North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

July 2, 2019

Daniel Thomas III
Department of the Army
81 Wildcat Way
Fort Jackson, SC 29207-6833

Re: NRHP Evaluation of the CPT Thomas C. Lamar Army Reserve Center, High Point, Guilford County, ER 08-2861

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter of May 17, 2019, transmitting the above-referenced architectural assessment. We have reviewed the document and concur that the CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) Army Reserve Center, constructed in 1962, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for events and Criterion C for Architecture, for the reasons outlined in the report.

We also note that two associated outbuildings are not contributing to the status of the ARC nor will they require future evaluation upon reaching 50 years of age.

For future report submittals, please see our guidelines at https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/state-historic-preservation-office/environmental-0.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

Renee Gledhill-Earley

for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 81ST READINESS DIVISION
81 WILDCAT WAY
FORT JACKSON, SC 29207-6833

ER 08-2861

March 28, 2019

Due -- 6/11/19

S- Concur letter KBH 6/19/19

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street, Room 258
Raleigh, NC 27601

Subject: NRHP Evaluation of the CPT Thomas C. Lamar ARC (NC028), High Point, North Carolina

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

As you are aware, the United States Army Reserve has responsibilities under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to manage historic properties under its jurisdiction. As a part of that management, the 81st Readiness Division (RD) contracted with Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington; Atlanta, Georgia), to complete updated architectural evaluation the CPT Thomas C. Lamar Army Reserve Center (ARC) in High Point, North Carolina.

The High Point ARC was previously evaluated in 2009 when the building had not yet turned 50 years of age. During an annual review of the 81st RD's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for North Carolina (Fletcher 2015), to ensure that our organization is in compliance with all relevant cultural resources regulation, we determined that an updated evaluation should be made now that the ARC has reached the minimum age. The enclosed report, *Architectural Survey of the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar ARC* (Stallings and Dobbs), documents the revised evaluation. We are submitting this document for your information, review, and concurrence with its findings.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(ii), we would appreciate your comments on the enclosed report recommendations. If we do not hear from you within thirty (30) days, we will assume that you concur with our determinations. If you have any questions about this document, or require additional information, please contact me at 803.751.9947 or by email at daniel.h.thomas12.civ@mail.mil. Please address any written correspondence to the 81st RD DPW/Environmental Division, 81 Wildcat Way, Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207.

Sincerely,

Daniel H. Thomas III
Chief, Environmental Division

Enclosure

Architectural Evaluation of the NC028/ Thomas Clyde Lamar (High Point) U.S. Army Reserve Center

Guilford County, North Carolina



The U.S. Army Reserve, 81st Readiness Division

Contract No. W91278-16-D-0002,
Task Order No. W9127818F0720

April 2019

81st Regional Support Command

Brockington®
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

Architectural Evaluation of the NC028/ Thomas Clyde Lamar (High Point) U.S. Army Reserve Center

Guilford County, North Carolina

The U.S. Army Reserve, 81st Readiness Division

Contract No. W91278-16-D-0002,
Task Order No. W9127818F0720

April 2019

Draft Report

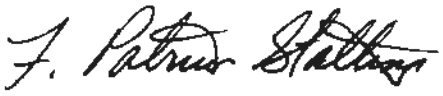
Prepared for:
Department of the Army
Headquarters, 81st Readiness Division
Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Contract By:
USACE, Mobile District
109 St. Joseph Street
Mobile, AL 36628-0001

Under Contract With:
Vernadero Group, Inc.
2730 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 210
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Prepared by:
David Dobbs
Project Historian

and



Patricia Stallings
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
4000 Dekalb Technology Parkway, Suite 400
Atlanta, GA 30340

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savannah

This page intentionally left blank.

Executive Summary

In October 2018, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile District contracted with Brockington and Associates, Inc., to complete a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) U.S. Army Reserve Center (ARC) managed by the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) 81st Readiness Division (RD) in High Point, North Carolina. A previous investigation of the NC028/High Point ARC (Mohlman et al. 2009) determined that the facility should be reevaluated in the future as it had not yet reached 50 years of age at the time of the original survey. Therefore, the goal of this study is to provide an updated evaluation to determine if the NC028/High Point ARC is eligible for the NRHP and to provide management recommendations for any identified historic properties.

This evaluation report supports the military mission of the 81st RD and is designed to facilitate the implementation of historic preservation compliance actions. The survey was conducted on behalf of the USAR 81st RD in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800); Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement); 48 Federal Register 44706-44742-P; and Executive Order 13287. This work was completed under contract with Vernadero Group, Inc., and the USACE Mobile District (Contract W91278-16-D-0002, Task Order W9127818F0720).

The NC028/High Point ARC is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A (events) and C (*architecture*). The facility is a good representative example of the Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows Sprawling Plan (One-Unit/modified) design for Cold War-period ARCs and retains sufficient integrity to convey that broader area of significance under Criterion A (*events*). The facility has few physical alterations and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the original "sprawling" plan, the original roof form, original fenestration pattern, front entrance arrangement, cantilevered canopy, original brick veneer, original doors, original interior configuration, presence of flexible accordion partitions, and the historic organizational maintenance shop (OMS). The OMS, as a contributing building to the ARC, still retains its historic integrity. The replacement of the window units in the administrative building and the addition of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) roofing material are not considered to be significant alterations of the overall integrity of the building and therefore the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) ARC qualifies for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

The USAR 81st RD should follow its standard operating procedures for management of historic buildings. If future projects have the potential to adversely affect NRHP-qualifying features, the USAR should initiate Section 106 consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. Finally, the two non-historic buildings (metal classroom building [IMPGD] and flammable storage building [17]) are not contributing eligible features of this facility and do not require future evaluation when they turn 50 years of age

This page intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Figures (continued)

List of Tables

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACOE	Army Communities of Excellence
AMSA	Area Maintenance Support Activity
AR	Army Regulation
ARC	Army Reserve Center
ARCOM	Army Reserve Command
ATC	Architectural Terra-Cotta
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
Brockington	Brockington and Associates, Inc.
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit
DoD	Department of Defense
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer
ft	foot/feet
hazmat	Hazardous Materials
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
MEP	Military Equipment Parking
MSC	Mission Support Command
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OMS	Organizational Maintenance Shop
ORC	Organized Reserve Corps
PL	Public Law
RD	Readiness Division
ROA	Reserve Officers Association
RRC	Regional Readiness Command
RSC	Regional Support Command
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
UMT	Universal Military Training
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Command

This page intentionally left blank.

1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Project Overview and Authority

In October 2018, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile District contracted with Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to complete a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar U.S. Army Reserve Center (ARC) managed by the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) 81st Readiness Division (RD) in High Point, North Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A previous investigation of the NC028/High Point ARC (Mohlman et al. 2009) determined that the facility was not eligible for the NRHP as it had not yet reached 50 years of age at the time of the original survey. Therefore, the goal of this study is to provide an updated evaluation to determine if the NC028/High Point ARC is eligible for the NRHP and to provide management recommendations for any identified historic properties.

This evaluation report supports the military mission of the 81st RD and is designed to facilitate the implementation of historic preservation compliance actions. The survey was conducted on behalf of the USAR 81st RD in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 54 USC Part 300101 et seq.)[1] and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800); Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement); 48 Federal Register 44706-44742-P; and Executive Order 13287. This work was completed under contract with Vernadero Group, Inc., and the USACE, Mobile District (Contract W91278-16-D-0002, Task Order W9127818F0720).

This document is organized in four chapters. This chapter explains the project, methods of investigation, and a general framework for evaluating historic properties. Chapter 2 consists of a historical and architectural context for the USAR and its nationwide building program. Chapter 3 provides a discussion and architectural assessment of the NC028/High Point ARC, and Chapter 4 offers a summary of our conclusions as well as management recommendations. A References Cited is provided at the end of the document.

1.2 Methods of Investigation

1.2.1 Archival Research

Prior to the site visits, the project historian obtained a variety of reports, drawings, and other files for the NC028/High Point ARC from the 81st RD headquarters at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. In addition, as part of our research we reviewed previous inventory reports prepared for the 81st RD that included facilities in the Southeast. These included Harvey et al. (2004); Salo and Stallings (2005); Mohlman et al. (2009); Stallings and Corcoran (2013); Reynolds and Stallings (2015); Reynolds and Stallings (2016); and Stallings (2017). The 2014-2018 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update for facilities in North Carolina was also reviewed (Fletcher 2018). For building type and integrity comparison of standardized designs, other USAR architectural inventory reports in Brockington's library were also reviewed, including those prepared for the 63rd, 88th, and 99th RDs. A final report, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier* (Moore et al. 2008), provided the general historical and architectural context for the ARC.

In conjunction with a site visit, the project historian visited the local High Point Public Library. Additionally, any historical information available at the NC028/High Point ARC was reviewed and copied as appropriate and the 81st RD provided architectural and engineering drawings for reference. Online historic newspaper resources were also reviewed to gather additional information regarding the NC028/High Point ARC.

1.2.2 Architectural Field Survey

As part of the inventory and evaluation process, the project historian documented all historic architectural resources located on the NC028/High Point ARC property. This aspect of the survey consisted of an interior and exterior pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic buildings and structures. During the December 19, 2018 site visit, each building was photographed digitally, and notes were taken as to construction methods, materials, alterations, addition and character-defining features.

[1] In December 2014, the NHPA moved to this new location in the United States Code (formerly 16 USC 470), but the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) continue to use common nomenclature (e.g., Section 106, etc.) from the previous code.

Figure 1.1 Location within North Carolina of NC028/High Point ARC.

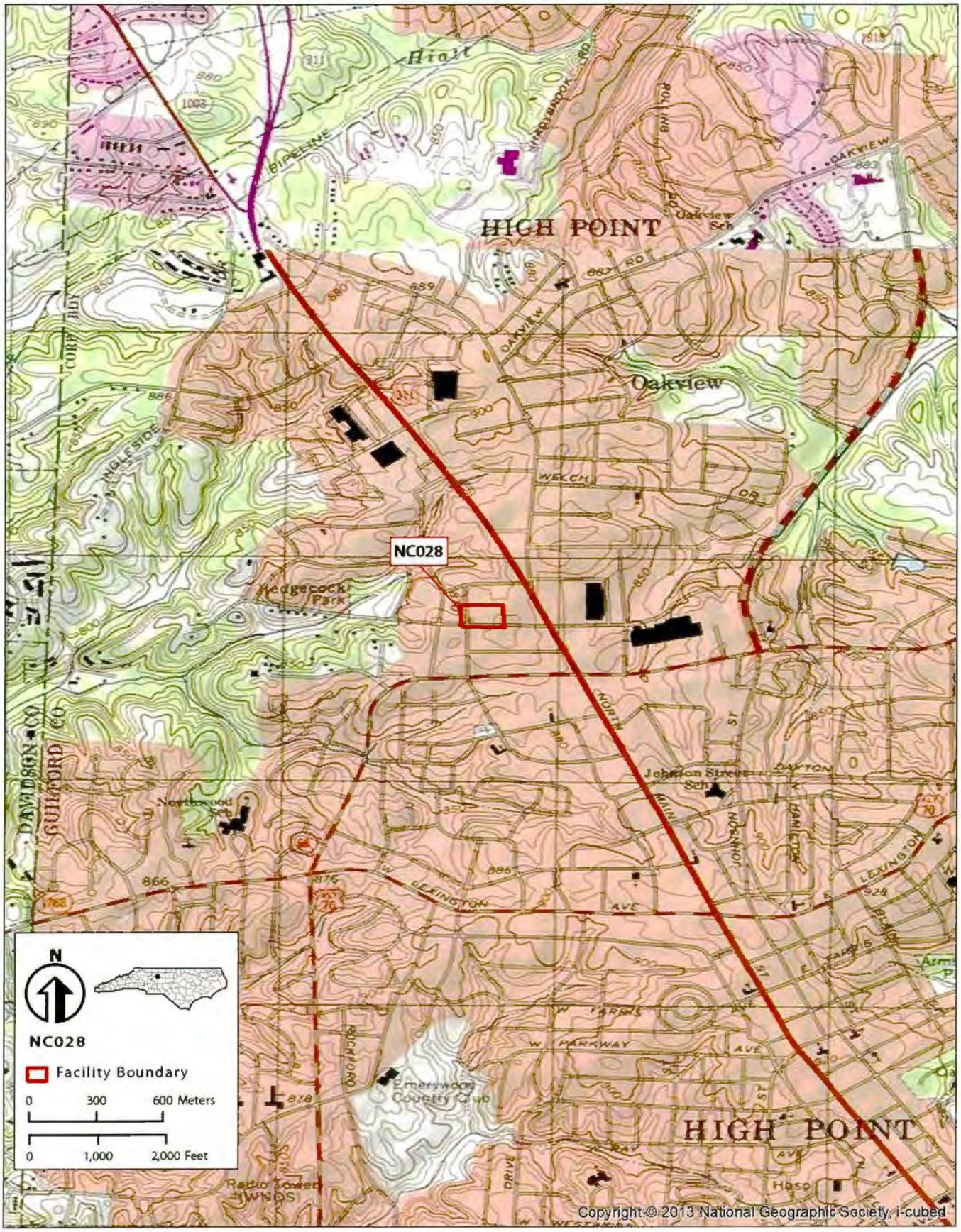


Figure 1.2 Location within High Point of NC028/High Point ARC.

