

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-34B

Magi No.

DOE yes no

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

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street & number Fort George G. Meade not for publication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 vicinity of congressional district 3

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name 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 MD

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-34B

Condition

excellent

good

fair

varied

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

varied

Check one

original site

moved

date of move _____

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

(See Attached Sheets)

7. DESCRIPTION

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 building types according to use at 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.

Twenty-three administrative structures were identified at Fort Meade through reconnaissance survey. These include buildings used for administrative uses (#4461, #4471, #4551, #4674A, #6527, #6634, #6637, #8541) and public works (#618A, #1932, #1957, #2246A, #2251, #4230, #3900, #3901, #6328, #6654, #8489, #8688, #8698, #8860, #9599).

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 administrative functions at the post include administration buildings, municipal buildings, and utility support structures. Surviving administration buildings include both brick permanent buildings and temporary frame buildings constructed during World War I (1918), the Inter-war period (1919-1939), World War II (1940-1945), and the post-World War II period (1946-1953).

Building Descriptions

World War I (1917-1918)

Fort Meade was established as Camp Meade in 1917 as a temporary mobilization post. All of the buildings erected on post during this period were wood-frame temporary structures intended to last no longer than five years. Between 1926 and 1941 the Army undertook an aggressive campaign to raze the World War I temporary buildings. One of the 26 World War I temporary buildings extant at Fort Meade is a heating plant associated with the Administration subtheme.

Building 4674-A is a one story, gable roofed structure occupying a rectangular footprint. The structure was constructed as a heating plant and completed in 1918. The structure is presently clad with stucco. Entry is gained through a single-door entry in the south gable elevation. No windows, vents or doors are located in the east, north, or west elevations. An exterior-end brick chimney rises through the eave line of the north gable elevation.

Inter-War Period (1919-1939): Permanent Regular-Army Construction

Camp Meade was retained by the Army after the conclusion of the First World War. The Army estimated that paying reparations to land owners for damages caused by the construction of the temporary mobilization cantonment would exceed the cost of purchasing the land outright. In addition, purchase of the property would preserve the \$6,000,000 construction investment undertaken to establish Camp Meade. In 1928 the Army changed Camp Meade's status from temporary cantonment to permanent post, and the installation was redesignated Fort Leonard Wood (Fort Meade already existed in South Dakota). Complaints from the citizens of Pennsylvania resulted in renaming the installation Fort George G. Meade. During the period in which the name of the post was debated, construction of the first permanent buildings at the installation was underway. Between 1928 and 1934 the permanent core of the post was planned, designed, and

constructed. Sporadic construction was undertaken between 1935 and 1939 on an as-needed basis.

Between the end of the First World War and 1931, Fort Meade housed the nation's tank school and experimental grounds. In 1931 the War Department transferred the tank school to Fort Benning, Georgia. Though the tank school was transferred, Fort Meade still housed active Army tank units. The post also hosted the Army Baker's and Cook's School and Army reserve units during the Inter-War Period.

Building 2246A was constructed in 1934 as an ordnance administration building. Located on Pepper Road, this building is a one-story, rectangular plan, 14-bay, brick structure. Vinyl siding clads limited portions of the building. This building was erected on an integral, raised brick foundation. A course of header bricks forms a false watertable between the basement and first floor levels. The building's Flemish bond walls rise from the "watertable" to terminate in a gable roof. Asphalt shingles sheathe the roof. Four metal vents are situated along the gable ridge. Four bays define the building's primary (north) elevation: an entry and three infilled windows. The primary entry exhibits plain surrounds, and incorporates metal double doors. Seven of the building's 14 east elevation window bays are infilled with brick. The remaining seven bays incorporate one-light-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sash windows. A one-and-one-half-story addition is contiguous with the south, gable-end elevation. The addition also exhibits a raised basement. Vinyl siding clads a majority of the addition's wall surface. Single-light, fixed aluminum sash windows are incorporated in the addition. Entry to the addition is gained through a gable roofed entry porch. The porch's gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Square wooden posts support the porch roof. The porch is accessed via a seven-tread concrete stair.

