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State Historic Preservation Office

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June 15, 2010

Michael Glission
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NC National Guard
Joint Force Headquarters
4105 Reedy Creek Road
Raleigh, NC 27607-6410

RE: Historic Building Survey of NC Army National Guard Armories, Multi County, ER09-0905

Dear Mr. Glission:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, 2010, transmitting the above referenced survey, original survey forms, digital proof sheets, and compact disk for our review. We apologize for the delay in our response, which was due to an increased workload and several staff vacancies. To ensure thorough consideration of the report and property evaluations, we also wanted to make sure that all of the relevant staff were able to review and comment on the report.

Based on the information contained in the report, we concur that the Claude T. Bowers Military Center on Reedy Creek Road in Raleigh is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Joint Force Headquarters building (WA 5101), Field Maintenance Shop (WA 5106), US Property and Fiscal Office (WA 5107), and Combined Support Maintenance Shop (WA 5108).

We also concur that the Wilmington National Guard Armory at 2412 Infantry Road (NH 2680) is not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined. We would, however, note the discrepancy between the date of construction shown as circa 1955 and the text, which states that the building was not purpose-built and acquired by the Guard following the return of Bluethenthal Air Field to New Hanover County in 1947. If the building is associated with a World War II airfield, as described in the text, it should be evaluated in terms of that historic context.

As for the other armories evaluated in the report, we believe that although some of them are not yet fifty years old, they are all eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for Military History and Criterion C for Architecture. This is based on advice from the National Park Service that buildings, which are less than fifty years old, can qualify for the Register and do not have to meet the "Exceptional Significance" Criterion, if they are associated with or are the continuation of a historic pattern/project that was established more than fifty years ago and retain their architectural integrity. The Historic Context clearly establishes the development of the several prototype armory plans in the mid-1950s and the funding constraints that resulted in stops and starts in a building program that continued to use those same prototypes into the mid-1960s. Further, most of

the buildings remain relatively unchanged having sustained no major alterations over the course of their existence.

The following properties are considered eligible for listing in the National Register:


Belmont Armory (GS 1483)	Morehead City Armory (CR 968)
Benson Armory (JT 1527)	Mount Olive Armory (JT 1528)
East Flat Rock Armory (HN 643)	Rockingham Armory (RH 737)
Elizabeth City Armory (PK 1066)	Roxboro Armory (PR 297)
Elizabethtown Armory (BL 266)	Shallotte Armory (BW 363)
Elkin Armory (SR 861)	Siler City Armory (CH 819)
Farmville Armory (PT 2094)	Smithfield Armory (WY 797)
Forest City Armory (RF 474)	Sylva Armory (JK 554)
Greensboro Armory (GF 7007) & FMS #9, Greensboro (GF 7023)	Wallace Armory (DP 1184)
Hamlet Armory (RH 736)	Wilmington Armory, Carolina Beach Rd (NH 2697)
Kings Mountain Armory (CL 987)	Winston-Salem Armory (FY 3915)
Laurinburg Armory (SC 362)	Woodland Armory (NP 884)
Lincolnton Armory (LN 626)	

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Peter Sandbeck

bc: 106
Brown/Swallow
County

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF
NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
ARMORIES AND FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS
OF THE COLD WAR ERA

Statewide

Prepared for:

NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
CLAUDE T. BOWERS MILITARY CENTER
4105 Reedy Creek Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607-6410

Prepared by:

Patti Kuhn and Mike Yengling
Architectural Historians

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
2445 M Street, NW
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April 2010

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I. INTRODUCTION

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3, *Environmental Conservation Program*, and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, *Cultural Resources Management*, require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. Through implementation of an ICRMP, a military organization or installation ensures compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which governs the actions of all federal agencies with respect to their treatment of historic properties. Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties (i.e., buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Section 110 of NHPA requires federal agencies to identify historic properties in their ownership and manage them in ways that conserve their historic qualities in the context of the agency's mission.

In accordance with DoD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4, the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) implemented an ICRMP in 2001 covering all of its armories, organizational maintenance shops, Army aviation support facilities (AASF) in Morrisville and Salisbury, Camp Butner Training Site, Snow Camp Field Exercise Site, Combined Arms School Brigade (CASB) Asheville, and National Guard facilities at Fort Bragg and Fort Fisher. Among the high-priority actions recommended in the ICRMP was the completion of an inventory and a National Register evaluation for NCARNG armories and other resources built before 1958. To that end NCARNG obtained funding from the National Guard Bureau to survey 24 armories, 12 motor vehicle storage buildings (MVSSs), five organizational maintenance shops (OMSs), and two non-armory buildings at CASB Asheville dating to between 1911 and 1958, and to identify those that meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). This study was completed by cultural resource staff of The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), and submitted in March 2004 (Berger 2004).

The survey project expanded in 2008-2009 to include 31 Cold War era buildings built in the late 1950s and 1960s, specifically 26 armories, two field maintenance shops, and three non-armory buildings that are part of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh. The first phase of the project included the survey and evaluation of three armories and four buildings of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh: the Joint Force Headquarters building, the United States Property and Fiscal Office building, the Combined Support Maintenance Shop, and Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) No. 20 (Figure 1). This phase was completed by Berger cultural resource staff; historical research and field surveys were undertaken in October 2008. Berger completed the second phase including the survey of 23 armories and FMS No. 9 in October 2009.

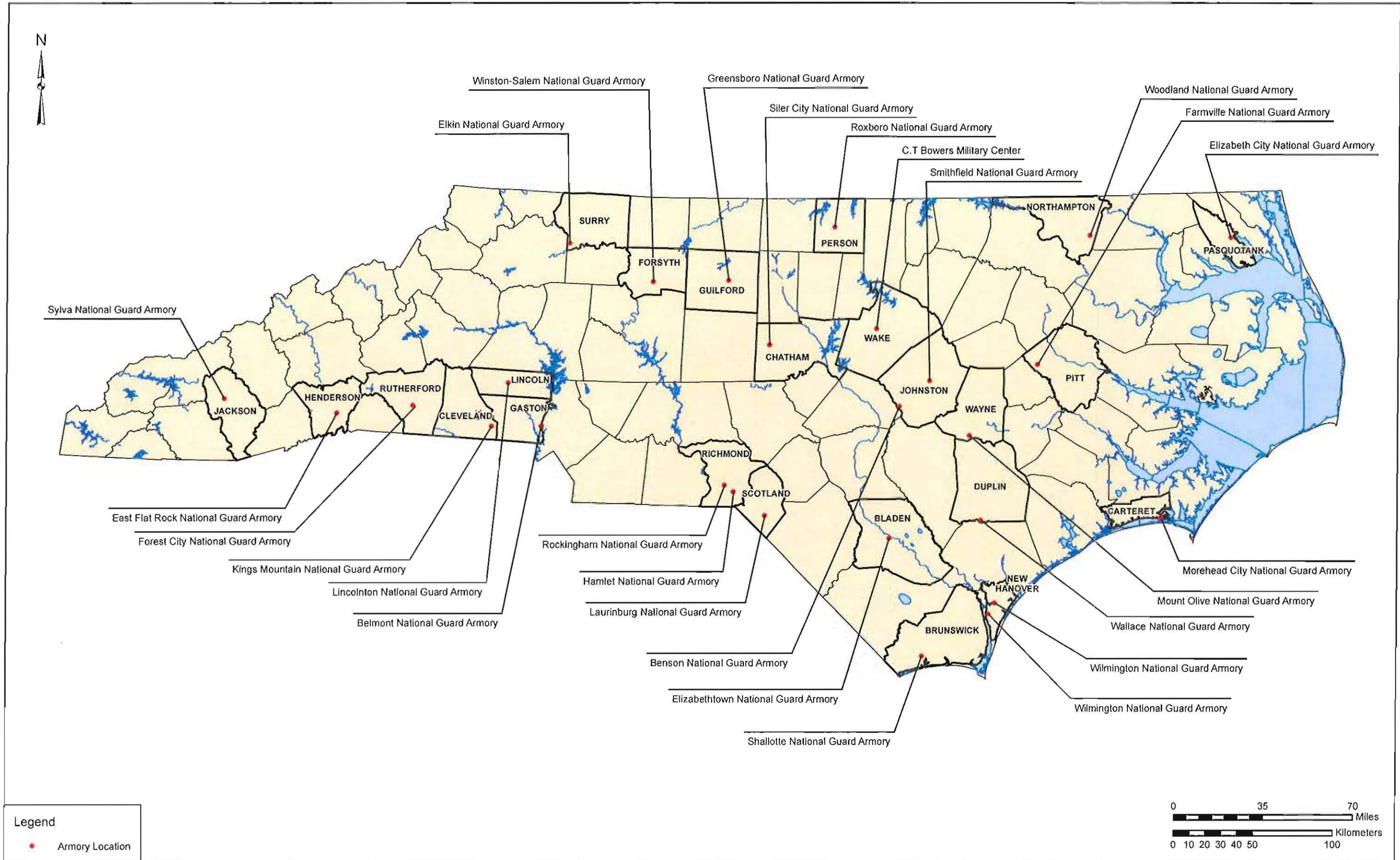


FIGURE 1: North Carolina Army National Guard Properties Surveyed, 2008-2009

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2009

II. METHODOLOGY

Berger conducted survey and evaluation of 26 armories, two field maintenance shops, and three buildings that are part of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh. The properties surveyed October 27-29, 2008, were the Benson, Mount Olive, and Smithfield armories and four buildings of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh, including Field Maintenance Shop No. 20. Berger completed survey of the remaining 23 armories and FMS No. 9 October 19-23, 2009. The 2008 survey was conducted by Berger Architectural Historian Patti Kuhn. The 2009 survey was conducted by Ms. Kuhn and Berger Architectural Historian Mike Yengling.

Table 1: NCARNG Properties for Survey

Armories	Belmont, Benson, East Flat Rock, Elizabeth City, Elizabethtown, Elkin, Farmville, Forest City, Greensboro, Hamlet, Kings Mountain, Laurinburg, Lincolnton, Morehead City, Mount Olive, Rockingham, Roxboro, Shallotte, Siler City, Smithfield, Sylva, Wallace, Wilmington (Carolina Beach Road), Wilmington (Infantry Road), Winston-Salem, and Woodland
Field Maintenance Shops	FMS No. 20, Claude T. Bowers Military Center, Raleigh FMS No. 9, Greensboro
C.T. Bowers Military Center, Raleigh	Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) building United States Property and Fiscal Office building (USPFO)
Non-armory facilities at C.T. Bowers, Raleigh	Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) building Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) building United States Property and Fiscal Office building (USPFO) Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) building

Armories and non-armory facilities included in the survey were located on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps. All buildings included in the survey were photographed, and site investigations were undertaken to assess integrity and gather requisite information to describe the architecture of each building.

Research was conducted to gain an understanding of the history of NCARNG statewide and the history of its individual facilities. At the local level, installation staff members were consulted and any on-site information was reviewed. Records were also reviewed at the State Archives in Raleigh; in particular, scrapbooks of newspaper articles pertaining to the NCARNG from 1955-1959 and 1960-1964 proved to be the most valuable resource at the archives (North Carolina State Archives 1955-1959, 1960-1964). The scrapbooks contain articles from various newspapers across the state, many of which featured the construction process and dedication of the armories. The annual reports of the North Carolina adjutant general were accessed at the North Carolina State Library, which provided detailed information about the Armory Construction program. Editions of the *Tar Heel Guardsman* were accessed at the North Carolina National Guard Association in Raleigh. The NCARNG headquarters serves as the repository for original and contemporary drawings of the standard-plan armories, which were integral to piecing together planning patterns.

After compiling information from site visits, archival sources, and personal interviews, each surveyed resource was evaluated in terms of National Register Criteria. The results of these assessments are found in Chapter V. A North Carolina Historic Property Field Data Form with photograph was prepared for each building, regardless of National Register eligibility.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

A. THE NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD POST-WORLD WAR II: 1946 TO 1959

The post-World War II era brought many changes to the NCARNG, which continued throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s. On February 6, 1946, the governor of North Carolina received the allocation for troop strength in the state. The allotment totaled 13,000 men, which was over twice the allotment of the pre-World War II National Guard (North Carolina Adjutant General 1946:8). The general assembly passed the bill into law that same year. The new armory commission was composed of the adjutant general, the governor, the attorney general, and two federally recognized officers of the National Guard and was responsible for developing “adequate armories and other training facilities for housing, training, and administration of the units of the Guard” and for accepting and administering contributions from local and federal sources. The general assembly appropriated \$100,000 each year to be expended by the Armory Commission (North Carolina Adjutant General 1949:8).

The North Carolina Guard used federal funds to construct MVSSs starting in 1947. Local communities deeded land to the state for construction of the MVSSs. These modest one-story buildings were used not only for the storage of large equipment such as guns, tractors, and tanks but also as armories for local units (North Carolina Adjutant General 1949:7).

The design and construction of armories changed dramatically after 1950 and the passage of the Armories Construction Bill. The bill included a \$500-million-dollar armory construction program (\$50 million a year for 10 years) for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps. The legislation also stipulated a 75/25-percent federal/state funding split. This new funding measure propelled armory construction across the country. The ARNG was conscious of the fact that building costs often restricted the design and construction of buildings that were best suited for troops. Consequently, the ARNG produced several standardized plans that were less expensive to build and were utilitarian in both function and appearance (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc., and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC [Burns & McDonnell] 2004:36-38).

In the spring of 1948, the National Guard Bureau sent drawings, specifications, and pictures of four model armories designed by the Army Corp of Engineers to the state adjutant generals “in the hope that states financing their own construction programs might use them as guides in advance of any federal program.” The four prototypes were designed to accommodate one to 10 units and were described in the *National Guardsmen*:

Of modern design, all of the armories are centered on a demonstration and assembly hall which can be utilized for civic and athletic functions. They are designed so that additions can be made if required to take care of more units. Each has a 1,000-inch small arms range. Administrative space for individual and organizational equipment vary with the size of each armory [*The National Guardsman* 1948].

After funding was finally appropriated in 1952, the NCARNG began constructing its first armories under the bill. Plans for these new armories were based on standard One-Unit armory plans; however, in order to comply with state building code for public buildings, the plans had to be redrawn, not necessarily changed, by the state architect. In the process the state took the opportunity to make “economies of construction . . . which in no wise impaired the usefulness of

the building or increased maintenance costs” (North Carolina Adjutant General 1952:7). These armories have a two-story drill hall flanked by one-story flat-roofed sections on the main and side elevations. The Reversed One-Unit armory plan is a mirror image of the One-Unit armory plan, and the interiors of these armories consist of a drill floor in the center with classrooms, arms storage rooms, offices, and restroom/locker rooms arranged around it in a U-shape. The boiler room was located on the rear elevation of the drill hall. The incorporation of classrooms into the design of the new armories signified the National Guard’s shift toward technical training, which became more important than drill exercises (Burns & McDonnell 2004:39).

In order to allow for expansion of the drill hall, plans for armories that moved the boiler room into one of the one-story sections, Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen, were drawn up (Figures 2 and 3). Alt-A-plan armories placed the boiler room in the one-story wing adjacent to the storage area and the rifle range. The B-Coffey & Olsen-plan armories placed the boiler room on the opposite side of the building, adjacent to the kitchen.

The Guard constructed nine armories between 1957 and 1959 using the new plans, which increased the cost of armory construction from an average of \$97,500 to an average of \$127,000. New annual funding of \$125,000 provided to the Armory Commission by the North Carolina General Assembly of 1955 would allow only nine armories to be built; however, the NCARNG needed at least 30 more armories to house all of its units. In 1957 the Armory Commission asked the general assembly to appropriate \$450,000 for the next biennium. Though this was a large sum, the proposed budget plan required local communities to increase their contribution to armory construction (North Carolina Adjutant General 1956:15). The general assembly passed the appropriation bill for \$450,000 for the state’s share of armory construction costs beginning July 1, 1957 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1958:30).

In the mid-1950s, the NCARNG also began to construct organizational maintenance shops (OMSs), which are principally used to maintain vehicles. OMSs are often associated with armories but can also be stand-alone properties. These buildings are very utilitarian, resembling automobile garages with numerous vehicle bays on the main façade. As larger armory facilities were built in the mid-1950s, many MVSs were converted into OMS facilities.

B. THE NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD 1960 TO 1970

By the late 1950s, concerns over the Cold War rose, and the National Guard prepared for atomic threats on American soil. The 1958 annual budget for the National Guard proposed by the Eisenhower Administration, however, called for the reduction of 40,000 officers and men from the National Guard between July 1958 and June 1959. The reduction of troops accompanied a decrease in appropriations and funding for the National Guard. In March 1958 the *National Guardsman* reported, “Now that the [budget cuts] have been spelled out, it is demonstrated that that fears expressed for some time by the National Guard Association of the United States concerning the danger to the Guard and National defense are well justified” (*National Guardsman* 1958). An article in the May issue of the *Tar Heel Guardsman* reacted to the proposed cuts:

During the last few months there have occurred earth-shaking events. The ‘sputniks’ and the Explorers have taken to the sky in a breath-taking drama. American citizens are evidently so busy watching the skies that they cannot see the insidious attacks being made on the safety of their earthly homes [*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1958].