An ARC is typically situated on a small parcel of land that faces a major roadway. The buildings located on these facilities can be broadly categorized into two property types: administrative/training buildings and support buildings. The training building is the focal point of the facility and is usually designated by either freestanding signage or signage attached to the building. Although the ARCs are secured by fencing that surrounds the center, the front entry of the training building gives an open impression with a sidewalk connecting the entry to the street. A flagpole, small shrubbery, and a wide grass lawn are typical landscape features (Moore et al. 2008:144-145). Other buildings on the property vary depending on the location. These may include an organizational maintenance shop (OMS), area maintenance support activity (AMSA) shop, garages, storage buildings, or other structures. These support structures provide logistical support to the military functions and activities assigned to a particular ARC.

1.3 Evaluating Historic Resources: Determining Significance

The following are guidelines for determining whether a property is significant under the three criteria that usually apply to historic buildings and structures (adapted from National Register Bulletin No. 15) (National Park Service [NPS] 1991).

Event: Under Criterion A, the building or structure must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been importantly associated with those events. The association must be conclusive and not tenuous, and the documentation must be through accepted means of historical research.

It should be noted that a number of military installations are in some way or another associated with important events in U.S. history. However, these resources are only eligible for listing on the NRHP if they are deemed significant.

Person: Under Criterion B, a building or structure must be associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time when he or she achieved significance. Properties that pre- or post-date the individual's significant accomplishments are usually not eligible unless there are no other properties that might qualify. The documentation must be through accepted means of historical research such as written or oral history. Properties associated with an important individual should be compared with other properties associated with the same individual to determine which best represents the person's historic contributions.

Design/construction: Under Criterion C, properties are eligible for the NRHP if they are significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. To qualify under this Criterion, a property must satisfy at least one of the following:

- "Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." Under this requirement, the property must reflect the way it was conceived, designed, or fabricated by a people or culture in past periods of history. "Distinctive characteristics" are the physical features or traits that are repeatedly encountered in individual types, periods, or methods of construction. "Type, period, and methods of construction" refer to the way certain properties are related to one another by cultural tradition or function, by dates of construction or style, or by choice or availability of materials and technology.
- "Represent the work of a master." A master is an individual who is generally recognized as "great" in a field, a craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his/her work, or a particular idea or theme in his/her craft.
- "Possess high artistic values." Under this requirement, a property is eligible if it articulates a particular concept of design such that it expresses an aesthetic ideal.
- "Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." This requirement refers to districts. A district may be composed of a variety of

> resources but derives its importance from constituting a unified entity. Its varied resources are consequently interrelated, conveying a visual sense of the overall historic environment or arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. As for individual buildings or structures, a district must be significant as well as identifiable, and must be important for historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural values. Districts will usually achieve significance under the last requirement of Criterion C plus Criteria A, B, additional portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D. A district may have both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that are focal points. None of the components may be distinctive provided that the grouping is significant as a whole within its historical context. Most of the components, however, must have integrity, as well as the district as a whole. The district can also contain noncontributing elements, the number depending on how the noncontributing elements affect the integrity of the district as a whole.

Information potential: Under Criterion D, resources may be eligible for the NRHP if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Although most often applied to archeological districts and sites, this Criterion can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. For these types of properties to be eligible, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

As this Criterion relates to military installations, both former and active installations may possess above- or below-ground resources that are likely to yield information relating to the installation's history or any former activity or use of the site.

Exceptional Importance: Criteria Consideration G relates to properties achieving significance within the past 50 years and qualifies as eligible if it is of *exceptional importance*. Properties that have not reached 50 years of age are typically excluded from the NRHP because they have not had sufficient time to accrue historical perspective.

Most permanent buildings associated with World War II and Cold War-era construction were built during the initial years of military mobilization and war declaration. Therefore, most of these properties have reached the 50-year mark. However, other buildings constructed during the latter half of the Cold War have yet to reach 50 years of age and may be evaluated under Criteria Consideration G.

1.3.1 NRHP Criteria Relevant to U.S. Army Reserve Centers

TThe NPS criteria discussed in the previous section provides broad generalizations for evaluating historic architectural resources. In addition, Chapter 4 of Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier (Moore et al. 2008) provides a framework for evaluating the relative historical and architectural significance of ARCs from a national perspective.

The ARC documented in this report utilized a form of standardized plan (Sprawling) developed and implemented in the USAR's expansion program of the mid-twentieth century. ARCs that fall under the Sprawling Plan, Compact Plan, or Vertical Plan subtypes may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under ***Criterion A*** in the area of military history for their associations with President Eisenhower's "New Look" Program and the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (Public Law [PL] 783, 81st Congress). As analyzed in the discussion for the Compact Plan subtypes, these historical factors played an important role in the history and development of the building program associated with the USAR during the early and middle 1950s and extant examples of the Sprawling Plan or Compact Plan subtypes may be significant within that context.

Although individual ARCs may be eligible for the NRHP under ***Criterion B*** for their association with significant individuals, those associations would be applicable at a local level and would have to be researched and documented on an individual, center-by-center basis. At the national level, however, no significant associations under Criterion B have surfaced.

Sprawling Plan, Compact Plan, and Vertical Plan ARCs may also be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture for their physical attributes and the quality of their design (e.g., "integrity"). Architecturally, they are associated with the influence of the Modern Style,

which enjoyed widespread popularity among architects in the design of federal buildings in the 1950s. The type also is significant under ***Criterion C*** because of the expansible and/or flexible nature of the plans documents the military's vision for a changing USAR Force and increasingly important role that the USAR filled in the nation's defense and military preparedness (Moore et al. 2008:173).

As stated in National Register Bulletin No. 15, "Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important" (NPS 1991). The character-defining physical features that made up the resource's appearance during its historic period of significance must be recognizable for it to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Since Sprawling Plan ARCs are part of a nationwide building program and are found throughout the United States, as well as one of the most commonly used plans, according to Moore et al. (2008) an extant example must retain ***all*** of the following character-defining features to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP:

- Design based on a 1952 or 1953 Reisner and Urbahn standard plan, or a 1956 Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows Standard Plan;
- Original "sprawling" L-shaped or T-shaped building footprint, or footprint with additions following the original "expansible" plan;
- Original roof form;
- Original fenestration pattern, without infill of original openings or creation of openings onto space that originally functioned as rifle range;
- Original metal and glass entrance assembly;
- Cantilevered canopy, if original;
- Original "masonry units," brick veneer, or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary's Standards;
- Clerestory windows in assembly/drill space wing;
- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located;
- Open interior assembly/drill space;
- Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space;
- Vehicular access into interior assembly/drill space;
- Historic-age maintenance shop, if original; and
- Integrity of setting intact.

Similarly, since Compact Plan ARCs were part of a nationwide building program and are common throughout the United States, an extant example must retain ***all*** of the following character-defining features to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP:

- Design based on a 1950 Reisner and Urbahn standard plan;
- Original "compact" building footprint, without additions;
- Original roof form;
- Original brick veneer or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls;
- Original fenestration pattern;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary's Standards;
- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Open, double-height interior space on drill/assembly hall;
- Overhead rolling door opening into drill/assembly hall space;
- Vehicular access between drill/assembly hall and parking lot; and
- Integrity of setting intact without overwhelming presence of new construction

For Vertical Plan ARCs to qualify under Criterion C, according to Moore et al. (2008:183), the most critical aspects are integrity of materials and design. Moore et al. (2008) further state that ***all*** of the following character-defining features must be intact for a Vertical Plan facility to retain sufficient integrity:

- Design that adheres to Dahl's architectural plans;
- Original roof form;
- Original footprint without additions abutting the original building form;

- Original brick veneer on exterior walls;
- Original fenestration pattern;
- Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows that meet the Secretary's Standards;
- Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces;
- Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located;
- Open interior assembly/drill space;
- Overhead rolling door opening into assembly space;
- Vehicular access into interior assembly/drill space;
- Historic-age maintenance shop, if original; and
- Integrity of setting intact.

Interior features are not considered character-defining features. However, according to Moore et al. (2008:183) while the presence of original interior key features (e.g., accordion partition walls, podiums, chalkboards, or interior tile) is not critical to the integrity of a Sprawling Plan ARC, these features may compensate for small alterations elsewhere. If alterations have been made to character-defining features on the exterior of the building yet these interior features remain intact, the overall integrity of the building should be evaluated individually, on a case-by-case basis.

1.3.2 NRHP Criteria Relevant to U.S. Army Reserve Centers Built Post-1970

Beginning in the 1960s and into the 1970s, ARCs were often constructed using regionally designed plans to suit the needs of the changing mission of the USAR. A preliminary review of ARCs built between 1962 and 1969 indicate that many have undergone alterations (Moore et al. 2008:202) and this is likely the case for those ARCs built in the 1970s.

This page intentionally left blank.

2.0 Historical and Architectural Context

2.1 Historical Overview of the U.S. Army Reserve

The modern USAR began as a force of citizen-soldiers during the French and Indian War (1756-1763). The United States was a regional power without the constant threat of war; therefore, it did not require a large standing army. When conflicts occurred, the citizen-soldiers were called to active duty. When the conflicts were resolved, the soldiers would return home. This practice remained in place through several conflicts including the Civil War (1861-1865), the Spanish-American War (1898), and the Philippine Insurrection (1898-1902) (Office of Army Reserve History 2012:2).

The official predecessor to the USAR, the Medical Reserve Corps, was created in 1908. In 1920, this group was changed into the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC). The ORC consisted of Officers' Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps. During World War I, approximately 90,000 officers and 80,000 enlisted men of the ORC were mobilized. During World War II, nearly 200,000 were mobilized (Office of Army Reserve History 2012:4-6).

After World War II, the Army adopted a Containment Policy to control the spread of Communism. This approach required a great military strength and relied on a reserve force that could be mobilized more quickly than in previous decades. During the Korean War (1950-1953), mobilized reserve soldiers numbered more than 240,000. During this conflict, the ORC became the USAR, which was organized as Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve. This new structure and other policy changes led to a reserve force that could be mobilized to augment the regular army with only a month's notice. The reserve forces played a role in both the Berlin Crisis and the Vietnam War (Office of Army Reserve History 2012:8-11). It was during this period, in 1967, that the USAR was reorganized into 20 regional Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs). This arrangement was intended to facilitate training and resources for the units within each geographic region (Moore et al. 2008:130-131).

The conclusion of the Cold War brought about a new era of reduced military budgets, a smaller active duty force, and an even greater reliance on the reserves. In order to maintain more centralized control of the reserves, the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC) was created in October 1990. The ARCOMs were replaced and consolidated by 10 Regional Support Commands (RSCs) (Moore et al. 2008:131).

The USAR was used during the 1990s for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, as well as during various peacekeeping and relief efforts in Somalia, Haiti, Egypt, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks led the nation into the "global war on terror" where reservists now have the expectation, rather than the possibility, of being called into active duty (Office of Army Reserve History 2012:12-15). The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) that took place over five rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 had the goal of eliminating military facilities that are no longer relevant and are not easily adaptable to the military's mission. The USAR was little affected by these cuts until 2005. At this time, the RSCs became Regional Readiness Commands (RRCs), and many USAR facilities were closed and replaced by Armed Forces Reserve Centers on existing military installations (Moore et al. 2008:131-133). In September 2008, as a result of 2005 BRAC recommendations, the DoD consolidated command and control of its 10 existing RRCs into four large RSCs (the 63rd, 81st, 88th, and 99th). In 2018, the DoD re-designated the four RSCs as "Readiness Divisions."