Building 4230, the Firehouse, was built in 1934. Located at the intersection of Rock and Roberts Avenues, it is a two-story, four-bay, brick structure that occupies an irregular footprint. The building's plan is formed by a two-story core flanked by small one-story wings, and it

incorporates a long one-story wing that extends to the west from the building's rear elevation. A concrete sill supports the building. The brick walls are constructed in five-course common bond. The walls of both the core and the wings terminate in hipped roofs. Four overhead track doors define the building's primary (east) elevation. Brick quoins define the corners of the building core's primary elevation. One overhead track door is situated in each of the north and south wings. A limestone belt course separates the first and second floors in the side elevation wings. The rear (west) elevation wing extends eight bays. Exterior entry to this wing is gained from the west elevation, through a single metal door. Windows throughout the building are one-light-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum sash units incorporating brick jack-arch lintels and limestone sills.

The design of **Building 4551** (Hodges Hall) is similar to the principal block of Doughoregan Manor, the home of colonial Maryland statesman Charles Carroll III. Doughoregan Manor is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Building 4551 is a brick building that occupies a rectangular footprint. The walls of the building rise two stories from a raised basement and terminate in a gable roof sheathed with slate shingles. The slopes of the roof rise to a flat deck defined by a balustrade. A major design component is the octagonal cupola that is centrally located on the roof deck and corresponds with the center bay of the building's symmetrical facade. The cupola incorporates a crenelated parapet. The entrances to Hodges Hall are housed in Neo-Classical porticos; the north portico incorporates Tuscan order columns while the south portico incorporates Ionic order columns. Brick quoins define the corners of the building. Hodges Hall originally overlooked the post parade ground, which is located north of the building. The viewscape from the building is now interrupted by the 1st Army headquarters building, Pershing Hall, constructed in 1973.

Building 8698, a water well, was constructed in 1934. Located at the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads, it is a one-story, three-bay, brick structure that occupies an irregular

footprint and is sheltered by a gable roof. A concrete sill supports the building's brick five course common bond walls. The walls terminate in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The primary (west) elevation incorporates a central entry flanked by window units. The primary entry door is a single metal unit. Windows throughout the building are industrial sash awning windows grouped in five-light columns. The earliest recorded use of the Building 8698 site as a water well is in 1917, when a well house was established at the current building site. The present well house structure was erected in 1934.

Building 9599, a water treatment facility, was built in 1933. Located on the east bank of the Little Patuxent River near MD Rt. 198, it is a one-story, five-bay, brick structure that occupies an irregular footprint and is sheltered by a flat roof. A poured concrete foundation supports the building's five-course common bond brick walls. The walls form a parapet around the building's flat roof. The primary entrance is located in the center of the east elevation. The primary entrance incorporates a single metal door. Windows throughout the building are industrial sash awning units. A corrugated-metal shed roof extends from the rear (west) elevation to shelter concrete water treatment tanks. The shed roof is supported by square wooden posts. An exterior brick chimney rises from the rear elevation. Floodlights are situated at all corners of the building, as well as over doorways.

Army Reserve Activities

In 1920 Congress passed the National Defense Act, which established Army reserve programs. The reserve programs were intended to decrease the size of the active army, which had been necessary in World War I, while providing for the national defense. The Army Reserve, Army National Guard, and Civilian Military Training Camps 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 the reserve component members were housed in the World War I temporary buildings remaining from the establishment of the post. By 1924 the buildings had deteriorated badly enough that the post commandant requested that the buildings be razed and salvaged to create tent platforms. His request was granted. In 1930 the wooden tent platforms were replaced with concrete tent platforms, and semi-permanent buildings soon were constructed to accommodate the reservists further.

Building 6527 was constructed in 1936 to serve as a post exchange facility. The building is a one-story, seven-bay, structural clay tile building sheltered by a gable roof. The building occupies a rectangular footprint. A one-story wood frame addition extends from the building's north gable end. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation, while the addition rests on concrete piers. The walls of the core are structural clay tile. Walls of the addition are clad in clapboard siding. Both sections are sheltered by gable roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. The roofs exhibit projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends. Four metal vents are located along the core building's gable ridge. The primary entry is located in the west eave elevation of the building core, and incorporates a pair of vertical board doors. Windows throughout the building are covered with plywood, and within the tile walled core incorporate concrete sills.