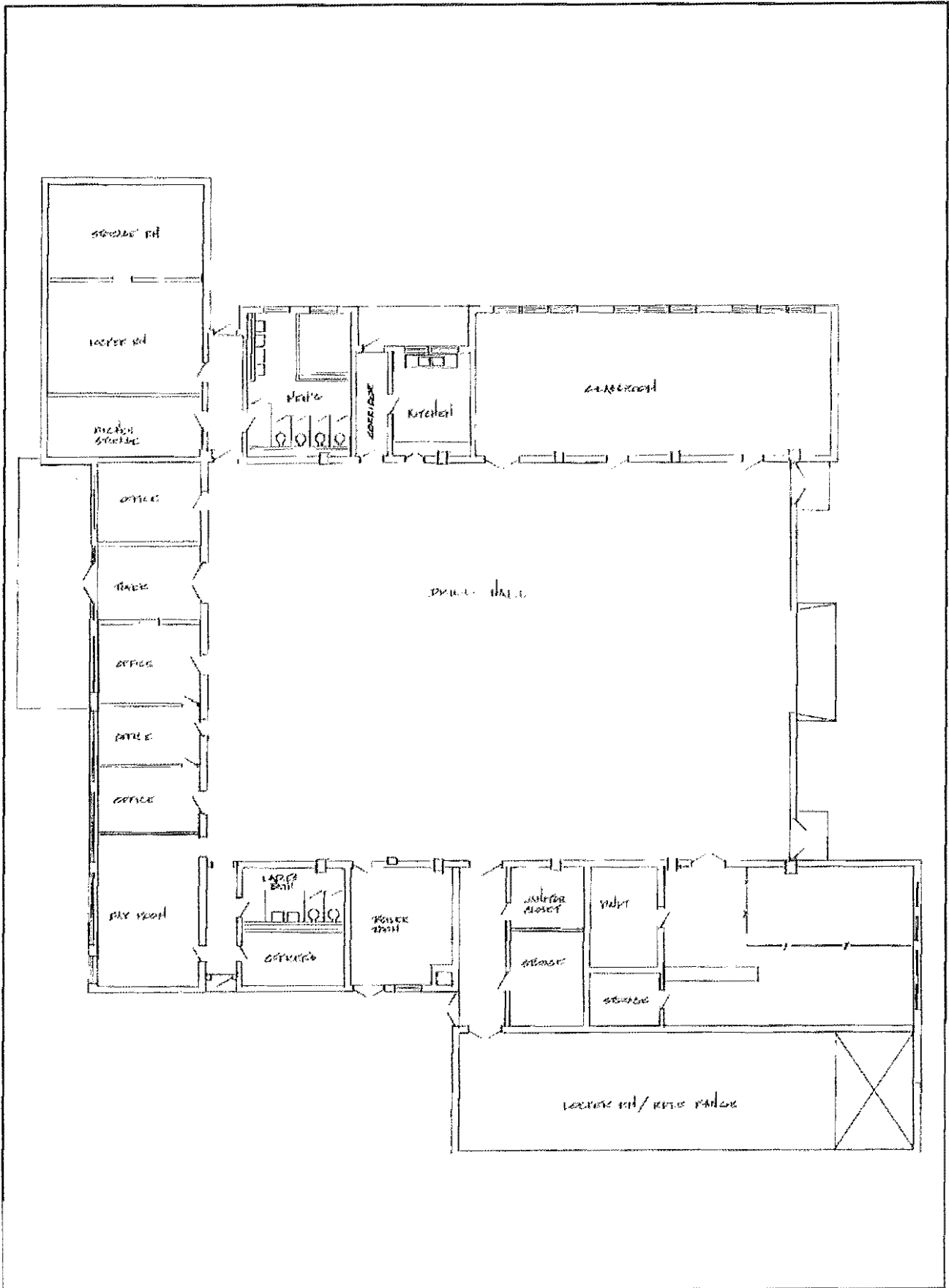


FIGURE 2: Floor Plan of Alt-A Armory

SOURCE: NCARNG 2003

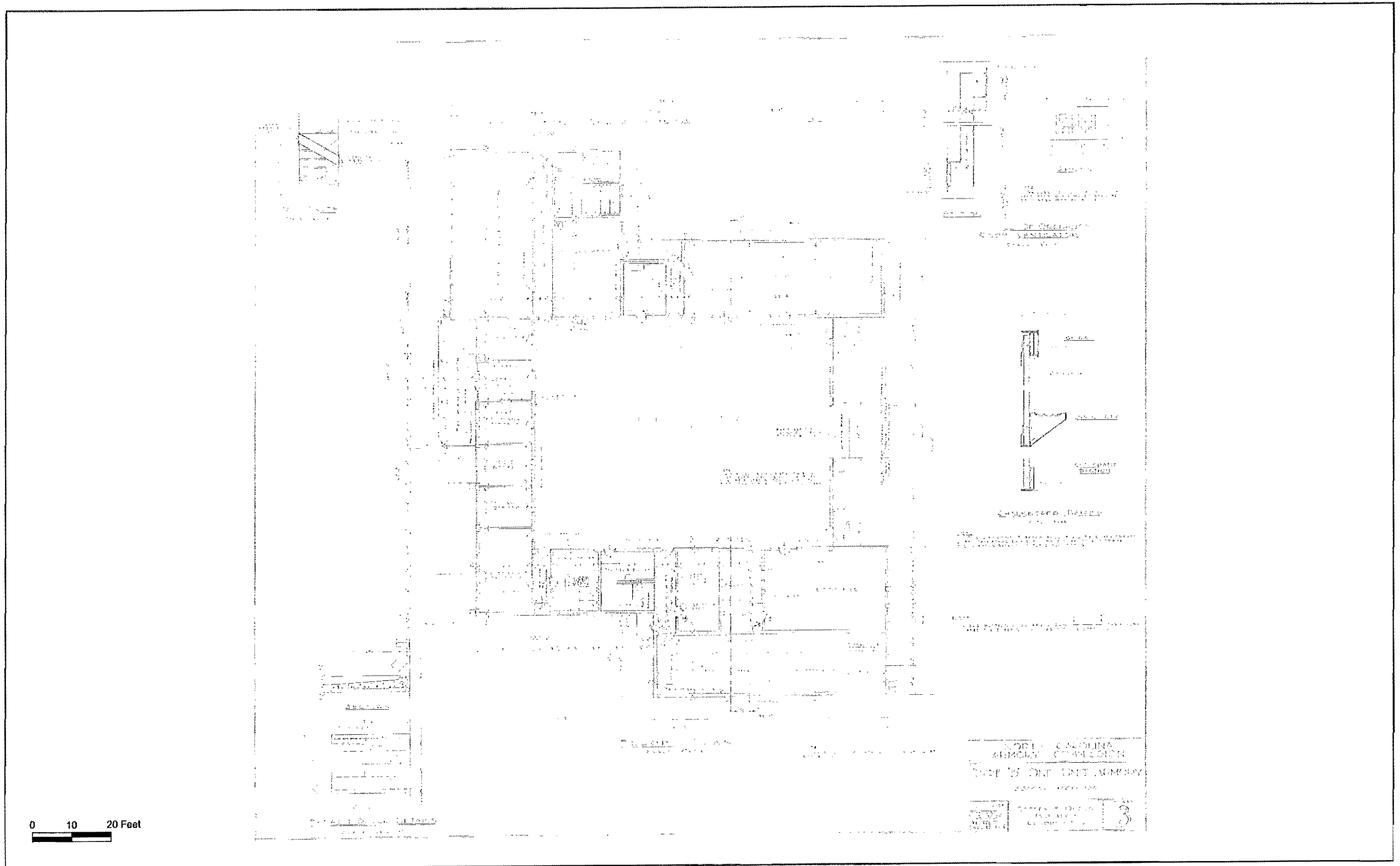


FIGURE 3: Floor Plan of B-Coffey & Olson Armory

SOURCE: Claude T. Bowers Military Center 1958

The same article urged guardsmen to write to their congressman to “spend for defense and maintain our services at peak efficiency” (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1958:17).

The budgetary restraints issued in 1958 also caused funds for armory construction to be frozen by the budget bureau, pending a Department of Defense study to determine if guard units might be combined. If the National Guard reduced the number of officers and enlisted men as planned, fewer armories would be needed (*The Robesonian* 1958). During the July 1957-June 1958 fiscal year, Congress appropriated \$17 million for National Guard armory construction, and almost \$6.5 million was left over from previous years. However, as of March 1958, the National Guard was only permitted to build three armories although 41 had been approved (*National Guardsman* 1958:13). Consequently, in January 1958 North Carolina Adjutant General Capus Waynick traveled to Washington, D.C., and asked North Carolina congressmen to provide funds for new armories. North Carolina was entitled to around \$500,000 of the \$17 million for armory construction (*The Robesonian* 1958).

By July 1958 the Senate and the House both voted against cutting the strength of the National Guard. The decision coincided with the 1958 Lebanese Crisis that once again brought about the need for additional U.S. troops (*Washington Post* 1958). Thus, the National Guard was able to continue its campaign of new armory construction.

By 1960 funding had resumed for armory construction, and it became the NCARNG’s busiest year for armory construction (North Carolina Adjutant General 1959-1960). In November 1960 Adjutant General Capus Waynick stated that there had been “more intense activity and more progress in housing than in any single year of the past” (*Raleigh News and Observer* 1960b). The 1959-1960 report of the adjutant general recorded that in the previous two years construction had started on 18 armories. Armories at Roxboro, Siler City, and Elizabeth City were completed between 1959 and 1960, and construction at Benson, Farmville, Mount Olive, Woodland, Smithfield, and Lincolnton was underway and scheduled to be completed by early 1961. Additional armories, including Asheville, Laurinburg, Shallotte, Belmont, and Wallace, would be started in 1961.

By the end of 1960, the NCARNG consisted of 883 commissioned officers, 87 warrant officers, and 9,901 enlisted men. Along with the Air National Guard, the two organizations had units in 102 towns and cities across the state. The adjutant general’s report for 1960 stated that the NCARNG was “better organized, better trained and better equipped than at any other time in history” (Angley 1985:38). Construction continued between 1961 and 1962, and armories in Asheville, Laurinburg, Shallotte, Belmont, and Wallace were completed during that time. Newly planned armories included Greensboro, Elizabethtown, Hamlet, Forest City, Winston-Salem, Morehead City, and Raleigh.

The armory building campaign of the 1960s continued to use the Army Corps of Engineers standardized designs established by the National Guard Bureau during the 1950s, including Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen plans. Eleven of the armories (Benson, Belmont, Elizabethtown, Farmville, Lincolnton, Mount Olive, Rockingham, Siler City, Smithfield, Wallace, and Woodland) were built as Alt-A standard plan armories, and six of the armories (East Flat Rock, Elizabeth City, Forest City, Laurinburg, Roxboro, and Shallotte) utilized the B-Coffey & Olsen plan. Variations of the standard plans did occur. For example, the rifle ranges of some Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen armories were taller in height than their adjacent one-story storage areas and

had a roll-up garage door on the rear elevation of the rifle range. The "Type B" standard plan, illustrated in the design of the Hamlet, Kings Mountain, and the Morehead City armories, was a variation of the B-Coffey & Olsen plan. Here, the rifle range and the adjacent storage area were both taller in height, extended further past the rear elevation of the drill hall, and contained a two-bay wide roll-up vehicular door. The cost of the standardized plan armories ranged from \$130,000 to \$153,000 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1959-1960, 1961-1962).

Overall, the most common armory type used during the early 1960s was the Alt-A standard plan armory. The interior layout and facility amenities of the Alt-A armory was best described in the Hertford County Herald after the completion of the Woodland Armory:

The front entrance hall in the one-level building leads directly to the drill hall, the largest feature of the armory. To the left of the entrance hall are a ceramic tile shower and toilet facilities for enlisted personnel. To the right of the hall are offices. Also near the front of the building are kitchen facilities with built in storage cabinets. The drill hall, as big as a regulation basketball floor, is heated and brilliantly lighted with overhead features. Another feature of the new armory is the indoor rifle range, equipped for both prone and upright firing. . . One, long, large classroom, with its own thermostat, can be made into three smaller rooms by the use of folding doors. A large dayroom will be furnished to provide recreational facilities for the guardsmen. Other features . . . are a large supply room, a "moth room" for storing winter garments and blankets, a public restroom, a shower room for officers and a boiler room. Arms and weapons will be stored in a special vaulted room [*Hertford County Herald* 1961].

The communities closely followed the construction progress of the armories in the local newspapers and celebrated their completion with dedication ceremonies. When the Benson Armory was dedicated on Sunday July 16, 1961, Governor Terry Sanford gave the principal address. Illustrating the concerns of the time, the governor said, "Guard units throughout the United States serve as just warning to Communist aggressors that America will fight and sacrifice to preserve American freedoms." Two hundred fifty people attended the dedication ceremony, which included an open house and concert given by the band of the 30th Infantry Division (*Dunn Herald* 1961; *Dunn Record* 1961).

Plans emerged in 1961 for the military center in Raleigh. The United States Property and Fiscal Office building [USPFO] was listed in the 1961-1962 adjutant general's report as being approved for construction with a total cost of \$349,134.68 all from federal funds. In addition, \$797,964.09 had been appropriated for the acquisition of the property and the construction of the headquarters building and the Combined Support Maintenance Shop [CSMS]. The adjutant general's report stated that the "long awaited consolidation of all National Guard activities in the Raleigh area had been accomplished with the acquisition of the site on Reedy Creek Road." Both the construction of the headquarters building and the CSMS began in 1964. Raleigh architect Leif Valand designed the buildings of the new military center in a decidedly modern style (Figure 4).

Leif Valand (1915-1985) was born in Norway and emigrated to the United States with his parents as a young child. He grew up in Jersey City, New Jersey, and attended the Pratt Institute in New York before practicing architecture in Scarsdale, New York. In the late 1940s, Valand moved to Raleigh to work on the Cameron Village Shopping Center for developers J. Willie York and R.A. Bryan. The massive project included 65 stores, 112 offices, 566 apartment units,



FIGURE 4: Claude T. Bowers Military Center

SOURCE: *Tar Heel Guardsman* December 1965

and 100 single-family homes. "During his heyday, [Valand] was one of the most prolific architects in Raleigh" (Triangle Modernist Houses 2009). In Raleigh Valand established a small firm, Leif Valand and Associates, which practiced "modern yet practical expression" and designed dozens of significant Raleigh projects, including schools, churches, commercial buildings, government buildings, and single-family homes (Little 2006:47).

As of December 31, 1964, the NCARNG consisted of 810 commissioned officers, 72 warrant officers, and 10,011 enlisted men (North Carolina Adjutant General 1963-1964). The dedication of the National Guard Military Center in Raleigh on August 27, 1965, symbolized a change in the organization and unification of the NCARNG. One thousand five hundred people gathered at the facility to witness the dedication of the new center. During his remarks Adjutant General Bowers "emphasized that the center is a realization of a dream which began many years ago in the hearts and minds of dedicated Guardsmen." Bowers described the building as a "monument to the readiness of the NCARNG today" (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1965a).

While the military center in Raleigh was under construction, armory construction slowed, and between 1963 and 1966 only two new armories were constructed. These two armories, located in Elkin and Sylva, utilized the Type A armory plan designed by Leif Valand & Associates (Figure 5). The Type A plan was similar to the earlier armory designs as it consisted of a central high-bay drill hall that was surrounded on three sides by one-story wings. The distinguishing variation in the Type A armories was that the entrance was located along the longer elevation of the drill hall instead of the shorter elevation, where it was placed in Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen plan armories. Adjacent to the entrance was the rifle range.

The construction of the new armories during the 1960s coincided with a tumultuous time in American military history with the increasing involvement of U.S. troops in Vietnam. Similar to the conflict in Korea, however, the draft served as the primary source for supplying troops. As a result, a total of approximately 7,000 Guardsmen served on active duty in Vietnam, and their limited involvement ended in 1969, four years before all American troops were withdrawn from the area (Anglely 1985:38).

The years 1967 and 1968 were considered the most unstable experienced by the National Guard. As Wilson Anglely explains in *A Brief History of the North Carolina Militia and National Guard*:

A sweeping reorganization throughout the country resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of National Guard divisions and in the creation of numerous separate brigades and other non-divisional units. The divisions left in existence, moreover, were subjected to drastic restructuring, with each being split between two or more states [Anglely 1985:38].

The 1960s also brought great civil disturbances between blacks and whites across the United States, particularly in southern cities. The National Guard came into the spotlight during that time as Guardsmen across the country aided in regaining order. Guardsmen in North Carolina were no exception, and interracial civil disturbances involved the largest number of North Carolina National Guardsmen during this period. The NCARNG began to prepare for such disturbances as early as September 1967, when riots erupted in other cities across the country. The assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968, propelled the need for the guard when rioting began in Raleigh. Seven hundred National Guardsmen were ordered to duty in Raleigh, and an additional 400 reported to nearby Greensboro. The number of Guardsmen in Raleigh was later increased to 1,200, and across the state Guardsmen were on duty in a total of 13 cities (*Tar Heel*

Guardsman 1968:5-7). Similar incidents occurred in the summer of 1969 in Burlington and Greensboro (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1969:8-11).

