

AA-359-8

## U.S. Naval Academy, Bishop Field

### **Architectural Survey File**

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site ([mht.maryland.gov](http://mht.maryland.gov)) for details about how to make an appointment.

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***Last Updated: 09-11-2018***

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

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~~AA-359-0008-URS~~

Property Name: Bishop Field, United States Naval Academy Inventory Number: AA-359-0008-URS

Address: Maryland Avenue City: Annapolis Zip Code: 21402

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Annapolis

Owner: Department of the Navy Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes

Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA

Project: Bishop Field bleacher demolition Agency: Naval District Washington East

Site visit by MHT Staff: XX no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the property located within a historic district? XX yes \_\_\_no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: <u>AA- 359</u>
NR-listed district <u>XX</u> yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: <u>United States Naval Academy</u>
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes <u>XX</u> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes ___no	

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms (MIHP #AA-359). HABS/HAER Documentation (HABS # MD-329)

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

Summary Description

Bishop Field is the venue of the United States Naval Academy varsity baseball team. The bleachers are located within the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark District on the west side of Dorsey Creek. Originally named Lawrence Field, the field was renamed in the early 1960s to commemorate Max F. Bishop, the Naval Academy baseball coach from 1938 to 1962. Constructed ca. 1924, the structure currently consists of a steel frame, aluminum benches, and wood sleepers and stair treads. A brick wall topped by pipe rails separates the spectators from the playing field. Shed-roofed, brick dugouts are located midway down the first- and third-base lines. A two-story, masonry veneer clubhouse constructed in 1995 is located behind home plate.

The Bishop Field bleachers are composed of a structural steel frame supported by concrete footers. Measuring 174 feet along the first-base line and 73 feet along the third-base line, the bleachers consist of 18 rows of seating in the

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/12/05</u> Date
<u>John E. Kuntz</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>8/30/05</u> Date

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baseline sections and 12 rows of seating behind home plate (Cagley & Associates 2001:1). The bench seats are aluminum and the foot boards and steps are lumber. The bleachers measure approximately 50 feet in width. Associated with the bleachers are five, frame buildings. The assemblage of support buildings includes a restroom (Building 146D), an early storage building (Building 146C), two later storage buildings, and a tool room (originally the visiting team locker room, Building 146B). The bleachers underwent several periods of major modification beginning in the 1960s. The first episode occurred ca. 1961 with the removal of a 55 foot section of the first-base line bleachers and Building 146A that lay beneath this portion of the structure (Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1961). Building 146A originally served as the midshipmen's locker room.

A second renovation occurred in 1968 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). Design drawings illustrate the new configuration of the first-base line bleachers and numerous frame buildings within the structure. Modifications at this time included the construction of a brick wall with 2.5 inch pipe rails along the infield warning track, reconstruction and relocation of both dugouts, and a new backstop of steel poles and wire mesh.

A third alteration to the bleachers took place between 1974 and 1984 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1974; 1984). Specification drawings for the skinning of the infield soil completed in 1984, depict the bleachers of the third-base line ending slightly past third base. This shortened the western leg of the structure from 230 feet to 73 feet, resulting in the removal of over 150 feet of bleachers. This alteration may have been considered as early as 1968 when a painting contract specifically omitted this section from the specifications (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968).

The final modification took place in 1995 with the construction of the Fitzgerald Clubhouse. This building is slightly inset into the bleachers behind home plate. Cut lines are clearly visible along the rear of the bleachers in this area. Construction drawings of the clubhouse call for the removal of seven "EXIST. CO. & FTG. (24"x24" F.V.)" and the construction of one new column and footing to brace the surviving bleacher section (Samaha & Associates 1993:Sheet S-1). This alteration removed six rows of bleachers from the home plate stands. Additional modifications include the reconstruction of safety rails, the removal of the wooden benches (some with wood-frame seatbacks) and their replacement with aluminum, and the replacement of wooden sleepers at the seats and stairs.

### General Description

The bleachers measure approximately 278 feet radially and extend 174 feet down the first-base line and 73 feet down third base (Cagley & Associates 2001:1). Riveted-steel bents comprise the structural system. The section along third base contains four bents assembled from two-inch by three-inch steel angles supported by twelve-inch, steel, beam channels framed to wide flange girders. The wide flange columns are eight inches deep with an eight-inch flange and 3/8 inch thick web. Concrete piers carry the columns. Eight bents support the seats behind home plate and an additional eight bents extend along the first-base line. The bents behind home plate and along first base differ from the third-base structure. Wide flange columns on concrete piers form the load-carrying system; however, truss supports replace the wide flange girders. Parallel, modified Warren trusses run longitudinally along the length of the span near the center and lower portion of the bents. A similar truss design supports the highest portion of the bleacher, but lacks the lower chord and diagonals on several panels in order to provide access to the wood-frame structures built under the bleachers. The trusses are cross-connected by horizontal and diagonal bracing. The trusses support twelve-inch, channel stringers. Steel strip forms the risers for the aluminum seats and wood sleepers. A latticework safety rail constructed of 1/4 inch strip encloses the sides and upper deck of the bleachers. Steel stairs with wooden treads ascend from ground level to the midpoint of the bleachers at eight locations.

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A concrete-coped brick wall separates the spectator seating from the playing field. The wall is broken at numerous locations by double-leaf, strip-steel gates. Brick hinge posts with concrete caps support the gates. The masonry of the wall is decorative with recessed panels accented with soldier and header courses. A safety rail of welded, two-and-one-half inch pipe tops the wall. Brick dugouts are located at first and third bases, and are integral to the wall. A concrete foundation supports the dugouts which terminate in a shed roof covered with rolled-asphalt roofing. Metal posts support the roof of the structure, and an aluminum bench lies along the rear wall. The backstop is constructed of eight steel posts and wire mesh screen. The Fitzgerald Clubhouse, built in 1995, is located behind home plate. The two-story clubhouse is supported by a concrete foundation and constructed of running-bond, brick veneer. Open decks flank the central portion of the building. Details include corner pilasters with concrete accents, glass block lighting in the open deck, and double soldier courses above the windows. The hip roof of the building is clad in prefabricated metal panels.

Five, wood-frame structures are located under the bleachers along the first-base line. A frame, shed-roofed storage building lies furthest south. The sills are set on grade, and the walls are sheathed in plywood sheets with narrow battens at the seams. A single-leaf, plywood door opens the east wall of the building. The roof is sheathed in rolled-asphalt.

Building 146D lies slightly north of the tool shed. Dating from ca. 1926, the building originally served as the women's toilet (Buildings & Grounds 1925). A concrete foundation supports the building. The façade contains four bays. The two bays to the left originally held six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows but the openings are now boarded over and the sash removed. The third bay is a five-panel, single-leaf door that accesses the men's portion of the restroom building. This opening is a modification likely dating from ca. 1960 when the midshipmen's dressing room was removed and the building was converted to both men's and women's facilities. The final façade opening once contained a four-light, interior-opening, hopper window. This window opening is also boarded over and the sash missing. The left side elevation contains a single opening, a four-panel door into the women's facility. The rear elevation mirrors the window openings of the façade and are all boarded over. The building is clad in shiplap, wood siding accented with wood corner boards. The shed roof is covered in rolled asphalt, and the eave is detailed with a flat fascia and quarter-round cornice. The interior retains the original stall configuration in the men's portion of the facility, but the construction of an interior partition wall and the installation of sinks and water closets in the women's portion significantly alter the plan of the building.