Building 6654, now a veterinary facility, was constructed in 1935 as a latrine. Located at the intersection of Sidman Road and Zimborski Avenue, it is a one-story, rectangular plan structure supported by a concrete sill foundation and sheltered by a gable roof. Building 6654 retains its structural clay tile walls and half of its six-light industrial sash awning windows. All of the windows in the structure are protected by angled metal-mesh screens. Half of the structure's windows, mainly in the rear (west) elevation, have been infilled with concrete block and/or plywood. Three primary entries are located in the east elevation. The northern and southernmost primary entries are composed of paired doors of pressed wood. Each door has a single light at

eye level. The center entry in this elevation is composed of a single door, also a pressed wood unit, with one window situated at eye level. One entry is located in the west elevation. Two pressed wood door units occupy the entryway. Concrete block infills the original doorway in the north gable end of the structure. A new entryway, to the east of the former entrance, is occupied by a single pressed wood door unit, which exhibits a window at eye level. Building 6654's gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. An exterior eave chimney rises above the gable ridge on the west elevation of the structure. Building 6654 currently is a quarantine structure for animals suspected of carrying rabies. The interior has been remodeled to provide holding facilities for animals interned there.

Building 8541, an administration building, was constructed in 1936. Located on Zimborski Avenue, it is a one-story, irregular plan structure supported by a concrete sill foundation and sheltered by a gable roof. The walls of Building 8541 are clad with styrofoam panels. Originally a "U" plan structure with structural clay tile walls, the building now exhibits three additions; a gable roofed wing to the south, and two wings to the west, one hip-roofed and one shed-roofed. The shed-roofed addition is located at the north end of the west elevation. The hip-roofed addition projects from the mid-point of the building's rear elevation. The nature of the additions are hidden beneath the structure's styrofoam siding. Original six-light-awning-over-three-light-fixed, industrial sash windows with concrete lintels remain intact, protected by angled metal mesh screens. Primary entries are located in the east gable ends; the gable ends of the former "U" plan. The entry in the south wing is composed of two wood door units that do not exhibit windows. The entry in the north wing is composed of a single wood door unit that is identical to the doors in the south wing. Secondary entries to the structure are located in the west elevation. The rear entries are composed of paired modern wood doors that lack glazed lights. Rear entries are situated on each side of the west elevation addition. All roof slopes throughout the structure are sheathed with asphalt shingles.

World War II (1940-1945)

Fort Meade served many functions during the Second World War, though its primary mission was to provide basic training for the infantry. Also housed at Fort Meade during this period were a prisoner-of-war camp; the United States Prisoner of War Information Center, which maintained records concerning the disposition of captured enemy and American troops; a Tank Destroyer School; an expanded Army Baker's and Cook's School facilities; a Special Service Unit (entertainment) Training Center; and a reception center for soldiers rotated state-side. Temporary frame buildings accounted of the majority of World War II era administration buildings constructed at Fort Meade, as well as at other military installations.

Major types of temporary buildings constructed at Fort Meade as part of the World War II mobilization effort are represented in the building documentation currently being prepared under the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) among the Department of Defense (DoD), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conferences of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO). While major World War II temporary buildings at Fort Meade were identified to confirm documentation under the PMOA, reconnaissance survey data was not collected on buildings covered by the agreement. A complete list of buildings located at Fort Meade covered by this PMOA is included in Chapter III of the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan. Extant permanent buildings constructed during World War II and related to administrative functions at Fort Meade primarily served utility and community support functions.

Building 1957, a water well, was constructed in 1941. Located on Annapolis Road, this building is a one-story rectangular brick structure supported by a concrete foundation and sheltered by a flat roof. The primary facade includes a set of double metal doors flanked by two 15-light industrial sash windows to either side. Single six-light industrial sash window units are set within the side elevations. A common-bond brick watertable course surrounds the building.

Building 2251, a heating plant, was constructed in 1941. Located on Huber Road, the structure is a two-story metal frame building resting on a concrete sill. Walls are clad in corrugated metal. A gable roof clad in corrugated metal shelters the building. A one-story shed addition to the side also is sheathed in corrugated metal. Three large 16-light windows are located at the second story level. Four bays of 16-light fixed metal sash with hinged centers are exhibited across the second floor side elevation. A monitor vent is located on the roof ridge. A large detached metal stack is located at the rear of the side elevation.

