

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

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-34E

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name) Fort Meade - Recreation Building T

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street & number Fort George G. Meade not for publication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

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-34E

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site - unless noted otherwise
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> varied	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> varied			

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

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

7. DESCRIPTION

Summary

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

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

Nine recreational structures were identified at Fort Meade as a result of the reconnaissance survey: Buildings 4418, 4419, 4424, 4431, 4461, 4585, 6610, 6613, and 6865. Buildings constructed at Fort Meade to provide social and recreational facilities for troops stationed at the post include a library, post chapel, recreation building, theater, community center, and bath houses. The social & recreational buildings encompass brick permanent buildings and Second World War temporary wood frame buildings.

Temporary recreation structures are located throughout the post, and are associated with the emergency mobilization program enacted in 1940. In 1983, Congress directed the Army to raze all remaining World War II temporary structures. The Army recognized that this category of structure possessed the exceptional qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) was negotiated in 1986 between the Department of Defense (DoD), the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to mitigate the effects of razing upon this resource base. As stipulated within the PMOA, major types of World War II

temporary buildings were identified and recorded to the standards of HABS/HAER. Completion of the PMOA stipulations was achieved in 1993. Reconnaissance survey of World War II temporary structures at Fort Meade identified the plan type of each structure to verify its mitigation under the auspices of the 1986 PMOA. Since World War II temporary structures are a nationally homogenous resource that have been subjected to intensive study, architectural descriptions of these resources are not included within the text of this form.

Social & recreational World War II temporary buildings are located throughout Fort Meade, while administrative buildings intended for permanent use are concentrated in the post's core area. The core area of the post flanks the Midway Branch of the Little Patuxent River, in the southern section of the post.

Building Descriptions

Building 4419, the Post Chapel, was constructed in 1934. The building is located on Llewellyn Avenue, in the core area of the post. It stands as a one-and-one-half story Flemish Bond brick structure occupying a L-shaped ground plan. The chapel was built on a raised brick foundation that forms a watertable at the quarter story level. The slate shingled gable roof includes a full entablature; gable returns accent the side elevations. The primary entry to the building is recessed and incorporates a paneled wood vestibule. A round, stained glass window accents the entry. Flanking the entry are eight foot, arched, stained glass windows enframed by wood surrounds. Similar windows are situated on the East and West elevations. The gable-ends of the building incorporate brick chimneys. A wooden bell tower with pyramidal roof rises above the main entry. The east and west elevation basement windows include single-light windows with false muntins that simulate an 18-light window design. The sloping building site results in a full story basement level. The entry to this level includes wood three-panel double doors with a five-light transom.

Building 4424, located on Llewellyn Avenue, is a one-story wood structure with a rectangular ground plan including integral porches along the front and rear elevations. The building was built in 1937 as a recreation facility. The eastern wing of the structure consists of low pitched, asphalt shingled gabled roof with exterior stone chimney. The windows found on the north and south elevations are one-over-one double hung aluminum sash units. There are no windows on the west side of the building.

Building 4431, the theater, was built in 1933. The building, located on Llewellyn Avenue, is a two-and-one-half story brick structure. The building is supported by a raised concrete foundation which terminates in a belt course. Quoins delineate the corners of the principal building block. The windows in this section include splayed arches accented by concrete keystones and concrete sills. The building terminates in a complex gable roof and a wood cornice bands the building. On the west elevation is spanned by a covered walk created by a shed roof supported by wood posts. The theater balcony is delineated from the principal block by a brick fire wall parapet. The east and west walls of the corresponding to the balcony are accented by six brick pilasters that rise to the cornice.

Building 4461, the community center, was built in 1941. Located on Redwood Road, this building is a one-and-half story concrete structure terminating in a steep pitched gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The southeast wing of the building includes shed dormers on both roof planes. The building is supported by a raised concrete foundation. The primary is symmetrical and houses seven bays. The central entry is marked by a wood portico that shelters a wood door that incorporates eight glass panels in its design. The window treatments of principal facade includes six-light-over-three-three light metal sash units.

The gable-front roof includes a square wooden vent topped by a wooden semi-circular vent. Attached to the right side (southwest wing) of the main building is a small one-story, gable addition. The principal elevation of the addition includes wooden doors flanked by large industrial

windows. The front elevation of the addition is covered in German siding while the sides of structure are brick veneer. A concrete shed extension adjoins the rear of the addition. A small gable addition runs along rear of main building and includes a loading dock with metal canopy.

Building 4585, a bath house located near Leonard Wood Avenue, was built in 1931. The building is a one story structure sheltered by a hipped roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The primary (east) elevation is six bays; three of housed by doorways. Each doorway is screened from the pool, located east of the primary elevation, by full-height concrete walls. The doorways incorporate solid metal doors. Each elevation of this structure is defined by one story brick piers. Inset walls of concrete infill the space between the piers. Rectangular, single-light, wooden casement windows are located along the upper portion of the walls under the eave line. The building's side elevations are three bays wide. Six bays define the rear elevation, which mirrors the design of the primary elevation. The building's hipped roof extends beyond the walls to create a wide eave area.