2.1.1 Overview of the 81st Readiness Division

The following historical overview of the 81st Readiness Division (RD) was excerpted from *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee* (Parsons 2009:10-11).

The history of the U.S. Army 81st RD began on August 25, 1917, when the 81st Infantry Division was organized at Camp (now Fort) Jackson, South Carolina. It adopted the name "Wildcat" Division from Wildcat Creek, which flowed through the reservation. Legend also has it that the troops found a snarling wildcat on the banks of this creek.

Figure 2.1 The 81st "Wildcat" Division served in the Pacific Theater during World War II (81st RD photo).

The 81st Infantry Division began a practice that was unheard of in those days. A distinguishing shoulder patch - a black wildcat on an olive drab circle - appeared on the 81st Infantry Division uniforms, causing other units to protest loudly. The matter reached the attention of General John J. Pershing, who approved the Wildcat trademark. Moreover, he praised the *esprit de corps* exhibited by the 81st Infantry Division and suggested that other Army divisions adopt distinctive patches. Those same World War I "Wildcats" distinguished themselves in the fighting in France, participating in the occupation of the St. Die sector and the offense at Meuse-Argonne. Again, the 81st Infantry Division received the personal commendation of General Pershing.

Following World War I, the "Wildcat" Division was deactivated on June 11, 1919, at Hoboken, New Jersey. After the start of World War II, the 81st was activated in June 1942 at Fort Rucker, Alabama, and was committed for nearly a year in Pacific campaigns. The division was engaged in action in Peleliu, Ulithi, Ngesbus, Congaru, and Garakayo. Later, it was part of the Army of Occupation of Japan. On January 20, 1946, the division was inactivated.

The 81st was reactivated as a Reserve division on November 10, 1947, in Atlanta, Georgia. It was considered for recall to active duty during the Korean War but was not activated. In December 1965, the division was again inactivated. Two years later, in December 1967, the Headquarters of the 81st ARCOM was established.

In May 1968, the Wildcat patch appeared in combat once again as three ARCOM units were mobilized and deployed to Vietnam for a year. In July 1988, the 81st ARCOM received the prestigious Gen. Walter T. Kerwin, Jr. Award as the best ARCOM in the USAR for training year 1987. In May 1990, the ARCOM Headquarters placed fourth in the Reserve Component portion of the Army's Community of Excellence competition and received a $75,000 prize. In August 1990, 81st ARCOM units were some of the first Reserve units to be called up in support of

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. A total of 52 units and 5,902 soldiers from the 81st ARCOM served as an integral part of the Army's resources, most of them serving in the Middle East.

When Hurricane Andrew devastated South Florida on August 24, 1992, soldiers from the 81st ARCOM, many of them victims of the hurricane themselves, answered the call for disaster relief. The 81st provided engineer support for clearing areas, medical support, public affairs coverage, legal counseling services, and other humanitarian assistance. In January 1993, volunteers from numerous units again answered the call of duty and provided support to Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. Additionally, in March 1994, members of the 81st ARCOM's 421st Quartermaster Company prepared and rigged humanitarian relief items in Rhein Mein, Germany, for airdrops into Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In April 1995, as part of the restructuring of the USAR to better meet the Army's changing global missions, reduce command overhead for a downsized reserve force, and enhance federal military support for domestic assistance missions, the 121st ARCOM was officially reorganized as the U.S. Army 81st RSC. The full reorganization process was completed on September 30, 1996. Under this restructuring, the 81st became the largest ARCOM in the United States. It encompasses an eight-state area that includes Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida. The ARCOM exercises command and control of over 30,000 soldiers and provides support to over 40,000 soldiers. The re-designation is directly attributable to the successes the command has enjoyed in achieving maintenance excellence, command achievement, strength management, and training awards. Most noteworthy has been its selection as the best USAR General Officer Command in which the organization earned the Gen. Walter T. Kerwin, Jr. Award in 1980 and 1989 and its selection for the Army Communities of Excellence (ACOE) Award twice, first in 1993 and then in 1994. In 1995, the command won the best large command ACOE Award.

In 1996, the 121st ARCOM became an RSC Headquarters for the first time. From this, the 81st RSC was created to assume command and control of the old 81st, 120th, 121st, and 125th ARCOMs. The 81st RSC, headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, became the largest USAR command and provided support for more than 44,000 soldiers in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In July 2003, the 81st changed again when it was designated the 81st RRC. Then, on September 16, 2006, the 81st RSC was established at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and achieved full operational capacity in 2009. The first of four new nationwide RSCs, the 81st returned to the place of its birth to provide base operations and support to units in the eight states under the old 81st RRC, as well as Puerto Rico (1st Mission Support Command [MSC]) and Louisiana (Legacy 90th RRC). Since September 11, 2001, the 81st Wildcats mobilized and deployed 28,130 soldiers and 1,325 units or parts of units in support of Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom. In 2018, the 81st RSC was re-designated the 81st RD.

Figure 2.2 The 81st RD is one of four USAR Readiness Divisions.

2.2 Architectural Overview of U.S. Army Reserve Construction

The following architectural overview of the USAR and its infrastructure is largely excerpted from *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* (Moore et al. 2008). That study provided a general framework for evaluating the relative historical and architectural significance of ARCs from a national perspective.

2.2.1 Post-war Army Reserve Facility Construction

Immediately following World War II, the Army and the other military branches faced important decisions regarding reserve policy. Army mobilization plans, developed in 1946, outlined the size and scope of the post-war ORC. To achieve the ambitious post-war troop strengths, the Army relied heavily on the assumed passage of universal military training (UMT) legislation. The reality of a large post-war reserve force necessitated Army planners to address the need for adequate reserve training facilities. While the National Guard provided armories for its units before World War II, ORC units did not have facilities set aside for their use. Thus, after the war, the Army ambitiously started its expanded reserve program without facilities to house training activities.

The Army initially looked to National Guard armories as potential sites for ORC training. However, the 1946 mobilization plans called for a large number of National Guard units as well, which limited the space available for ORC units. To solve the immediate training needs for its rapidly forming units, the ORC relied on the leasing of federal facilities or properties of the joint utilization of facilities with other military branches. In addition, the ORC also began efforts to persuade Congress to provide funding for the construction of temporary or, preferably, permanent facilities. Besides addressing immediate needs to provide training centers for these units, the Army, in partnership with the National Guard, began to redefine and design post-war reserve training facilities, due to the belief that pre-war armory configuration would not suit a modern, post-war reserve force.

Federally-Owned and Leased Facilities

To aid in the immediate need for training space, the Army provided the ORC with funds to procure suitable space through federally owned buildings and lease arrangements. As a result, the Army arranged training space in a variety of federal, state, and privately owned buildings, including post offices, Army camps and stations, and community centers. Army planners viewed the use of federal buildings and leases as a temporary measure rather than a permanent solution. By 1948, the ORC occupied five million square feet of federal and leased space, almost four million of which was in federal buildings. A year later, the amount of federal space had increased to eight million square feet.

The problems associated with lease arrangements and federal buildings quickly became apparent to the assigned units as well as Army planners. In reference to training, the leased and federal buildings were ill-suited for reserve demands. As one Army report stated, "leased facilities are generally improvisations which provide classroom and administrative space but are not entirely adequate for specific training and storage needs." For example, facilities without storage space could not receive the necessary equipment training needed for full organizational status. And those facilities that had equipment available to them were often located at a distance from their equipment storage area. Aggravating this issue was a change in Army policy shortly after World War II that limited the amount of funding available for expanding leased facilities, a development most likely related to the cost-cutting agendas of the President and Congress in post-war America.

In addition to training problems, federally owned buildings and lease arrangements were expensive and difficult to obtain. In some areas, rental costs prevented the procurement of adequate space, as commercial competition greatly increased the price per square foot in the years following World War II. Despite the obvious shortcomings of leasing space and use of federal buildings, the Army continued the practice due to a lack of viable options. Army planners were well aware that such a course of action did not serve the long-term interests of the ORC. The problems associated with the lease arrangements, however, played an integral role in

convincing Congress in 1950 to address the facilities problem for the Army's reserve forces.

Joint Utilization

In addition to leasing arrangements, the Army relied heavily on joint utilization as a solution for reserve training space. Because the National Guard possessed armories built prior to World War II, the Army attempted to work out an arrangement that would allow the ORC units to drill at these existing facilities. Joint utilization offered several benefits: financial savings, cooperation between federal and state governments, and a reduction in the need for federally leased buildings. In particular, the savings associated with joint utilization appealed to the military branches, as overall defense budgets decreased in the years immediately following World War II. The War Department issued a memo as early as July 1946 advocating the advantages of joint utilization of National Guard armories.

The Army's joint utilization efforts, however, achieved limited success in solving the facility shortage. The increased number of National Guard units in the post-war era strained the already limited supply of training spaces within the existing armories and left minimal amounts of space for ORC units. In addition, joint utilization required cooperation between the military branches, which often proved to be a challenge given that the branches had traditionally competed for War Department funds. Many Navy planners, for instance, viewed their facility program as only for naval training purposes; in fact, the Army eventually declined to share training space with the Navy because of the different training requirements between the two branches. Nevertheless, military reserve planners quickly realized that until all available armory space was economically and wisely allocated, Congress would never provide funding for new, permanent construction of training facilities.

Initial Efforts to Standardize Organized Reserve Corps

The selection of the National Guard to oversee the development of standardized plans for training centers came as a result of past experience with armory construction prior to World War II. Because the ORC did not receive federal funding before World War II, the organization had no experience constructing facilities. In addition, the National Guard anticipated that new training facilities would be needed in the post-war era and prepared interim pre-requisites for their construction as early as 1946. These guidelines included a statement recognizing the limited resources and funding available for the construction of training facilities.

In developing minimum standards for training facilities, the National Guard considered the changing needs of post-war units. In some cases, this provoked an internal debate over how facilities should adapt to different training needs. In response to preparations for an armory construction bill in 1947, Lieutenant General C.P. Hall, Director of Organization and Training for the National Guard Bureau, emphasized that modern armories would need to incorporate new training priorities distinct from previous examples.

Colonel Edward Geesen, Acting Chief of the National Guard Bureau, concurred with Lieutenant General Hall's assessment for the new armory designs. However, Geesen argued that "certain fundamental features" should be incorporated into new plans. For example, while a drill floor was not crucial, space should be provided for formations and roll call, assembly of equipment essential to drill, a miniature artillery range, and a sub-caliber small arms range. Colonel Geesen also stated that new armory facilities should incorporate classrooms, libraries, radio and telegraphy rooms, fireproof storage vaults, supply rooms, and administrative space for instructors. The rising importance of classroom space over drill halls for reserve training emerged due to the growth of military technology during and following World War II. To adequately support active units in the post-war environment, reserve units needed training in multiple areas including communication and mechanical repair. As a result, classroom space was vital to the success of reserve units.

To prepare the standardized drawings, the National Guard (representing the needs of the ORC) and the USACE selected the Chicago architectural firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. The specifications, plans, and drawings were completed by January 1948 and included two different one-unit facilities (Models A & B), a five-unit facility, and a 10-unit facility. The new designs included an assembly hall, office space, classrooms, library, locker rooms, storage space for equipment, and an

area for weekly armory drills. Though the plans did not include hangars, shops, and other storage buildings, the board recommended that new facility sites include a minimum of 20 acres of outdoor training contiguous to the building.

In June 1948, an additional modified one-unit facility (Type D) was designed by the firm Bail, Horton & Associates and was intended as an interim solution for small communities. Drawings of the modified type provide a sense of the early stages of standardized drawings developed by the National Guard with the USACE. The design depicts a two-story, flat-roof building with a central front door and cantilevered concrete slabs forming belt courses. Assuming a T-shaped plan, the building included a head house measuring 80 feet across by 26 feet deep, and a one-story rear protrusion measuring 32 feet across and 22 feet deep. The modified type was able to be converted to a two-unit facility with the addition of a duplicate administrative wing, which would result in an "H" type footprint.