Building 4461, a community center, was constructed in 1941. Located on Redwood Avenue, the community center is an eclectic poured concrete building occupying an irregular footprint. The building exhibits three distinct phases of construction. The building core is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular plan unit sheltered by a gable roof. Primary entry is gained through the southeast corner of the building, through a theater-style, integral recessed entry porch. The walls of the entry porch incorporate glass sheets supported by aluminum frames. A double-door entry also incorporates glass sheets supported by aluminum frames. Secondary entrances to the building are located in the north and east elevations. A set of wooden doors, incorporating four glazed panels per door unit, provide building access through the north elevation. East elevation entry doors are hidden by an addition that extends from the east elevation. The addition incorporates a concrete block wall sheltered by a corrugated fiber-glass shed roof.

Additions also extend from the building core towards the west. The southern wing is a two-and-one-half-story concrete block building sheltered by a steeply pitched gable roof. A basement entry is located in the south elevation of the wing. Primary entry is located in the west elevation of the southern wing, and incorporates a set of five-panel wooden doors. Windows throughout the south wing are industrial sash, six-light-awning-over-three-light-fixed units. Metal mesh security screens cover the windows in the south wing. The building's second floor is defined as a shed-roofed dormer extending from the steeply pitched gable roof.

The northern wing is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building sheltered by a gable roof. A poured concrete pad forms the foundation of this wing. The wing's eave walls are clad in German siding. A brick wall and interior-end chimney define the wing's west gable end. Primary access is gained through an opening in the north elevation. Directly west of the opening is a window infilled with glass block. At the wing's south elevation, a shed roofed addition extends to form a heater room. The heater room also incorporates a concrete pad foundation and German-sided walls. No access ways connect the core and the north wing.

Building 4471, a bank, was constructed in 1941. Located on Redwood Avenue, the building is a one-story concrete block structure occupying an irregular footprint and terminating in a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building incorporates both single- and double-light fixed metal sash window units. Five former loading bays in the south elevation are infilled with concrete block. All original windows and doors were replaced or infilled. The rear (south) elevation incorporates a covered carport.

Building 6328, a sewage pumping station, was constructed in 1941. Located on Taylor Avenue, it is a one-story rectangular building constructed of reinforced concrete supported by a concrete slab foundation. Three-quarters of the building is below grade. The building's roof is flat and constructed of reinforced concrete. A set of concrete stairs lead down to the entry door.

Building 8688, the Annapolis Hill water treatment station, was constructed in 1941. Located at the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien roads, the building adopts a "T" ground plan. The stem of the "T" is two stories tall, while the cross rises three stories. A poured concrete foundation supports the building's five-course common-bond brick walls. A flat roof shelters the building. The grade of Annapolis Hill's terrain exposes the building's basement level along the north elevation. At that level, the concrete foundation is banded, and holds recessed circular windows. Primary entry is gained through a single metal door located in the north elevation of

the "T" section. Windows throughout the upper stories consist of single-light metal sash hopper units set in columns. Quoins decorate the corners of the three story section of the building.

Post World War II (1946-1953)

After the Second World War ended, Fort Meade again housed armored units. Reflecting small military budgets, few administration buildings were constructed during this period. Construction was carried out on an as-needed basis. The eruption of the Korean Police Action in 1950 caused an increase in construction activity at Fort Meade, but did not approach the levels attained during World Wars I and II.

Building 1932, a heating plant, was constructed in 1952. Located on Reese Road, it is a one-story rectangular plan brick building sheltered by a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. All window openings have been covered with plywood. The primary facade contains two sets of large, paired wooden doors. An exterior brick chimney, with corbelled cap, is located on the north elevation. Concrete steps at the east gable end lead to the building's interior, which is recessed into the ground. A metal vent is located on the north slope of the roof.