Although state and federal funding for the National Guard continued through the late 1960s, construction of new armories began to slow. Between July 1, 1968, and June 30, 1970, the state provided slightly over \$1.5 million through the Adjutant General's Department and more than a quarter million through the North Carolina Armory Commission. Expended federal funds during the 1970 fiscal year amounted to a little under \$20 million (Anglely 1985:39). Between 1966 and 1969, only one new armory was built, and construction contracts were awarded for three additional armories. Two new OMS buildings were also completed and occupied during that period. Funds were approved between 1968 and 1970 for a new OMS at the Raleigh Military Center (currently FMS No. 20) to be built during the 1971 fiscal year (North Carolina Adjutant General 1966-1968, 1968-1970).

IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

The majority of the facilities of the NCARNG fall into four distinct categories:

- Post-World War II/Cold War-era armories built to standardized plans
- Post-World War II/Cold War-era armories built as original designs
- Field Maintenance Shop buildings
- Non-armory buildings that are a part of the C.T. Bowers Military Center.

Post-World War II/Cold War-era armories and supporting auxiliary buildings were built according to standardized plans developed by the Army Corps of Engineers for the National Guard Bureau. Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen armory types are slight variations of the National Guard Bureau's standard One-Unit armory plan developed during the post-World War II expansion of the National Guard. In general, these armories are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of defense for their significant association with the post-World War II NCARNG expansion program made possible under the Defense Facilities Act of 1950. In order for the armory to have significant association with the program, it must be the earliest such armory to have been built in the state and retain a high degree of integrity. Eligible armories must have integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, feeling, and location.

Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) buildings were also built according to standard plans. Because these buildings served a secondary function and are often associated with armories, they are not individually eligible under any criterion because they are not a significant building type within the historic context of the NCARNG. FMS buildings would be eligible as contributing structures in an armory complex should the armory be eligible under any criterion. Contributing FMSs must have integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, feeling, and location.

A small number of armories were built to architects' original designs and did not follow the typical standardized plans. In general, these armories are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of defense for their significant association with the post-World War II NCARNG expansion program made possible under the Defense Facilities Act of 1950. In order for an armory to be eligible under Criterion A, it must be associated with an event that was significant to the local, state, or national history of the NCARNG and retain a high degree of integrity. Since these armories are atypical, they are also potentially eligible under Criterion C if they are significant examples of the armory as an architectural form or if they are a significant work of a local architect. Eligible armories must have integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, feeling, and location.

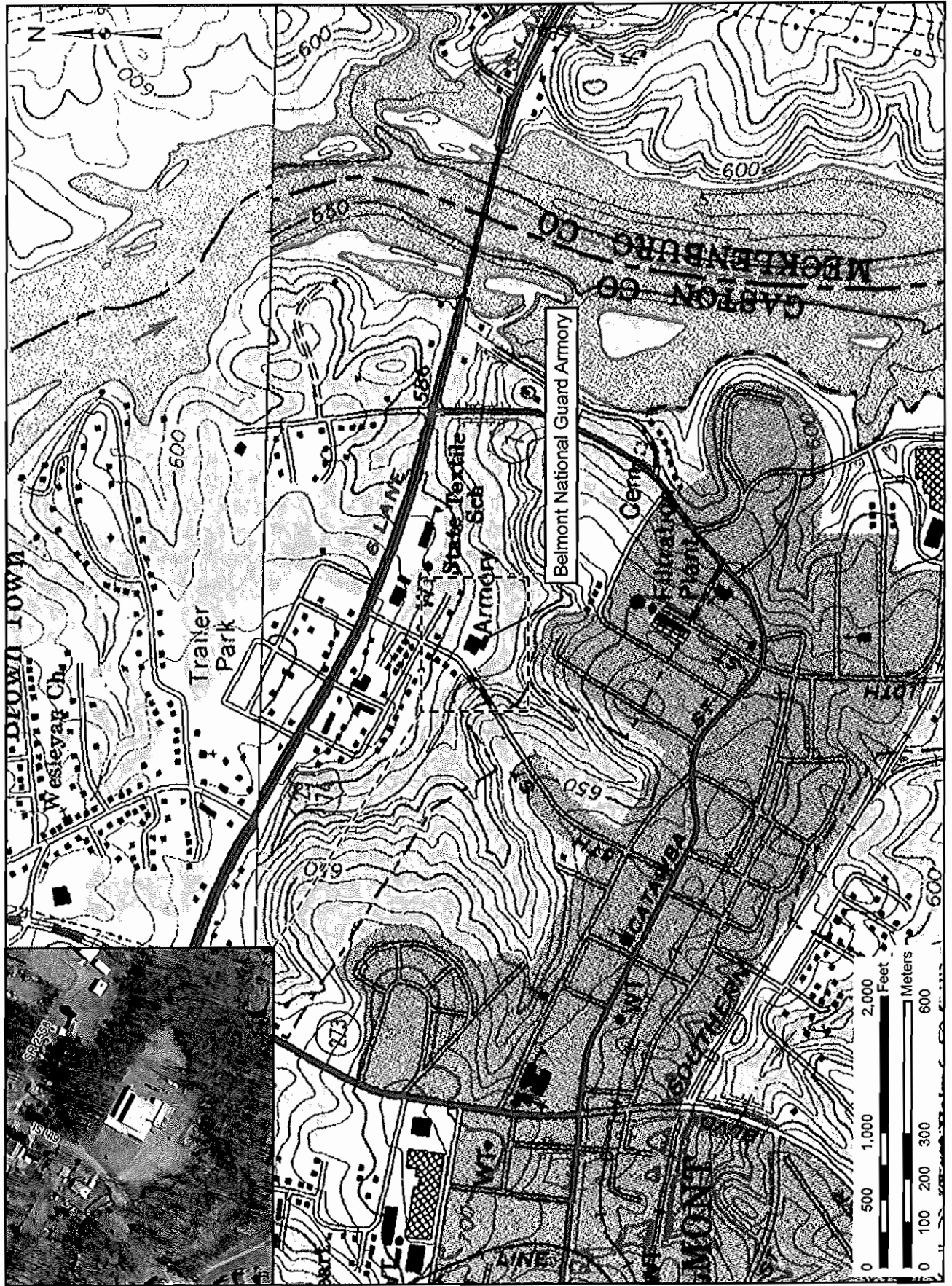
B. INDIVIDUAL EVALUATIONS

Belmont, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (GS 148)

Location: 300 N. 6th Street (Figure 6)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005b; USGS 1970c, 1973a

FIGURE 6: Location of Belmont National Guard Armory

Setting: The building faces west on the east side of North 6th Street in the town of Belmont. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. The rear of the property is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from North 6th Street on the north side of the armory. A gravel parking area is located on the south side of the armory and is accessed from a gravel driveway. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (west) elevation and leads from the parking area to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the west side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Belmont National Guard Armory was built in 1960-1961 as a Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 1). It sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond veneer of buff-colored brick. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the east (rear) by one-story wings. Clerestory ribbon windows line the north and south elevations of the drill hall. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (west) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY." The rear elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height vehicular metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A one-story L-shaped office wing fronts the main (west) elevation of the drill hall and extends to the south, wrapping around to the east. This wing contains the main entrance, which consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by paired four-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The remainder of the office wing's main elevation is pierced by paired or triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. Two three-light metal-sash awning windows and a recessed single-leaf entrance door are located on the south elevation of the office wing.

A one-story locker room wing is attached to the north end of the office wing. The wing has a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation. A one-story classroom wing lines the north elevation of the drill hall. It has two entrances and contains single and paired three-light awning windows as well as triple four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the wing and contains a single-leaf metal door and paired three-light metal-sash awning windows.

A one-story utilities wing including the boiler room and supply area lines the south elevation of the drill hall. The utilities wing extends east past the rear elevation of the drill hall. A former indoor rifle range is located in the southeast corner of the building, beyond the supply area. This area is not fenestrated. An inset porch is located on the west elevation of the utilities wing. The porch features a single-leaf metal door on the south elevation. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core, which is encircled by an office wing on the west; a locker room in the northwest corner; a kitchen and a classroom wing on the north; and a utilities wing consisting of a boiler room and storage areas on the south. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Belmont Armory since its construction.



PLATE 1: Belmont National Guard Armory

Historical Background: The 105th Engineers were organized in Belmont on April 7, 1955 and occupied the Belmont Community Center for the next seven years (*The Gastonia Gazette* 1962b). On September 24, 1960, *The Gastonia Gazette* reported that Belmont would soon have a new National Guard Armory, to be constructed on 6th Street at a cost of \$138,000. Financing followed the model of 75 percent federal funds and 25 percent state and local funds. The 15,070-square-foot building was to have 14 rooms, a drill hall, and a rifle range. The six-acre site for the new armory was donated by Robert L. Stowe and the National Yarn Mills. Grading of the site began in December 1960, and construction began in April of 1961. The City of Belmont installed the water and sewer service and donated \$8,000 worth of lines. As part of their training, the unit associated with the armory participated in construction work.

The Belmont Armory opened on January 15, 1962, with Congressman Basil Whitener as the featured speaker. The armory housed Co. E, 105th Engineer Battalion, with a total of 74 men and four officers, under the command of Capt. Frank E. Craven (*The Gastonia Gazette* 1962b). Lt. Peter A. Cook served as executive officer and Lt. Henry R. Christopher and Lt. George Q. Hail served as platoon leaders. First Sgt. Robert N. Pearson served as Administrative Supply Technician, or armory manager (*The Gastonia Gazette* 1962b).

The Belmont Armory is currently used by Detachment 1 HHC 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team, Detachment 2 HHC 252nd Combined Arms Battalion, and Detachment 3 HHC 120th Combined Arms Battalion.

National Register Evaluation: The Belmont Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1961, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Belmont, North Carolina, or the United States. The Belmont Armory is a late example of an Alt-A standard plan armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

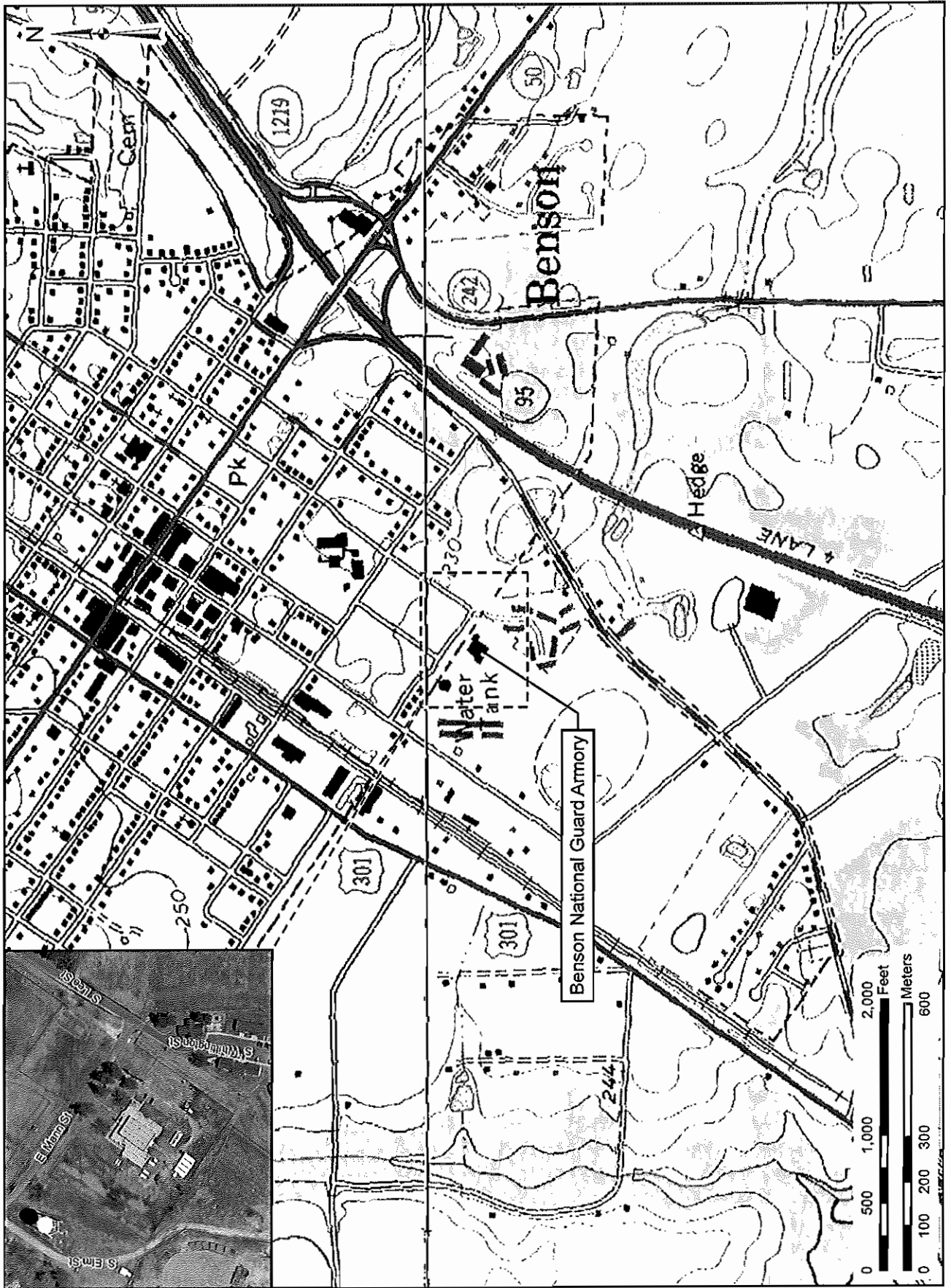
Benson, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (JT 1527)

Location: 320 East Mann Street (Figure 7)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt A

Setting: The building faces northeast on the south corner of East Mann and Elm streets in the town of Benson. The armory sits on a level, grassy lot and is fronted by mature deciduous trees. Chain-link metal fencing encloses the rear (south) section of the property and extends north toward East Mann Street along the west side of the building. The enclosed areas are primarily gravel and used for storage for vehicles and metal supply bins. A paved parking area is along the east side of the building and is accessible from a paved driveway that leads to and from East Mann Street. A concrete sidewalk fronts the building and also runs along the northern section of the east elevation. The sidewalk extends northwest from the main entrance on the north elevation toward East Mann Street. A flagpole is sited in the middle of this sidewalk.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005c; USGS 1973b, 1973c

FIGURE 7. Location of Benson National Guard Armory

Architectural Description: The Benson Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 2). The Benson Armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the south (rear) by one-story wings. Clerestory ribbon windows line the east and west elevations of the drill hall. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (north) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY." The rear elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height vehicular metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A one-story office wing fronts the main elevation of the drill hall and extends one bay west. This wing contains the main entrance, which is located on the wing's eastern end. The entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by paired four-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The remainder of the office wing's main elevation is pierced by triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. Two three-light metal-sash awning windows and a single-leaf door are located on the west elevation of the office wing.

A one-story locker room wing is attached to the east elevation of the office wing and extends to the east. The wing has a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation. The windows are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline.

A one-story classroom wing lines the east elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the south elevation of the locker room wing. It is fenestrated by single two-light awning windows and triple four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry porch is located toward the northern end of the wing and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows.

A one-story utilities wing that includes the boiler room lines the west elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the south elevation of the office wing. The utilities wing extends south, past the rear elevation of the drill hall. A former gun range now used as storage is attached to the west elevation of the utilities wing on its south end. The former gun range is not fenestrated. An inset porch is located on the west elevation of the utilities wing at its intersection with the gun range. The porch holds a double-leaf metal door on the south elevation and a two-light metal-sash awning window on the west elevation. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the north; a locker room in the northeast corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom wing on the east; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, boiler room, and storage areas on the west. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is located on the west side of the utilities wing. The main-entrance lobby on the north side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Benson Armory since its construction. A repair has been made to the brick on the south wall of the drill hall after a

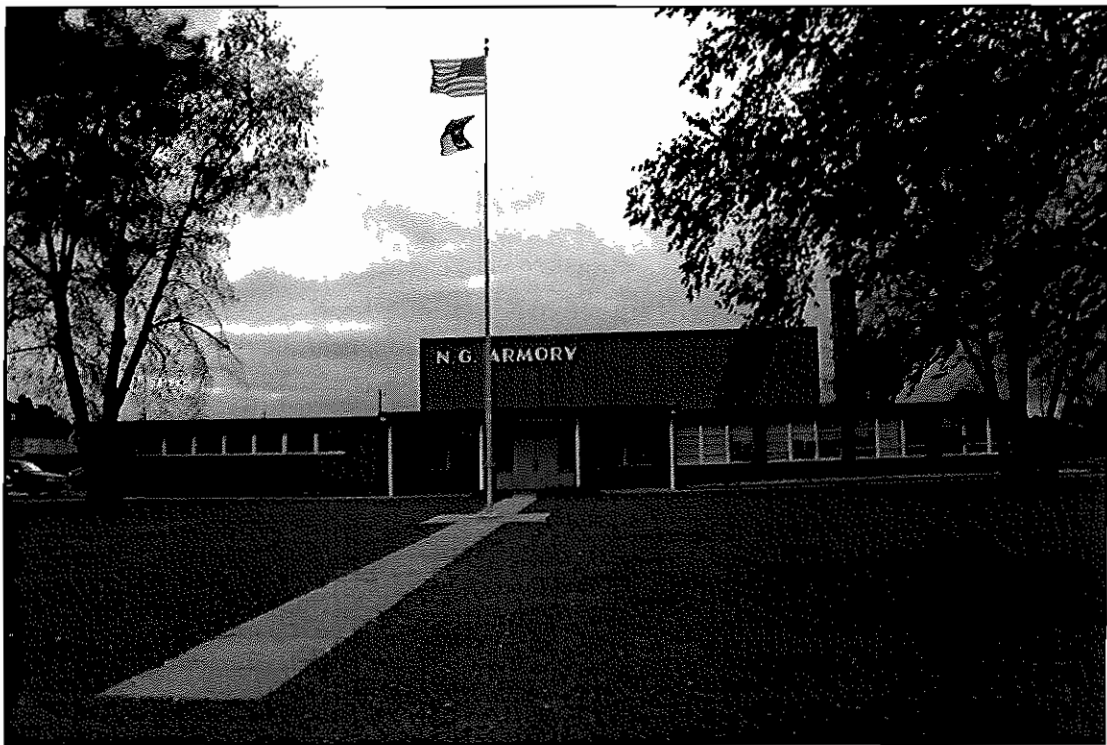


PLATE 2: Benson National Guard Armory

vehicle damaged the building, but it is almost unnoticeable. The original gun range underwent lead abatement and other renovations, presumably in the 1990s, and is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: In January 1960 the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C. announced the allocation of \$105,000 for the construction of the Benson Armory. The estimated cost of the armory was \$140,000 and the state of North Carolina donated the remainder of the funds, following the model of 75 percent federal funds and 25 percent state and local funds. At the time of the announcement, the site of the armory had already been purchased and the city was making plans to grade and pave Mann Street along the armory site and extend water and sewer service. The town board had purchased the site in the summer of 1959 in an effort to be selected for a new armory in Benson. The Benson National Guard unit had 136 men in 1960 and was one of the largest in the area (*Benson Review* 1960).

