 United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
 Anne Arundel County
 Resource Table

FACILITY NUMBER	FACILITY NAME	DATE OF CONS.	ORIGINAL USE	ARCHITECT	AREA	CURRENT USE	NATONAL REGISTER STATUS
084	Public Qtrrs.	1922	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
085	Public Qtrrs.	1922	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
081A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
084A	Detached Garage	1923	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
003A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
005A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
007A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
008A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
009A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
011A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
012A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
014A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
015A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
016A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
029A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
030A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
032A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
033A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
034A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
036A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
037A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
038A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
039A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
040A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
041A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
042A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
043A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
044A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
046A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
047A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
049A	Detached Garage	1924	Garage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
086	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
088	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
089	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
090	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
091A	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
092A	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub. Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
093A	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
094A	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
095A	Public Qtrrs.	1924	Officer Qtrrs.		USNA	Pub Pre1950 Fd	NHL District/ Contributing
114	Normscott Natatorium	1924	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing
190	Detached Garage	1924	Garage/Storage		USNA	Detached Garage	NHL District/ Contributing
197	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	1925	Garage		USNA	Pav/Grnds Eq Shed	NHL District/ Contributing
260	Hubbard Hall	1930	Boathouse	BYD	USNA	Appl. Inst. Bldg.	NHL District/ Contributing

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2201

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

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

Significance Summary

The United States Naval Academy (USNA) campus incorporates an area of 336.4 acres, including 7.4 acres of water, that lies on the northeastern edge of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. Through the years, the boundaries of USNA have expanded through land purchases and shoreline reclamation along the Severn River and Spa Creek.

The Academy is a military academic institution that trains midshipmen for commission in the United States Navy or Marines. The main yard incorporates the range of buildings characteristic of a university including academic, athletic, residential, support, and infrastructure buildings. Designed by the architect Ernest Flagg, the plan creates a formal institutional environment documenting several periods of development beginning in the 19th century to the present.

The campus is a distinctive concentration of buildings and structures united historically and aesthetically through planning and physical development. The original buildings of the campus core are examples of the Beaux Arts style, distinguished in design, scale, materials, and plan (Criterion C). Contemporary building designs generally have been consistent with the scale and character of the original design. The Naval Academy plan, and many of buildings are the work of Ernest Flagg, who is nationally recognized in the field of architecture for his work in the Beaux Arts style in the United States (Criterion C). For over a century, the USNA has provided higher education and training for future Naval officers; many alumni have made important contributions to Naval military history. Naval military education and its development is significant on a national level and represents an important theme in U.S. military history (Criterion A). Due to its distinction, the Academy was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1961. A National Register of Historic Places form documenting the landmark was prepared in 1977 (Larew 1977).

Historic Context-Development of the Naval Academy 1890-present

Industrial and Urban Dominance (1890-1930). In 1895, the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy issued a report that condemned the extant facilities at USNA and recommended a complete reconstruction of the academy. Noted architect Ernest Flagg was commissioned to develop a master plan for a new academy, and in 1899, the Navy retained Flagg to rebuild the academy (Sweetman 1979:135, 142). Flagg observed caustically that "It seems to have been the policy of the Government to build [at Annapolis] in the poorest way, and to place the buildings wherever there was a vacant place, with absolutely no regard to the convenient and economical working of the institution" (Craig 1984:229).

Flagg's design for the new academy was an example of Beaux Arts classicism. The plan included rigid axial symmetry, classically-inspired buildings, and impressive siting. The barracks (Bancroft Hall), main academic buildings (Mahan Hall, Maury Hall, Sampson Hall, and Isherwood Hall), armory (Dahlgren Hall), and gymnasium (Macdonough Hall) were

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

Hall; the nave of the chapel was extended, transforming it from a Greek cross to a Latin cross plan. In addition, Melville Hall, a new engineering building, a new dispensary (later named Leahy Hall), and officers' quarters (A-N) were constructed (Sweetman 1979:192-193). The officers quarters, located across Dorsey Creek on the western portion of campus formed two distinct complexes. One area, Buildings K through N were erected along the southern slope of Cemetery Hill along Pythian Road. Buildings A through J were constructed on a parcel acquired by the Naval Academy on the northern side of State Highway 450 that came to be known as Perry Circle. The apartments formed a distinct plan organized around a court and were generously landscaped with shrub and tree plantings. Preble Hall was constructed in 1939 for museum and office space.