Building 3900, a utility structure, was constructed in 1953. Located on Cooper Avenue, it is a one-story three-bay building occupying a rectangular footprint. Supported by a poured concrete pad, concrete block walls rise to form a parapet around the building's flat roof. The roof sheathing is not visible. Primary entry is through the south elevation. A set of double doors are set into a central, plain, recessed entry vestibule. A flat-roofed porch shelters the entryway. The porch roof is supported by metal poles that are set into the building at a 45° angle. The bays to either side of the entry are infilled with glass block. Large window bays throughout the building are occupied by glass blocks or window units composed of a four-light awning window over a two-light fixed industrial sash unit and flanked above and below by four-light transom and sill. Brick piers divide the bays infilled with glass block; three bays in both the east and west

elevations. The east elevation is also occupied by large louvered metal vents that are mounted by six-light-awning-over-three-light fixed industrial sash window units. An exterior chimney of brick is situated near the mid-point of the west elevation.

Building 3901, a water well, was constructed in 1953. Located on Cooper Avenue, it is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular building, constructed of concrete blocks resting on a concrete sill. The roof of the building is flat. The building has one metal entry door in the east elevation and single four-light-awning-over-two-light fixed pane industrial sash windows in the north and south elevations. It presently is used as a water pumping station.

Building 8489, a sewage pumping station, was constructed in 1950. Located on Grant Road, it is a one-story, one-bay, reinforced concrete building that occupies a square footprint and is built into a hillside. A concrete slab foundation supports the building's reinforced concrete walls, which terminate in a flat roof of reinforced concrete. Primary access is through a hinged metal door set into the west elevation. Single-light, metal sash, casement windows are set into the north and south elevations. A small, concrete, shed monitor roof rises from the building's flat roof.

Building 8860, a water well, was constructed in 1949. Located on Zimborski Avenue, it is a one-story, rectangular plan building constructed of concrete blocks, clad in vertical board siding at the gable ends. The building rests on a concrete sill. The gable roof of this building is sheathed with asphalt shingles. There are two bays in the primary (north gable end) elevation: a wood door incorporating louvered wooden slats, and a two-light casement window. At the rear gable is a six-light-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash window.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-34B

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

(See Attached Sheets)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data

Region: Western Shore

Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930
Modern Period, 1930-Present

Theme: Military

Resource Type: Administration Buildings

Buildings: Administrative Buildings: 4461, 4471, 4551, 4674A, 6527, 6634, 6637, 8541
Public Works: 618A, 1932, 1957, 2246A, 2251, 4230, 3900, 3901, 6328, 6654, 8489, 8688, 8698, 8860, 9599

Total Building Count - 23

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 administrative functions for troops stationed at the post include administration buildings, municipal buildings, and utility support structures. Surviving administration buildings include both brick permanent buildings and temporary frame buildings constructed during World War I (1918), the Inter-war period (1919-1939), World War II (1940-1945), and the Post-World War II period (1946-1953).

Building Type Summary

Administration Buildings

Administration buildings are often the most prevalent building type on Army installations. As the buildings most identifiable with operations activities at Army posts, they are often a focal point within post design plans. The earliest administrative building type to be utilized by the Army was the post headquarters building. Prior to the advent of the post headquarters structure, installation office facilities often were incorporated within the structure of the installation fortification, and indistinguishable from the many parts comprising the fortification structure.

The use of free standing, central headquarters buildings began during the mid-nineteenth century. As the Army began to consolidate troops at larger installations during the 1880s and 1890s, the administration building increased in size to accommodate additional administrative functions. The design of the building type reflected the Army's permanent presence in a locality, and generally was the most architecturally prominent building on an installation. The headquarters building remained the primary administration building on Army installations throughout the 1930s. During and after World War II, administrative functions increased. More buildings were constructed for administrative purposes. The headquarters building was sited in a prominent location in the overall plan of the installation. At Fort Meade, the earliest permanent standing army administration building, Hodges Hall, was designed using Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style, the style most often used by the Quartermaster Department for construction in areas north of Virginia and in the Pacific Northwest.

Public Works

Public works buildings evolved during the late nineteenth century as the Army began to provide indoor plumbing and steam heat for barracks and housing. As the Quartermaster Department incorporated indoor plumbing and heating systems in officer housing, provisions were

made for water distribution systems and heating systems. The Quartermaster Department issued plans for fire stations, steam heating plants, water towers, and other infrastructure improvements. During first decade of the twentieth century, the Army constructed sewer treatment plants. During the 1930s construction era, the Quartermaster Department reached a new level of sophistication in planning infrastructure. The cantonment areas were designed specifically to allow all contemporary modern amenities, including the full range of plumbing, heating, and sewerage treatment.

