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Flats 170 at academy yard

Fitness Center, Free Weights, Pool, BBQ/Picnic Area, Business Center, Conference Rooms, Playground, Pet Park, Bike Racks, Community Exercise Trail and Parks, Indoor, Temperature-Controlled Storage Available, Garage, Electric Vehicle Charging Stations, On-Site Maintenance, On-Site Management, Easy Access to MARC Train Station, Smoke Free Community *in select units Census-designated place in Maryland, U.S. Census-designated place in Maryland, United StatesOdenton, MarylandCensus-designated placeA MARC Penn Line train pulls out of Odenton station while a Northeast Regional train pulled by an AEM-7 passes throughNickname: The city on the railroadMotto(s): The City a Railroad Built, The ever-growing cityLocation of Odenton in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (left) and in Maryland (right)Coordinates: 39°4′17″N 76°41′59″W / 39.07139°N 76.69972°W / 39.07139; -76.69972Country United StatesState MarylandCounty Anne ArundelFounded1868Area[1] • Total14.77 sq mi (38.24 km2) • Land14.77 sq mi (38.24 km2) • Water0.00 sq mi (0.00 km2)Elevation90 ft (48 m)Population (2020) • Total42,947 • Density2,908.70/sq mi (1,123.05/km2)Time zoneUTC−5 (Eastern (EST)) • Summer (DST)UTC−4 (EDT)ZIP Code21113Area code(s)410, 443, 667FIPS code24-58300GNIS feature ID0590935 Odenton (/ˈoʊdən.tən/ OH-dən-tən) is a census-designated place (CDP) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, United States, located approximately 10–20 minutes from the state capital, Annapolis. The population was 37,132 at the 2010 census,[2] up from 20,534 at the 2000 census. The town's population growth rate of 80.8% between 2000 and 2010 was the greatest of any town in western Anne Arundel County.[citation needed] Odenton is located west of Annapolis, south of Baltimore, and northeast of Washington, D.C..[3] In recent years, Odenton has become the fastest-growing city in the county with 2010 census numbers reporting 42% growth.[4] This is because of its proximity to Fort George G. Meade, which contains NSA headquarters, U.S. Cyber Command (established 2009), and the Defense Information Systems Agency (moved to Fort Meade in 2011). Odenton's growth can also be attributed to it being centrally located between Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. The development has been fueled by the construction of the massive Piney Orchard development, progress in the ongoing development of Odenton Town Center, and construction of the NSA East Campus Integration Program scheduled for completion in 2028.[5][6] The town is named after former Governor of Maryland Oden Bowie. It is bordered by Gambrills to the east, Severn to the north, Fort Meade to the west, and Crofton to the south. It is located at the intersection of Maryland routes 170 and 175 and is bordered by Route 32 to the north. The zipcode is 21113. Aerial view, 1937 In 1840, the steam-powered Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad (A&ER) was built across a sparsely settled farming community that would later become Odenton. At the beginning of the Civil War, Union soldiers guarded this railroad line because it was the only link between the North and the nation's capital. Rail traffic through Baltimore had been disrupted by southern sympathizers, so supplies, mail and soldiers flowed through Annapolis and west Anne Arundel County to Washington.[citation needed] The town of Odenton, nicknamed "The Town a Railroad Built" by Catherine L. O'Malley,[7] was formed in 1868 with the construction of the Baltimore Potomac (B&P) Railroad connecting Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Where the B&P crossed the A&ER, a train station and telegraph office were constructed and named for Oden Bowie, president of the B&P and former governor of Maryland. Train service to the station began on July 2, 1872. The rail junction (today's MARC station) at Odenton Road, already a busy thoroughfare from Annapolis to Frederick, became the site of Odenton's first commercial center. The Watts and Murray general stores served railroad workers and farmers, and in 1871 a post office was established. A town grew near the junction, houses were built for railroad workers, a Methodist church was dedicated in 1891 and a grade school opened in 1892. Small villages developed around these various railroad lines, but none amounted to more than a cluster of shops and homes around a train station and post office. The 1878 Maryland Directory listed the following towns: Conaway, Odenton, Patuxent, Sappington, and Woodwardville. Odenton was the largest, with a population of 100, a church, a school and two stores. In nearby Woodwardville, where the B&P crossed the Little Patuxent River, A. G. Woodward was the postmaster and operated a general merchandise store in a village of 50 people. Two churches and a school served that