The expiration of naval limitation treaties in 1936 had prompted some naval construction, but the pace of growth was slow. The fall of France to Germany in 1940 spurred the United States to mobilize its military resources almost overnight. The Navy initiated a massive fleet and shore establishment build-up. During the 18 months before Pearl Harbor, the Bureau of Ships transferred over \$250 million to the Bureau of Yards and Docks to prepare shore facilities for the expanded fleet. Congress approved the first peacetime draft, authorized the creation of a "two-ocean navy," and increased military forces by 70 percent (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:171.) The massive build-up created severe shortages of steel and other critical materials, forcing the military to rely on temporary wooden-frame construction. However, facilities intended for post-war use were often constructed using permanent materials.

The Naval Academy adapted an accelerated, wartime, year-round schedule in the summer of 1940. Between 1941 and 1945, the academy produced more than 7,500 officers. Construction included Ward Hall, built in 1941 and designed by architect P.P. Cret, an instruction building in 1943 (now called the A.S.W. Training Building, 294), and a fire station (Building 293) in 1943. A 22-acre playing field was reclaimed off of Cemetery Point (Sweetman 1979:197).

During World War II, the Navy expanded its hospital capacity from 6,000 beds in 1940 to 72,000 beds in hospitals and 26,000 beds in dispensaries by mid 1945 (U.S. Department of Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital at the Naval Academy was one of older hospitals that served existing naval activities; the others were located at Newport, Pensacola, Great Lakes, Parris Island, and the pre-1940 shipyards). In May 1942, Congress appropriated funds for an extension to the Annapolis hospital (Bureau of Yards and Docks 1947:355). The hospital east ward was constructed in 1942 and was designed by architects William Karcher and Livingston Smith. The addition was designed in an austere Neo-classical style.

After World War II, plans for the Navy called for a large force of officers and sailors. The number of officers anticipated was well beyond the capacity of the Naval Academy. The Navy retained the existing capacity of the academy and added to the ranks of officers by expanding the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at civilian colleges.

By the 1950s, the academy population had once again outgrown its facilities. In 1952, an addition to the midshipmen's mess hall in Bancroft Hall was constructed (Sweetman 1979:208). The academy initiated a major building program in 1957, which continued into the 1960s. New construction included: a field house (Halsey Hall, 1957); a football stadium, off of the main academy grounds (1959); and, the addition of the seventh and eighth wings to Bancroft Hall (1961). A master plan developed by John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Inc., was completed in 1964. It called for the construction of new buildings on the riverfront opposite the chapel, filling in Dewey Basin, a component of the Flagg academy plan. Michelson and Chauvenet Halls were completed in 1968. The Nimitz Library (1973) and Rickover Hall (1975), an engineering building, both designed by Warnecke, were constructed along the Severn River shoreline as part of the modernization of the academy's academic facilities. Some of Flagg's original buildings, including the power plant, were demolished to make way for the new construction.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

Evaluation

In 1980, the National Architectural and Engineering Record conducted a survey and inventory of two-hundred and seventy-eight buildings at the Naval Academy (Kapsch et al. 1980). These buildings were categorized according to their relative architectural and historic importance utilizing standards for treatment of historic properties. The buildings, described in this documentation, were categorized as IV and V and were determined to have no historical value in 1980.