Historic Context

World War I

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 while they were trained. 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, with each cantonment capable of sheltering 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 *Quartermaster Support of the Army* 605-609).

The mobilization cantonments were divided into two major 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 shelter the 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 cantonment contained road networks, electric and water supplies, and other required utilities such as heating plants (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 of the National Army cantonments 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. Construction 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, and was one of the larger cantonments constructed. Camp Meade had a capacity of 52,575 soldiers (Crowell 1919:546).

Building 4674-A was constructed as a heating plant to provide utility support to the mobilization cantonment at Fort Meade. The building is 1 of 26 structures surviving from the World War I period. All of these buildings are utilitarian structures adopting simplified functional designs. The majority of these buildings, including 4674-A have been substantially altered over time.

With the end of the First World War in November 1918, American interest in military affairs declined sharply. 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 closing than anticipated. Camp Meade was one of the temporary cantonments that the Army retained. 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 (*Retention of Cantonment Sites for Future Use* 1919:44-45).

Camp Meade served as a demobilization center in the immediate post-war years (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:8). In 1919 the post was designated 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 was also established at Camp Meade in 1919.

Inter-War Period (1919-1939): Summer Training at Camp Meade

The isolationist fervor that swept the nation after the First World War resulted in a dramatic decline in military expenditures. The war-swollen U.S. Army shrank to pre-war levels as conscripted soldiers returned to 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 these civilian organizations. Though the National Guard was the most conspicuous of the civilian components, other groups 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 volunteers 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 attendant 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 graduates 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 Period. As previously mentioned, in 1924 the World War I temporary buildings were replaced by tents, 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).

Three public works support buildings associated with summer training activities survive at Fort Meade: buildings 6527, 6654, and 841.

Inter-War Years (1919-1939) - Permanent Cantonment Construction

Though Camp Meade was purchased by the Army after the First World War, no new structures were constructed to supplement or replace the temporary structures that were built when the camp was established. 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. 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).

Although World War I temporary buildings throughout the Army were in poor condition, Camp Meade buildings were exceptionally poor. The War Department G-4 conceded 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 then were being used during summer training camps held at Camp Meade (RG 407, Project File Camp Meade, 333.1 & 600.5).

Between 1921 and 1926 the average yearly construction budget for the entire Army was approximately \$755,800. The First World War temporary structures were designed to last no longer than five years and were deteriorating faster than funds for repairs were appropriated. In the mid-1920s the condition of the First World War temporary structures at Army posts was brought to public attention. 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 initiated 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 had characterized previous installations.

New standardized building plans were issued incorporating current building techniques such as reinforced concrete framing. 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 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." But 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, who had been a 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, March 5, 1929 (RG 407, Project File Ft. Meade, 680.9; Maryland Historical Society 1950:129-130). Construction of permanent facilities at Camp Meade was underway when the installation was upgraded to a Fort.

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. The buildings

now designated Meade Hall, Pulaski Hall, and the Post Headquarters were completed in 1928. Construction commenced on officer and non-commissioned officer (NCO) family housing in 1931 and continued through 1934.

Along with improved quarters came associated personnel support buildings. A new hospital was completed in 1930. Other additions to the post included a post theater in 1933, a post chapel and a 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.

Among the building erected as part of this construction campaign were five administrative and public works structures. These included Buildings 2245A, 4230, 4551, 8698, and 9599. Two of these buildings, #4230, the Fire Station, and #4551, Hodges Hall are associated with the development of the main permanent cantonment.

Removal of the World War I temporary buildings continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The last World War I temporary buildings to be 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. As was the case with other military installations, temporary mobilization structures were the major class of structures erected at Fort Meade during the World War II period.

United States Army mobilization plans between 1919 and 1940 anticipated training 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, advances by the German Army in Europe led Congress to authorize a massive, nation-wide mobilization program, similar to that undertaken during the First World War. The mobilization program was implemented in anticipation of possible American involvement in the war. It expanded the size of the Army and established training installations for new recruits. The War Department carried out the manpower supplement through measures such as the inclusion of the National Guard into 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 adapted to base-specific architectural programs, and rapidly constructed (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 early fall of 1940, officials picked an architect-engineer firm and contractor for the project and made decisions about locating and constructing these new cantonment areas at Fort Meade. The J.E. Greiner Company of Baltimore received the architect-engineer contract on 24 September 1940, and the

Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore signed the constructing contractor's agreement on 26 September 1940.