Considering the established troop strengths and cost projected for training facilities, the Fenn Board (the committee charged with making recommendations for military reserve training programs) estimated the overall cost of construction to be $944 million. With individual states' financial contributions for armory construction totaling $45 million, the remaining funds were seen as a federal responsibility. Indeed, the report cited that in the previous 30 years, states had spent over $500 million for armory construction and facilities for the National Guard and ORC, with an additional $25 million spent on support and maintenance. The board recommended that states provide 25 percent of funds with 75 percent contributed by federal appropriations for new armory construction with the above fund.

Development of Standard Architectural Plans

To meet their need for numerous functional facilities quickly and efficiently, the USAR commissioned standardized architectural plans similar to those developed by the National Guard and USACE. The Army developed the standardized plans in advance of seeking funding for construction. This enabled them to present their plans in Congressional hearings as evidence that the proposed centers would be practical, economical, and attractive.

The Army needed to develop a standard plan not only to construct buildings, but also to promote the Defense Facilities Act of 1950 in Congress. In contrast to previous standard plans developed by the National Guard and USACE, the new plans would be more customized to meet the specific needs of the ORC in terms of space, program, and function. The USACE then contracted the New York City architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn to create a new set of plans based on standard armory plans previously developed by the architectural firms Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and Bail, Horton & Associates for the National Guard. The newly adapted plans would be based on space criteria developed by the Committee on Facilities and Services' Reserve Facilities Survey. Reisner and Urbahn were experienced in governmental construction and had a reputation for designing simple, modern buildings that minimized cost by using modern construction techniques and materials. Little is known about Reisner, but Max O. Urbahn (1912-1995) was a well-known and prolific architect who practiced from 1938 until 1978. Before forming Reisner and Urbahn in 1946, the German-born architect worked with the offices of John Russell Pope and Holabird and Root. Reisner and Urbahn's early work designing resorts and schools gave them a reputation for master planning, which translated well into their design for ARC campuses. Some of their most important commissions include the Vehicle Assembly Building and Launch Control complex at Cape Canaveral, Florida; a 42-story skyscraper located at 909 Third Avenue in Manhattan, New York City, New York; and a number of public schools in the New York City, New York, area, including the first using poured-in-place concrete construction.

Under their 1950 contract with USACE, Reisner and Urbahn completed a series of standard plans of varying sizes: a 10-unit plan, a three-unit plan, two versions of a four-unit plan, and two versions of a five-unit plan. All plans called for Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU) (i.e., concrete block) construction with brick veneer, pre-cast concrete sills and lintels, and a concrete foundation. Each plan separated classroom spaces and assembly spaces, with the classrooms arranged in a U-shaped plan that surrounded the assembly hall. The classroom wing would be either one- or two-story, depending on the capacity of

building. The classrooms opened directly onto the central assembly space, which eliminated the need for halls and lowered construction costs. A partial basement under the classroom wing contained an indoor rifle range and possibly lockers, showers, and a boiler room. All classroom wings had flat roofs. The assembly hall included an open, double-height space constructed using a prefabricated steel truss, creating a low-pitched roofline. Clerestory windows opened onto the assembly hall and provided a natural source of lighting. Some larger versions included mezzanine space with additional classrooms or offices in the assembly wing. The firm also developed plans for an OMS, which was a separate, free-standing building used for storage and repair of vehicles and other large equipment. In design, the OMS was very basic, with rolling overhead doors and a flat roof. Despite their variations, all sets of plans developed by Reisner and Urbahn featured a distinctive layout and configuration, which included a two-story central core and flanking classroom wings.

In promoting the Reisner and Urbahn designs to Congress, the USAR frequently touted that their architectural style was influenced by the 1950s contemporary movement, and that their designs resembled prevailing trends in school design at that time. The choice of an architectural style influenced by Modernism was both practical and fashionable. Pressing manpower needs for national defense dictated that USAR training centers needed to be constructed quickly and economically. At the same time, the appealing and approachable architectural style used in the design of the centers enhanced recruiting efforts. The Army adopted the Modern architectural style as the solution to bringing together these various needs. By incorporating a few key character-defining architectural elements, they could reinterpret a purely utilitarian building into a symbol of American technological superiority.

Reisner and Urbahn's standard plans stripped down the influences of the 1950s American contemporary style architecture using only a few character-defining elements. These included technologically advanced building materials, clear articulation of building tectonics, steel or reinforced concrete framing, asymmetrical massing of spaces, open floor plan, flat roofs, and smooth, unadorned exterior wall surfaces. Additionally, they used fenestration patterns that demonstrated to the viewer that the exterior wall is not load-bearing (such as horizontal ribbons of windows, corner windows, or large plate glass windows), and cantilevered eaves or balconies. Each of these elements visually expressed how new materials – such as steel framing and reinforced concrete construction – enabled the design of more open interior spaces and non-load-bearing exterior façades.

Before World War II, buildings that represented the official face of the Army in a community continued to use a traditional, monumental architectural style. Even during the war, when materials were scarce and expedient construction was a top priority, the Army still on occasion constructed more stylish buildings rather than the relying strictly on utilitarian designs usually associated with temporary buildings of World War II. For example, housing in Virginia was constructed with red brick in a Colonial Revival style. Until the post-World War II era, the Colonel Revival style was considered to be the quintessentially American national style. It represented freedom in its association with the American Revolution and its derivation from classical Greek architecture, two themes associated with the birth of democracy. After World War II, though, critics protested that the style was too derivative of European architecture and out of touch with an era being defined by technology and industry.

A simplified utilitarian style influenced by 1950s contemporary architecture was accepted as efficient and economical, but it was not universally perceived as appealing and approachable. In order to recruit and retain reservists, the Army needed to convince the American public that 1950s contemporary architecture truly represented American values and patriotism. Architects and critics frequently argued that society had moved into a rational, technologically advanced era that was best expressed by simple, efficient architecture. The Army agreed with this argument and adopted the official position that unadorned architecture and modern construction materials projected an image of technical superiority over Cold War foes.

As a testament to the success of Reisner and Urbahn's 1950 design for standard plans, in 1952 USACE again contracted Reisner and Urbahn to develop revised standardized plans for ARCs. The USAR hoped that the revised plans would provide

more classroom space and provide for easy expansion. The 1952 iteration of the standardized plans included three basic series:

- 400 Reservists, Expansible from 400 to 600 or 800, either with or without basement;
- 600 Reservists, Expansible from 400 to 600 or 1,000, either with or without basement; and
- 1,000 Reservists, Expansible from 1,000 to 2,000, either with or without basement (one unit is equivalent to 200 men).

These plans also included more corridor space for less awkward circulation, as well as a more pronounced and visible main public entry. A full-depth lobby off the entry was planned, lit by a full-height, metal, door-transom-sidelight assembly. The roof truss for the open assembly space was modified to create a flatter profile. The largest series of plans used a concrete block CMU exterior rather than brick veneer. Reisner and Urbahn designed the plans so that the buildings could be expanded as needed by adding a new wing that would connect to the original classroom wing using a hyphen with a separate entry. Otherwise, though, the plans were very similar to the 1950 plans.

In 1953, USACE contracted Reisner and Urbahn to revise their standardized plans yet again. This round of revisions aimed to reduce the costs of the 400-600-800-man series of plans by providing a portable rifle range rather than integrating a permanent range into the building, thereby eliminating the arms vault and reducing the size of assembly space. Additionally, the 1953-1954 revisions provided for a small 200-man, or one-unit, ARC. In the 200-man version, assembly would take place in a multi-use classroom space, and one bay of the center could be used as a vehicle shop, if needed. Like the 1,000-man expansible center designed in 1952, the 200-man center would use a CMU exterior rather than brick veneer.

In 1956, the USAR identified a need to revise the space criteria for ARCs. In anticipation of these new space criteria, USACE again contracted Max O. Urbahn for architectural services for revised standard plans. By 1956, though, the firm Reisner and Urbahn had morphed into Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrow. Richard Mark Brayton and John Shoker Burrow both had worked with Reisner and Urbahn. The new firm continued to work on governmental projects – like ARCs – that Reisner and Urbahn had designed, but they also included more elementary schools, recreational buildings, and homes in their practice.

The standardized plans of 1956 included a 100-man, or one-half unit, "pilot" model intended for small communities. The design used an asymmetrical T-plan. The front wing included a double-loaded corridor with classrooms and storage, while the rear wing housed the assembly hall. The main entrance opened onto the front wing, but the assembly hall was also accessible through a separate entrance in the hyphen connecting the front wing to the assembly wing.

In contrast to the tightly compacted plans that Reisner and Urbahn developed in 1950, the series of standard plans developed in 1952, 1953, and 1956 shared many common design concepts and physical characteristics. Since these designs featured a more irregular configuration, the sets of plans have been grouped within a single category known as the "Sprawling Plan" for the purposes of this report. Again, these designs are distinct and recognizable from those of different eras.

Soon after the 1956 generation of standard plans were completed, the Army began to reconsider whether the space criteria guiding standard plans reflected the USAR's needs. The first version of new space criteria went into effect November 15, 1957. Prescribed square footages were:

a. 1-unit (Authorized strength between 55-100)-13,000 square feet (ft);
b. 1-unit (over 100)-15,960 square ft;
c. 2-unit (200-man capacity/unit)-18,960 square ft;
d. 3-unit (200-man capacity/unit)-24,310 square ft;
e. 4-unit (200-man capacity/unit)-28,445 square ft; and
f. 5-unit (200-man capacity/unit)-36,795 square ft.

However, because these criteria were based on space per man, and Army strength assignments were based on units rather than men, revisions and clarifications to the space criteria continued through 1958.

Debate about changes to the space criteria incited debate about the cost, function, and appearance of ARCs. As a result, Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows revised the 1956 standardized plans a number of times

in response to comments from the USAR. The design process was complicated by the fact that DoD and the Bureau of the Budget reviewed and approved revised standardized plans before they had concluded their debate about the revised space criteria. When DoD finally approved the revised space criteria in 1958, the latest version of the standardized plans were "considerably in excess" of the space criteria.

Although draft drawings were not archived, records of correspondence reveal issues that the USAR sought to rectify in revisions to the 1956 plans. Recommendations given to the architect were lengthy and very specific. Direction regarding the architectural style of the exterior elevations was unequivocal.

To further achieve the desired exterior appearance, the Army required that parking be relocated to the rear of the building, where it would not be visible from the street, and that a shrubbery planning plan be included in the site plan. In later correspondence, the Army added, "Architectural appearance is too localized. While a degree of localization may be desirable, this should be minimized. A more conservative contemporary appearance would be acceptable." The Army even sent its own architectural sketches to USACE to pass on to architect Max Urbahn.

Additional recommendations referred to the size of interior spaces and the proximity of space to one another within the building program. Comments regarding the floor plan recommended, among other things, locating the mechanical equipment room more centrally, locating all storage rooms on the first floor, locating the Unit Advisor's space adjacent to the main entrance, with the kitchen to the right of the Unit Advisor and the day room to the right of the kitchen, and locating the library adjacent to the Company Commander's space. Similarly, because only 22-caliber rifles would be used, the Army recommended that the length of the rifle range could be reduced from 83 feet and 4 inches to 50 feet.

When the space criteria were finalized in 1958, even more changes were required in the standardized plans. The two most dramatic revisions were the inclusion of accordion partitions rather than a permanent partition wall between classrooms in order to increase flexibility and allow conversion of assembly spaces in the smaller spaces, and the elimination of all basements to reduce costs and to make it easier to locate suitable construction sites. Much more detailed records regarding interior features also accompany the 1956 plans. For example, USAR correspondence recommended that flooring be ceramic tile in the toilet and shower rooms, asphalt tile in the day room and corridors, and vinyl-asbestos tile in the kitchen and lobby. In addition, further specifications stated that interior walls should be painted exposed masonry walls in most spaces and that ceilings should be painted plaster except for the day room, which was to use acoustic tiles.

When releasing the revised plans, the USAR also clarified how they were to be used by the local chapters, and how different regions could deviate from the standardized plans. In a statement before the House Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on April 15, 1957, General Shuler, Chief, Construction Division Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, explained:

> The States are not required to adhere to these designs. However, the United States Government contributions to the states for Army NG facilities are based on these approved space criteria and construction standards. Where the States exceed those standard designs, they pay 100 percent of the applicable costs.