As part of the 1996 update to the Naval Academy Historic Preservation Plan, category IV and V buildings constructed before 1947 were reassessed for those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60) as part of the National Historic Landmark district. Archival and field investigations revealed that the Naval Academy structures are associated with the Industrial and Urban Dominance (1870-1930) period and the Modern (1930-present) period as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Maryland Historical Trust 1986).

The Category IV and V buildings surveyed within the Naval Academy complex are examples of academic, housing, support, and infrastructure buildings that reflect the early twentieth-century development of the Naval Academy. The assemblage of buildings includes a natatorium, boat house, apartments, officer's quarters, pump houses, watch houses, latrines, garages, sheds, and shops. They comprise the broad range of utilitarian and support structures completed in the early twentieth century. Generally, these buildings are dispersed throughout the main Naval Academy yard, many within the existing National Historic Landmark District. The following discussion summarizes the category IV and V, contributing and non-contributing resources to the district listed in Section 7.

Contributing Resources in the National Historic Landmark

Built as multi-unit apartment buildings in 1939, **Quarters K through M** are directly associated with the expansion of the Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape along Phythian Road. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. Collectively, the apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational and training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Hubbard Hall (260)** was constructed as a boat house in 1930. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Second Renaissance Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Despite the addition to the second-story and some door changes, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contributes to the interpretation of the Academy training mission.

Designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, **Normscott Natatorium (114)** was constructed as a pool house in 1924. The building is directly related to the educational and physical training mission of the Naval Academy. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Renaissance Revival Style in massing, proportion, and detail. Though an addition has been built on the east elevation, connecting the structure to MacDonough Hall, the building is relatively intact. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

Designed by the architects William Karcher & Livingston Smith, the **Hospital East Ward (291)** was constructed in 1942 as part of an effort to expand hospital capacity for Naval activities around Annapolis. The building exhibits a simple interpretation of the Neo-Classical Style in massing, form, and detail. There have been few exterior changes to the building. The building's design and setting convey the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district and contribute to the interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Bungalow Officer's **Quarters (84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91A-95A)** were erected along Cromwell Way Road in 1924. Though there have been changes to the building's materials, the building forms, design, and setting are generally intact. Collectively, they form a defined streetscape along Cromwell Way Road on the hillside. The bungalows are examples of the expansion of officer's housing during the early twentieth century and are associated with the military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

Detached, wooden, **garages (1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A-44A, 46A, 47A, 49A, 81A, 84A, 190, 261, 262, 197)** were constructed for Officer's Quarters between 1922-1931. The garages were constructed as outbuildings to new and existing officers quarters. The utilitarian structures included several designs to facilitate one or more vehicles. The garages are located along alleys and streets behind the quarters. The garages possess integrity of location, design, and setting. Collectively, the garages contribute to the interpretation of military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district.

A **greenhouse (311)** was constructed in 1942. The building is intact and possesses integrity of location, design, and setting. Though the building is a minor utilitarian structure, it contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Non-Contributing Resources Within the National Historic Landmark

The remaining properties within the historic district: **public toilet (178), watch houses (172, 174, 176, 972), pump houses (295, 308, 328), instruction building (294), heat plant (187), boat house (144), and latrine/washroom (287)** do not retain their overall integrity. While these resources are examples of buildings commonly constructed to support educational and military facilities; they do not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the qualities embodied by the Naval Academy historic district (Criterion C). For example, Building 187 originally was two separate utilitarian buildings built for different purposes (i.e., garage and marine storage) that were remodeled and joined together to become the current heating plant. The subsequent alterations and additions have compromised the original integrity of the two buildings. Modifications to all the buildings include changes in use and changes to cladding, roofing materials, windows and doors, and additions. These buildings are not the work of a master, nor do they convey the distinctive examples of architectural design (Criterion C). The properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark

Fifteen properties exist outside of the current Naval Academy historic district boundary. Eleven buildings: **Quarters A-J** and a **bath house (320)** are directly associated with the expansion of Naval Academy housing during the inter-war period. Built as apartment buildings, Quarters A through J were constructed to expand Naval Academy officer housing. They are identical in design to Buildings K through M. The buildings are generally intact and form a defined streetscape around Perry Circle. They represent a simple interpretation of the Colonial Revival style in material, proportion, and detail. The apartments convey a distinct design, location, and setting and are clearly associated with military and educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy historic district. The apartments contribute to the interpretation of the Academy's expanding role in the educational

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

and training mission. Constructed in 1945, the bath house and pool are located in close proximity to Perry Circle. Like the apartments, the pool house is associated with the expansion of housing and support facilities during the twentieth century. This building possesses integrity of design, location, and setting and contributes to the overall interpretation of the development of the Naval Academy.

Non-significant Resources Outside of the National Historic Landmark

Four properties: the public works **shops (104HV and 619)**, **garage (974)**, and **shed (340)** are located in a public works yard west of the Naval Academy complex outside of the existing National Historic Landmark district boundary. The properties are isolated resources that are not historically associated with military educational themes embodied by the Naval Academy (Criterion A). The field survey indicated that the structures are not the work of a master nor are they distinctive examples of architectural design associated with the Naval Academy (Criterion C). Building 104HV is an isolated example of a World War II temporary building type. In 1987, the MHT determined Building 104HV as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an example of a two-story Quonset hut. Following consultation with MHT and execution of an MOA, this building was demolished. Buildings 61, 974, and 340 are utilitarian design, absent of architectural detail. These three properties do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity identified in the National Register criteria for evaluation

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-2201

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 336.4
Acreage of historical setting 336.4
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

A National Historic Landmark Boundary was established in 1977 as part of the completion of a National Register of Historic Places Form by Marilyn Larew of the National Park Service (Larew 1977:13). Beginning at a point on the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard (Md. Rt. 450) at the southwest end of the Old Severn River Bridge on the southwest shore of the Severn River, proceed along the southeast curb of Baltimore Boulevard to the intersection with the northwest curb of King George Street; thence generally southeasterly along the northeast curb of King George Street to Balch Road; thence northeast along the northwest curb of Balch Road to its intersection with Hanover Road; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Hanover Road to its intersection with Wagner Street; thence southwest along the northeast curb of Wagner Street to its intersection with King George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of King George Street to its intersection with Randall Street; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Randall Street to its intersection with Price George Street; thence southeast along the northeast curb of Price Street to its intersection with Spa Creek; thence northeast, southeast, generally east, and northeast along the sea wall to the Severn River; thence southwest to a point on Dorsey Creek directly across from the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence a straight line to the eastern tip of Hospital Point; thence generally northeast, west, and northeast along the sea wall on Hospital Point to its intersection with Baltimore Boulevard, the point of beginning.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Lex Campbell and Martha Williams, Historians		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	Oct. 1996, May 1999
street & number	241 E. 4th Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	MD 21701

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2201

Name U.S. Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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AA-2201
United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Anne Arundel County

