

Survey # B-4605

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Modern Period

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form): Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):
Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Military
Training
Administrative

Known Design Source (write none if unknown): None

Fort Holabird Building 320

#B-4605

Const. 1954

Access-Limited

Architectural Description

Building 320 is a two and a half story, utilitarian, concrete masonry block building. The building is an irregular "E" shape. The exterior is for the most part unornamented. Vertical pilasters are found near the doors, horizontal concrete bands delineating the floors are visible on the exterior. The original windows and doors have been replaced.

Historical Significance

Camp Holabird was established by the War Department in 1917, it was later renamed Fort Holabird. The facility was expanded several times and there were several building episodes over the course of time. Building 320 was constructed in 1954 for use as a classroom building at Fort Holabird. The building was originally used by the Army Intelligence Corps as a training facility. Building 320 appears to be the last permanent building constructed at Fort Holabird. Building 320 is less than 50 years old and is not exceptionally significant, therefore it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-4605

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Fort Holabird Building 320

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 2200 Van Deman Street

not for publication

city, town Baltimore

vicinity of _____ congressional district 3rd

state Maryland

county Baltimore (Independent City)

3. Classification

Category

district
 building(s)
 structure
 site
 object

Ownership

public
 private
 both

Public Acquisition

in progress
 being considered
 not applicable

Status

occupied
 unoccupied
 work in progress

Accessible

yes: restricted
 yes: unrestricted
 no

Present Use

agricultural
 commercial
 educational
 entertainment
 government
 industrial
 military

museum
 park
 private residence
 religious
 scientific
 transportation
 other: Vacant

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

name Fort George G. Meade, directorate of Public Works

street & number Building 239, Ross Road

telephone no. (301) 677-9757

city, town Fort Meade

state and zip code MD 20755

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore Circuit Courthouse

liber

street & number 110 N. Calvert Street

folio

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. B-4605

Condition		Check One	Check One
<input type="radio"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Xaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

Building 320 is an irregularly shaped, utilitarian two and a half story building constructed in 1954. The flat roof building is built of concrete masonry units set within a concrete framing system. The exterior is unornamented. The original windows have been replaced, the windows now consist of one over one aluminum frame units with concrete sills.

The east elevation is divided into five sections; of three bays each and the center section with four bays. Three unornamented bands delineate the floors and cornice. Concrete stairs lead to the primary entrance located in the central section. The metal frame and glass doors are covered by a metal awning supported by two metal pipe columns. Four vertical pilasters are applied to the facade of the center section, each with four flutes emanating columns. A one over one aluminum window is located on either side of the door on this elevation. Four windows are located on the second floor of the central section. The sections to the right and left are slightly recessed from the central bay. Six windows are located on each floor of these sections. The east flank has six ground level windows, the west flank has five ground level windows and a metal air vent. The two end sections are also setback, thus focusing attention on the center section. They are unornamented except for ground level windows and metal downspouts.

The north and south elevations are nearly identical with the exception of a truncated ground floor on the south facade. The south elevation has six windows on the first and second floor as well as six ground level windows covered by metal security bars. A metal door is located on the southern end of this elevation. A temporary awning covers this entrance. The fenestration on the north elevation consists of six windows, a metal door with a large window above it, and a three window bay extension to the west.

The western elevation is irregularly shaped. The same pattern of fenestration found on the north and south sides is evident on this facade. Three large wing additions extend from this elevation at the rear of the building. A large piece of mechanical equipment is visible on the roof of one the eastern wing, which apparently houses mechanical equipment. A tall brick chimney is also present on the southern end of this extension.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-4605

Period	Areas of Significance--Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<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 type="checkbox"/> X1900-	<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 1954 Builder/Architect Unknown

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.

Building 320 was constructed in 1954 as a classroom building by Fort Holabird. The building was used by the Army Counter Intelligence Corps as a training facility, and since 1972 has housed offices and records of the Defense Investigative Service Agency. The building is less than fifty years old and is not exceptionally significant, therefore, it is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