A second storage shed lies near the restroom building and dates to ca. 1926. Originally, the building carried the number 146C. This shed-roofed building is supported by a concrete foundation. A double-leaf door constructed of plywood sheets opens the east wall of the building. The east elevation is clad in shiplap siding with the remaining walls covered in plywood with narrow battens at the seams. A single-leaf door opens the right elevation. Construction specifications from 1968 show only the door on the right elevation (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). The roof is covered in rolled asphalt.

The fourth building is a square, frame, storage building. The sill is set on grade and the walls are clad in vertical board siding. A single-leaf door opens the east elevation. The shed roof is covered in rolled asphalt.

The final building was constructed ca. 1924 as the visiting team locker room and carried the number 146B (Buildings & Grounds 1924b). The rectangular building is supported by a concrete foundation and terminates in a shed roof. The east elevation contains two bays with a paired, four-light, interior opening hopper window to the left and a single four-light window to the right. The exterior is boarded over, but the sash remains in the frames. The right elevation is opened by a six-panel, wood door. The rear elevation contains two, paired, four-light, interior opening hopper windows and the left elevation is opened by a window of similar configuration. The building is

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clad in wood, shiplap siding with wood cornerboards. The eaves are detailed with a flat fascia and quarter-round cornice. The roof is covered in rolled asphalt. The interior of the building retains its original plan with two water closets in the south end and a shower stall near the center. The walls and ceiling are covered with tongue-and-groove, pine siding.

At least three buildings have been demolished. Construction drawings from 1968 show shed-roofed buildings on both legs of the bleachers and the removal of the midshipmen's locker room when the northeast section of the bleachers was removed in the early 1960s.

### Historic Context

The United States Naval Academy, first known as the Naval School, was established at Fort Severn in Annapolis on 10 October 1845. Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, instrumental in the school's founding, selected the secluded Annapolis location to protect midshipmen from "the temptations and distractions that necessarily connect with a large and populous city" (United States Naval Academy 2005). The Naval School became the fifth such institution, joining small naval schools in Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Norfolk, Virginia.

At the time of its acquisition for the Naval School, Fort Severn's ten acres included approximately 14 buildings in addition to the fort compound. The Naval School occupied these buildings and opened with 50 midshipmen in attendance and 7 professors (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15; Hnedak 1980:1; United States Naval Academy 2005). Science, mathematics and navigation, English, philosophy, French, and gunnery and steam comprised the curriculum. Midshipmen graduated as career officers, trained in both military and academic affairs.

The Naval School became the United States Naval Academy in 1850. The transition resulted in a new curriculum dictating four years of study accompanied by summer training aboard ships. The 1850 curriculum provided the foundation for the institution's present-day curriculum (United States Naval Academy 2005). Following its renaming, the Academy upgraded and expanded its property. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied the campus, constructing many temporary buildings (Sheehan and Williams 1998:15).

In 1895, the Naval Board of Visitors noted deficiencies in the Academy's buildings and campus layout. The board determined the need for a complete reconstruction of the grounds, making the following statements:

The Board feels that the Naval Academy should be an institution second to none of its kind in the world, that it should meet every modern requirement as an institution of learning, not only as to the instruction given but as to the convenience of accommodation offered officers, instructors, and cadets. It feels that the present buildings are insufficient and inadequate for the purpose to which they were assigned and that a reconstruction of buildings, grounds, and sanitation, upon the most approved modern and architectural sanitary lines, will not only be an incalculable benefit to the Naval service, but a progressive step which will meet the approval of the whole country (Hnedak 1980:1).

In response, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission on 5 July 1895 to assess current conditions and recommend improvements. The commission selected well-known architect Ernest Flagg to assist with this task. Flagg devised a plan, and in 1899 the Navy hired him to reconstruct the campus (Hnedak 1980:2).

Ernest Flagg, a former student of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, advocated the Beaux-Arts style and thus utilized it in his design of the Naval Academy complex. Beaux-Arts, a classical style that emphasized elaborate decorative detailing, became popular in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Ecole des

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Beaux-Arts also emphasized formal spatial planning. Flagg devised his plan around a southeast-northwest axis, positioning buildings along the four sides of an existing quadrangle. The buildings included a chapel, an academic group, a large complex of midshipman's quarters, and a boat basin (Hnedak 1980:2-4; McAlester 1984:379-380).

Since its establishment, the United States Naval Academy has grown to a campus of 338 acres accommodating 4,000 midshipmen (United States Naval Academy 2005). Flagg's Beaux-Arts complex remains intact and still defines the character of the Academy. The institution's mission also has unwavered. The current curriculum incorporates the moral development, academic excellence, and physical fitness necessary to produce effective naval officers (United States Naval Academy 2005).

### **Evaluation of the Bishop Field Complex**

Evaluation of the Bishop Field complex is appropriate under three scenarios: its potential contribution to the National Historic Landmark District, its potential contribution to the National Register District, and its potential for individual National Register eligibility.

#### National Historic Landmark

The United States Naval Academy was designated a National Historic Landmark on 4 July 1961. The Academy achieved significance under National Historic Landmark Criterion 1 for its significant contributions to United States history: "The Naval Academy has played a pivotal role in American naval affairs, graduating career officers well versed in both military and academic studies throughout its history" (National Park Service 2005). The Academy also received recognition under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4 for the monumental Beaux-Arts architecture designed by New York architect Ernest Flagg. The National Historic Landmark District contains over 100 contributing elements. The Bishop Field complex was not evaluated as part of the National Historic Landmark study.

#### National Register of Historic Places

The United States Naval Academy automatically achieved National Register of Historic Places status due to its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Additional studies were completed in 1972, 1977, and 1996 to supplement information on historic resources within the district (Maryland Historical Trust 2005). In accordance with National Register guidelines, the United States Naval Academy achieves significance under Criteria A and C for significant contributions to United States history and for its architecture. The significance of the Academy is embedded in its mission statement:

To develop midshipmen morally, mentally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty, honor and loyalty in order to provide graduates who are dedicated to a career of naval service and have a potential for future developments in mind and character to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship and government (United States Naval Academy 2005).

The Bishop Field complex was not evaluated as part of any study related to National Register eligibility.

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Individual National Register Eligibility

The Bishop Field complex may possess those qualities of integrity and significance to merit further consideration for the National Register individually or for its potential to contribute to another historic context.

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

*Significance*

To determine if the Bishop Field complex meets eligibility requirements for the National Register of Historic Places, it is necessary to analyze its significance and integrity. In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Bishop Field is associated with the mission of education as expressed in the area of significance under both National Historic Landmark and National Register guidelines. Physical education accomplishes one third of this mission and thus is significant to the United States Naval Academy. Athletic competition affords developmental opportunities for character-defining attributes such as teamwork, self reliance, and decisiveness. The Brigade of Midshipmen benefits substantially from the combined mission of military training, education, and fitness.

Physical fitness at the Naval Academy was pursued on two levels since the nineteenth century. The first component was a core curriculum of personal conditioning, physical readiness, and individual competition (United States Naval Academy 2005). Individual sports included in the physical education curriculum were boxing or wrestling. These core activities were supplemented by club (intramural) and intercollegiate athletic competition.