community. Land was worth from $5 and $30 per acre, producing wheat, corn and tobacco. Canneries, primarily for tomatoes, were built in many locations in Anne Arundel County, including Odenton and Woodwardville. The George M. Murray Canning House, built in the late 19th century on Odenton Road (behind present day 1380 and 1382 Odenton Road) was a successful operation into the early 1900s. Shortly after 1900, another company built an electric interurban railroad parallel to the B&P and also electrified the former A&ER. Train service on these lines began in 1908. The Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad provided public transportation to central Maryland. In 1914, the United States Naval Academy purchased the 800-acre (3.2 km2) Hammond Manor Farm in neighboring Gambrills for the construction of a dairy following the 1910 typhoid fever outbreak at the academy. The academy operated the dairy until 1998. Until 2005 it was the home of Dean Foods' Horizon Organic dairy. The farm is currently the home of Maryland Sunrise Farm. In 1917, at the advent of World War I, Odenton's growth was spurred by the establishment of Fort Meade. The United States Department of War acquired 19,000 acres (77 km2) of land west of Odenton to develop a training camp, displacing numerous farmers, merchants and public and private enterprises, many of whom moved east to nearby Odenton. The Epiphany Chapel and Church House at Fort Meade was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.[8] This growth accelerated in the 1950s with the establishment of the National Security Agency on the fort and Friendship International Airport (now the Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport) a few miles to the north. Odenton still maintains its railroad history through the Dennis F. Sullivan Maintenance Facility, operated by Amtrak, which maintains track, bridges and other structures on the Amtrak/MARC line between Baltimore and Washington. All of this, as well as the suburban expansion of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., have transformed Odenton from a farmland region to a business, residential and industrial center in Anne Arundel County. Odenton is located at 39°04′17″N 76°41′59″W / 39.071276°N 76.699756°W / 39.071276; -76.699756 (39.071276, −76.699756).[9] According to the United States Census Bureau, the CDP has a total area of 14.8 square miles (38.3 km2), all of it land.[2] From 1991 until their relocation to the Kettler Capitals Iceplex in Arlington County, Virginia in 2006, the Washington Capitals ice hockey team practiced at the Piney Orchard Ice Arena.[10] After its renovation in 2017, Piney Orchard Ice Arena became the home ice for the Maryland Black Bears of the North American Hockey League. Tickets for the games are available online and at the box office. The team sells merchandise such as jerseys, hats, cloths and other items. Piney Orchard was also the practice facility for the Baltimore Skipjacks in the early 1990s.[11] Historical population CensusPop.Note%± 200020,534—201037,13280.8%202042,94715.7%U.S. Decennial Census[12] As of the census[13] of 2000, there were 20,534 people, 7,594 households, and 5,551 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 1,653.3 inhabitants per square mile (638.3/km2). There were 7,900 housing units at an average density of 636.1 per square mile (245.6/km2). The racial makeup of the CDP was 80.15% White, 12.76% African American, 0.37% Native American, 3.06% Asian, 0.08% Pacific Islander, 0.98% from other races, and 2.61% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.77% of the population. As of 2010 the racial makeup of the CDP was 65.28% White, 23.02% African American, 0.4% Native American,[14] 5.48% Asian/Pacific Islander American,[3] 0.1% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and 4.1% Two or more races.[14] 5.9% were Hispanic or Latino of any race.[3] There were 7,594 households, out of which 37.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.8% were married couples living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 26.9% were non-families. 19.7% of all households were made up of individuals, and 4.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.70 and the average family size was 3.13. In the CDP, the population was spread out, with 26.9% under the age of 18, 7.0% from 18 to 24, 38.7% from 25 to 44, 20.5% from 45 to 64, and 6.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33 years. For every 100 females, there were 94.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.7 males. The median income for a household in the CDP was $65,563, and the median income for a family was $69,098 (these figures had risen to $85,137 and $96,641 respectively as of a 2007 estimate[15]). Males had a median income of $45,965 versus $32,659 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was $26,124. About 1.6% of families and 2.