Building 6613, a bath house located on Officers Club Road, was built in 1933. The building is as a one story, rectangular structure built in reinforced concrete and sheltered by a shed roof sheathed with asphalt. The structure is supported by a concrete foundation. Eight bays define the primary elevation and include six windows and two single, wood paneled doors. Each window is a triple metal sash unit. A one bay, slate shingled canopies shelter both entries. Brick headers delineate all door and window surrounds. The structure's gable-end walls rise to a stepped concrete parapet. The side elevations of building 6613 are three bays wide and include a wood paneled door, single-light metal sash awning window, and louvered metal vent. The rear elevation houses three metal louvered vents and a single off center door.

Building 6610 is a chlorinator house associated with the pool serviced by Building 6613. The superstructure of the building has been removed and is marked by open chlorinating machinery secured to a concrete slab foundation.

Building 6865 is the post's golf course club house, and was constructed in 1940. Located at Taylor and Kenyon Avenues, the club house is a one story structure supported by a concrete block sill. The primary (east) and side elevations are defined by large, single-light, aluminum frame casement windows. A Double door entry is situated within each side elevation and the primary elevation. Each double door is composed of two aluminum frames, each incorporating a single pane of glass. The rear elevation wall is sheathed with vinyl siding. A gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles shelters the building. A concrete pad wraps around the front and side elevations, and is enclosed to the east and south by a stone wall that incorporates plantings. This concrete deck is sheltered by a shed roof that also wraps around the primary and side elevations of the building. A brick chimney rises above the gable roof plane on the exterior of the rear elevation. Also incorporated within the rear elevation is a single metal door sheltered by a metal canopy.

Building 4418, the Post Library, was built in 1951. Located on Llewellyn Avenue in the core of the post, the Library is a one story, 10 bay, masonry structure supported by a poured concrete foundation. The structure occupies an irregularly shaped footprint composed of a rectangular core and small projecting wing. Brick walls laid in five course Common Bond terminate at the structure's gable roof, which is oriented on an east-west axis and sheathed with asphalt shingles. Primary access to the building is gained through the south elevation through a projecting wing, though the original primary elevation faces north towards Llewellyn Avenue. The modern primary entry is composed of a set of double, six- panel, wood doors reached by both a concrete stair and a long concrete handicapped ramp. A gable roofed porch sheathed in asphalt shingles and supported by two square, brick columns shelters the modern entry. The original entry is also accessed via a concrete stair, and incorporates double wood door with six panels designs. Evidence of a handicapped access ramp survives in a ghost along the north elevation. The original entry is sheltered by a gable roofed porch. A concrete pad provides the

foundation for the four square pillars and two square, fluted pilasters that support the a plain entablature. Three diamonds are project from the entablature's frieze. A circular window is situated in the gable pediment. The old entry porch occupies one bay of the Library. The north elevation walls are clad in clapboard within the bay defined by the porch posts. Windows throughout the structure are composed of four-light units with one- light-over-two-light-over-one-light design set in metal frames. All corners of the structure are defined by brick quoins.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-34E

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 SHEET)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Region:	Western Shore
Period:	Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 Modern Period, 1930-Present
Theme:	Military
Buildings:	Theaters - 4431 Recreational Facilities - 4424, 4585, 6610, 6613, 6865 Service Facilities - 4418, 4419
Total Building Count:	9

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 an administrative center for the 1st Army Corps.

Building Type Summary

Social and Recreational Buildings

Recreational facilities became an important building type on military installations during the twentieth century. During the late nineteenth century, the Army began to provide educational opportunities and libraries on Army posts. Following the Spanish-American War, there was growing concern over the general well-being of Army personnel. The Army responded to this concern by providing recreational opportunities and facilities for officers and enlisted men. Facilities constructed during this period included assembly halls and gymnasiums. When new installations were constructed during the 1930s, the Quartermaster Department routinely

constructed recreational buildings on posts. These facilities included riding halls, officers clubs, NCO clubs, swimming pools, and theaters. Not all recreational building types were constructed at every installation. The most prevalent building types that generally appear on each installation are officers clubs and theaters.

Theaters were constructed at installations for movie entertainment. These buildings were typically one-story, front-gabled structures with blind side-elevations. Architectural ornamentation was concentrated on the main entrance. Theaters began to appear as separate facilities at Army installations during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Its appearance is associated directly with the evolution of movies as a popular civilian entertainment. During the wave of 1930s construction following the enactment of Public Law No. 45, theaters became a typical feature of Army installations. Theaters were located generally in prominent locations, and varied in size in a proportional relation to the size of the installation. Constructed from Quartermaster standardized plans, theaters reflected widely-used popular Georgian Colonial and Spanish Colonial Revival designs. The exterior appearance of Army theaters remained consistent throughout the 1930s.