During the late-nineteenth century, the Academy supported only three team sports: football, boat races with four-oared racing shells (crew), and baseball (Navy Athletic Association 1929:65-66). Competition in baseball and crew took place between classes with championship flags going to the victorious class and gold lapel pins issued to the team members. Football existed as a varsity sport, but reinforced class seniority by accepting only members from the first (most senior) class (Navy Athletic Association 1929:66). The Naval Academy expanded athletic programming throughout the early-twentieth century and created an intercollegiate system similar to most colleges and universities. Newly introduced sports included baseball, basketball, track and field, wrestling, and competitive shooting. In the 1920s, football and crew received the most attention of all athletic endeavors, and the annual Army-Navy football game was the preeminent competition of the year. Archival research failed to identify any significant events in the history of college baseball or Academy athletics in the era dating from the construction of the Bishop Field complex ca. 1924. The Bishop Field complex does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion A.

The Bishop Field complex was also evaluated under National Register Criterion B for association with individuals significant in local, state, or national history. The field is named for Max F. Bishop who coached the Naval Academy team from 1938 to 1962. During his tenure, Mr. Bishop achieved a notable record of 306 wins and 143 losses. The field was dedicated to Coach Bishop in 1962. Prior to being named Bishop Field, the baseball complex was referred to as Lawrence Field and included the varsity field and several practice and intramural fields. The area was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence who reportedly coined the phrase "Don't give up the ship" (United States Naval Institute Oct. 1935:1464). The naming was purely memorial in nature as Captain Lawrence had no association with the field. The association with Coach Bishop extended from 1938 to 1962; the complex must hold integrity to this period in order to be considered for the National Register under Criterion B. The

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removal of the northeast section may have occurred prior to 1962, but the demolition of the northwest section and the construction of the clubhouse occurred after this period.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The use of structural steel in the Bishop Field bleachers was not uncommon for this type of construction and saw widespread use in the early-twentieth century. The designer of the field is not known, and construction drawings reference only the United States Naval Academy.

*Integrity*

Although the original construction of Bishop Field (ca. 1924) dates to the period of significance for the United States Naval Academy National Historic Landmark District, the complex has undergone major modification (Buildings & Grounds 1924a). The implications of numerous episodes of demolition, reconstruction, and addition result in the complex failing to hold integrity of design, materials, workmanship, materials, and association.

The first modifications took place ca. 1961 with the removal of a 55 foot section of the first-base line bleachers and Building 146A that lay beneath this portion of the structure (Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks 1961). Building 146A originally served as the midshipmen's locker room.

A second renovation occurred in 1968 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968). Design drawings illustrate the new configuration of the first-base line bleachers and numerous frame buildings within the structure. Modifications at this time included the construction of a brick wall with 2.5 inch pipe rails along the infield warning track, reconstruction and relocation of both dugouts, and a new backstop of steel poles and wire mesh.

A third alteration to the bleachers took place between 1974 and 1984 (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1974; 1984). Specification drawings for the skinning of the infield soil completed in 1984 depict the bleachers of the third-base line ending slightly past third base. This shortened the western leg of the structure from 230 feet to 73 feet, resulting in the removal of over 150 feet of bleachers. This alteration may have been considered as early as 1968 when a painting contract specifically omitted this section from the specifications (Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1968).

The final modification took place in 1995 with the construction of the Fitzgerald Clubhouse. This building is slightly inset into the bleachers behind home plate. Cut lines are clearly visible along the rear of the bleachers in this area. Construction drawings of the clubhouse call for the removal of seven "EXIST. CO. & FTG. (24"x24" F.V." and the construction of one new column and footing to brace the surviving bleacher section (Samaha & Associates 1993:Sheet S-1). This alteration removed six rows of bleachers from the home plate stands. Additional modifications include the reconstruction of safety rails, the removal of the wooden benches (some with wood-frame seatbacks) and their replacement with aluminum, and the replacement of wooden sleepers at the seats and stairs.

Additional alterations are discernable from a ca. 1935 photograph of the field (United States Naval Institute Oct. 1935:1464). The safety rail at the top of the bleachers appears to be a simple rail with horizontal elements, and this pattern repeats at the stairways. The strip-steel rail is a modification to this design. The photograph illustrates that the bleachers behind home plate had wood-frame backs. This element is shown on drawings associated with the removal of the northeast section in the early 1960s. A final detail visible in the historic image is the physical separation of the sections of the field. Section designations ran from "A" to "N" counterclockwise from the end of

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the first-base line, and thirteen staircases provided access. The 1924 drawing of the field delineates nine physical separations of the bleachers that were likely associated with preferential seating based on seniority or ticket cost.

Eligibility Recommendation

The Bishop Field baseball complex does not possess the qualities of significance and integrity to merit further consideration for the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places requires that the resource hold significance within an historic context and retain integrity to the period of significance. Under Criterion A, the mission of the United States Naval Academy is the education and training of officer candidates for naval service; the Academy's significance is intrinsically linked to that mission. The athletics program at the Academy contributed to this mission by supplementing the core curriculum of the physical education program and by providing opportunities for intramural and intercollegiate athletic competition. The variety of sports introduced in the early decades of the twentieth century is comparable to those established by all major colleges and universities of the era. During the 1920s, football and crew stood as the major intercollegiate sports at the Naval Academy. The Bishop Field complex does not hold significant associations with the physical education component of the United States Naval Academy mission to merit National Register Eligibility under Criterion A. Bishop Field was also evaluated under Criteria B and C. Archival research failed to identify any significant associations with individuals involved in the baseball program of the 1920s. Numerous episodes of demolition, modification, and new construction compromise the integrity of the complex and its eligibility under Criterion C. The Bishop Field complex does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

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United States Naval Institute

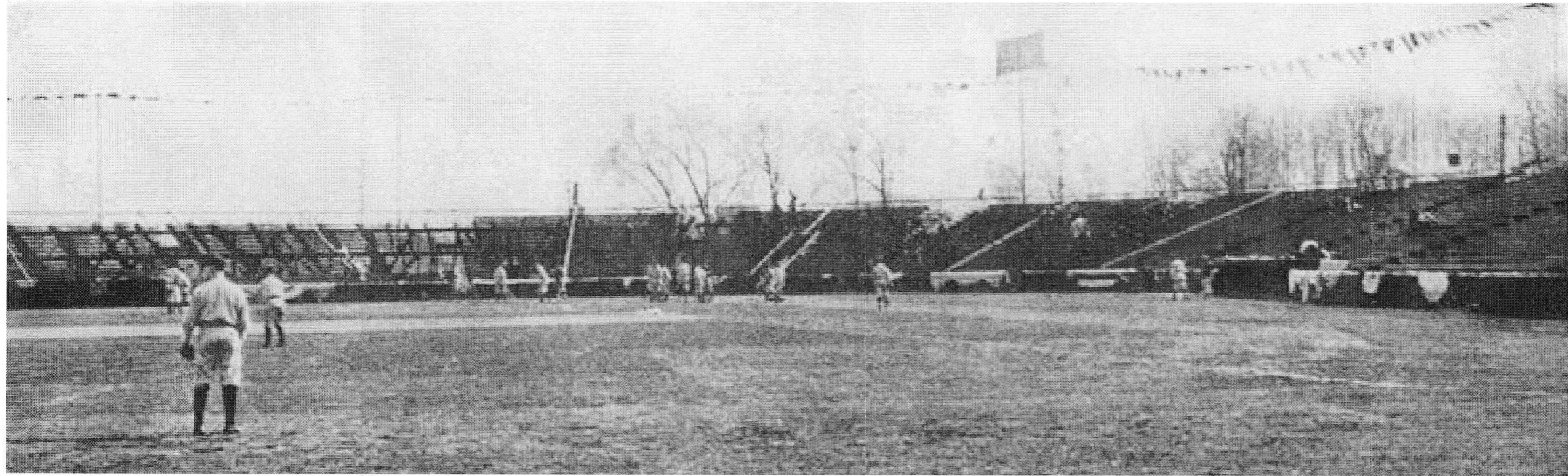
Oct. 1935 *Proceedings*. United States Naval Institute, Annapolis, Maryland.