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 1.8% of those under age 18 and 5.2% of those age 65 or over. In 2020, Odenton had a population of 41,846, an increase of 12.70% from the 2010 census. In 2019, the median household income for Odenton overall was $99,601, but the median household income for families was $132,787.,[16] which suggests that Odenton has a large percentage of childless singles relative to other nearby suburban areas. In 2019, the racial composition of Odenton was 62.49% white, 22.73% Black or African American, 6.53% Asian, 6.50% Two or more races, 1.65% other race, 0.08% Native American, and 0.02% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. 85.11% of Odenton residents only speak English, 6.2% speak Spanish, 4% speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language, 3.4% speak other Indo-European languages, and 1.5% speak other languages. Children in Odenton are served by the following public schools in the Anne Arundel County Public Schools district: Crofton Woods Elementary School (Crofton) Four Seasons Elementary School (Gambrills) Odenton Elementary School Piney Orchard Elementary School Seven Oaks Elementary School Waugh Chapel Elementary School Arundel Middle School Crofton Middle School (Gambrills) MacArthur Middle School (Ft. Meade) Arundel High School (Gambrills) Crofton High School (Gambrills) Meade High School (Fort Meade) Odenton Christian School Annapolis Area Christian School near Severn, off of Burns Crossing Rd. School of the Incarnation (SOTI) Odenton is represented in the Maryland General Assembly by legislators in Districts 21, 32 and 33. District 21 is primarily in Prince George's County. District 32 also includes Severn, Linthicum, Heights, and Glen Burnie. District 33 also includes Severna Park, Crownsville and Crofton. Odenton is represented in District 4 of the Anne Arundel County Council. This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This section's factual accuracy is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help to ensure that disputed statements are reliably sourced. (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Jackson Dean, country music singer Cam Whitmore, basketball player Bobby Godwin, Mayor[citation needed] Academy Yard Breezewood Chapelgate[17] Chapel Grove Colony Ridge Crawfords Ridge Four Seasons Kings Ransom Kings Heights Lions Gate Maple Ridge Odenton Gardens Peach Tree Piney Orchard The Groves Harvest Run Seven Oaks Shelter Cove Two Rivers

^ "2020 U.S. Gazetteer Files". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ a b "Geographic Identifiers: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (G001): Odenton CDP, Maryland". U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Archived from the original on February 12, 2020. Retrieved June 3, 2013. ^ a b c Tim Lemke, "Odenton's Population Jumps 17K According to Census", Odenton Patch, February 16, 2011. "The western portion of Anne Arundel County saw significant growth, paced by a more than 80 percent jump in residents in Odenton." Accessed February 17, 2012. ^ Hendrix, Steve (February 9, 2011). "Census: Anne Arundel population tops 500,000, and growth is centered in west". The Washington Post. Retrieved February 14, 2011. ^ Jedra, Christina. "NSA construction project expected to impact traffic, environment, historic buildings". capitalgazette.com. Retrieved October 7, 2018. ^ "NSA Welcomes General Paul Nakasone as Agency Director". www.nsa.gov. Retrieved October 7, 2018. ^ "Odenton Volunteer Fire Company History". Archived from the original on September 8, 2007. Retrieved February 1, 2007. ^ "National Register Information System". National Register of Historic Places. National Park Service. April 15, 2008. ^ "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990". United States Census Bureau. February 12, 2011. ^ El-Bashir, Tarik (November 2, 2006). "Caps' New Facility Gets a Name". The Washington Post. Retrieved April 23, 2011. ^ Fachet, Robert (May 15, 1991). "Capitals Are Introduced to New Piney Orchard Home". The Washington Post. Retrieved December 18, 2024. ^ "Census of Population and Housing". Census.gov. Retrieved June 4, 2016. ^ "U.S. Census website". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 31, 2008. ^ a b Census Bureau Quick Facts Odenton CDP, Maryland Archived 2011-12-08 at the Wayback Machine, accessed February 17, 2012. ^ Odenton CDP, Maryland: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. United States Census Bureau. Accessed June 28, 2010. ^ "Odenton, Maryland Population 2021 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs)". ^ "Chapelgate Community Association – A Great Place to Call Home". Archived from the original on December 25, 2015. Retrieved December 28, 2015. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Odenton, Maryland. Odenton Small Area Plan Community History Retrieved from "