Based on preliminary review of historic resources surveys conducted by regional USAR offices, it seems that most of the facilities currently under the stewardship of the USAR conform to the standard plans. It is reasonable to infer that unit commanders felt that the standardized plans functioned well for their needs and fit into their communities. If not, the shortcomings in the standardized plans, for the most part, appear to have been so minor that they did not justify the added design cost to the state or the USAR.

Deviations from Standard Architectural Plans

If the regional head of the USAR did not feel that the standard plans were appropriate for a specific project, the USACE could be directed to either develop an alternative in-house plan or commission a custom design. These alternative designs would then become part of the stock of plans available for regional command of the USAR. The same budgetary constraints that applied to standard plans also applied to custom plans, so deviations from the

standard plans were not practical in most situations. For example, in the 96th RRC, located in the mountain states, William J. Monroe, Jr. of Snedaker, Budd, & Monroe, Architects of Salt Lake City was commissioned to design an ARC circa 1957. Monroe's plan was applied to ARCs constructed in Ogden (1957), Provo (1957), and Moore (1958), Utah. The plan and style of the design of these facilities are very similar to the standard design; however, they have a two-story T-plan with classrooms and offices across the front and an assembly wing at the rear.

A few rare examples of ARCs were custom designed. These seem to occur primarily in large urban areas where another ARC had already been constructed using the standardized design, or where construction fell under the purview of another agency because of joint utilization. For example, in 1957, the architectural firm of Smith and Hegner collaborated with USACE to design the ARC on the Denver Federal Center campus in Denver, Colorado. Smith and Hegner was a local firm known for their International style design of private homes and civic and institutional buildings. The Denver Federal Center was located on land where a World War II-era ordnance plant once stood. Offices for numerous federal agencies were constructed on the property in the post-war era.

The U.S. Army Reserve Post-1970

During the administration of President Nixon, proposed legislation that would create the all-volunteer army was heard in Congress in 1970. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Army Chief of Staff General William Westmoreland supported the proposal. However, due to the concern of added military cost and a lack of assurance that manpower needs could be met, the Senate defeated the all-volunteer army bill on August 25, 1970. Some members of the public and some Army reservists claimed that politicians were reluctance to pass legislation that would send the reserves to Vietnam because many reservists were from affluent and politically influential families (Moore et al. 2008:129).

Legislation was introduced again in February 1971 to create an all-volunteer force. However, Congress did not pass the legislation. Instead they allowed the draft to expire in 1973. At this point the Army had to adapt to an all-volunteer structure that continued after the end of the Nixon administration and well into the 1980s (Moore et al. 2008:129). It was during this time that that the design of USARs began to change to meet the changing mission of the USAR.

Army Reserve Downsizing and BRAC

By the end of the 1980s, Congress began to question the generous funding that the USAR had received through much of the twentieth century. Even when funding for the reserves had declined during the Vietnam War, the convenient and temporary shift away from emphasis on the reserve was perceived by many in the public and some in Congress as yet another example of preferential treatment for the reserves. As the Cold War came to an end, the need for military power seemed less urgent. The political power of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) in Congress began to decline as World War II veterans began to retire from their positions of political influence. In 1988, Army leaders insisted that it could not withstand budget cuts and make necessary upgrades to equipment without cutting reserve forces. As a result, the USAR decreased in size significantly in the years 1989-1997. The 20 ARCOMs were replaced with 10 RSCs, and the USAR decreased by about 114,000 reservists, or by 33 percent. (The total Army – including the active army, Army National Guard, USAR, and civilian employees – decreased by 620,000 soldiers.) However, the role of the USAR within the Army's Total Force remained constant at about 16 percent. The downsizing tried to eliminate redundancies between capabilities of the active army and the reserves, leading to more integration in mobilization efforts. To this end, more officers from the active army were assigned to lead reserve units.

The effort to reduce military spending addressed facilities as well as manpower. In 1988, the DoD initiated its program for BRAC. BRAC aims to reduce costs of facility ownership and operation by eliminating installations that are no longer relevant to the military's mission and that cannot grow or be adapted to accommodate that mission. These realignments and closures took place over four rounds- 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. Between 1988 and 1995, more than 112 installations were closed and 26 were realigned, costing $5.6 billion but resulting in $9.8 billion in savings. Yet USAR

facilities were affected only if they were affiliated with an active-duty installation targeted for closure, consolidation, or realignment.

In 2005, the fifth round of BRAC had a greater effect on USAR facilities. Through this process, the RRCs became RSCs. The same year, the Department of Army had more than 4,000 Reserve facilities within its inventory. The 2005 BRAC emphasized increased joint operations between all branches of the military and sought to combine multiple components on one installation, such as combining reserves with active duty forces. The Army recommended closing 176 USAR facilities, to be replaced by 125 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers incorporating units from multiple branches of the military. Newly constructed Armed Forces Reserve Centers were constructed using a design-build process overseen by USACE, following criteria recently updated in 2006 (UFC-7-171-05 Army Reserve Facilities). Under the design-build criteria, facilities were designed by individual contractors rather than using standard plans.

Despite ongoing debate about funding, the reserves have played important roles in recent international military conflicts. In the 1990-1991 Gulf War, more than 50 percent of combat forces for all branches of the Army were reservists, and about 104,000 reservists were called to active duty. More than 84,000 were Army reservists. The USAR was mobilized for missions in Somalia and Bosnia during the 1990s as well. To date, hundreds of thousands of Army reservists have served in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq.

2.2.2 U.S. Army Reserve Property Types

By subdividing the USAR's inventory of facilities into property type categories and describing the potential areas of significance for each category, it becomes easier to associate each individual resource with its potential area(s) of significance and assess its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Buildings within the USAR's inventory of pre-1970 facilities fall into the following primary property type categories:

- Militia-Era Armories prior to World War II;
- Type "D" Armories of the Immediate Postwar Era;
- ARCs of the Early Cold War;
- Compact Plan ARCs;
- Sprawling Plan ARCs;
- Vertical Plan ARCs;
- Maintenance Shops and Support Structures; or
- USAR Complexes.

These categories are based on shared physical characteristics and design qualities, as well as existing thoughts and political, economic, and military conditions about the role and function of the Reserves at the time of their construction. The standard architecture plans used to construct ARCs of the Early Cold War Era may be further divided into three sub-types:

- Compact Plans (1950);
- Sprawling Plans (1952/1953/1956); and
- Vertical Plans (1960)

Although variations in size and scale exist within each category, the subtypes are united by distinctive character-defining architectural features (e.g., massing, materials, layout). As defined by NPS Bulletin No. 16, all armories and ARCs fall within the use type of "Defense" and the subtype of "Military Facility."

Army Reserve Centers as a Complex

An ARC typically encompasses a relatively small tract of land ranging in size from three to five acres. Although settings vary by location and range from densely populated urban centers to small cities in rural areas, an ARC usually fronts onto a major roadway or public thoroughfare. The focal point and primary resource at any ARC is the training section (Type D Armory, Compact Plan, Sprawling Plan, or Vertical Plan). The form of the training building depended on when the funding for its construction was appropriated and prevailing trends in the USAR's building program. As the most prominent and visible feature of the complex, the training building faces onto the public roadway. The grounds in front typically include minimal amounts of landscaping with well-kept grass lawns and small shrubbery along the base of the main building. A sidewalk extends from the street to the front entrance of the main building and provides public access into the

compound. Another requisite element of an ARC is a flagpole, which typically is in front of the building in a prominent and highly visible location on the grass lawn. Some ARCs have freestanding signage noting the center's name and official designation. Except for the front lawn, which typically is open and accessible to the public, the compound is secured with fencing that extends along the perimeter of the property. A driveway extends to parking lots and service facilities (maintenance shops and other structures) located at the rear of the complex. The number, type, and location of the service facilities varied but addressed the specific needs and training missions of reservists drilling at the ARC

Militia-Era Armories Prior to World War II

Resources in this property type category were constructed before the organization of the present USAR program and originally were used by state militias or the National Guard. However, some armories subsequently have been acquired by the USAR and today are included in the USAR inventory. Although resources within this property type category date from the Colonial Era through the 1940s, the oldest examples in the USAR's inventory date from the 1880s, and the majority date from 1880 to 1910. Examples of this property type include the Fort Douglas ARC in Salt Lake City, Utah; the ARC in Vancouver, Washington; and the Fort Missoula ARC in Missoula, Montana. They typically are located in an urban setting – either a city or a town – and occupy a prominent, visible site. When available, a hilltop site often was selected. A site with surrounding land that could be used for exercises and drills was preferable. Armories included spaces for the storage of arms, for military drills and exercise, and, importantly, for socialization and organization.

From the Colonial Era through the early twentieth century, the plan and organization of spaces of armories varied with the size of the militia or National Guard unit and the architectural style. The militias and chapters of the National Guard that constructed armories often were elite social organizations, and, consequently, they often selected high architectural styles and a grand, monumental scale for the design of armories. Among the architectural styles commonly used for armories of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include the Romanesque Revival, Renaissance Revival, or Classical Revival styles. Construction typically is load-bearing masonry, with brick or stone used as exterior materials. The buildings also often featured architectural details that enhanced the building's appearance of strength and security. Common elements included the use of rusticated stone masonry at the foundations, quoins, crenulations at the roof line, and heavy wrought iron hardware and fixtures.

Armories of the Immediate Post-World War II Era

The years immediately after World War II represented a transitional period in the development of the USAR, as a wave of new training center increasingly relied on the use of standardized plans. Nonetheless, the term "armory" continued to be used to describe buildings, even though their design, layout, and configuration shared more characteristics with modern ARCs than with traditional armories. In 1948, the National Guard and the USAR commissioned Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill to design a standard plan for armories, and in 1949 the USACE and the National Guard Bureau commissioned Bail, Horton, & Associates, Architects-Engineers to design a "Type D Armory" to house one unit of reservists. Note that the National Guard and ORC were considered one in the same at this time because it was assumed that Congress would approve the merger of the two organizations. The plan of the armories of the immediate post-war period accommodated functions somewhat similar to the traditional armory, including an open double-height space for assembly, drills, and exercises. However, the armories also incorporated classroom spaces, which were not characteristic of the earlier armories. The inclusion of classrooms marked a dramatic departure in the type and level of training for USAR personnel, which began to rely on new and more technologically advanced weapons and communications systems.

The design of armories of the immediate post-war era followed guidelines implemented in 1946 by the National Guard jointly with the USAR. The guidelines focused on economizing materials and space. In 1947, the DoD's Committee on Facilities and Services compiled an official space scale of minimum and maximum armory requirements. The space requirements, referred to as NME Form 134, provided an official range of post-war space require-

ments for one-, two-, three-, four-, five-, and 10-unit armories. NME Form 134 became critical in design planning efforts for training facilities. The space requirements included a drill hall, classrooms, and unit instructor offices. The 1948 one-unit armory was designed as a two-story, flat-roof building with a central front door and cantilevered concrete slabs forming belt courses. The footprint of the building was T-shaped, with the front room including a day room, lockers, and offices and the projecting rear wing housing the assembly hall. The modified type was able to be converted to a two-unit facility with the addition of a duplicate administrative wing, which would result in an "H" type footprint.

The footprint of the Type D Armory was a simple rectangle with a double-height open assembly space at the center surrounded by single-story classroom spaces. The floor plan economized space to the highest degree possible by including no corridors; instead, the assembly space provided circulation, and each of the surrounding rooms opened onto the next. The setting for the building was not specified, although the presence of a double-height overhead door to allow vehicles to enter the assembly space suggests that the site would need to accommodate a parking lot. Construction for the majority of the building was concrete block with concrete slab floors, although the open assembly space made use of a prefabricated steel truss. The exterior of the building was clad in brick veneer. The Type D Armory does not overtly exemplify any architectural style, although it does exhibit some elements indicative of the Modern style, including the flat roof over the classroom wing, the unornamented exterior walls, and the cantilevered concrete canopy over the main entrance.

Army Reserve Centers of the Early Cold War

Congress finally began appropriating funds for the construction of permanent training centers for the USAR in the early 1950s, as the outbreak of the Korean War and ongoing and simmering tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union accelerated. ARCs were constructed by the U.S. Army for the specific purpose of training the federal Army reservists, versus armories, which had been used to train National Guard units at the state level.