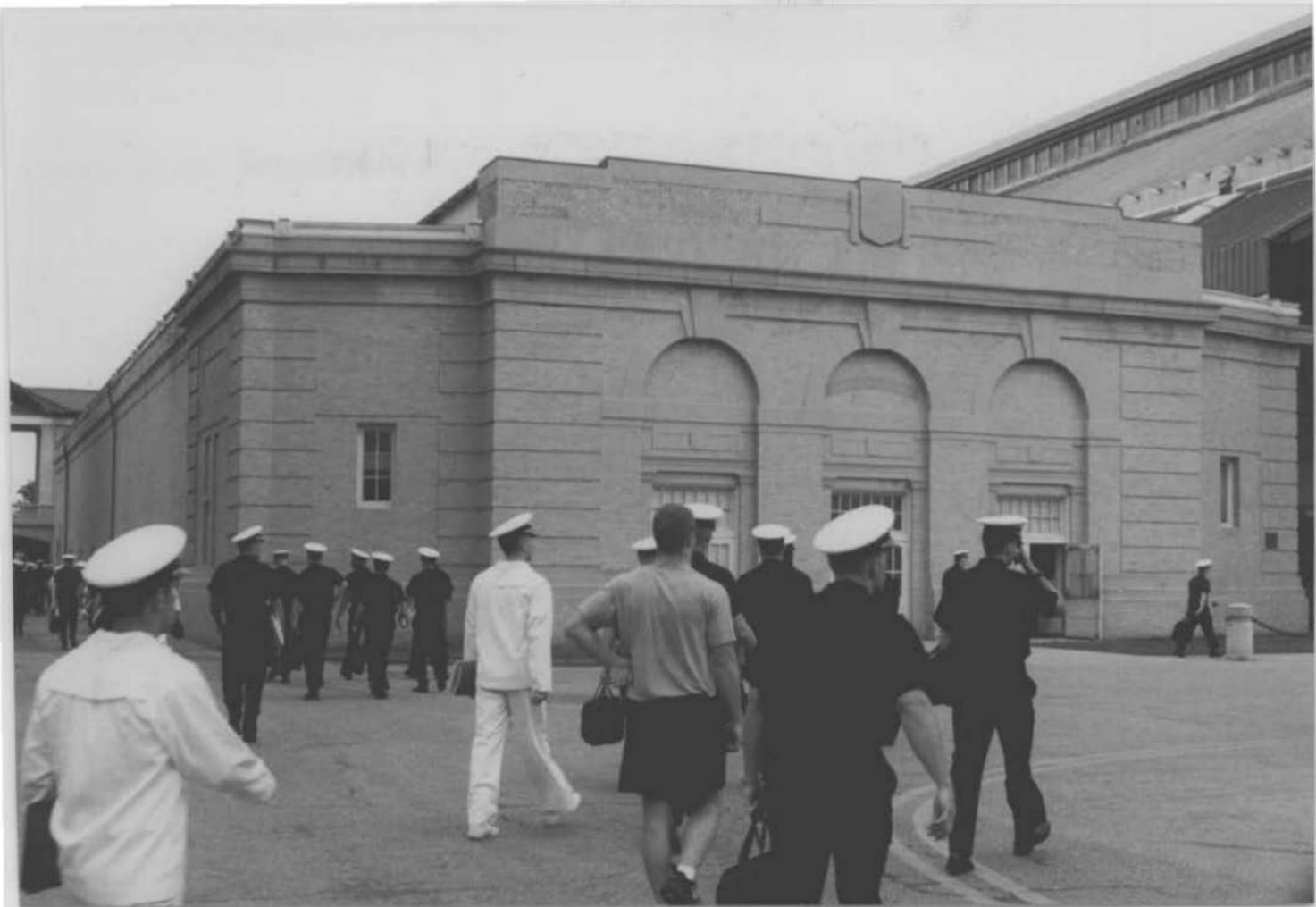
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Lex F. Campbell
September 1996
MD SHPO

- 1 of 28 View of Building 114 looking southwest at the principal elevation
- 2 of 28 View of Building 260 looking north at rear elevation
- 3 of 28 View of Buildings 260 looking south at the principal elevation
- 4 of 28 View of Building 260 looking south at the principal elevation
- 5 of 28 View of Quarters M looking south at the primary elevation
- 6 of 28 View of Quarters L looking north at the rear elevation
- 7 of 28 View of Quarters 93 looking north at the principal elevation
- 8 of 28 View of Building 262 looking north
- 9 of 28 View of Building 972 looking northwest
- 10 of 28 View of Building 320 looking northwest
- 11 of 28 View of Building 84A looking southwest
- 12 of 28 View of Building 178 looking northeast
- 13 of 28 View of Building 291 looking northeast at side elevation
- 14 of 28 View of Building 311 looking south
- 15 of 28 View of Building 328 looking north
- 16 of 28 View of Building 287 looking northwest
- 17 of 28 View of Building 197 looking southeast
- 18 of 28 View of Building 974 looking southeast
- 19 of 28 View of Building 49A looking east
- 20 of 28 View of Building 49A looking northwest at the rear elevation
- 21 of 28 View of Building 176 looking south
- 22 of 28 View of Building 172 looking south