The Benson Armory was built in 1961 following the guard's standard Alt-A standard plan and it was completed and dedicated in July 1961. The *Smithfield Herald* reported that the building was dedicated to Robert F. Smith, a prominent business and civic leader in Benson. The site for the Benson Armory was purchased from Smith (*Smithfield Herald* 1961b). The governor of North Carolina, Terry Sanford, attended the dedication on July 16, 1961, and formally dedicated the building for the NCARNG. The building initially provided training facilities for Company D, 1st Battle Group, 119th Infantry North Carolina National Guard (*Benson Review* 1961b; *Dunn Record* 1961). At the time of its construction, the 16,000-square-foot building was the largest building constructed in "the town's recent history" (*Benson Review* 1961a).

National Register Evaluation: The Benson Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Benson, North Carolina, or the United States. The Benson Armory is a late example of an Alt-A standard plan armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Benson Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

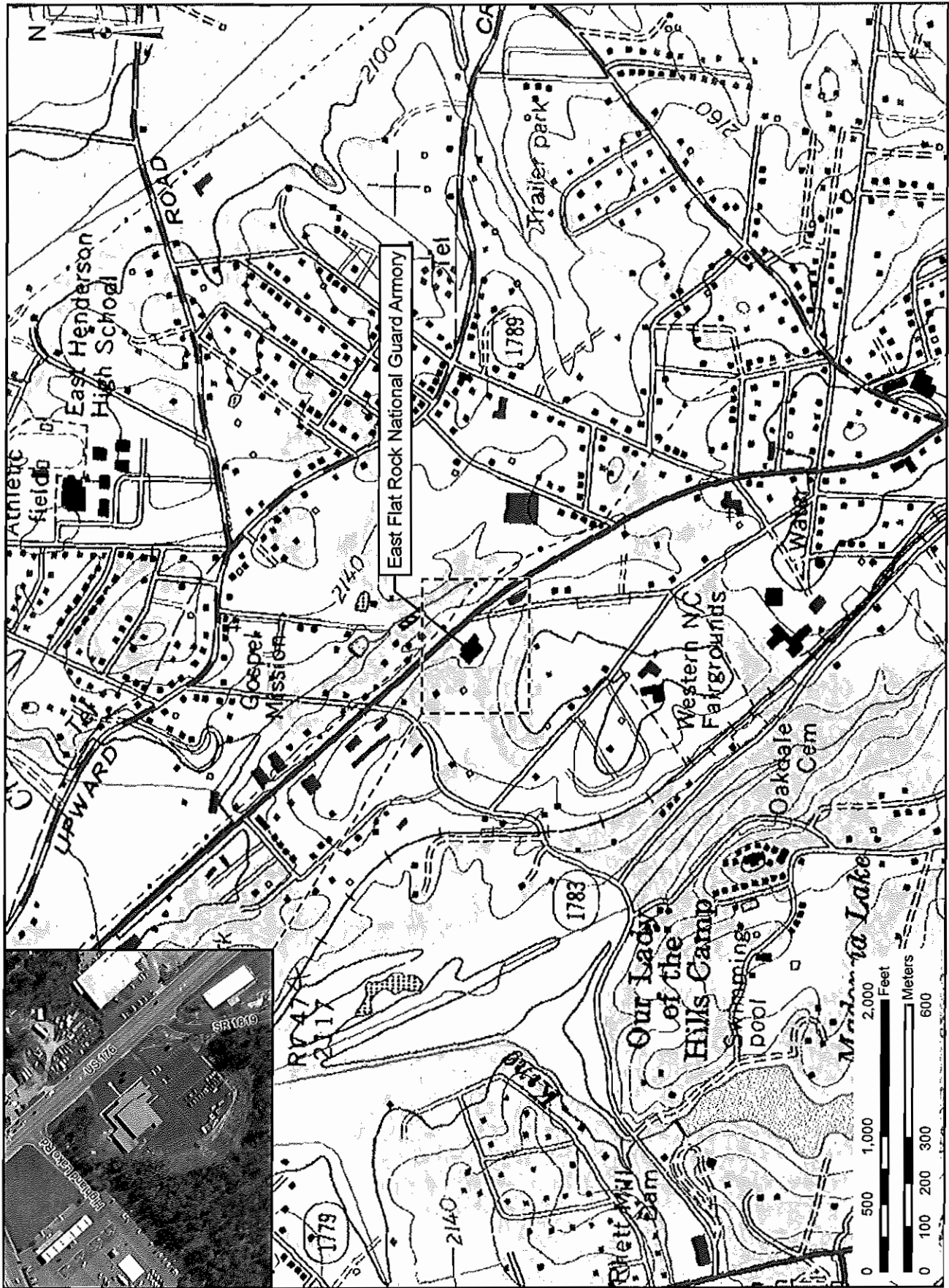
East Flat Rock, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (HN 643)

Location: 2025 Spartanburg Highway (Figure 8)

Date of Construction: 1962

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olsen

Setting: The building faces east on the west side of Spartanburg Highway outside the town of East Flat Rock. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a gently sloping grassy lawn with mature trees. Chain-link metal fencing encloses the southwest corner and the north side of the property, both of which are used for motor vehicle storage. A paved parking area is located on the south side of the building and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Spartanburg Highway. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (east) elevation



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2007c; USGS 1965

FIGURE 8: Location of East Flat Rock National Guard Armory

and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the east side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The East Flat Rock National Guard Armory was constructed in 1962 as a standard B-Coffey & Olsen armory. The building is fairly standard for armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 3). The concrete-block building has brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish-bond and flat roofs. The administrative section at the front (east elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here double-leaf metal doors with sidelights and a transom are set behind a concrete-slab patio covered by a flat roof supported on four metal poles. The south end of the administrative section features a bank of two-light metal awning windows. The north end of this section has double and triple four-light metal awning windows. Inset entries with single-leaf metal half-glass doors are located in the north and south elevations.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section and side wings, with clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The unfenestrated second story of the main (east) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY."

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The south wing contains the boiler room and chimney in a higher bay portion of the building that extends slightly above the height of the administrative section and side wings. Windows in the south wing consist of banks of four four-light metal awning units or individual three-light awning windows.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the west or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. Two sets of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the west elevation also provide outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance, double-leaf one-light metal doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices north and south of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the east end of the drill hall. Short hallways lead to entrances into the building on the north and south elevations. Rooms accessible via these hallways include offices and a bathroom located at the north end, and a locker room at the south end, beyond the administrative section.

The north and south wings have center hallways leading from the drill hall to a second set of north and south entrances. The north wing contains restrooms, a maintenance and custodial room, and a supply room that includes the vault area for weapons and munitions storage. The old interior rifle range remains in this portion of the building, in the northwest corner beyond the supply area. The south wing contains the boiler room, kitchen, and classrooms.

Known Alterations: The building has had no known alterations.

Historical Background: In May 1961 the North Carolina Armory Commission solicited sealed bids for the construction of an armory on a site in East Flat Rock (Hendersonville). The site was made available by the Hubert M. Smith American Legion Post and was a portion of property



PLATE 3: East Flat Rock National Guard Armory

purchased for the Western North Carolina Fair. As was standard practice, the armory was to be paid for with federal funds, and county and local sources (*Asheville Citizen* 1961). The East Flat Armory was one of 16 armories constructed for the North Carolina National Guard in 1961-1962. The total cost of the armory was \$147,393.00. Of the 25 percent of the funding needed from the state and the community, 7.5 percent came from state contributions and 17.5 percent came from local contributions (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:15).

The East Flat Rock Armory is currently used by the 163rd Area Support Medical Company and Detachment 1, 211th MP Company.

National Register Evaluation: The East Flat Rock Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1962, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of East Flat Rock, North Carolina, or the United States. The East Flat Rock Armory is a late example of a standard B-Coffey & Olsen armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (PK 1066)

Location: 600 Westover Street (Figure 9)

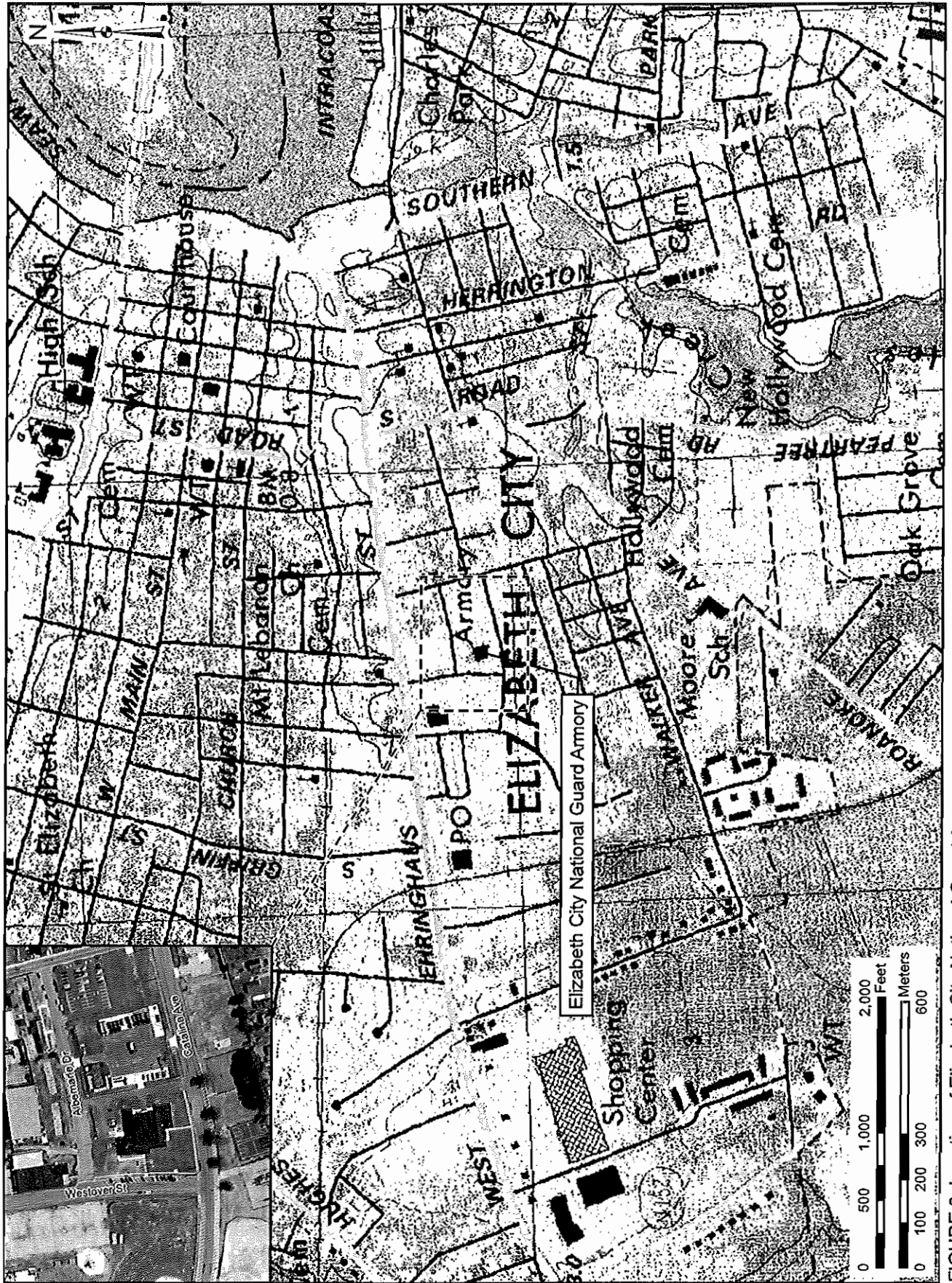
Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olsen

Setting: The Elizabeth City National Guard Armory faces west on Westover Street in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, on a level, grassy lot. Albemarle Street is the north boundary of the lot, Catalina Street is the southern boundary, and Brooks Avenue serves as the western boundary. Mature shrubs line the south end of the main (west) elevation. A paved parking area is located along the northeast corner of the building and is accessed by a paved driveway that leads to and from Albemarle Street. Directly west of the main entrance is a flagpole. At the base of the flagpole is a granite beveled monument with an embossed metal plaque that reads "Dedicated to the Soldiers of Company C 1st BN (M) 119th Inf, Past, Present, and Future." A military vehicle parking area enclosed by a metal chain-link fence is located behind (east) of the armory.

Architectural Description: The Elizabeth City National Guard Armory was built in 1961 as a B-Coffey & Olsen-plan armory (Plate 4). The armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the east (rear) by one-story wings.

The one-story main (west) elevation of the building is nine bays wide and extends north and south of the west elevation of the drill hall. The main entrance is offset and consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A one-story three-bay porch with a flat roof shelters the main



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008e; USGS 1982a

FIGURE 9: Location of Elizabeth City National Guard Armory



PLATE 4: Elizabeth City National Guard Armory

entrance and is supported by round metal posts. The north end of the main elevation projects from the building and creates a wall along the north end of the porch. The north end is pierced by a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows placed high on the elevation near the roofline. The south end of the west elevation features four sets of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the main (west) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the west end of the elevation projects north from the north elevation and is fenestrated by an inset single-leaf door and two three-light metal-sash windows. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof at the west end of the north elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the north elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. East of the porch are three groups of four four-light metal-sash awning windows. The north elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The north section, which consists of the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends slightly east of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The south section, the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends one-bay east of the drill hall. It has four multi-light metal-sash windows on its east elevation.

The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay south elevation of the drill hall. The west section of the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door and two paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. The east end of the south elevation projects one-bay south and has a single-leaf metal door on its west elevation. The south elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the west; a restroom, kitchen, boiler room, and classroom on the north; and a gun range/storage area on the south. The former gun range has been converted into storage space. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the exterior of the Elizabeth City Armory since its construction. The original gun range underwent lead abatement and other renovations, presumably in the 1990s, and is currently used as a storage and classroom space. The offices and restrooms underwent renovations in the last 5 years. The offices contain new flooring and ceiling tiles, and the restrooms were updated with new fixtures.

Historical Background: The North Carolina National Guard unit in Elizabeth City was organized with federal recognition on April 8, 1947, with 40 enlisted men and three officers (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1959). 10 years later plans for a new Elizabeth City Armory were underway. Although the need for a new armory was recognized, little had been done until 1957, when the city donated land for the new armory. Because of its late start, Elizabeth City was placed low on the armory priority list for North Carolina (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1957, 1959).

Ground-breaking ceremonies took place for the new Elizabeth City Armory on March 14, 1960 (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1960a). By May 1960 the armory was 75 percent complete (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1960b). In November the building was completed and inspected for use by the 125 men and officers of Company C, Second Battle Group. The mayor, city manager, and city councilman of Elizabeth City accompanied a National Guard officer on the inspection and tour of the building and described the building as “an asset to the community,” agreeing that Elizabeth City was “most fortunate to have an armory of this type” (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1960c). The building was formally dedicated on April 7, 1961, following an open house and a dinner for 350 special guests. Congressman Herbert Bonner was the keynote speaker, and Adjutant General Claude T. Bowers was also present. The celebration also marked the Company C, 2nd Battle Group, 119th Infantry’s 14th anniversary (*Elizabeth City Advance* 1961).