In addition, in this era the idea of what comprises an ARC and the types of facilities within it began to evolve. The wave of ARCs constructed during the early Cold War era supported functions such as administration, training, and storage. Whereas armories of the pre-war era typically included a single building, the typical ARC of the 1950s included multiple facilities, such as an administration building, training building, OMS, AMSA, garage, storage buildings and structures, sentry station or guard shed, fallout shelter, flag pole, and parking lot. Purpose-designed ARCs date from 1950 to the present, although armories or other earlier buildings have been adapted for use as ARCs. In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its association with the historic context narrated in this chapter, an ARC *must have been designed using a standardized plan commissioned by the Army and must have been used by the Army Reserve.*

ARCs of the early years of the Cold War can be grouped into three subcategories based on their date of construction and the standard architectural plans that they follow. For analysis, ARC sub-types have been defined as:

- Compact Plan (1950);
- Sprawling Plan (1952/1953/1956); and
- Vertical Plan (1960).

All of these subtypes used standardized plans, utilitarian building and construction materials, and a simplified architectural style influenced by mid-century contemporary American architecture. Moreover, these subtypes accommodated the same types of programmatic functions, including an OMS, parking lot, open drill hall, classrooms, and often a rifle range and arms storage space. However, the property subtypes differ from one another in their building footprint, massing, and treatment of architectural details such as windows and doors. Despite their differences, which are explained in greater detail later in this chapter, ARCs, classified within the broad property type category, share many character-defining elements and attributes common among all three subtypes.

Although ARCs were established in urban, suburban, and small-town settings across the United States, most were built in areas with concentrated populations. From 1950 through 1958, ARCs were more likely to be constructed in urban areas than

in small towns but beginning in 1959 a number of reserve centers were constructed in small towns to expand the Army Reserve Program and provide additional training facilities. Because ease of transportation was a priority in selecting sites for the centers, they are generally located in urban or suburban areas, near major roadways, and accessible by public transportation. In some instances, ARCs are located within a larger military installation.

The ARCs campus typically is arranged with the main administration or training building located toward the front of the lot and is visible from public streets or rights-of-way. Typically, the parking lot and auxiliary buildings or structures are located to the rear of the property, behind the main building. The compound usually encompasses enough land for a parking lot that could also be used for outdoor drills and exercises. From the early to mid-1950s, the grounds did not include landscaping, but beginning in 1956, the construction of any new ARCs required the inclusion of landscaping and a paved walkway in front of the ARC. Such elements were retroactively applied to those ARCs established from 1950 to 1956.

Compact Plan (1950)

The first set of standard plans for ARCs of the early years of the Cold War were designed by architects Reisner and Urbahn in 1950 and is referred to as a "Compact Plan" because the building footprint is a tight rectangle, with interior spaces clustered together as tightly as possible, and with hallways and any other spaces used for circulation kept to a strict minimum. The set of standardized plans developed in 1950 for this subtype included variations in size and scale to accommodate two-, three-, four-, and five-unit ARCs. Although the physical appearance of ARCs in this subcategory is simple and modest, the rectangular footprint is the signature characteristic of this design. Most versions are one story in height with a basement, but the largest five-unit version features a two-story design.

The interior spaces are organized so that a U-shaped classroom wing surrounds an open, double-height assembly space. The roof form over the classroom wing is flat, but the assembly space has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. As seen from the front, the building presents a box-like appearance with a flat roof. It features a concrete masonry structure that is faced with a brick veneer that gives the building a more refined and less utilitarian character. The main entry is inconspicuous, recessed, and offset. The high, open interior assembly space is supported by a prefabricated steel truss, which creates the low-pitched roof form over the assembly space. The classrooms open directly onto the assembly space that eliminates the need for a corridor and economizes the total square footage. An overhead rolling door opens from the assembly space onto the rear parking lot, so that vehicles may enter the building for training and drills. In smaller versions, the basement space is excavated only under the perimeter ell, but in larger versions, the basement extends beneath the entire U-shaped classroom area. The basement provides space for such activities and functions as an indoor rifle range, arms vault, boiler room, and locker room. The standard design for a Compact Plan ARC did not include the construction of an OMS or any other associated buildings or structures. Known examples of the Compact Plan subtype were constructed from 1950 through 1957, possibly continuing later.

Sprawling Plan (1952/1953/1956)

The next generation of standard plans developed for and implemented by the USAR featured a more sprawling, asymmetrical T- or L-shaped footprint and an "expansible" design. Reisner and Urbahn first designed this new architectural form, dubbed the Sprawling Plan for this study, in 1952. However, the firm updated the plan in 1953. This new set of plans included variations for 400-, 600-, 800-, and 1,000-reservist ARC, all of which were expansible to accommodate more reservists if needed. In 1956, Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows (the successor firm to Reisner and Urbahn) revised plans for this architectural form yet again. The 1956 version also included variations for much smaller ARCs, including one-unit (200-reservist) and one-half-unit (100-reservist) versions. Although these various forms, which were developed in 1952, 1953, and 1956, exhibit subtle differences that distinguish them from one another, they still retain the same basic and fundamental concepts of design, and are distinctive from ARCs built before and afterward. For example, the character-defining features that separate the Sprawling Plan subtype from the earlier Compact Plan subtype include the

Figure 2.3 Rendering of a Compact Plan ARC (from Moore et al. 2008).

asymmetrical building footprint and the "expansible" nature of the design.

In a similar spirit of flexibility, all size variations for the Sprawling Plan (100- to 1,000-man Centers) were designed both with and without a basement, which enabled the elimination of a basement as necessary to reduce costs and/or adapt to existing conditions of the site of the proposed center. The asymmetrical T- or L-shaped building plan features a long, rectangular classroom wing across the front and a double-height drill or assembly space at the rear, connected to the classroom wing by a single story architectural hyphen. This plan was deliberately designed to respond to the specific functional needs of an ARC by separating the assembly space from areas where arms and technological equipment was stored. This configuration enabled storage and classroom areas to be locked and secured in the evening while the assembly and other public spaces could be accessed through a rear entrance at the hyphen entrance for evening programs and community assemblies. The plan allowed for subsequent expansion by providing room for the construction of another semi-detached wing at the side, perpendicular to the original front wing, connected by a single-story hyphen.

All versions of the Sprawling Plan subtype featured load-bearing, concrete-block construction, typically with brick-faced exterior walls; however, architectural plans allowed an option for exposed "masonry unit" walls. The front entrance of the Sprawling Plan is a prominent and highly visible architectural element that typically includes a full-height aluminum or steel door/sidelight/transom assembly. The roof form over the classroom wing and hyphen is flat, while the roof over the drill/assembly space has a very low pitch (lower than in the Compact Plan subtype). In some size versions, the front classroom wing is two stories in height.

In all versions, the front wing includes an open lobby that stretches the full depth and height of the wing. Other interior spaces within this wing are organized along a central, double-loaded (doors opening from either side) corridor. This generous use of circulation space is a marked difference from the Compact Plan subtype. Interior spaces within the front wing include lockers, classrooms, offices, a dayroom, an arms vault, storage, a boiler room, a rifle range, and a library.

Another architectural feature utilized in some versions of the Sprawling Plan subtype is the use of "accordion" partition walls between interior spaces. These flexible partitions were collapsible to create large open spaces for specific needs or functions. In buildings that included a basement, only the area under the front

classroom wing was executed. If possible, the lockers, indoor rifle range, and boiler room were located in the basement. The indoor rifle range in buildings without basements would be in an enclosed room that lacked any window openings. The assembly/drill space featured clerestory windows and an overhead door to allow vehicular access into the building.

Based on a review of historic resource surveys conducted by the USAR RRCs, the majority of ARCs that meet the recommended 50-year age threshold for NRHP evaluation can be classified within the Sprawling Plan subtype category. Known examples were constructed from 1953 through 1964, possibly continuing later.

Vertical Plan (1962)

In 1962, the standard plans for ARCs were redesigned again, this time by architect George Dahl. Because the most striking character-defining features of the 1962 plan are the thin vertical strips of windows and the exposed reinforced-concrete vertical columns, this subtype of ARC is referred to as the Vertical Plan. Two size variations for the Vertical Plan were developed: one-unit and two-unit ARCs.

The Vertical Plan uses the contemporary style of architecture popular in the United States in the 1960s. The building's mass is broken and asymmetrical, and its footprint includes a series of overlapping rectangles. Each separate rectangular-shaped component has its own low-pitched roof structure. The building's two-story central block is set in back of the flanking wings. On the façades, the vertical structural elements are emphasized by exposed concrete columns along with narrow, vertical glass spandrels. On the interior, a central double-loaded corridor extends through the main central block and includes rooms for storage, a library, classrooms, and lockers. On one side of the central mass, a hyphen leads to a single-story wing that houses an indoor rifle range and arms storage space. On the other side, a hyphen leads to the two-story assembly/drill space. Clerestory windows open onto the assembly/drill space. The subtype appears to have been constructed throughout 1960s and possibly into 1970s.

Figure 2.4 Rear oblique view of the Main Administrative and Training Building at the Donald A. Roush ARC at Clinton, Oklahoma, built in 1960 using the Sprawling Design.

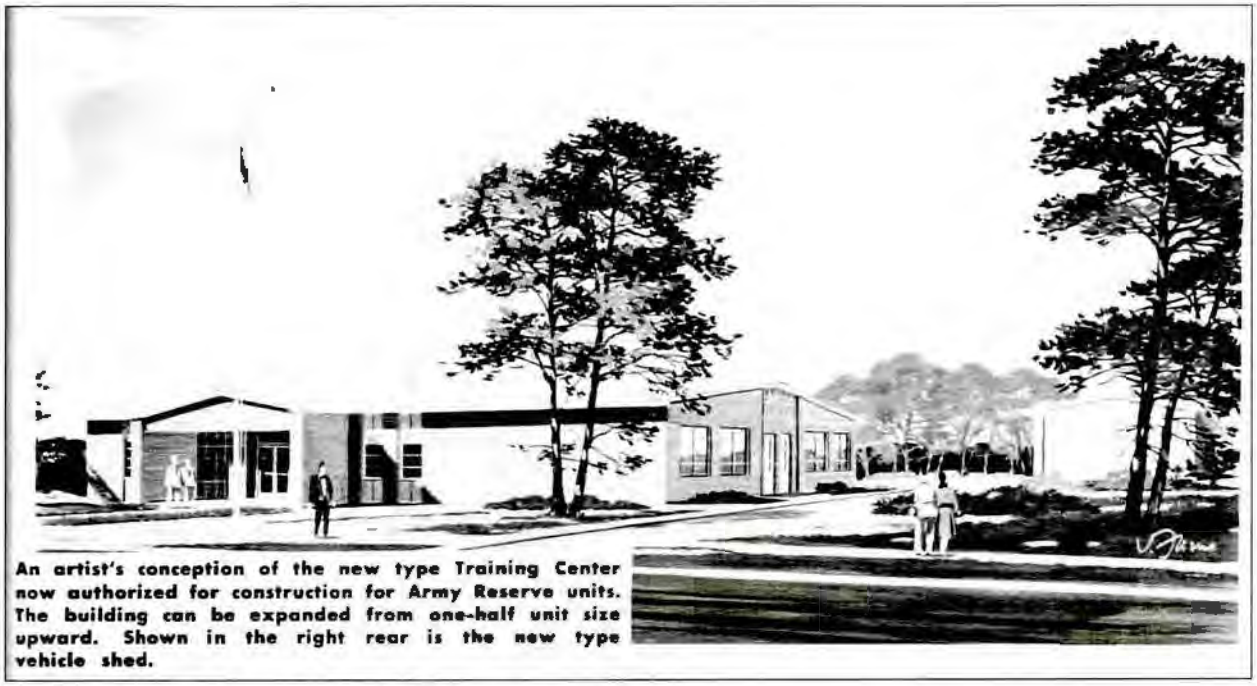


Figure 2.5 Rendering of a one-half-unit ARC (from Moore et al. 2008).

Maintenance Shops

Maintenance shops are auxiliary buildings located to the rear of USAR training centers that house large vehicles and machinery. Maintenance shops that serve only the on-site training center are known as OMSs, while shops that serve multiple centers in the area are known as AMSAs. Sometimes maintenance shops were built at the same time as the training center, but often they were built shortly afterward. Standard plans for maintenance shops were designed by Reisner and Urbahn in 1952, but it seems that many maintenance shops were built using a regional architect's plan rather than Reisner and Urbahn's standard plan.