AA-2201
United States Naval Academy, Category IV and V Buildings
Anne Arundel County

- 23 of 28 View of Building 187 looking south at side elevation
- 24 of 28 View of Building 187 looking north at front elevation
- 25 of 28 View of Building 619 looking south at side elevation
- 26 of 28 View of Building 174 looking northwest
- 27 of 28 View of Building 144 looking northeast
- 28 of 28 View of Building 144 looking north



AA-2201

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY - NORSCOTT AUDITORIUM # 114

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

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SOUTHWEST VIEW - PRIMARY ELEVATION

1 of 28

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



AA-2201

USNA - HUBBARD HALL # 260

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NORTH - REAR + SIDE ELEVATIONS

2 of 28

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MD SHPO

SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION

3 of 28

STUDY FOR THE MINIMUM 2201 020





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USNA - PUBLIC QUARTERS M

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SOUTH - PRIMARY ELEVATION VIEW

5 of 28

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NORTH - REAR ELEVATION. PHOTO IS REPRESENTATIVE
OF ALL PUBLIC QUARTERS A-N AT USNA.

6 of 28



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NORTH - PUBLIC QUARTER 93, PRIMARY ELEVATION.

SIMILAR TO PUBLIC QUARTERS 84, 85, 86, ~~88~~, 89, 90,

91A-95A.

7 of 28



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NORTH - DETACHED GARAGE #262; PRIMARY ELEVATION.

SIMILAR TO DETACHED GARAGES 190, 197, 261.

8 of 28

SEE BEGINNING OF CD FILE



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NORTHWEST - SENTRY HOUSE # 972, REAR ELEVATION.

9 of 28





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SOUTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE # 84A. SIDE AND
FRONT ELEVATIONS.

11 of 28



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NORTHEAST - Public Toilet # 178. SIDE + FRONT