The total cost of the Elizabeth City Armory was \$141,785 with 7.5 percent of the funding contributed by the state and 17.5 percent acquired from local contributions. The federal government provided the funding for the remaining 75 percent of the construction costs. The Elizabeth City Armory was one of five armories completed for the North Carolina National Guard in 1959-1960 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1960:15).

National Register Evaluation: The Elizabeth City Amory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, or the United States. The Elizabeth City Armory is a late example of a B-Coffey & Olsen standard plan armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

Elizabethtown, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (BL 266)

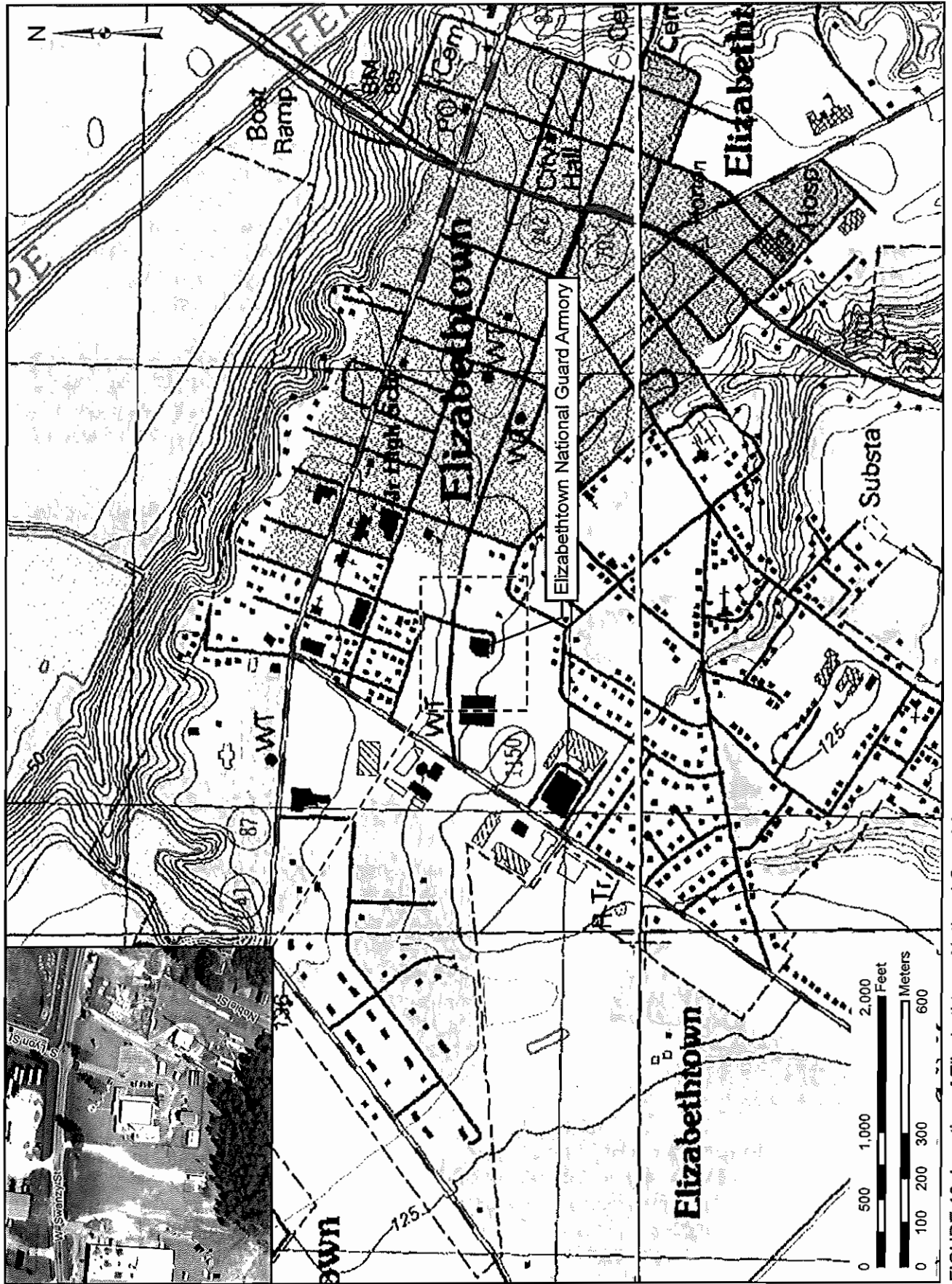
Location: 1001 Swanzy Street (Figure 10)

Date of Construction: 1963

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The Elizabethtown Armory faces north on Swanzy Street on a level, grassy lot that is shaded by mature trees. A paved parking area is located on the east side of the building and is accessible by a paved driveway from Swanzy Street. Directly north of the main entrance on the north elevation stands a flagpole. Monuments for the National Guard members from Elizabethtown who served in foreign wars are northeast of the main entrance. The monuments flank a concrete sidewalk that leads from the parking area to a circular concrete pad north of the flagpole. Three monuments stand on the concrete pad adjacent to the flagpole. The rear (south) section of the property is enclosed with a metal chain-link fence. A garage and two prefabricated storage sheds are located within the fenced area. A tank sits on the northeast corner of the property.

Architectural Description: The Elizabethtown Armory was built in 1963 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 5). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the south (rear) by one-story wings. The drill hall and wings are capped with flat roofs with metal coping.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008a; USGS 1987a, 1987b, 1987c, 1987d

FIGURE 10: Location of Elizabethtown National Guard Armory



PLATE 5: Elizabethtown National Guard Armory

The one-story main (north) elevation is 10 bays wide, and extends three bays west and two bays east of the north elevation of drill hall. The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The three bays located east of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the east end of the porch. The east bays hold a ribbon of six two-light metal-sash awning windows, and the four bays west of the entrance hold triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the north elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story east elevation of the building is seven bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The two bays on the north end project east from the east elevation and are not fenestrated. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the east elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. North of the porch is a single-leaf one-light metal door and two three-light metal-sash awning windows. South of the porch are three groups of four-light metal-sash awning windows. The east elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (south) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The east section, which consists of the one-story wing on the east side of the building, extends south of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The west section, the one-story wing on the west side of the building, extends one-bay south of the drill hall. It has a metal roll-up door and four multi-light metal-sash windows on its south elevation.

The one-story west elevation of the building is five bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay west elevation of the drill hall. The north section of the elevation is pierced by a single-leaf door, two paired two-light metal-sash awning windows, and an inset porch that holds a single-leaf metal door and a two-light metal-sash awning window. The south section of the elevation is slightly taller and projects west from the west elevation. The south section is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the center of the west elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The west elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the southeast; a day room in the south corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom/library wing on the northwest; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, supply room, boiler room, and a former gun range on the east. The former gun range has been converted into a weight room and storage area. The main-entrance lobby on the northwest side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: Behind (south) of the building are three secondary resources. A one-story metal shed built circa 1980 sits on a wood platform. It is constructed of corrugated metal and has a front gable metal roof. The building has a metal roll-up door. Built circa 2005, the high-bay garage is constructed of concrete block and has a front gable asphalt-shingle roof. The building is fenestrated by a roll-up metal door on its north elevation. One-light clerestory windows line the west elevation of the main block. A shed lean-to is attached to the west

elevation. It is constructed of concrete block. Built circa 1990, this one-story metal building has exterior walls of standing-seam metal and a shallow-pitched side gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. A single-leaf metal door and a double-leaf metal door are located on the building's north elevation.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Elizabethtown Armory since its construction. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a storage area. A sprinkler system was added to the building in 2008/2009.

Historical Background: Planning for a new Elizabethtown National Guard Armory began as early as April 1957, when it was announced that the town would need to provide the site for the building and secure \$17,000 for the cost of the building (*Wilmington Star* 1957). In 1960 Elizabethtown was listed as "priority number one" for a new armory during the fiscal year 1962 (*Elizabethtown* 1960). The federal and state governments approved the construction of the Elizabethtown Armory in 1961. The federal government provided \$105,000 for the new armory, and the state and local governments each split the remaining \$35,000 cost of the armory (*Bladen County Journal* 1961). The Elizabethtown Armory was one of 16 new armories that the North Carolina National Guard constructed between 1961 and 1962 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14).

National Register Evaluation: The Elizabethtown Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, or the United States. The Elizabethtown Armory is a late example of an Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Elizabethtown Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Elkin, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (SR 861)

Location: 1775 N. Bridge Street (Figure 11)

Date of Construction: 1965

Armory Type: Type A

Setting: The building faces south on the north side of North Bridge Street in the town of Elkin. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. The motor pool is located in the north section of the property and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. A paved parking area is located on the west side of the building and is accessed from a paved road that leads north from North Bridge Street to the Elkin Business Park. The latter did not exist when the armory was constructed, and armory property continues on the west side of the access road. A concrete sidewalk runs along the main (south) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the south side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

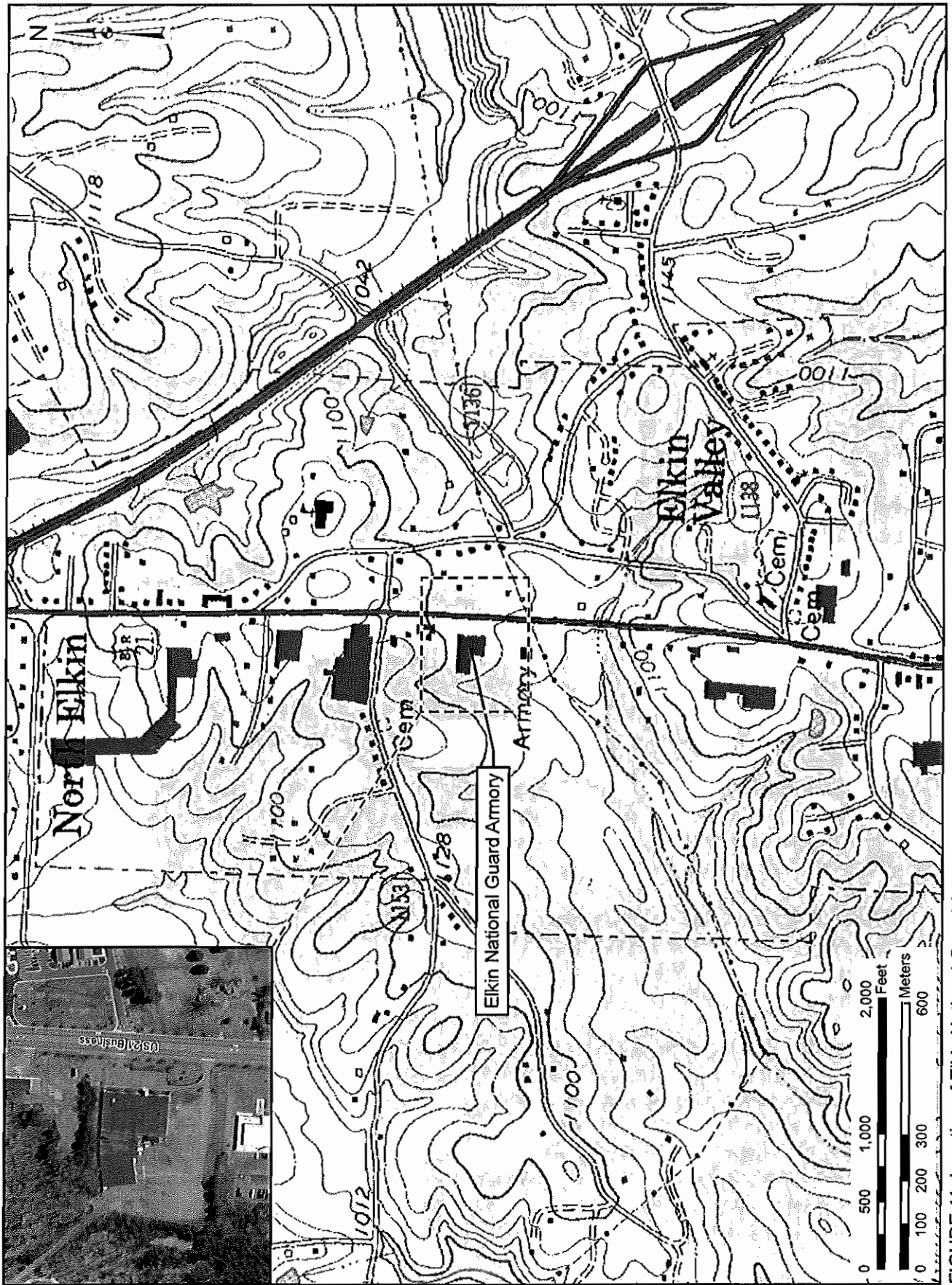


FIGURE 11: Location of Elkin National Guard Armory

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008c; USGS 1971a

Architectural Description: The Elkin National Guard Armory was built in 1965 as a Type A armory (Plate 6). It sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a stretcher bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the south, by one-story wings. Rather than the typical clerestory windows, the drill hall features skylights in the roof—two between each main girder supporting the roof. The unfenestrated second story of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading “N.G. ARMORY” on a background of brick laid in an unusual pattern of un-staggered courses of stretcher bond. The south elevation of the drill hall has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A one-story office and administrative wing is located along the northern half of the east elevation of the drill hall, facing North Bridge Street. The southern half of this elevation contains the original gun range. The office wing contains the main entrance, which is recessed beneath a projecting roof and consists of double-leaf metal doors with one-light transom windows and sidelights. Two two-light metal-sash awning windows are located north of the entrance, and the lower awning units have been filled with window-unit air conditioners. The south end of the east elevation has three two-light metal-sash awning windows. The north end of this elevation has a bank of four two-light metal-sash awning windows. All of the windows on this elevation have brick above and below laid in the same un-staggered stretcher-bond pattern used on the façade. The majority of windows throughout the building except for those on the west and south elevations have a similar brick treatment.

A one-story classroom wing lines the north elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the north end of the office wing. It is fenestrated by single two-light awning windows. The two westernmost windows appear to be older three-light windows with the upper and lower sashes divided into four vertical panes each. An inset entrance is located toward the eastern end of the wing and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door with a transom.

On the west elevation, a one-story locker room wing is attached to the western end of the classroom wing and extends to the south. The wing has paired two-light metal-sash awning windows. A one-story utilities wing including the boiler room composes the rest of the west elevation of the drill hall. The utilities wing extends south past the rear elevation of the drill hall. An inset porch on the west elevation contains a single-leaf metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the east; a classroom wing on the north; and a utilities wing consisting of a locker room, kitchen, and boiler room on the west. A former indoor rifle range is located at the southeast corner of the building and extends beyond the south end of the drill hall. The main-entrance lobby on the east side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Elkin Armory since its construction.

Historical Background: The Elkin Armory was built in 1964-1965 following the Guard’s standard Type A plan. Prior to construction of the present armory, Elkin’s Guard unit was housed in the old State Theater Building on Church Street (*Elkin Tribune* 1964d). In February



PLATE 6: Elkin National Guard Armory

1964 it was announced that the Defense Department would be advertising for bids for construction of a new armory in Elkin, to be built on a 5-acre tract on an industrial park property located north of town on U.S. 21. The tract was donated by Yadkin Valley Realty Company, the developers of the industrial park (*Greensboro News* 1964a). The property, called the Elkin-Jonesville Industrial Park, was once part of “the old Hudson estate” (*Elkin Tribune* 1964b). The total cost of the new armory was estimated at \$120,000, with \$95,000 to come from the federal government, \$8,000 each from the town of Elkin and Surry County, and the remaining \$9,000 from the state. Federal funds were allocated the following month.

Bids for construction of the armory were opened on March 31, 1964. It was indicated that the armory would be a one-unit Type-A armory measuring approximately 10,500 square feet with masonry construction, a steel-framed metal roof deck, concrete floors, and steel-sash windows (*Greensboro News* 1964b). The low bidder, A.L. Jarrell and Sons of Salisbury, North Carolina, was selected as the general contractor. The plumbing, heating, and electrical contracts went to Carl Mims (Raleigh, North Carolina), Jackson Plumbing and Heating (Greensboro, North Carolina), and Duncan Electric (North Wilkesboro, North Carolina), respectively. Ray Sparrow of Leif Valand & Associates in Raleigh, North Carolina, was selected as the supervising architect (*Elkin Tribune* 1964c).

By June 1964 grading of the site had been completed and construction was slated to begin within two weeks. Completion was scheduled for no more than eight months from the start date (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1964b). The Elkin Armory originally housed Company A, 2nd Battalion (2nd Rifle Weapons Platoon), 120th Infantry Division. At the time of the armory’s construction, the unit had an 80-man force and an annual payroll of more than \$40,000 (*Elkin Tribune* 1964a). The building is currently used by the 823rd Engineer Detachment Quarry Team.