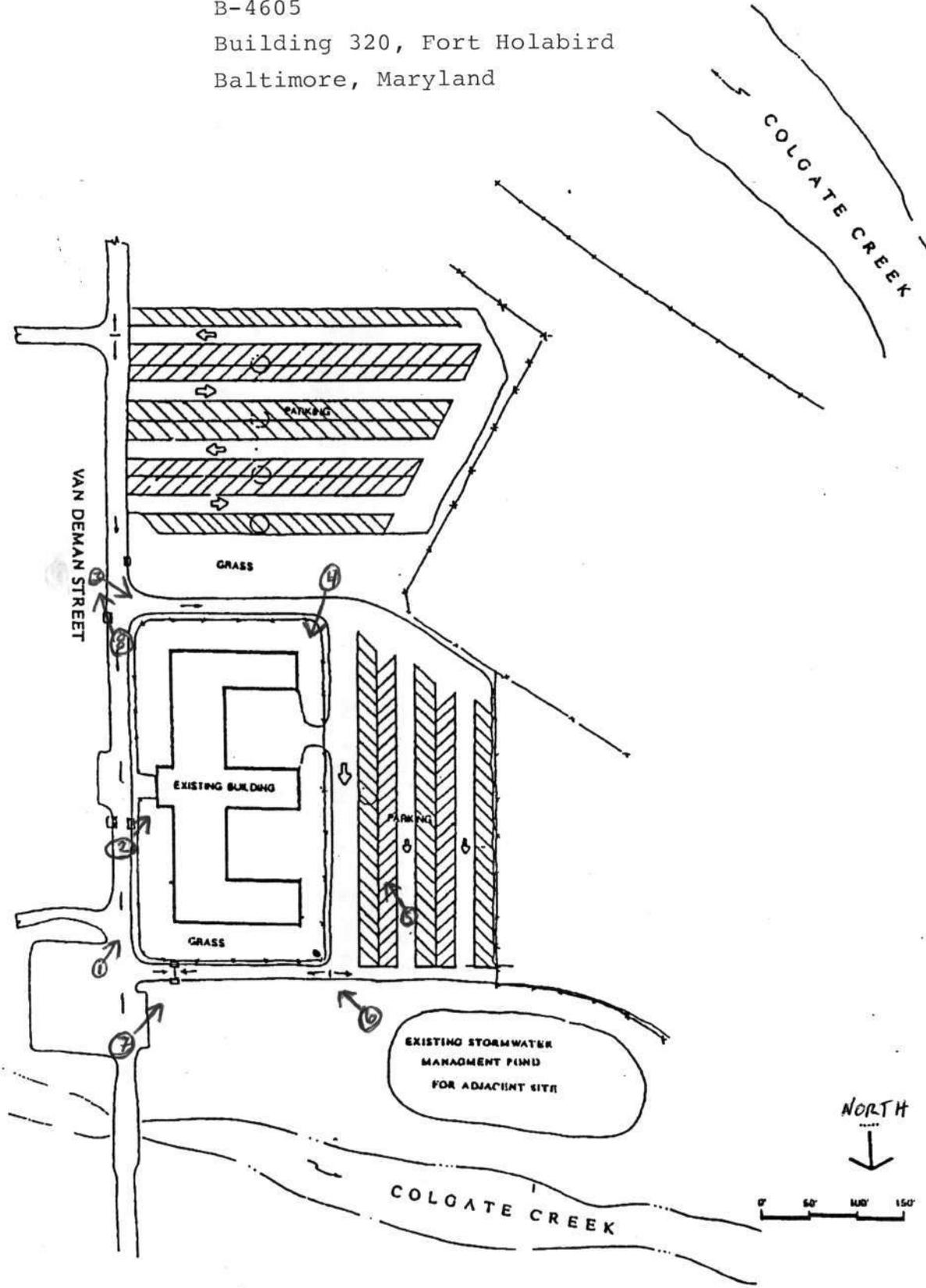
Camp Holabird, later renamed Fort Holabird, was established by the War Department in 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland, to house the activities of a quartermaster mechanical repair unit. The camp was originally created on a 96 acre tract of land at the confluence of Colgate Creek and the Patapsco River. Proximity to marine terminals, as well as a well developed road and railway network were factors in selecting this site. Fort Holabird was retained after World War I and grew to an area of 161 acres by 1928.

In 1942 three warehouse buildings were constructed at Fort Holabird. The facility expanded to 349 acres during the Second World War. There have been several building episodes at Fort Holabird, building 320 appears to be the last permanent building constructed at the installation by the military. After the Viet Nam War the government sold portions of Fort Holabird to the city of Baltimore for use as an industrial park.

Building 320 is less than fifty years old and is not considered exceptionally significant. Building 320 does not possess architectural (Criteria C) or historical (Criteria A) merit that would make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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B-4605
Building 320, Fort Holabird
Baltimore, Maryland



DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUILDING
FT. HOLABIRD, MD



B-4605

17'30"

NORTH POINT 1.3 MI.
SPARROWS POINT 4.3 MI.

4348

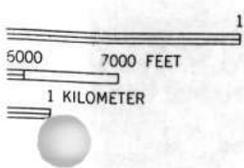
4347

4346000m.N.

39°15'

76°30'

(SPARROWS POINT 5762 11' N.W.)

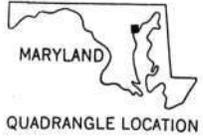


B-4605
Building 320, Fort Holabird
Baltimore, Maryland

WATER

DS

92



- ROAD CLASSIFICATION
- Heavy-duty —————
 - Medium-duty —————
 - Light-duty —————
 - Unimproved dirt - - - - -
 - Interstate Route (Shield)
 - U. S. Route (Shield)
 - State Route (Circle)

BALTIMORE EAST, MD.
SE/4 BALTIMORE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3915—W7630/7.5



B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEMAN ST.
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER-COE

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

EAST ELEVATION, VIEW TO SW

1 OF 8



B-4605

BUILDING 320 - FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEMAN ST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER - ECK

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

FRONT DOOR - EAST ELEVATION

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B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEMAN ST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER, COE

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

SOUTH ELEVATION

3 OF 8



B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEAN ST.
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARIE L. BAIER, CDE

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS
OF ENGINEERS

PARTIAL VIEW OF WEST ELEVATION

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B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEMAN ST,
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER, COE

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVES - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, VS ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

PARTIAL VIEW OF WEST ELEVATION - LOOKING SOUTH
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B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DEMAN ST.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKE - COE / AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

VIEW OF NORTH + WEST ELEVATIONS

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RED STAR ★
HELP OF THE LEAF & PINE

B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VANDEMAN ST.
BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER - COX

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION

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B-4605

BUILDING 320, FORT HOLABIRD, 2200 VAN DERMAN ST

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

MARK L. BAKER - COE

AUGUST 1995

NEGATIVE - BALTIMORE DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF
ENGINEERS

VIEW OF AREA LOOKING SOUTH ALONG VANDERMAN ST
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