ELEVATIONS

12 of 28

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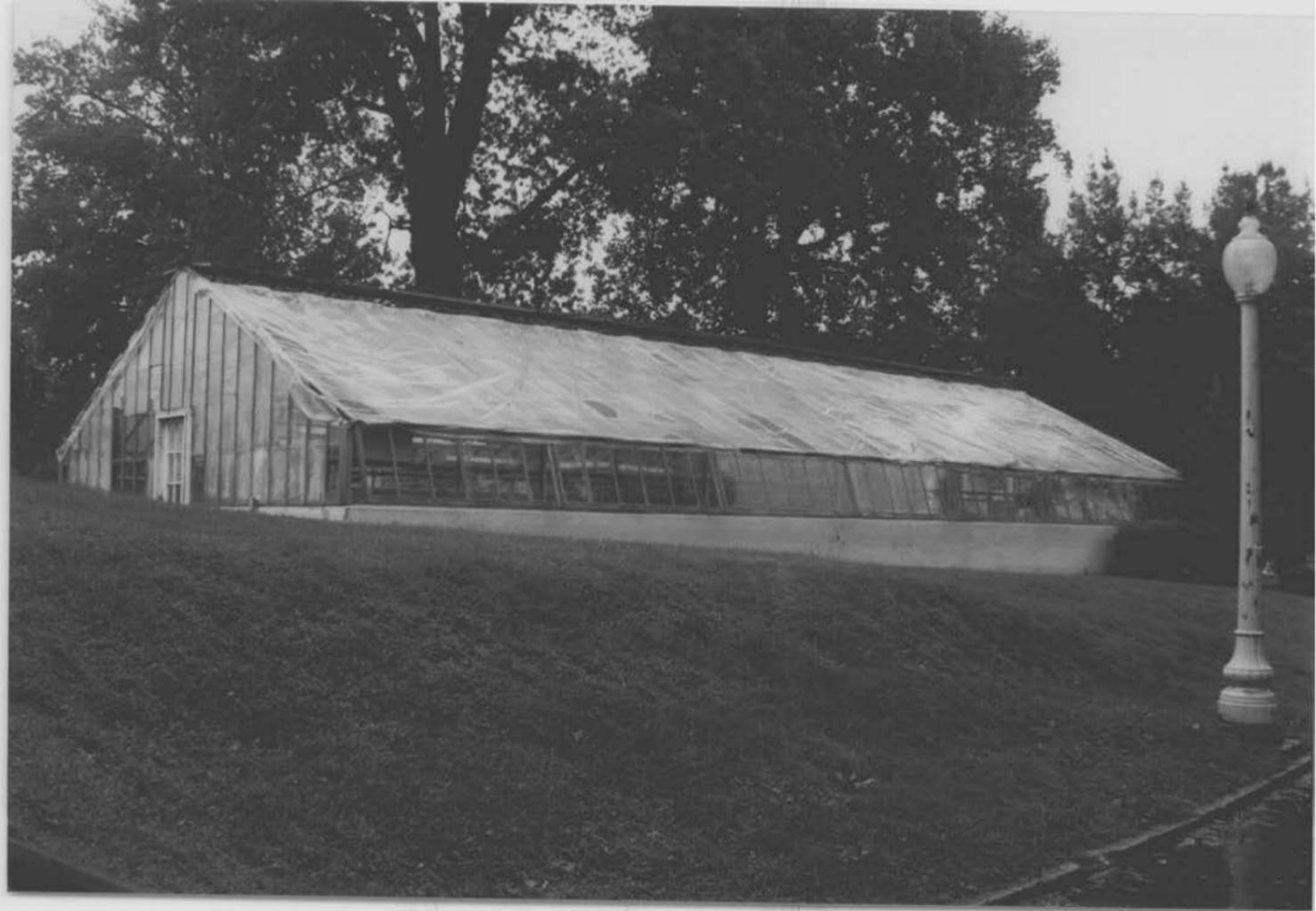
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NORTH EAST - HOSPITAL EAST WARD (NAVAL INSTITUTE)

#291. REAR AND SIDE ELEVATIONS

13 of 28



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SOUTH - GREENHOUSE #311, SIDE ELEVATION.

14 of 28

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NORTH - GAS METER SPECTER # 328. FRONT + SIDE

ELEVATIONS.

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15 of 28



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NORTHEAST LATRINE/WASHROOM #287, FRONT

SIDE ELEVATION - 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287

16 of 28





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SE - BUILDING 974 > TOP LEFT ON NORTH SIDE

18 of 28



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EAST. DETACHED GARAGE 49A, FRONT + SIDE ELEVATIONS.

SIMILAR TO 1A, 3A, 5A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 11A, 12A, 14A, 15A,
16A, 29A, 30A, 32A, 33A, 34A, 36A, 37A, 38A, 39A, 40A,
41A, 42A, 43A, 44A, 46A, 47A, 81A, 97A, AND

519 OF 28



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NORTHWEST - DETACHED GARAGE # 49A, REAR +

SIDE ELEVATION

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SOUTH-WATCH HOUSE #176. FRONT ELEVATION.

21 of 28



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SOOT4 - BUILDING 172

22 of 28

< > TOP 03:00 *****19AU 036



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SOUTH - BUILDING 187, SIDE ELEVATION

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23 of 28



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NORTH HEATING PLANT / PRINTING SHOP #187.

FRONT AND REAR ELEVATION.

24 of 28



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SOUTH - PUBLIC WORKS SHOP # 619, SIDE ELEVATION.

25 of 28



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NW - BUILDING #174

>TOP SECRET NNHNN-02AU 03G

26 of 28



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NE view of Bldg 144

27 of 28

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2B of 2B

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