The physical form of a maintenance shop is one story in height with a flat, shed, or low-pitched side-gabled roof form. The size of an OMS ranges from a single bay wide to five bays wide. An AMSA may have more bays, and some bays may be double-height. OMS buildings typically are constructed of concrete masonry, often veneered in brick. An overhead rolling door opens onto each bay. Many maintenance shops feature windows on the back façade to provide light and ventilation.

Other Support Buildings and Structures

Other support buildings, structures, and sites related to historic-age ARCs include garages, storage buildings and structures, sentry stations or guard sheds, fallout shelters, flagpoles, and parking lots. Like maintenance shops, resources within this property type category are support structures and are completely dependent upon the operation of the main training building. All the facilities contain some element of other support building or structures such as flagpoles, signs, or small storage buildings.

Figure 2.6 Constructed in 1962, the Brooks-Lawler ARC in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, exemplifies the Vertical Plan design (Mohlman 2009).

Figure 2.7 Typical OMS Building at the Lockhard ARC in Meridian, Mississippi, built in the late 1950s.

Figure 2.8 Typical hazardous materials (hazmat) storage building at the Walter Lee Hatch ARC in Asheville, North Carolina.

2.3 Historical Overview of the NC028/ High Point ARC

The selected site for the new ARC in High Point, North Carolina, was selected from a pool of twenty suggested locations and was purchased at a cost of $18,500.00 (*High Point Enterprise* July 10, 1961). A local construction company, J.R. Graham Construction Co., was awarded the contract for the new ARC. The cost of the project was determined to be $100,000.00 but ended up costing closer to $125,000.00 (*High Point Enterprise* July 5, 1961). Under the supervision of the USACE, J.R. Graham Construction Co. was to build a 52-by-83-foot brick structure, with the internal construction comprised of concrete block. They were also charged with building an OMS garage on the site. The new ARC was to have classroom and training facilities for the two infantry and one chemical corps reserve units based out of High Point (*High Point Enterprise* July 10, 1061). These units were the 108th Division of the Receiving Company, Company E of the 518th Regiment, and the 325th Chemical Depot Company, respectively (Mohlman et al. 2009). Outdoor marching and training areas were to be provided on the site as well. It was projected that completion of the project would occur within six months of the ground-breaking ceremony (*High Point Enterprise* July 10, 1961).

The ground-breaking ceremony took place on July 5, 1961 and had both military personnel and members of the local civilian populace in attendance. High Point Mayor Carson Stout and Walter M. Combs, the chairman of the U.S. Army Advisory Board, led the ceremonies. However, at the request of Walter M. Combs, two prominent High Point citizens were asked to participate in the ceremony. Harold Creek, the High Point city manager, and Jack Campbell, the president of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, turned the spades of dirt that marked the official groundbreaking for the new ARC (Figure 2.9) (*High Point Enterprise* July 5, 1961).

Shortly after construction was completed in August of 1962, the site hosted a celebration for the return of the 325th Chemical Depot Company, who were fresh off a 10-month deployment at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. A parade in honor for the reservists traveled down Main Street and culminated in a

celebration at the new ARC on Parris Avenue. The local paper noted that the 325th Chemical Depot Company was the only company at Ft. McClellan to have completed their deployment without any members receiving a court martial (*High Point Enterprise* August 3, 1962).

In January 1963, the High Point U.S. Army Advisory Committee solicited from the citizens of High Point nominations for names of local soldiers for whom to dedicate the new ARC. The names were limited by four requirements in order to be considered for nomination. First, the nominated individual had to have been a resident of High Point or its surrounding communities. Second, the surviving members of the nominee's family (either by blood or marriage) also had to he residents of High Point or its surrounding communities. Third, although the committee briefly considered nominees from any war, they ultimately decided the nominee must be a war veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean War. The committee sought as many as three nominees from each citizen of High Point, with no more than two nominees from the same war. The committee also preferred the nominee or the nominee's family be "well known" in the city of High Point. All nominations were submitted to Captain James M. Woollen, Chairman of the committee, or George A. Covington, Secretary for the committee, by February 15, 1963 (*High Point Enterprise* April 12, 1963).

The committee selected Captain Thomas C. Lamar, a decorated war hero killed in action in the Korean War on October 17, 1951 (see Section 2.3.1). The formal dedication ceremony was held at 4:00 pm on Sunday, May 19, 1963. The ceremony featured many high-ranking military personnel and local citizens, with Captain Lamar's wife, three children, and parents in attendance. Captain Lamar's wife, Constance Lamar, and the commander of the 12th Army Corps, Major General Ethan A. Chapman, unveiled a dedication plaque that was placed near the front entryway to the ARC. An open house followed where attendees were encouraged to honor Captain Lamar and inspect the site (*High Point Enterprise* April 12, 1963).

Aside from the normal function of serving as the ARC for High Point, the NC028/High Point ARC served many other ceremonial purposes. One such occasion took place in October 1965 when High Point reservist, Richard J. Spencer, was awarded a third Oak Leaf Cluster for participating in sustained flights during November 4, 1964, in support of ground forces in Vietnam (*High Point Enterprise* October 6, 1965).

Another event of note for the NC028/High Point ARC took place in March of 1972. With the winding down of the Vietnam War and the phasing out of the draft, the reserve numbers for the area were drastically low. Captain Richard L. Herring called for a major recruitment drive of High Point men to lessen what was viewed as an enormous burden on the nation's reserve forces. Captain Herring, in conjunction with city officials, spearheaded a major push for recruitment with numerous events held at the NC028/High Point ARC (*High Point Enterprise* March 13, 1972).

Over time, the NC028/High Point ARC has seen less military use and is now only manned by a few employees approximately two weekends per month. The site is still maintained by the USAR 81st RD for future use.

2.3.1 Biographical Information for Captain Thomas C. Lamar

Captain Thomas Clyde Lamar was born in Asheboro, North Carolina, but he and his family moved to High Point, North Carolina, shortly before he began primary school. Captain Lamar went to High Point College where he earned a degree in business administration. He remained in High Point where he married Constance Zaytuon and had three children: Thomas Clyde Jr., Theresa, and Donald Edward Lamar. He worked in the administrative office at the Lindale Dairy and was the Superintendent of the North Main Street Baptist Church Sunday School until he enlisted in the U.S. Army on September 9, 1941. Captain Lamar had a distinguished record during World War II, and afterwards served in the National Guard. Captain Lamar also worked as a recruiter in New Bern, North Carolina, until the Korean War broke out, and in 1949 he entered emergency duty for action. Captain Lamar commanded Company B, 5th Cavalry Regiment until October 17, 1951, when he was killed in action by enemy mortar fire. Captain Thomas C. Lamar was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the American Defense Service Medal, the American

Figure 2.9 Jack Campbell, President of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, and Harold Cheek, City Manager, break ground for the Thomas Clyde Lamar center (*High Point Enterprise* July 5, 1961).

Figure 2.10 Captain Thomas Clyde Lamar.

Campaign Medal, the Asiatic Campaign Medal, the Bronze Service Star for the Western Pacific Campaign, the World War II Victory Medal, the Korean Service Medal, one Bronze Service Star for the United Nations Summer - Fall Offensive Campaign, the National Defense Service Medal, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the United Nations Service Medal (*High Point Enterprise* April 12, 1963).

This page intentionally left blank.

3.0 Results of Architectural Survey

This chapter presents an architectural description and NRHP evaluation for the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) ARC visited during this survey. The survey consisted of a pedestrian inspection of the interior and exterior of the administrative building and an external inspection of the OMS building, metal classroom building, and flammable storage building. The buildings were digitally photographed, and notes were made as to the construction method, materials, alterations, additions, and character-defining features. The NC028/High Point ARC had been previously evaluated and determined as ineligible for the NRHP (Mohlman et al. 2009) and that the facility should be reevaluated in the future as it had not yet reached 50 years of age at the time of the original survey. After our re-evaluation, we recommend the NC028/High Point ARC as eligible for the NRHP.

3.1 CPT Thomas C. Lamar Army Reserve Center (NC028)

Site Code: 37945
NCSHPO ID: GF 8821
NC028 Administrative Building
Type: Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows 50-man
Year Built: 1962
Alterations: Windows and Roof Replaced (in-kind)
NRHP Recommendation: Eligible (*Criteria A and C*)

Located in the City of High Point, North Carolina, the NC028/High Point ARC is a complex consisting of an administrative building, an OMS, a flammable storage building, and a metal classroom building. The facility, located at 156 Parris Avenue, sits on a rectangular parcel of land on the north side of Parris Avenue, west of N. Main Street and immediately east of Idol Street. The complex has an open maintained lawn taking up the west section of the parcel with military equipment parking (MEP) positioned in the northwest section of the lawn. The Administrative Building also has personal vehicle parking to the east and north with the parking lot entrance located off Parris Avenue. The northeast section of the property is fenced and contains the OMS, metal classroom building, a flammable storage building, and MEP. The remainder of the property consists of maintained grass lawn with scattered mature oak trees and trimmed hedge bushes along the parking lot and the administration building.

The administration building was built in 1962 as an Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows 50-man type ARC. The building is one story tall and has a side-gable roof clad in Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) roofing, a continuous concrete slab foundation, and is clad in a running bond brick veneer and original architectural terra-cotta (ATC) tiles over concrete block walls. There is one brick furnace chimney with a cement cap located on the south slope of the west end of the building. Windows throughout the building consist of replacement vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash windows, except for one original steel 1/1 single hung window on the north (rear) elevation (Mohlman et al. 2009). The south (front) elevation has a low-pitch front gable porch flanked by solid brick walls on the west and east ends. Within the recessed entryway are the original aluminum frame double-entry glass doors featuring single pane sidelights and capped by a single pane transom light. The original doors were painted to match the replacement windows. The entryway is accentuated by original ATC tile walls on either side, with the dedication plaque for Captain Thomas C. Lamar affixed to the right of the entry door. Similar ATC tiles also provide the base and cap for the windows on the south elevation (façade). The east elevation features two metal doors in the center of the elevation, the south door with a single pane window and the north door with three lights. The entry doors are separated and accentuated by ATC tiles that run from grade to the peak of the gable. The west elevation has a double metal door with three lights that is also accentuated by ATC tiles running from the grade to the gable peak. The north (rear) elevation features a double metal door with three lights located at the west end of the façade.

The internal layout of the building retains its original footprint of a central hall flanked by offices and classroom space. The building also retains a key character-defining feature of this type of ARC design: the large classroom space on the east side of the building, divided by the original accordion partition.

The administration building has had very few

Figure 3.1 Aerial plan map of NC028/High Point ARC.

alterations since its construction in 1962, the most notable being the replacement of the original metal awning windows with vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash windows in 1986. The roof was also covered in EPDM roofing that same year, but it retains its original gabled form and pitch.

The OMS building, located northeast of the administration building, was also built in 1962. The building has a low pitched side gable roof that has also been covered with EPDM roofing material. The building is set on a continuous poured concrete foundation and is clad in a brick veneer over concrete block on the east, south, and west elevations. The north elevation features mostly concrete block with a single strip of brick running from the grade up the middle of the elevation to the apex of the gable. It is possible this elevation was left clean of the brick veneer so that an additional vehicle bay could be added later. All window units on the building consist of original three light hopper windows with two-light fixed windows above them, each with metal security bars over them. The south elevation features two original entry doors to the west side of the building, while the north elevation features one entry door located on the east side. The east elevation mainly consists of a metal rollup vehicle door.

There are two non-historic outbuildings on the property; both are located in the rear fenced area. The 1984 flammable storage building, located directly east of the OMS building (Mohlman et al. 2009), is constructed of a poured concrete slab, concrete block walls, and a shed roof. The building has a single metal entry door on the south elevation. East of the flammable storage building, and northeast of the administration building, is a rectangular metal classroom building that was built in 1991 (Mohlman et al. 2009). Originally built to store vehicles, it was later converted into classroom space. The building has a side gable metal roof, metal exterior, and is set on a raised poured concrete slab foundation. The west elevation has two rollup bay doors and two metal entry doors on either end of the building.