Historic Context

World War I (1917-1919)

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. The war spurred the introduction of new weapons, such as machine guns, poison gas, airplanes, tanks, and indirect artillery. 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, to shelter them while they were trained and organized. The magnitude of the Army's

expansion led to the establishment of temporary cantonments to accommodate the burgeoning number of new recruits. 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. No buildings constructed during the World War I period that were associated with social and recreational functions were identified during the architectural reconnaissance survey.

Inter-War Period (1919-1939)

Although 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 deteriorated condition, Camp Meade buildings were exceptionally poor. Even 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 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 had been designed to last no longer than five years and were deteriorating faster than repairs were funded. In the mid-1920s the condition of the First World War temporary structures at Army posts was brought to public

attention. Pressure was put on Congress to alleviate the poor living conditions at Army installations throughout the nation. In response, Congress authorized the War Department to sell 43 military installations, or portions thereof, and to deposit the money received from sales into a special fund designated the "Military Post Construction Fund." By the second half of the 1920s the Office of the Quartermaster General, which had responsibility for post construction, was conducting a major renovation of Army installations (Risch 1962:713-715).

The Construction Service of the Quartermaster Corps organized all aspects of the nationwide construction program. Led by Major General B. F. Cheatham, Quartermaster General, the Construction Division assembled an impressive group of both military and civilian architects, engineers, planners, designers, and landscape architects to oversee the program. The first chief of the Construction Service's Engineering Division was Lt. Col. Francis B. Wheaton who had worked at the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The Supervising Architect was Luther M. Leisenring, who had worked with Cass Gilbert (Grashof 1986:54). Installation plans were reviewed by George B. Ford, a noted urban planner who was retained by the Quartermaster Department as a consultant. Ford combined efficient, workable plans with planning concepts used in the "City Beautiful" and "Garden City" movements. The goal of these professionals was to develop efficient, cohesive, and pleasant environments with reasonable expenditures. Curved streets were used wherever possible in place of the straight lines that characterized previous installations.

New standardized building plans were issued incorporating current building techniques such as reinforced concrete framing. Barracks were generally larger, housing more men than earlier barrack designs. Experiments were made to house an entire regiment in a single barracks. Officers' housing became compact, utilizing one or two story designs. Apartments were constructed at training installations to accommodate student officers. Design elements were planned to be appropriate to local materials, climate, and history of the locations of the installations. The Georgian Colonial Revival architectural style was used for installations located

from New England to Virginia, the Midwest, and the Pacific Northwest. Spanish Colonial Revival styles were used in the South, Western Plains, Southwest, and California.

In 1928 the War Department 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 "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 had already begun on permanent facilities at Camp Meade when it was upgraded to Fort status. 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 (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. 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 the post chapel in 1934, the post theater in 1933, brick stables in 1934, a headquarters building in 1935, and a fire station in 1935. This phase of construction at Fort Meade was centered around the Rogue's Harbor Branch

of the Little Patuxent River, which runs through the post. The structures built during this building campaign form the present core of Fort Meade.

Removal of the World War I temporary buildings at the post 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. Once again construction at Fort Meade was spurred by conflict in Europe. And once again the buildings constructed were temporary structures.

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

In June of 1940 the German Army conquered continental Europe, capturing many of the facilities that the United States Army intended to use as training centers in the event of American mobilization. In response, Congress authorized a massive, nation-wide mobilization program, like that undertaken during the First World War. The mobilization program was implemented in anticipation of possible American involvement in the war.

This mobilization program expanded the size of the Army and established training installations for new recruits. The War Department 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 adaptable 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). 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 (Fort 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).

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

Through the construction of the 700 Series (and 800 Series--an improvement of 700 Series plans implemented in 1941) temporary wood-frame buildings, the United States Army increased

its housing capacity from 200,000 persons in 1939 to 6,000,000 persons by the conclusion of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. Innovations in construction technologies were developed during the war mobilization program. Standardized plans and prefabrication of building units were refined in the design and construction of 700 and 800 Series buildings. Contractors employed to erect mobilization structures during the program used the same building techniques after the war as a basis for cost effective civilian housing construction.

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

Post World War II (1946-Present)

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

The peacetime pace of the post suddenly changed to wartime commotion when the Korean Conflict erupted in 1950. The World War II barracks were reopened to process new

draftees into the Army. In September 1950, the 2053d Reception Center, an Army Reserve unit, was activated to process new soldiers (*Washington Star*, January 28, 1951).

Armored units returned to Fort Meade in the late 1940s when the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment arrived on the post. The regiment remained at Fort Meade through the 1950s (Fort Meade Museum 1985:16; *Washington Star*, October 24, 1954). 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).

Physically the post has 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 Army Airfield was constructed in 1960.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-34E

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

10. Geographical Data

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

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

(SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hugh McAloon, Brooke Vincent, & Geoffrey Melhuish/Architectural Technicians

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. date _____

street & number 337 E. 3rd Street telephone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick state Maryland

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

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

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

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

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Army Times

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Cannan, Deborah C., Leo Hirrel, Katherine E. Grandine, Kathryn M. Kuranda, Bethany M. Usher, Hugh B. McAloon, and Martha R. Williams

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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