Construction of the cantonment began on October 2, 1940, and ended 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 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).

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 same building techniques after the war as a basis for cost-effective civilian housing construction.

Training During World War II

During 1940 and 1941, Ft. Meade played many important roles: as a reception center for incoming draftees, as a base for the 29th Infantry Division; housing and training center for other units including the 70th Tank Battalion, the 93rd Anti-Tank Battalion, and the 105th Anti-Tank Battalion; temporary location of the Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center; and home of the Army Bakers' and Cooks' School (Ewing 1948:xii).

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 these buildings proved unable to meet the changing demands of the 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, and used existing infiltration courses and other training facilities until early September 1943, when officials opened a new larger live-grenade course, 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, on October 19, 1945 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:128).

Fort Meade also housed other troop-related functions during the war such as a reception center for troops on continental U.S. rotation from overseas duty, and 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 operating 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 morale enhancing jobs such 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).

Other important activities located at Fort Meade during World War II were a Prisoner of War (PW) Camp and Prisoner of War Information Bureau. The post commenced its involvement with enemy prisoners when it opened a barbed-wire enclosed internment camp for several hundred enemy aliens at the beginning of the war. Opening and operating the PW camp presented problems to officials initially, 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. During early September 1943, the first POW's took up residence there (*Fort Meade Post* September 10, 1943, 1). The camp housed Italian and German PW's before the war's 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 came into existence on May 12, 1945, to process soldiers eligible for discharge. Increasing their 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 Ft. Meade in November 1946 (Maryland Historical Society 1950:129).

Six permanent administrative or public works buildings survive from the World War II era. These include the post exchange (#4461), and a bank (#4471). The remaining buildings are related to public works projects for the installation and include sewage pumping and water treatment stations (#6328, 8688) and a heating plant (#2251).

Post World War II

In June 1947, the United States Second Army established its headquarters at Fort Meade. Second Army exercised control of Army units within the mid-Atlantic region. Another indication of a return to peacetime patterns was the return of R.O.T.C. summer camp at the conclusion of the war (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:17).

The slower peacetime pace of the post accelerated with the Korean Conflict 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. The last armored vehicles left Fort Meade when the 6th Armored Cavalry transferred to Texas in 1974 (Ft. Meade Museum 1986 16). 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. A 1966 guide to Army posts published by the editors of the *Army Times* described Fort Meade units as a conglomeration of activities (Army Times 1966:149).

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).

The First United States Army and Second United States Army merged into a single command on January 1, 1966. With that change the First Army Commander became the ranking officer on post. Until 1973 First Army headquarters was responsible for active and reserve component units. In that year First Army's mission changed to command of Army Reserve units and oversight of National Guard units within its geographical area (Ft. Meade Museum 1985:17). In 1992 the First Army commander relinquished command of Reserve units to the Army Reserve Command, but retained oversight of both Army Reserve and National Guard training and readiness.

The post has been improved steadily. 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 1960s, a new Post Exchange and Commissary complex, and Pershing Hall, the new First Army headquarters building. Tipton Airfield was constructed in 1960. Five buildings, all related to public works were identified from the post-war period predating 1954. As is typical of public works, support structures, these buildings include wells, sewage treatment plants, and heating plants.

Today the post continues its tradition of service to the United States Army. Although the National Security Agency is its largest tenant organization, the post supports a variety of smaller

organizations. Its long association with reserve component training is continued through the role of First Army in assisting the Guard and Reserve.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-34B

(See Attached Sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Ca. 6000Quadrangle name Portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Laurel, Md; Quadrangle scale _____UTM References Odenton, Md; Savage, Md; and Relay, Md.
do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Attached Sheets)

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

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

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh McAloon & Geoffrey Melhuish/Architectural Techniciansorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date July 7, 1993street & number 337 E. 3rd. Street telephone 301-694-0428city 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.

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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 arcs 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. 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 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.