National Register Evaluation: The Elkin Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1965, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Elkin, North Carolina, or the United States. The Elkin Armory is a late example of a standard Type A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

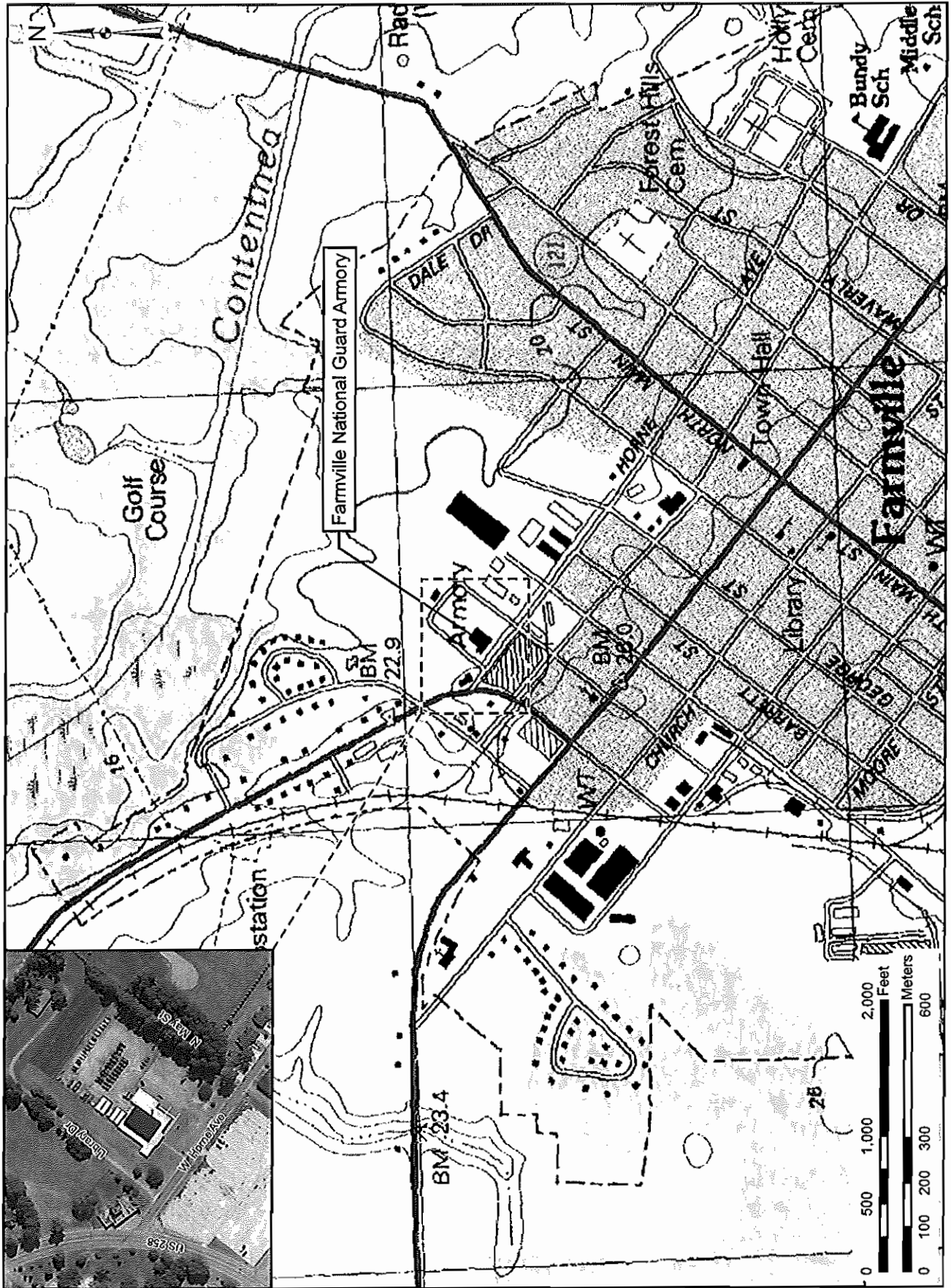
Farmville, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (PT 2094)

Location: 4770 West Horne Street (Figure 12)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The Farmville Armory faces southwest on West Horne Street on a level grassy lot that is shaded by mature deciduous trees. The Farmville Country Club Golf Course is located directly north of the armory. A driveway lines the west and north boundaries of the parcel, and a row of mature trees lines the east boundary. A paved parking area is located along the east side of the



SOURCE: Geospatial Data Gateway 2009e; USGS 1987a

FIGURE 12: Location of Farmville National Guard Armory

building. A concrete sidewalk leads southwest from the main entrance of the building, facing West Horne Street, to a flagpole. The area behind (north) of the armory is enclosed by a metal chain-link fence and serves as a military vehicle parking area. A machine gun mounted on a concrete pad is located southeast of the main entrance.

Architectural Description: The Farmville Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 7). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story wings.

The one-story main (south) elevation of the building is nine bays wide and extends east and west of the south elevation of the drill hall. The main entrance is offset and consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A one-story three-bay porch with a flat roof shelters the main entrance and is supported by round metal posts. The west end of the main elevation projects from the building and creates a wall along the west end of the porch. The western bays of the south elevation are pierced by a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows that are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline. The eastern bays of the south elevation feature four sets of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the south elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story west elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the south end of the elevation projects west from the elevation and is not fenestrated. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the west elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. South of the porch are two three-light metal-sash awning windows and an inset single-leaf metal door. North of the porch are three groups of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The west elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (north) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The west section, which consists of the one-story wing on the west side of the building, extends slightly north of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The east section, the one-story wing on the east side of the building, extends one-bay north of the drill hall. It has four multi-light metal-sash windows on its north elevation.

The one-story east elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay east elevation of the drill hall. The south section of the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door, two paired three-light metal-sash awning windows, and an inset porch that shelters a single-leaf door and a three-light metal-sash awning window. The northern end of the east elevation extends one-bay east and is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the northern end of the east elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The east elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.



PLATE 7: Farmville National Guard Armory

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the south; a locker room in the southwest corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom wing on the west; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, boiler room, and storage areas on the east. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is also located in the utilities wing. The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Farmville Armory since its construction. The original gun range is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: The Farmville Armory was one of six new National Guard armories begun in 1960 and completed by 1961. The cost of the armory was \$134,099. The federal government covered 75 percent of the construction costs, the state provided 10 percent, and 15 percent came from local contributions (North Carolina Adjutant General 1960:15).

Prior to the construction of the Farmville Armory in 1960, the 119th Infantry's Company "E" (minor) occupied the Boy Scout Hut in Farmville, North Carolina. Pitt County and the town of Farmville split the \$15,000 cost of the six-acre site on West Horne Road, which adjoins the Farmville Golf Course. The contractor for the building was Dunn Building Supply of Greenville, North Carolina (*Greenville Reflector* 1960, 1961). Construction on the building ended in March 1961. The first non-military use of the building was scheduled for April 1961 for the Farmville High School's Junior-Senior dance (*Greenville Reflector* 1961).

National Register Evaluation: The Farmville Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Farmville, North Carolina, or the United States. The Farmville Armory is a late example of an Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Farmville Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

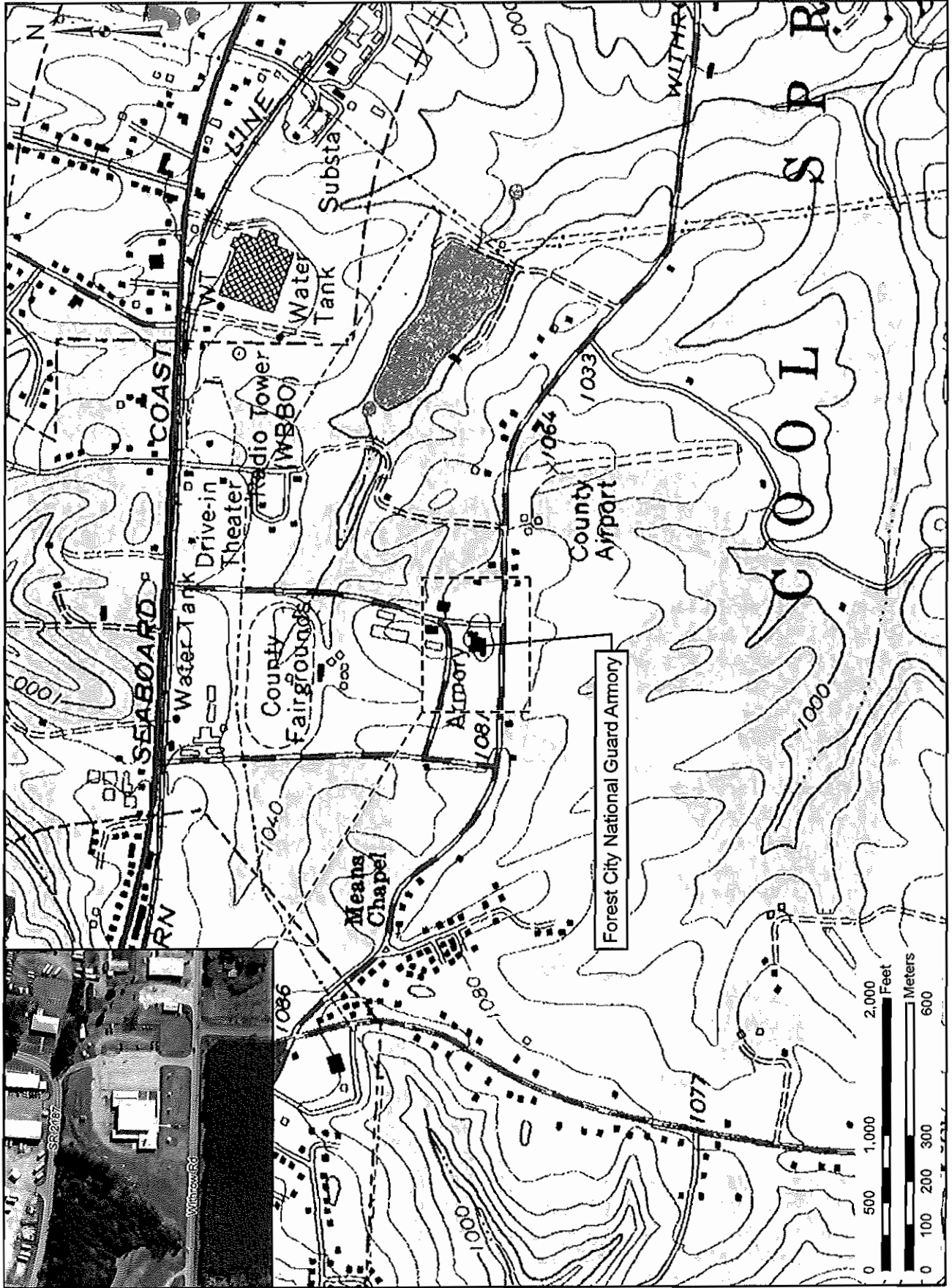
Forest City, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (RF 474)

Location: 890 Withrow Road (Figure 13)

Date of Construction: 1963

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olson

Setting: The building faces south on the north side of Withrow Road outside the town of Forest City. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a gently sloping grassy lawn with scattered immature trees. The motor pool is located east of the armory and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. A paved parking area is located off of the southeast corner of the armory and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Withrow Road. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (south) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the south side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005f; USGS 1966

FIGURE 13: Location of Forest City National Guard Armory

Architectural Description: The Forest City National Guard Armory was built in 1963 on the standard B-Coffey & Olsen plan. The building is fairly standard for armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house, and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 8). The concrete-block building has buff-colored brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish bond and flat roofs. The administrative section at the front (south elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here double-leaf metal doors with sidelights and a transom are set behind a concrete-slab patio that is covered by a flat roof supported on four metal poles. The west end of the administrative section features two-light metal awning windows. The east end of this section has double and triple four-light metal awning windows. Inset entries with single-leaf metal doors are located in the east and west elevations.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, with clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The unfenestrated second story of the main (south) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY."

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The west wing contains the boiler room and chimney in a higher bay portion of the building that extends slightly above the height of the administrative section and side wings. Windows in this wing are arranged banks of four grouped four-light metal awning units.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the north or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A set of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the elevation also provides outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance, double-leaf one-light wood doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices east and west of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the south end of the drill hall. Short hallways lead to entrances into the building at the east and west elevations. The rooms accessible via these hallways are offices and a bathroom located at the east end, and a locker room at the west end, beyond the administrative section.

The east and west wings have center hallways leading from the drill hall to a second set of east and west entrances. The east wing contains restrooms, a maintenance and custodial room, and a supply room that includes the vault area for weapons and munitions storage. The old interior rifle range remains in this portion of the building, in the northeast corner beyond the supply area. The west wing contains the boiler room, the kitchen, and classrooms.

Known Alterations: The building has had no known alterations.

Historical Background: On January 19, 1961, the *Forest City Courier* reported that the town's proposed National Guard armory had been included in appropriations requested by President Eisenhower for fiscal year 1961-1962. The projected cost of the armory was \$150,000, of which approximately \$113,000 would be paid by the federal government, with the balance to be covered by the county and state. Approval of the funding request was anticipated, and construction was expected to begin shortly after July 1 of that year. The site selected for the

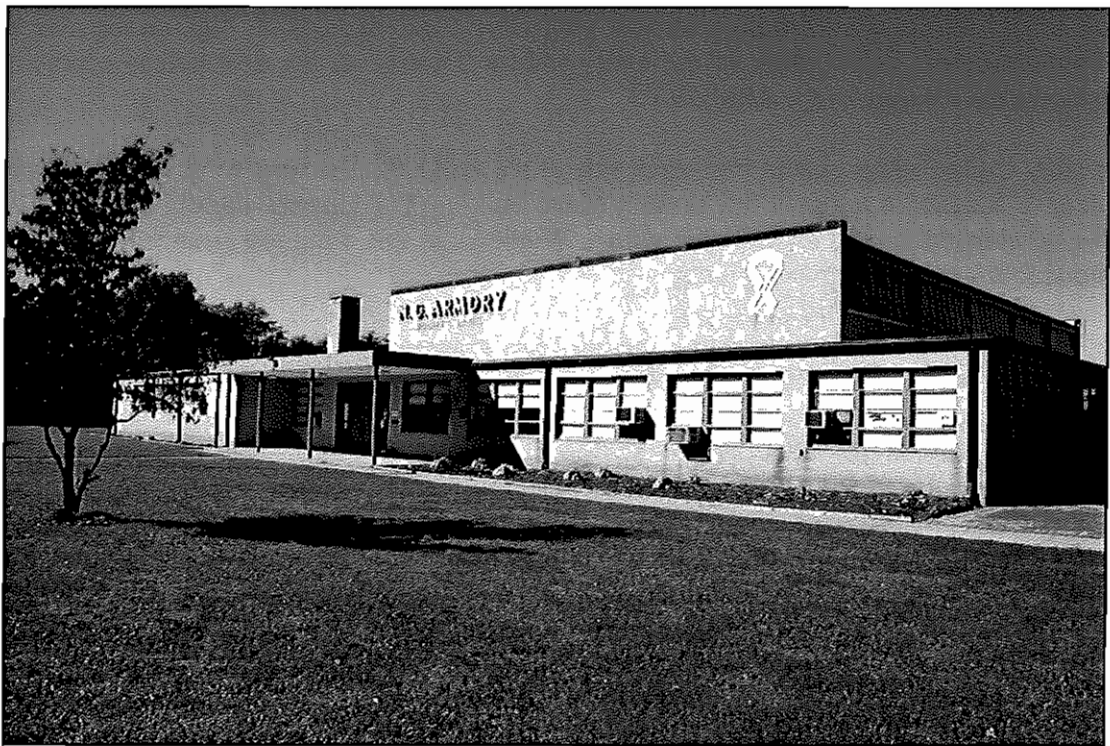


PLATE 8: Forest City National Guard Armory

armory, located across from the county school maintenance department across from the fairgrounds, was purchased by the county for the armory (*Forest City Courier* 1961).

The Forest City National Guard Armory in Rutherford County was formally dedicated on February 22, 1964. The event was attended by approximately 500 people, and the principal address was given by Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., of Morgantown (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1960). The Forest City Armory is currently used by Detachment 1, 878th Engineer Company, 505th Engineer Battalion.

National Register Evaluation: The Forest City Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1963, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with historic events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Forest City, North Carolina, or the United States. The Forest City Armory is a late example of a standard B-Coffey & Olsen armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Greensboro, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (GF 7007)

Location: 110 Franklin Boulevard (Figure 14)

Date of Construction: 1961-62

Armory Type: Original Design

Setting: The building faces east on the west side of Franklin Boulevard outside the city of Greensboro. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn that slopes down to the east. The motor pool is located in the north section of the property and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. A paved parking area is located on the north side of the building and is accessed from a paved road that leads west from Franklin Boulevard. A concrete sidewalk runs along the main (east) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the east side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Greensboro National Guard Armory was constructed in 1961 as an “original design” rather than according to one of the standard armory design templates. The building follows the general pattern typical of armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 9). The concrete-block building has red brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish bond and flat roofs. The administrative section at the front (east elevation) of the building contains the recessed main entrance. Here full-glass double-leaf doors are set behind a small concrete slab patio. The entrance bay stands slightly taller than the wings on either side of it and has a simple concrete surround. Metal lettering above the entrance reads “North Carolina National Guard Armory.” The entire 26-bay façade features paired four-light metal awning windows. The concrete windowsill is continuous along both sections of the façade and newer brick in between each of the paired awning window units suggest that there might originally have been continuous banks of windows.