Dean A. Doerrfeld,  
Architectural Historian &

Prepared by: Kathryn Dixon, Historian

Date Prepared: August 19, 2005

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Bishop Field ca. 1935 (Source: United States Naval Institute, *Proceedings*, October, 1935).

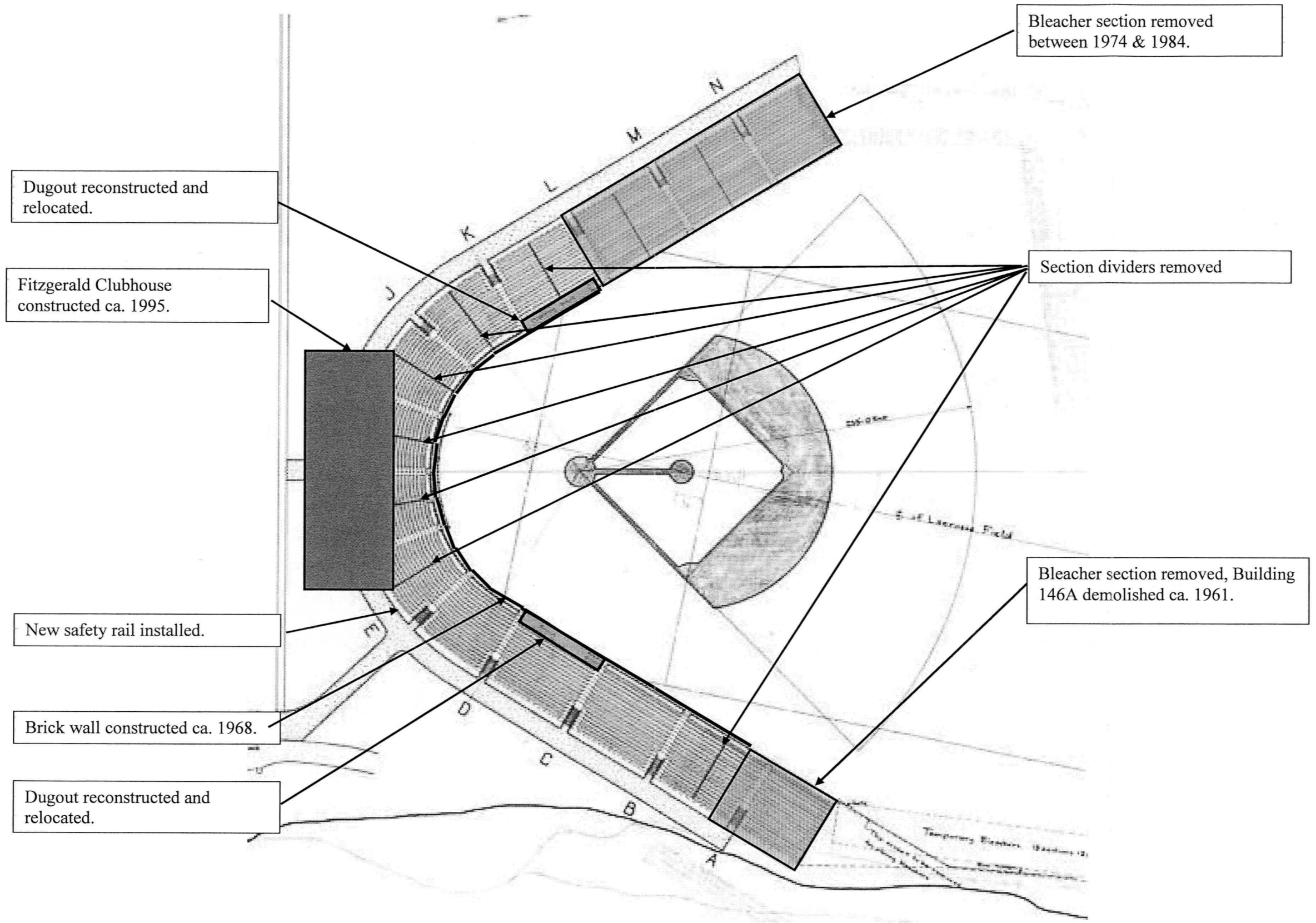
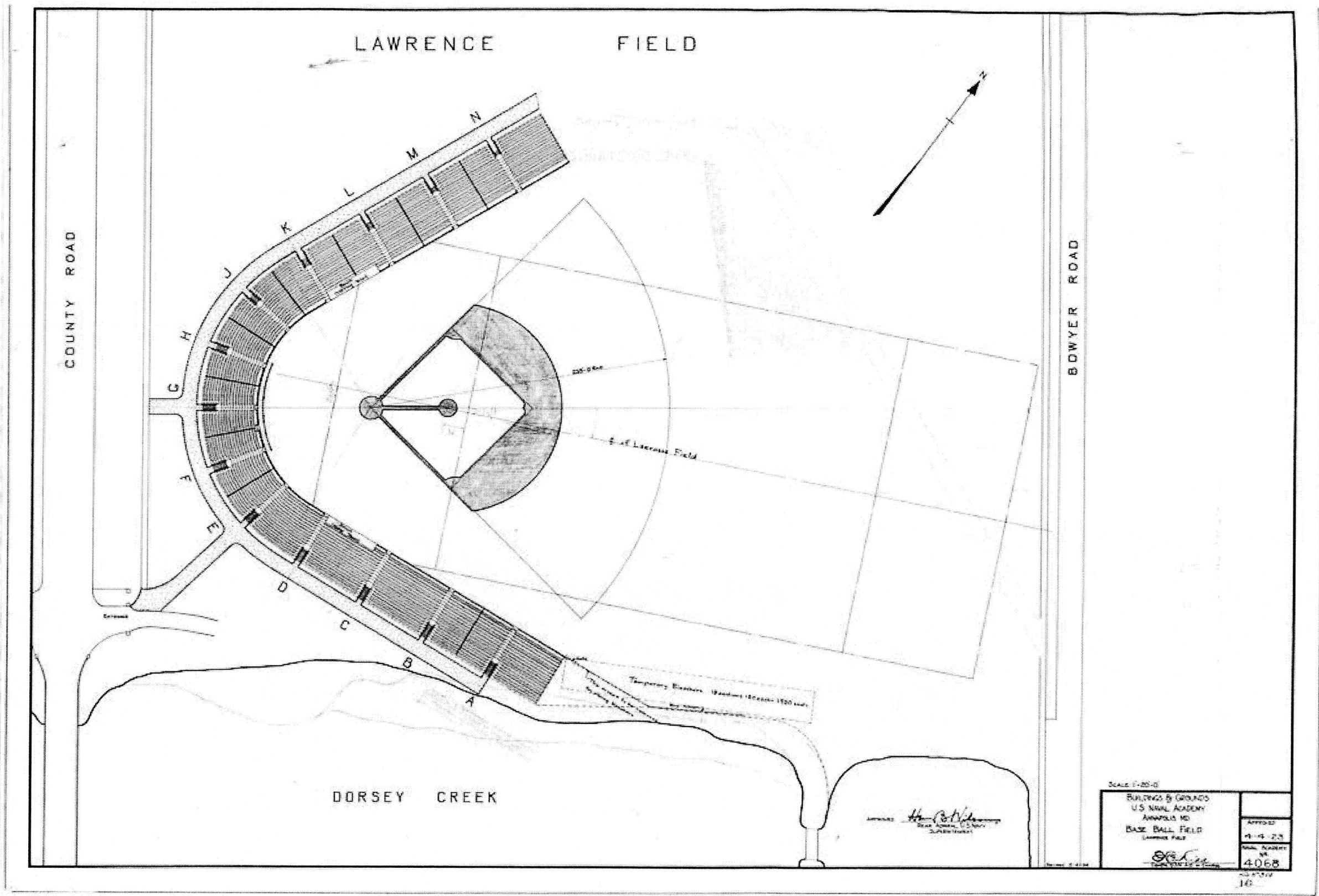


Illustration of changes to Bishop Field, ca. 1961 to ca. 1995.