NRHP Evaluation: NC028

The NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) ARC does not meet the requirements for consideration under Criterion B (*person*). While the facility was posthumously memorialized to honor a local fallen service member, typical of period USAR practices, there is no direct association between Captain Thomas C. Lamar and NC028/High Point ARC. Therefore, the facility does not meet the qualifications for consideration under Criterion B (*person*). NC028/High Point ARC also does not have the potential for future research or the likelihood of yielding important historical information under Criteria D (*information potential*).

Research did not reveal any significant state or local historical associations beyond its purpose to house federally funded reserve units. However, the facility was associated with the national building program, Eisenhower's "New Look" Program, and the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. As demonstrated in Table 3.2, the administrative and training building retains key character-defining features of the Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows One-Unit (modified) Sprawling Plan design type and thus retains sufficient integrity to convey that broader area of significance under Criterion A (*events*) (Moore et al. 2008:173). NC028/High Point ARC qualifies for NHRP listing under Criterion C (*architecture*) because it retains a significant amount of its architectural integrity. There have been no additions or demolitions to the administration building. The exterior fabric has not been covered over or replaced. While the roofing material has been covered with non-historic EPDM, the roof has not had any alterations to its roof form or pitch. All entryways

Table 3.1 List of buildings at the NC028/High Point ARC.

Description	Building Identifier	Year Built	Building Size (square feet)	Contributing Resource
ARC Administrative and Training Building	2	1962	4,390	Yes
OMS	3	1962	1,325	Yes
Class Room Building	IMPGD	1991	3,500	No
Flammable Storage Building	17	1984	120	No

Table 3.2 Evaluation Matrix of Character-Defining Features of NC028.

Character-Defining Features	Intact at ARC
Follows Sprawling standard plan	Yes
Retains original "Sprawling" footprint	Yes
Additions follow "expansible" design on original standard plan	NA
Original roof form over classrooms	Yes
Original fenestration pattern intact	Yes
Front entrance with original metal door/sidelights/transom assembly	Yes
Cantilevered canopy, if original	Yes
Original masonry units, brick veneer, or historically appropriate stucco veneer on exterior walls	Yes
Original doors and windows or compatible replacement doors and windows	Yes
Clerestory windows in assembly wing	NA
Original configuration of interior corridor and lobby spaces	Yes
Presence of flexible accordion partitions, if original, or opening in wall where accordion partition originally was located	Yes
Double-height open interior space in assembly wing at rear	NA
Overhead rolling door at assembly wing	NA
Historic-age maintenance shop, if original	Yes
Integrity of setting intact	Yes
Determination of NRHP Eligibility	Yes
*NA = Not Applicable	

are original and have not been moved or enclosed. The windows have been replaced with non-historic vinyl; however, none have been enclosed and they retain the same pattern and spacing. The interior of the building retains its layout and character-defining features such as the accordion partition walls.

The OMS has retained its historic integrity, but the building serves a secondary support role to the ARC and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, the OMS is a contributing resource for the NC028/High Point ARC. The two non-historic outbuildings, the flammable storage building and metal classroom building, are not eligible for listing for the NRHP due to their lack of historic significance and are not significant within the ARC historic context as they were not built as part of the original USAR Training Center initiative.

The USAR 81st RD should follow its standard operating procedures for management of historic buildings. If future projects have the potential to adversely affect NRHP-qualifying features, the USAR should initiate Section 106 consultation with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. The NRHP-qualifying (e.g., "character-defining") features of the ARC main building include the overall existing building footprint, the front-gabled entry and recessed porch, the low-pitched side gable over the building, window/door fenestration, and the original window and door materials. The two non-historic buildings are non-eligible contributing features of the facility and they do not require future evaluation when they reach 50 years of age.

Figure 3.2 South front elevation of the NC028/High Point ARC.

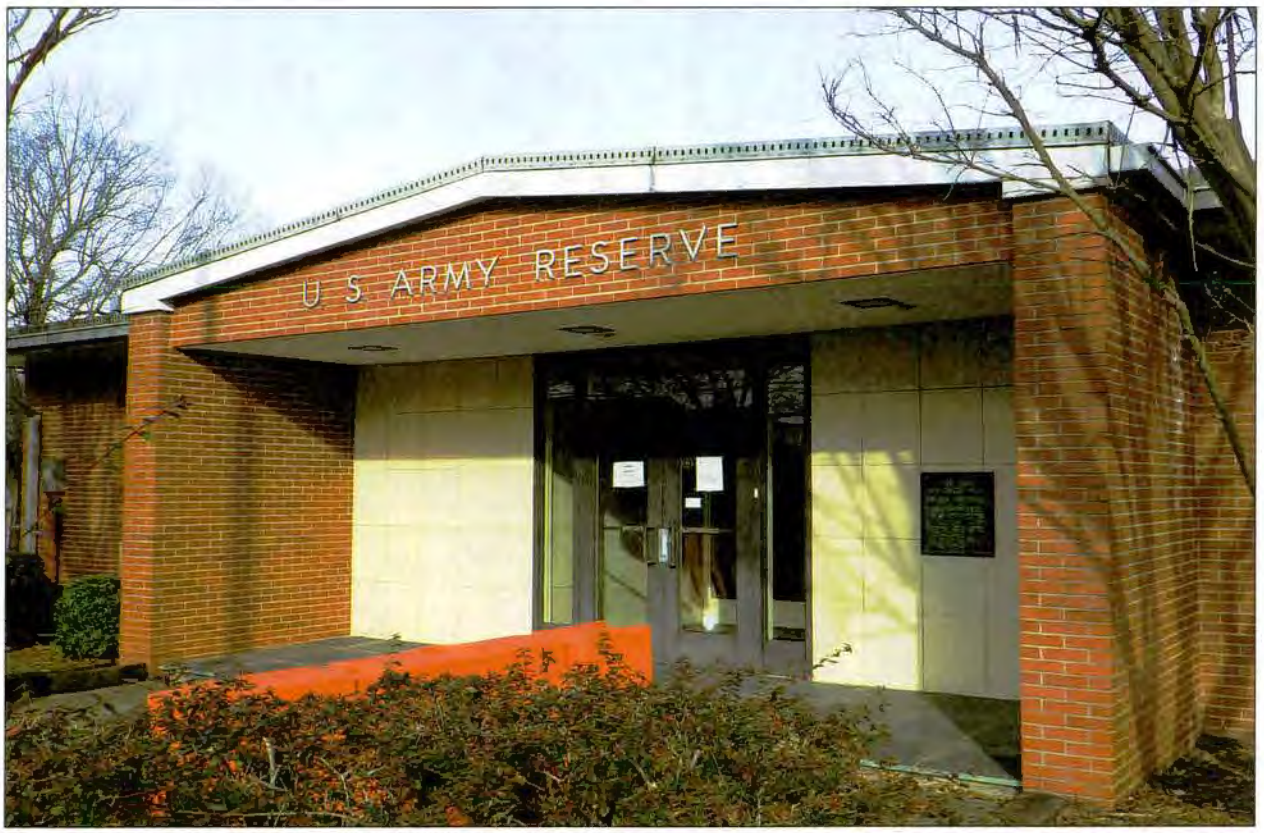


Figure 3.3 South elevation entry of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.4 Captain Thomas Clyde Lamar dedication plaque.

Figure 3.5 NC028/High Point ARC signage.


Figure 3.6 Northeast oblique of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.7 East elevation of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.8 North rear elevation of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.9 Northwest oblique of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.10 West elevation of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.11 Internal hallway of the administration building at the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.12 Memorial wall at NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.13 Accordion partition in the administration building of the NC028/High Point ARC.

Figure 3.14 OMS building, east front elevation.

Figure 3.15 OMS building, northeast oblique.

Figure 3.16 OMS building, southeast oblique.

Figure 3.17 OMS building, west rear elevation.

Figure 3.18 Flammable storage building, south front elevation.

Figure 3.19 Flammable storage building, northwest oblique.

Figure 3.20 Metal classroom building, west front elevation.

Figure 3.21 Metal classroom building, southeast oblique.

This page intentionally left blank.

4.0 Conclusion and Management Recommendations

Brockington completed an NRHP evaluation update for the NC028/High Point ARC. Managed by the USAR 81st RD, the facility was previously evaluated and determined ineligible for the NRHP because it had not yet turned 50 years of age during the previous survey (Mohlman et al. 2009). Brockington's updated evaluation included an on-site inspection of the facility building, additional background research, and an updated analysis. The goal of this study was to determine if the facility is eligible for the NRHP and to provide management recommendations for any identified historic properties. The NC028/High Point ARC facility was evaluated against the relative NRHP criteria as well as *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier* (Moore et al. 2008), which serves as the guiding document for ARC evaluations nation-wide.

The NC028/High Point ARC is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A (events) and C (*architecture*). The facility is a good representative example of the Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows Sprawling Plan (One-Unit/modified) design for Cold War-period ARCs and retains sufficient integrity to convey that broader area of significance under Criterion A (*events*). The facility has few physical alterations and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the original "sprawling" plan, the original roof form, original fenestration pattern, front entrance arrangement, cantilevered canopy, original brick veneer, original doors, original interior configuration, presence of flexible accordion partitions, and the historic OMS. The OMS, as a contributing building to the ARC, still retains its historic integrity. The replacement of the window units in the administrative building and addition of EPDM roofing material are not considered to be significant alterations of the overall integrity of the building, and therefore the NC028/CPT Thomas C. Lamar (High Point) ARC qualifies for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

The USAR 81st RD should follow its standard operating procedures for management of historic buildings. If future projects have the potential to adversely affect these NRHP-qualifying features, the USAR should initiate Section 106 consultation with the North Carolina SHPO on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. Finally, the two non-historic buildings (metal classroom building [IMPGD] and flammable storage building [17]) are not contributing eligible features of this facility and do not require future evaluation when they turn 50 years of age.

This page intentionally left blank.

References Cited

Fletcher, Joshua N.

2018 *U.S. Army Reserve Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update; 81st Regional Support Command, North Carolina*. Prepared for the Department of the Army, 81st Regional Support Command, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, by Brockington and Associates, Inc., Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

Harvey, Bruce, Patricia Stallings, and John Beaty

2004 *Intensive Architectural Survey of Selected Facilities, 81st Regional Support Command, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

High Point Enterprise

January 31, 1962 "Nominations Sought for Armory Name." High Point, North Carolina.

March 13, 1972 "Recruiting Drive Now Under Way." High Point, North Carolina.

April 12, 1963 "Armory Named for War Hero." High Point, North Carolina.

August 3, 1962 "Welcome Slated for Reservists." High Point, North Carolina.

July 5, 1961 "Ground Breaking for New Armory Held." High Point, North Carolina.

July 10, 1961 "Work Begun on Reserve Armory." High Pont, North Carolina.

October 6, 1965 "Air Metal Awarded Resident." High Point, North Carolina.

Mohlman, Geoffrey, Nick Linville, and Travis Fulk

2009 *Architectural Assessment of Twenty-Four U.S. Army Reserve Centers Located in Eight Southeastern States, 81st Regional Readiness Command*. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Jonesville, Florida

Moore, David W. Jr., Justin B. Edgington, and Emily T. Payne

2008 *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of the United States Army Reserve Centers*. HHM, Inc., Austin, Texas.

National Park Service (NPS)

1991 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15. Interagency resources Division, NPS.

Office of Army Reserve History

2012 *Army Reserve: A Concise History*. U.S. Army Reserve Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Parsons

2009 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee*. Prepared for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Reynolds, Michael W. and Patricia Stallings

2015 *Architectural Survey of Sixteen U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Puerto Rico and North Carolina.* Prepared under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

2016 *Architectural Survey of Five U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Louisiana and Puerto Rico.* Prepared under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Salo, Edward and Patricia Stallings

2005 *Intensive Architectural Survey of 33 Army Reserve Centers, 81st Regional Support Command, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.* Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Stallings, Patricia

2017 *Architectural Survey of Five U.S. Army Reserve Centers in Georgia.* Prepared under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc. for the 81st Regional Support Command and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Stallings, Patricia, and Jennifer Corcoran

2013 *Architectural Survey of Five U.S. Army Reserve Centers, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.* Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and the U.S. Army 81st Regional Support Command. Report prepared by Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

n.d. *Looking Between Trinity and the Wall: Challenges of Cold War Cultural Resources.* Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Available online at: http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/pubdata/environ/cultural/trinity.asp.