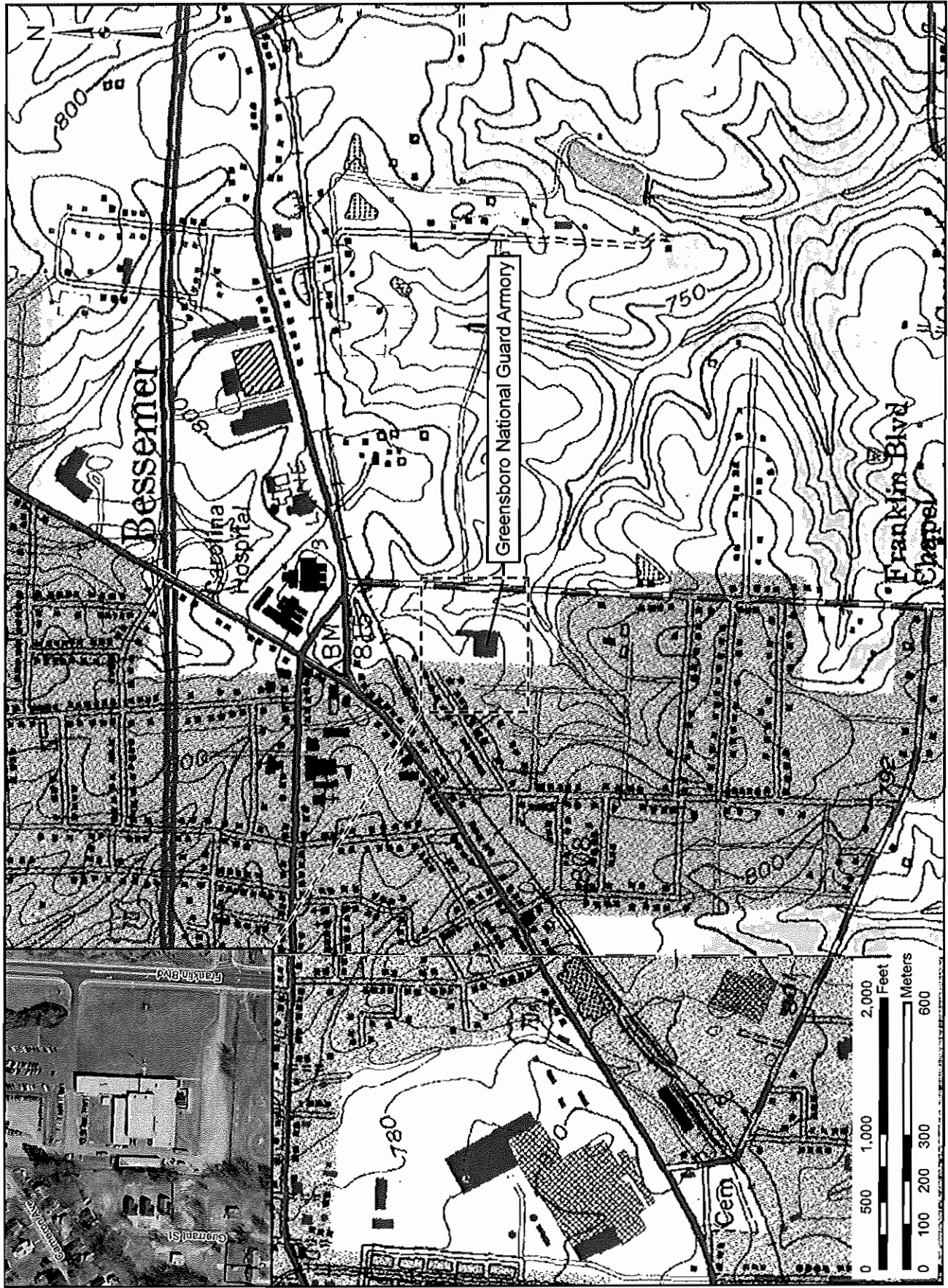


FIGURE 14: Location of Greensboro National Guard Armory and FMS No. 9

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008c; USGS 1951, 1952



PLATE 9: Greensboro National Guard Armory

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, with clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The clerestory windows consist of six sets of 10 vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows.

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The north wing contains the boiler room and chimney. Windows in this wing are 12-light metal units. Windows in the south wing are paired two-light metal awning units. A projecting open-air pavilion-style addition towards the east end of the south wing has a gable roof supported by vertical wood posts. The area around the pavilion is enclosed with wood board fencing.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with concrete flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the west or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A single-leaf metal door located at each end of the elevation also provides outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance, two sets of double-leaf one-light metal doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices north and south of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the east end of the drill hall. A corridor that runs down the axis of the administrative section leads to entrances into the building at the north and south ends. The wing to the north of the drill hall contains the kitchen, library, lockers, record room, and boiler room. The south wing contains the original indoor rifle range and lockers.

The original design of the Greensboro Armory incorporates many of the features of the standard armory design plans, with one-story wings surrounding a central double-height drill hall on three sides. The armory is significantly larger than standard, however. It is also distinguished by elements such as the stone-faced surround at the front entrance and the usual coursing of rough-faced concrete block at the second story of the drill hall on the main façade.

Secondary Resources: Secondary resources on the property include a six-bay garage/storage building located behind the armory to the west, a metal carport, and a double-wide trailer located on the north side of the armory.

The long six-bay one-story building behind the armory is faced in red brick laid in a running bond and has concrete slab floors, a side gable asphalt-shingle roof, and metal roll-up doors. There are no windows.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Greensboro Armory since its construction.

Historical Background: In July 1960 an agreement was reached between the city of Greensboro and Guilford County regarding local funding for the Greensboro Armory. The projected cost at that time was \$500,000, \$375,000 of which would come from federal funding. Of the balance, a deficit of \$30,000 had held up progress and threatened to derail the entire project. Both local entities agreed to split the difference, and the county donated an 11-acre tract of land adjacent to the property used for the county school buses and garage (*Greensboro Record* 1960a).

The opening of bids for construction of the new armory were announced in November 1960 and scheduled for December 20 of that same year. The opening was to take place at the existing armory on Bagley Street. The 225x275-foot four-unit building was to have nearly 40,000 square feet

of floor space and would cost between \$425,000 and \$475,000. Plans and specifications were drawn up by the Greensboro firm of McKinn, Norfleet & Wicker (*Greensboro News* 1960).

Construction of the armory began early in 1961, with the work being done by the John V. Barger Construction Company of Mooresville, North Carolina. By May of that year the exterior walls had been laid, and the metal framing for the drill hall had been erected. The armory was completed the following year and was dedicated on March 30, 1962 (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962b). Today the armory is called the Joseph T. Carruthers Jr. North Carolina National Guard Armory. It serves as the headquarters / HHC of the 113th Sustainment Brigade and also houses Charlie Battery 5 of the 113th Field Artillery.

National Register Evaluation: The Greensboro Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1961, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Greensboro, North Carolina, or the United States. The Greensboro Armory is an example of an original-design armory. It shares much in common with the standard armories of the period and is not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of its type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Greensboro, North Carolina, FMS No. 9 (GF 7023)

Location: 110 Franklin Boulevard (see Figure 14)

Date of Construction: 1960

Armory Type: Original Design

Site Description: Field Maintenance Shed (FMS) No. 9 is located northwest of the armory within the motor pool area. The building also includes metal garage/shop and a metal open-air machine/equipment shed.

Architectural Description: Built in 1960, FMS No. 9 is two-stories in height and has a concrete-slab floor and a flat roof with metal coping (Plate 10). It is three bays wide and is clad in brick laid in a five-course Flemish bond. The three bays feature metal roll-up doors with 12 lights in the center of each. Above the center bay, individual letters on oblong rounded panels read "F M S N o 9."

Known Alterations: There is a one-story shed-roofed addition on the south side and a one-story flat-roofed addition on the north side. The latter features a 12-light metal-sash window on its east elevation.

Historical Background: F.M.S. No. 9 was financed with federal funds and was completed in December 1960, prior to construction of the armory. The 35x60-foot shop building included "three working bays, a battery room and office (*Greensboro Record* 1960b).



PLATE 10: FMS No. 9, Greensboro

National Register Evaluation: FMS No. 9 is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this building is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Greensboro, North Carolina, or the United States. FMS No. 9 is an example of a standard three-bay FMS. It shares much in common with the standard buildings of the period and is not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of its type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

Hamlet, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (RH 736)

Location: 219 Boyd Lake Road (Figure 15)

Date of Construction: 1963

Armory Type: Type B

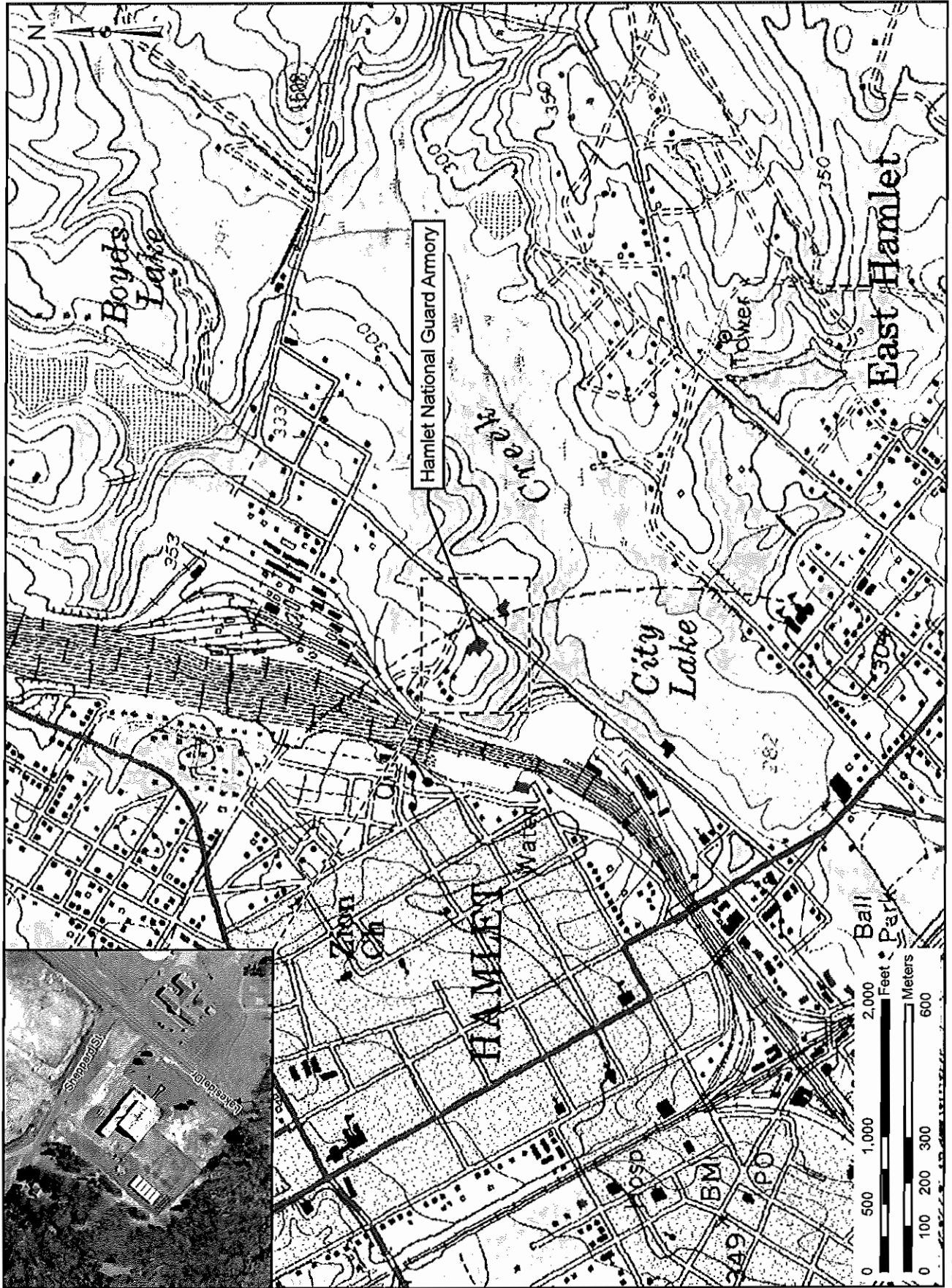
Setting: The Hamlet Armory faces southeast on Boyd Lake Road on a grassy lot that slopes downward towards Boyd Lake Road. A paved parking area lines the north side of the building and is accessible by a driveway that leads to and from Boyd Lake Road. A flagpole stands southeast of the main (southeast) entrance of the building along Boyd Lake Road. A mounted gun stands east of the armory. The west corner of the property is enclosed by a metal chain-link fence. Six prefabricated metal sheds are located within the fenced area.

Architectural Description: The Hamlet Armory was built in 1963 as a Type B armory (Plate 11). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the northwest (rear) by one-story wings. The drill hall has a shallow-pitched front gable roof, and the wings are capped with flat roofs.

The one-story wing on the main (east) elevation is eight bays wide and extends north and south of the east elevation of drill hall. The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The three bays located south of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the south end of the porch. The southern bays hold three paired two-light metal-sash awning windows, and the three bays northeast of the entrance hold one paired and two triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The high bay on the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story south elevation of the building is five bays wide and has an inset entry porch that is located toward the center of the elevation. The porch holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. East of the porch is an inset single-leaf door, and west of the porch are four-light awning windows grouped in three sets of two, all with metal sashes. The south elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is pierced by five sets of four two-light metal-sash clerestory windows on its south elevation.

The rear (west) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The south section is part of the one-story wing that lines the south side of the drill hall and is not fenestrated on its west elevation. The center section consists of the drill hall, which is pierced by a full-height metal roll-up door that is flanked by two double-leaf metal doors. The north section, the one-story wing



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005e; USGS 1957a

FIGURE 15: Location of Hamlet National Guard Armory



PLATE 11: Hamlet National Guard Armory

on the north elevation of the building, extends west from the rear elevation of the drill hall, and it features a metal roll-up door on its west elevation.

The one-story north elevation of the drill hall is seven bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The eastern section of the wing is pierced by a single-leaf door and four multi-light metal-sash windows. The western section is slightly taller in height and has a single-leaf metal door and four two-light metal-sash awning windows. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the roof on the west section, indicating the location of the boiler room. The north elevation of the drill hall is pierced by four sets of four two-light metal-sash clerestory windows on its north elevation.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the east; a day room in the south corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom/library on the north; and a restroom, supply room, boiler room, and a former gun range on the south. The former gun range has been converted into a weight room and storage area. The main-entrance lobby on the east side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Hamlet Armory since its construction. The restrooms were renovated in 2007. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a weight room and storage area.

Historical Background: The Hamlet National Guard Unit was established in 1956. Prior to the construction of its new armory in 1963, the unit occupied the former Seaboard Railroad office on High Street. In 1961 the Seaboard Railroad agreed to sell 6.71 acres of its land along Boyd Lake Road to the Town of Hamlet for the armory site. In turn the town deeded the land to the North Carolina Armory Commission. Efforts to secure a permanent armory in Hamlet began as early as 1957 (*Hamlet News-Messenger* 1961a).

The citizens of Hamlet began raising money for the armory in the spring of 1961. The city needed to raise \$20,000 by July 1, 1961. While the U.S. Senate and House approved the federal funding for the Hamlet Armory, the town needed to raise \$20,000 by July 1, 1961, the beginning of the fiscal year, for its share of the cost (*Hamlet News Messenger* 1961b, 1961d). The estimated cost of the Hamlet Armory was \$132,095.68 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14). The state and local contributions to the armory were split at 12.5 percent each. By May 1961 the local community collected or pledged over \$15,000 of its \$20,000 goal for the armory's construction (*Hamlet News Messenger* 1961c). The Hamlet Armory was one of 16 North Carolina National Guard armories constructed between 1961 and 1962 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14).

National Register Evaluation: The Hamlet Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Hamlet, North Carolina, or the United States. The Hamlet Armory is a late example of a Type B armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not

appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Hamlet Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Kings Mountain, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (CL 987)

Location: 200 Phiffer Road (Figure 16)

Date of Construction: 1962

Armory Type: Type B

Setting: The building faces east-northeast on the west side of Phiffer Road in the town of Kings Mountain. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn with scattered trees. The motor pool is located off the southwest corner of the armory and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. Paved parking areas are located on the north, south, and east sides of the armory and are accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Phiffer Road. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (south) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the east side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Kings Mountain National Guard Armory was built in 1962 as a standard Type B armory. It has 13,560 square feet of floor area, and the 5,400-square-foot drill hall measures 60x90 feet. The building is fairly standard for armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 12). The concrete-block building has brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish bond and flat roofs with gabled parapets at the east and west ends of the drill hall. The administrative section at the front (east elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here double-leaf full-glass metal doors with sidelights and a transom are set behind a concrete-slab patio covered by a flat roof supported on four metal poles. The south end of the administrative section features two-light metal awning windows. The north end of this section has double and triple four-light metal awning windows. Inset entries with single-leaf metal doors are located in the north and south elevations.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, with banks of two-light clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The roof is constructed using 3.5x24-inch precast channel concrete slabs. The main (east) elevation gable parapet is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY."