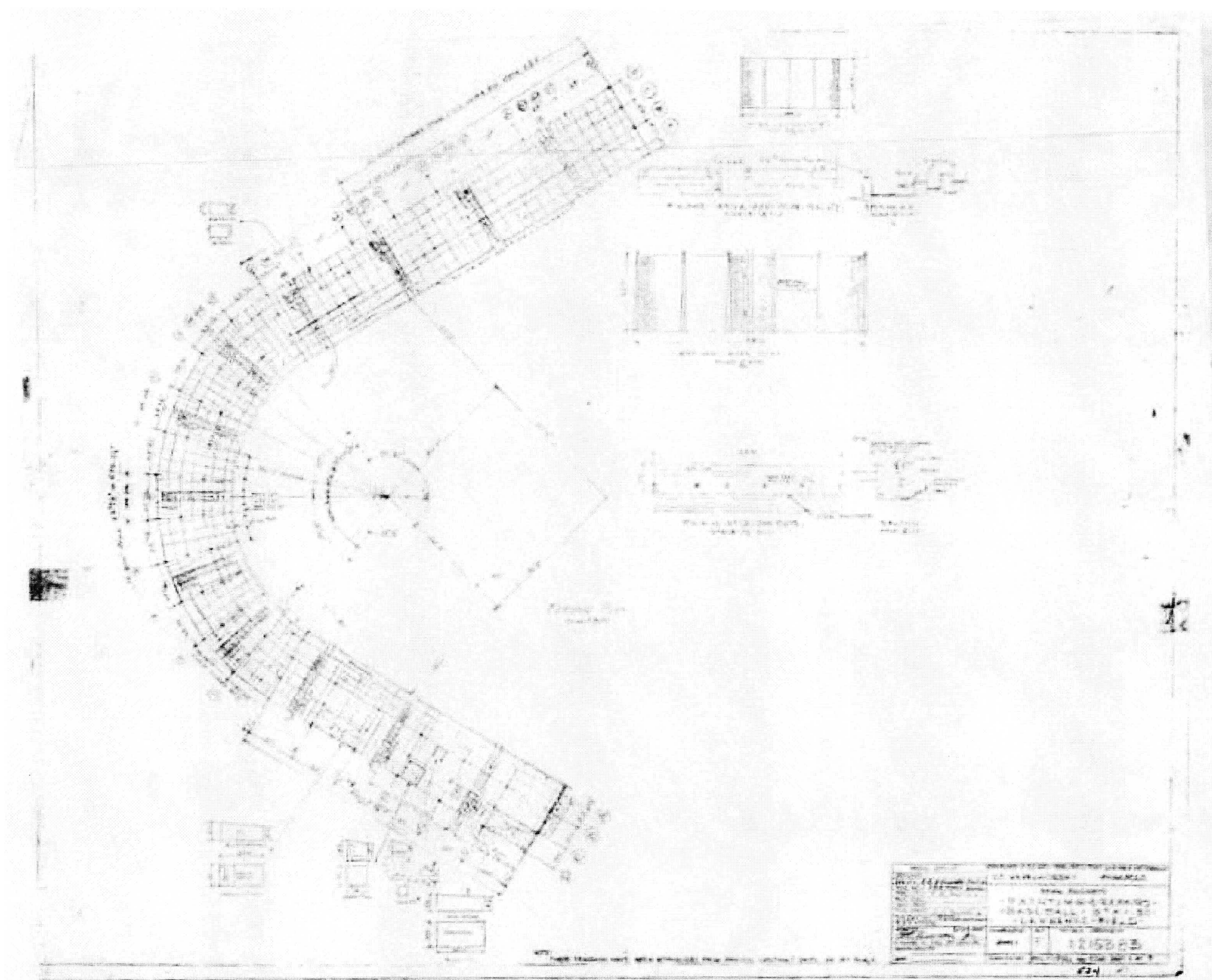
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BUILDINGS & GROUNDS U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD.	APPROVED
BASE BALL FIELD LAWRENCE FIELD	4-14-24
<i>[Signature]</i>	4068
	16

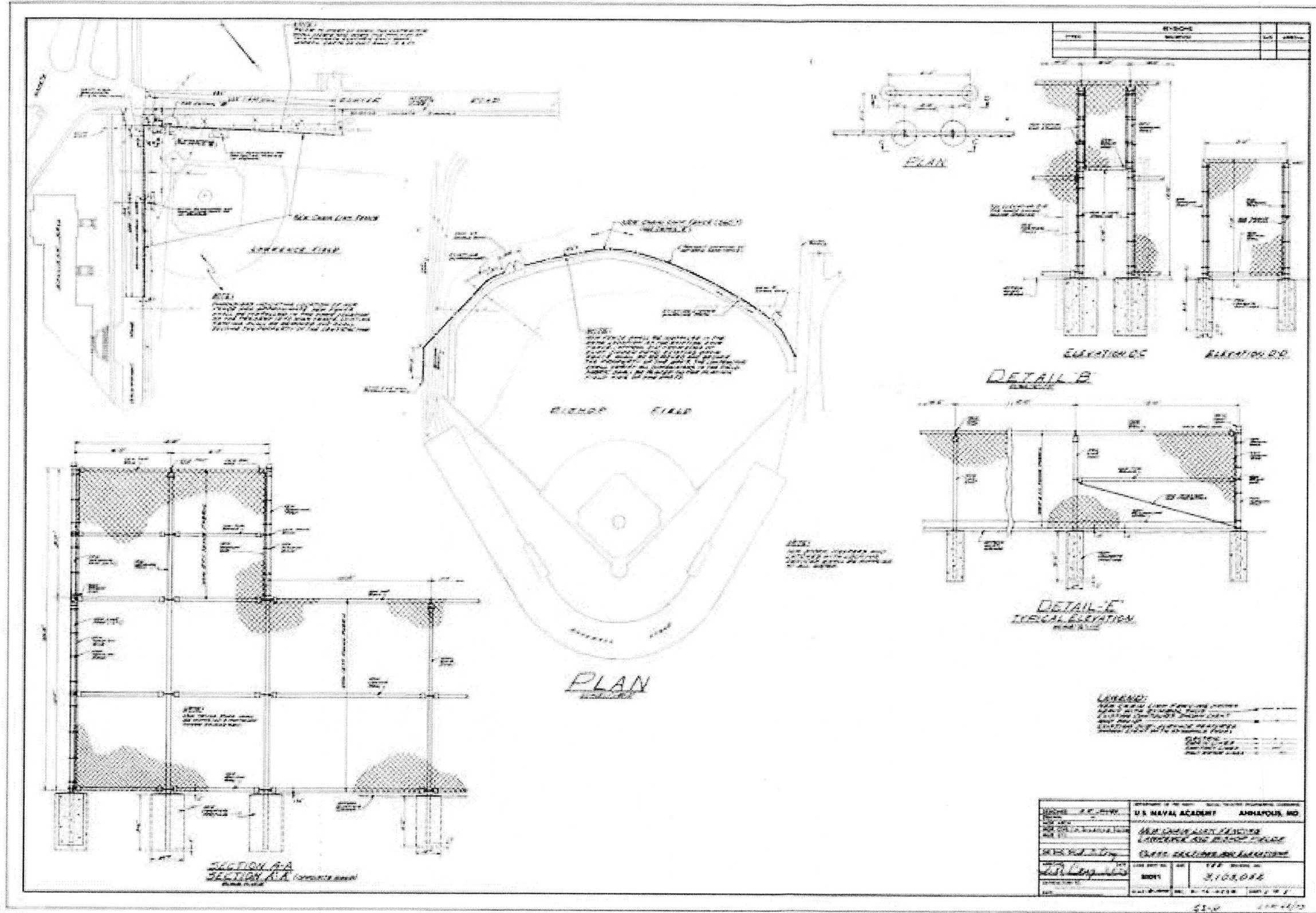
Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1924 (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



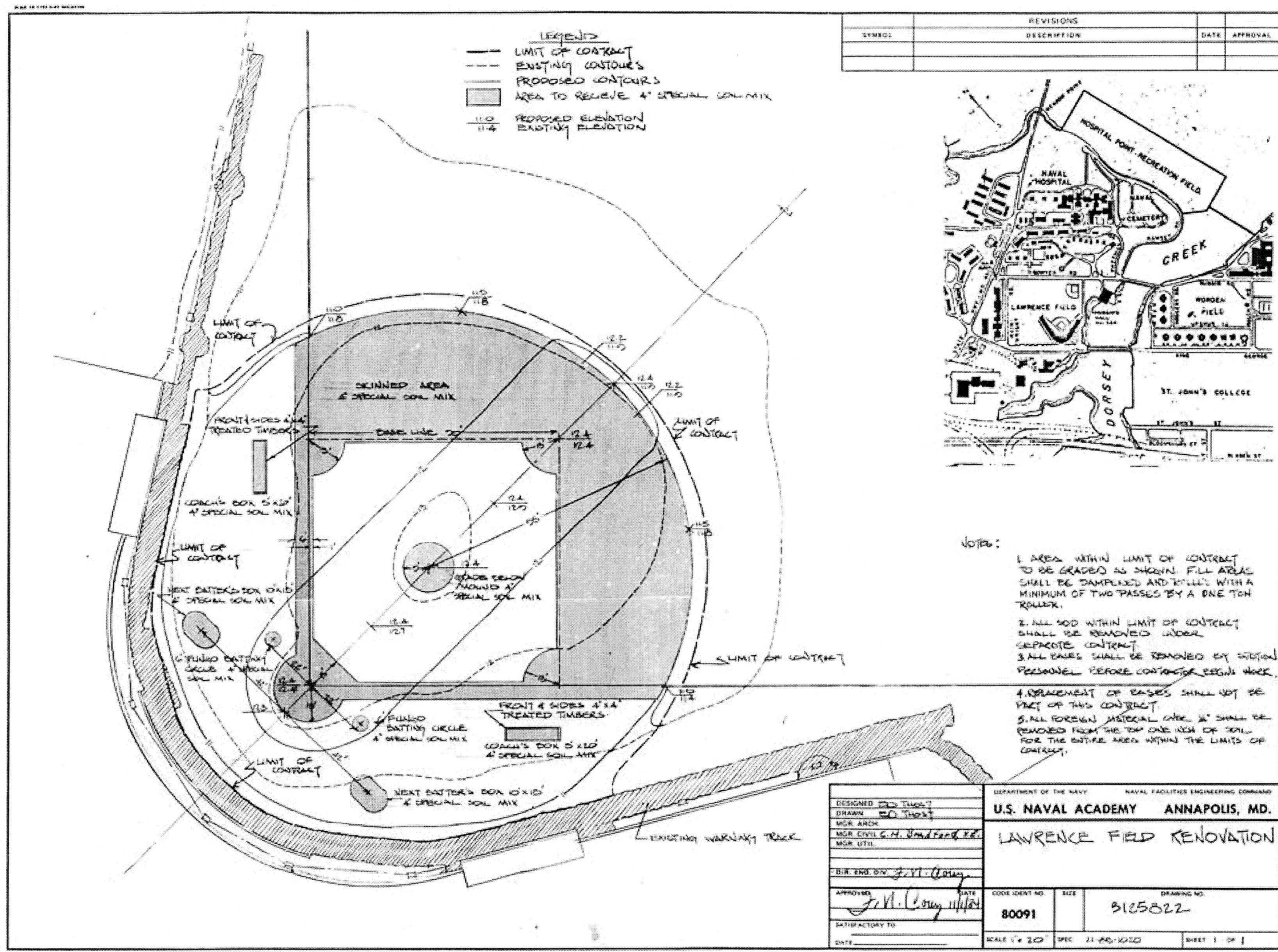
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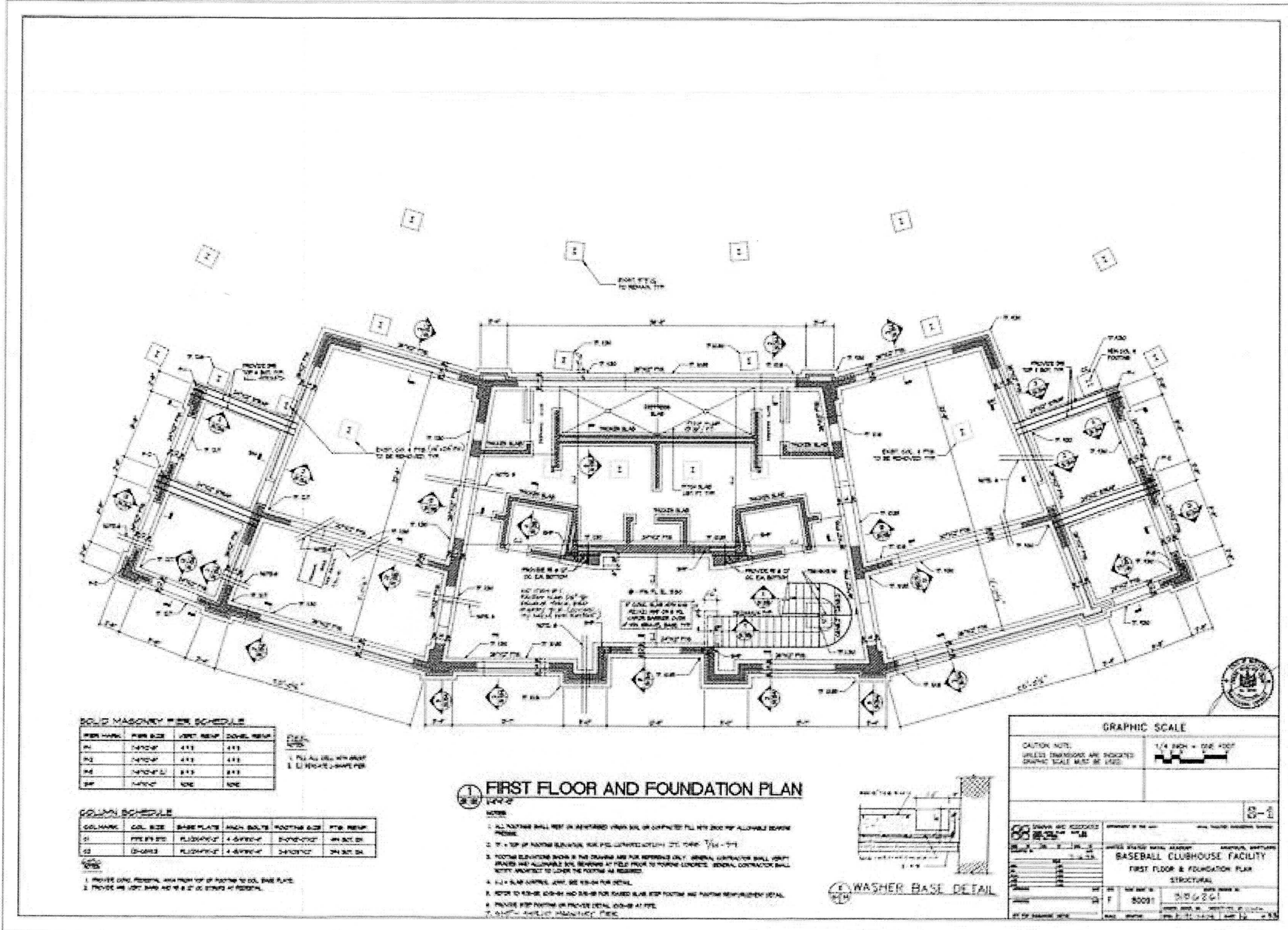
Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1968. Note removal of section of first-base line bleachers (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1974. Note removal of section of first-base line bleachers (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



Configuration of Bishop Field ca. 1984. Note truncation of bleachers beyond third-base line of northwest section (Source: United States Naval Academy, Department of Public Works).



**SOLID MASONRY WALL SCHEDULE**

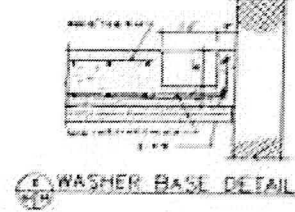
WALL TYPE	WALL SIZE	JOINT REPAIR	CONCRETE REPAIR
M1	12" X 12"	4" X 4"	4" X 4"
M2	12" X 12"	4" X 4"	4" X 4"
M3	12" X 12"	4" X 4"	4" X 4"
M4	12" X 12"	4" X 4"	4" X 4"

**COLUMN SCHEDULE**

COLUMN	COL. SIZE	BASE PLATE	ANCH. BOLTS	FOOTING SIZE	FTG. REPAIR
C1	12" X 12"	PLATE	4" X 4"	24" X 24"	24" X 24"
C2	12" X 12"	PLATE	4" X 4"	24" X 24"	24" X 24"

**FIRST FLOOR AND FOUNDATION PLAN**

- NOTES**
- ALL MASONRY SHALL REST ON UNSETTLED FOUNDATION OR COMPACTED FILL WITH 2000 PSI ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE.
  - TOP OF FOOTING SHALL BE 4" BELOW FINISH FLOOR LEVEL.
  - FOOTING SHALL BE 12" WIDE AT TOP AND 18" WIDE AT BOTTOM. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND REPORT TO OWNER THE FOOTING IS AS SHOWN.
  - ALL SLAB SURFACES SHALL BE FINISHED WITH CONCRETE.
  - NOTE TO 100-100 AND 100-100 FOR EXPOSED SLAB TOP FOOTING AND FINISH REPAIR/REINFORCEMENT DETAIL.
  - PROVIDE REPAIR DETAIL ON 100-100 AT FIVE.
  - REMOVE BLEACHER FOUNDATION.



**GRAPHIC SCALE**

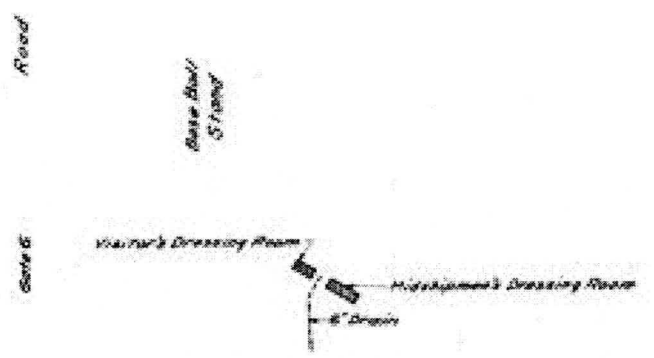
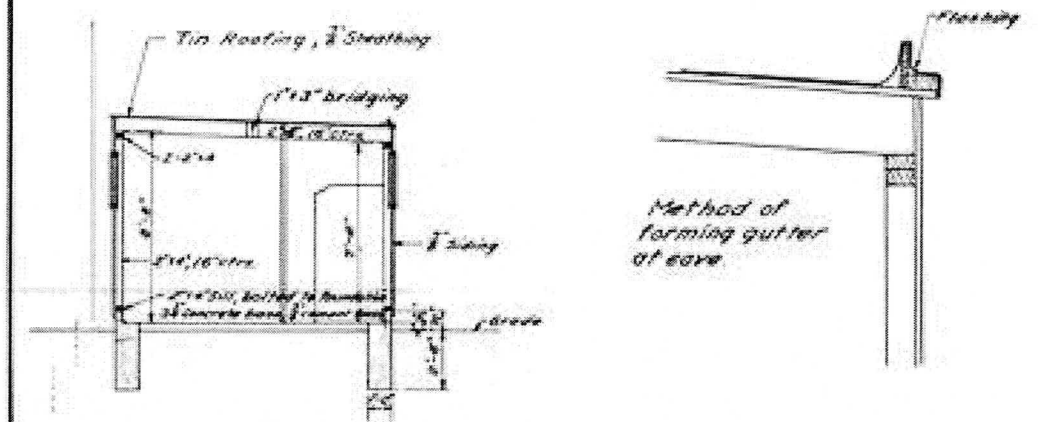
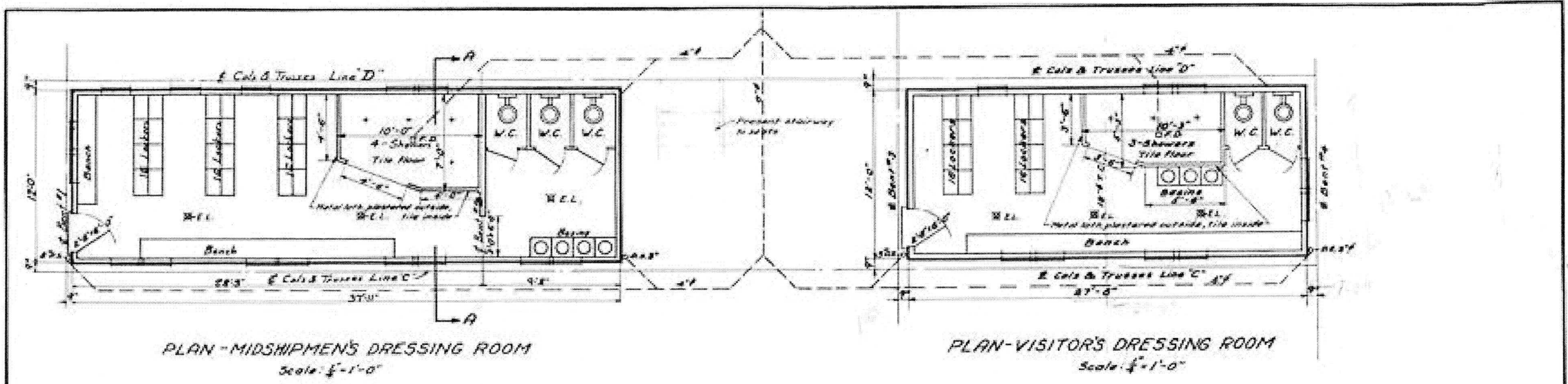
CAUTION NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED GRAPHIC SCALE MUST BE USED.

1/4" = 10' 0"

**BASEBALL CLUBHOUSE FACILITY**  
FIRST FLOOR & FOUNDATION PLAN  
STRUCTURAL

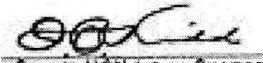
DATE: 10/1/54  
DRAWN BY: [Name]  
CHECKED BY: [Name]

Architect's plans for construction of Fitzgerald Clubhouse at Bishop Field. Note callout for removal of bleacher foundations (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



SECTION A-A  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

LOCATION PLAN  
Scale: 1" = 100 FT

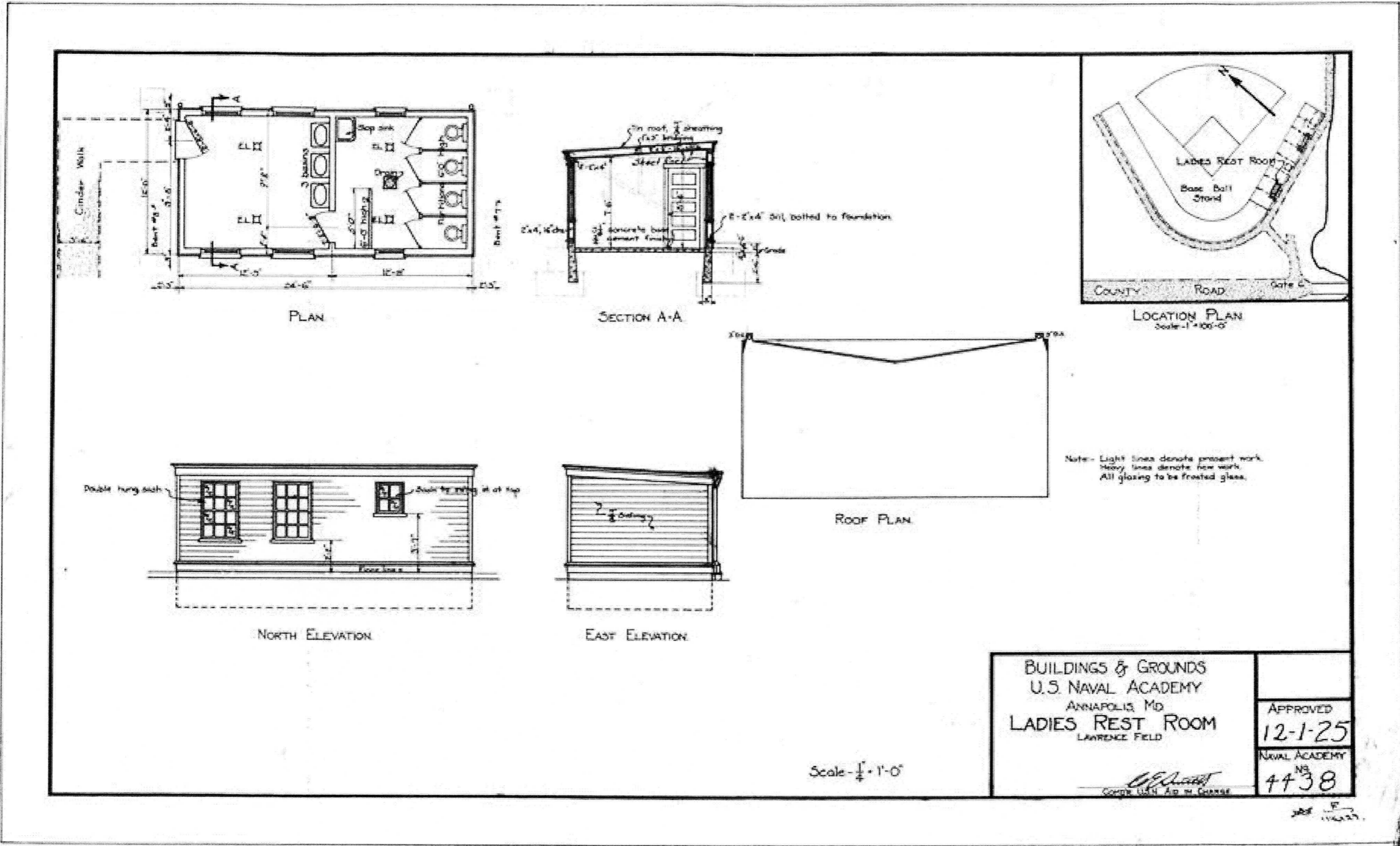
BUILDINGS & GROUNDS U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY ANNAPOLIS, MD FIELD LOCKER HOUSES LAWRENCE FIELD		APPROVED 1-3-24
 COMDR USN AID IN CHARGE		NAVAL ACADEMY NR 4173

Rev. 1/24/24

1/1-24

Construction drawings of Bishop Field locker rooms (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).

AA-359-0000-CRS  
AA-359-8



Construction drawings of Bishop Field ladies rest room. Note location drawing showing configuration of field ca. 1925 and location of buildings (Source: United States Naval Academy, Public Works Department).



AA-359-8

MIHP # ~~AA-359-0000-URS~~

Bishop Field

United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Photographer: Dean A. Doerrfeld

Date of Photographs: 15 August 2005

Location of Negative: MD SHPO

#### Photo Log

Photograph 1. Bishop Field bleachers, looking northwest.

Photograph 2. Bishop Field bleachers, looking south.

Photograph 3. Structural system of bleachers, looking north.

Photograph 4. Storage building, looking northwest.

Photograph 5. Building 146D (toilet room), looking northwest.

Photograph 6. Building 146C (storage shed), looking north.

Photograph 7. Storage building, looking northwest.

Photograph 8. Building 146B (tool room) looking northwest.



MIHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERFFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BISHOP FIELD BLEACHER, LOOKING NW.

1/8



MHP # AA-359\_8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BISHOP FIELD BLEACHER, LOOKING S

2/8



BISHOP STADIUM  
HOME OF NAVY BASEBALL

E

MIHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM, LOOKING N

3/8



MHP # AA-359.8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND.

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

STORAGE BUILDING, LOOKING NW

4/6



MHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERZFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146D, LOOKING NW

5/6



MHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY  
ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146C, LOOKING N

6/8



MHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFIELD

15 AUGUST 2005

STORAGE BUILDING, LOOKING NW

7/8



CAUTION  
WATCH  
FOR  
JOGGERS

MHP # AA-359-8

BISHOP FIELD

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

DEAN A. DOERRFELD

15 AUGUST 2005

BUILDING 146B, LOOKING NW

8/8