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The north wing contains the boiler room and chimney in a higher bay portion of the building that extends slightly above the height of the administrative section and side wings. Windows in this wing are arranged in banks of two-light metal awning units.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the west or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A set of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the elevation also provides outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance double-leaf one-light metal doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices north and south of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the east end

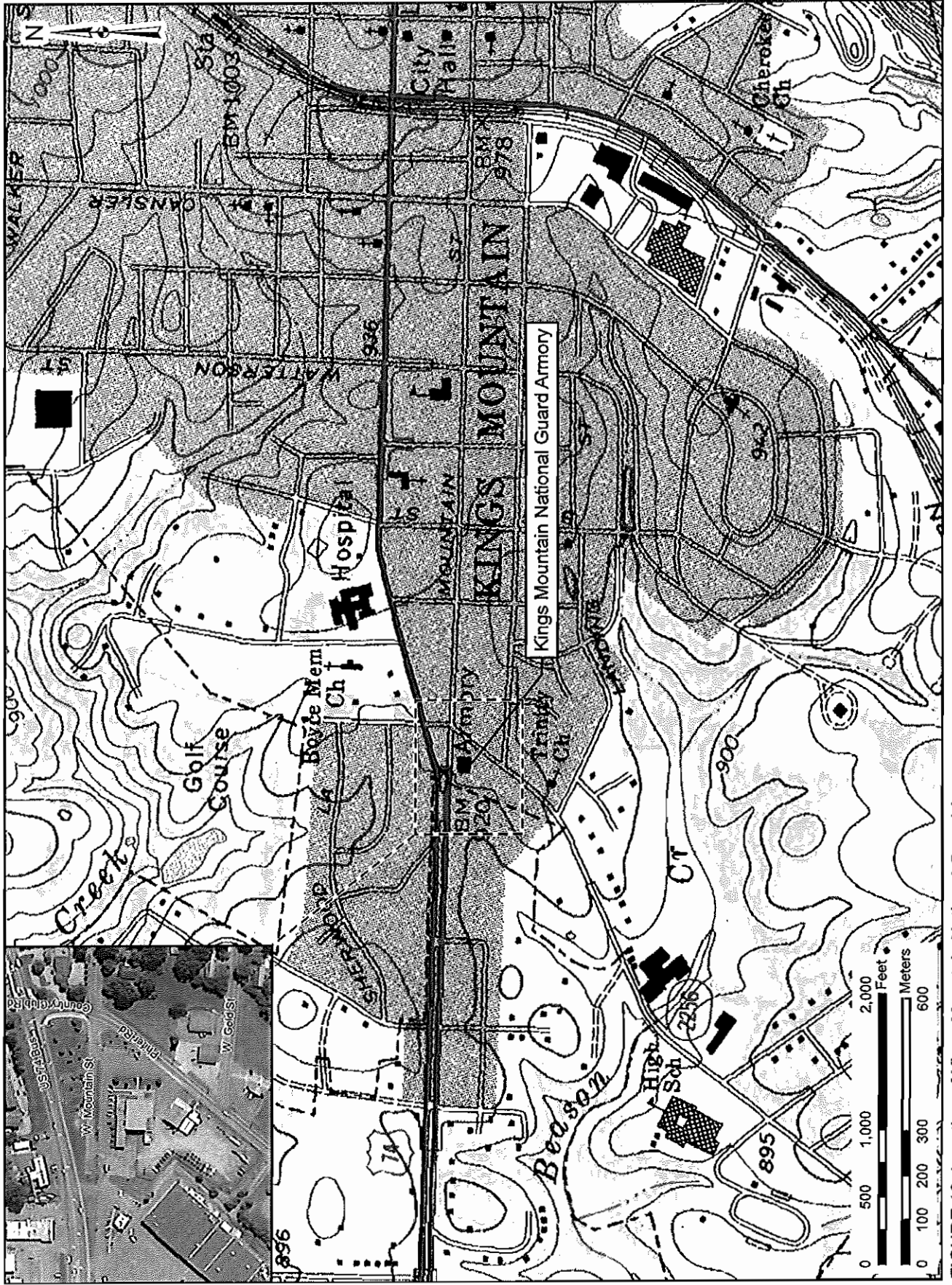


FIGURE 16: Location of Kings Mountain National Guard Armory

SOURCE: Geospatial Data Gateway 2009b; USGS 1971b



PLATE 12: Kings Mountain National Guard Armory

of the drill hall. Short hallways lead to entrances into the building on the north and south elevations. Rooms accessible via these hallways include offices and a bathroom located at the north end and a locker room at the south end, beyond the administrative section.

The north and south wings have center hallways leading from the drill hall to a second set of north and south entrances. The north wing contains restrooms, a maintenance and custodial room, the boiler room, and a supply room. The south wing contains the kitchen and classrooms.

Secondary Resources: A MVS is located south of the armory and was previously surveyed in 2004 (CL 782). A one-story concrete-block utility building with a shallow shed roof is located immediately south of the armory in an area enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. The small building has corrugated metal roofing, multi-light metal sash windows, and a single-leaf door on its north elevation.

Known Alterations: The building has had no known alterations.

Historical Background: The Kings Mountain National Guard Unit was organized by Captain Samuel H. Houston and Lieutenant Colonel Maston S. Parham, and originally had a total of two officers and 18 enlisted men. The unit received federal recognition in June 1948 and became the Headquarters for an Infantry Battalion with units in Gastonia, Morganton, Newton, and Shelby. First assembling in the basement of City Hall and then moving into the old city jail on City Street in Kings Mountain, the unit eventually moved into its own building in 1949, a 4,856-square-foot storage building constructed on land purchased at the corner of West Mountain Street and Phiffer Road. For the next 13 years, the unit occupied this building.

In April 1959 the unit was redesignated as Company D of the 105th Engineer Battalion. In the spring of 1961, the unit was informed that funds were available for construction of a new armory (Kings Mountain Armory 1963). Additional land was purchased, and construction began on July 25, 1961. The building was completed and officially occupied less than a year later on June 25, 1962 (*The Gastonia Gazette* 1962c). The total cost of construction was \$137,804. Of this total 75 percent was paid for by the federal government, 7.5 percent by the State of North Carolina, and 17.5 percent was split between Cleveland County and Kings Mountain (Kings Mountain Armory 1963). The Kings Mountain Armory is currently used by the 878th Engineer Company.

National Register Evaluation: The Kings Mountain Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1962, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Kings Mountain, North Carolina, or the United States. The Kings Mountain Armory is a late example of a standard Type B armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Laurinburg, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (SC 362)

Location: 1520 South Main Street (Figure 17)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olson

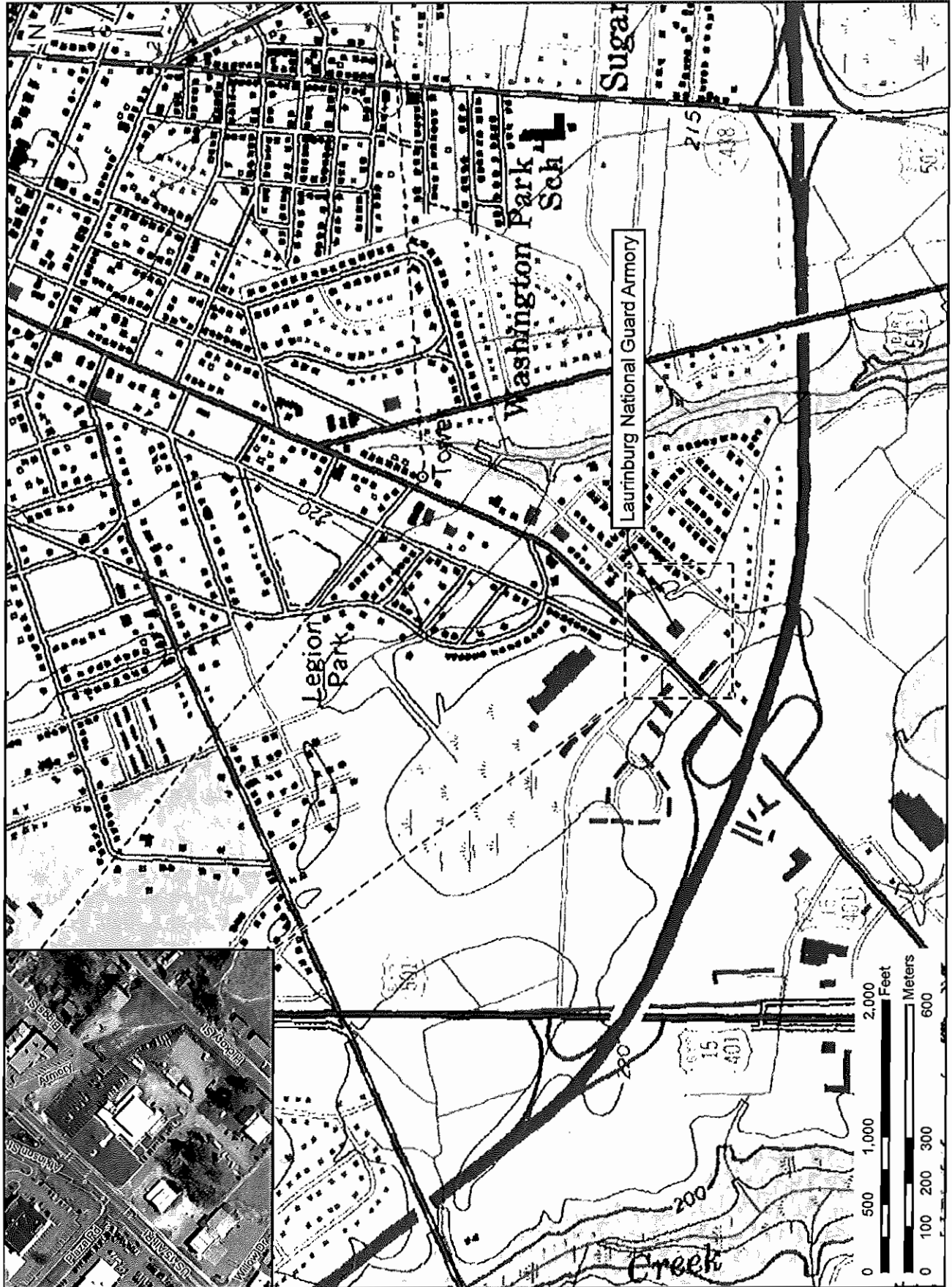
Setting: The Laurinburg Armory faces northwest towards South Main Street on a level grassy lot. Armory Street lines the northeast side of the parcel, Hickory Street forms the southeast boundary, and a paved driveway serves as the southwest boundary. A paved parking area lines the northeast side of the building and is accessible from Armory Street. Additional parking spots are located on the southwest side of the building. A flagpole stands northwest of the main entrance of the building along South Main Street. The southeast section of the property, behind the building, is enclosed with metal chain-link fencing. Several prefabricated buildings and temporary storage structures are located within the fenced area.

Architectural Description: The Laurinburg Armory was built in 1961 as a B-Coffey & Olson type armory that was slightly modified to enlarge the kitchen (Plate 13). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the southeast (rear) by one-story wings. The drill hall and wings are capped with flat roofs with metal coping.

The one-story wing on the main (west) elevation is 10 bays wide and extends east and west of the west elevation of the drill hall. The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. A sign attached to the coping of the porch reads "Clinton V. Willis National Guard Armory." The three bays located north of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the northeast end of the porch. The bays north of the entrance hold three paired two-light metal-sash awning windows, and the four bays south of the entrance hold triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the main (northwest) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west past the north elevation of the drill hall. The two bays on the west end of the elevation project north from the rest of the elevation and hold a single-leaf one-light metal door and two three-light metal-sash awning windows. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the west end of the elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. The east end of the north elevation is pierced by three sets of four-light metal-sash awning windows. The north elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The north section, which consists of the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends one-bay east from the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The south section, the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends one-bay east of the drill hall. It has a metal roll-up door and four multi-light metal-sash windows on its east elevation.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008g; USGS 1957b

FIGURE 17: Location of Laurinburg National Guard Armory

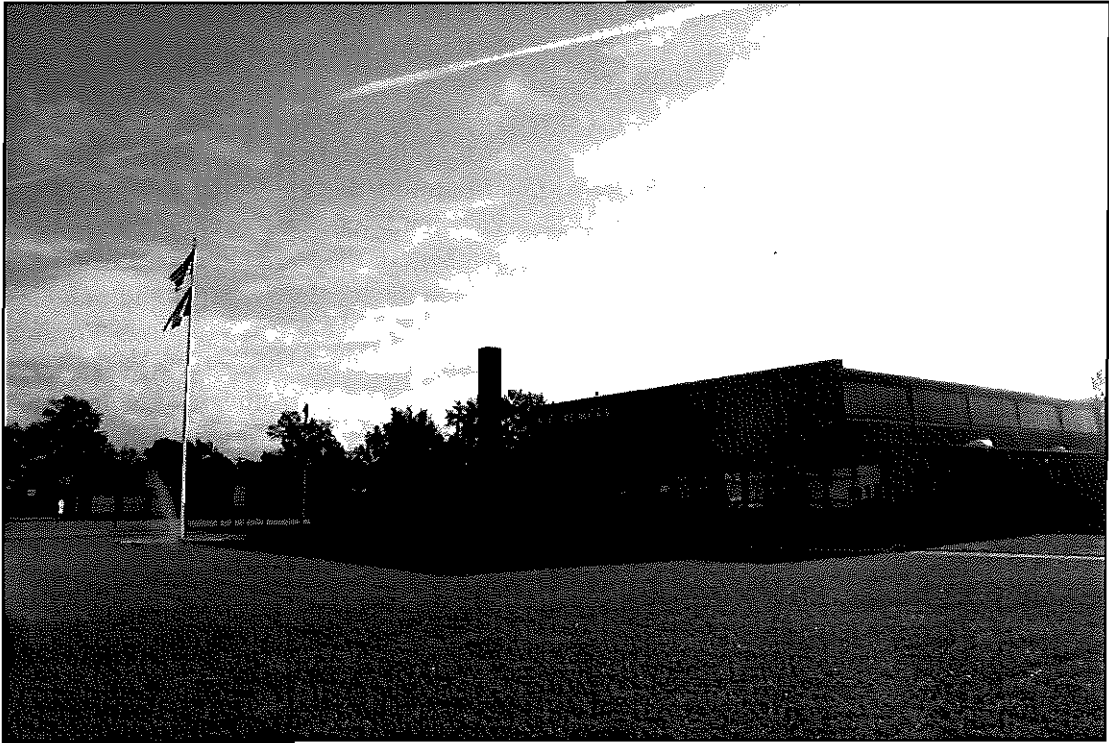


PLATE 13: Laurinburg National Guard Armory

The one-story south elevation is six bays wide and extends east and west of the drill hall. The west section of the wing is pierced by a single-leaf door and two paired two-light metal-sash awning windows. The east section of the wing is slightly taller in height and projects south from the rest of the elevation. A double-leaf metal door is located on its west elevation, and its south elevation is not fenestrated. The south elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the west, a classroom in the northwest corner; a restroom, kitchen, boiler room, and workout room on the north; and a restroom, supply room, storage, and a former gun range on the east. The former gun range has been converted into a storage area. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Laurinburg Armory since its construction. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a storage area. A sprinkler system was added to the building in 2008/2009.

Historical Background: Several prominent citizens of Laurinburg formed a committee in August 1956 in order to secure a new National Guard armory for the Co L, 139th Infantry. The committee included representatives from the city and county governments, veterans' organizations, the local chamber of commerce and members of the National Guard who served in an advisory capacity. The project gained publicity through the local newspaper and radio station, and interest increased throughout the community. By 1957 the Saint Andrews Presbyterian College sold the city of Laurinburg a 5-acre parcel along Main Street for the new armory (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962c). The community worked closely with then-Adjutant General John Hall Manning to secure the construction of a new armory in Laurinburg. However, Manning retired in 1957, and the new adjutant general, Capus Waynick, informed Laurinburg that the community was twentieth on the list of communities seeking new armories (*Laurinburg Exchange* 1957).

After the freezing of armory construction funds in 1958, construction of the Laurinburg Armory was finally approved by early 1961. As construction neared members of the committee visited other newly built armories of similar size and type to determine which modifications were necessary to best meet the needs of the National Guard unit in Laurinburg. Although the federal government authorized the construction of a Type A armory, the committee decided that the Type B plan was much more suitable as it provided a larger drill hall and kitchen. The community raised additional funds to pay for the modifications. After the final inspection, the state authorities allowed additional alternations, including the installation of maple hardwood flooring in the drill hall (no longer extant) (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962c). Construction began in January 1961, and the A.A. Ramsey Construction Company of Shelby, North Carolina, was hired for the construction of the building (*Rockingham Post Dispatch* 1961a).

After the completion of the armory, a number of local groups used the building for various functions, particularly the Saint Andrews Presbyterian College, which used the building for its first commencement ceremony. In 1962 the armory was home to the Company A 2d Medium Tank Battalion, 196th Armor. The unit had four officers and 68 enlisted men. Upon the occasion of the Annual General Inspection in September 1962, the inspector general stated that Laurinburg had "the finest, best equipped, and most attractive National Guard Amory he had ever seen" (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962c).

The Laurinburg Amory was one of 16 built by the North Carolina National Guard in 1961-1962. The estimated cost of the armory was \$140,573. The state contributed 7.5 percent of the cost, and local contributions covered 17.5 percent (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14). Currently the armory is home to the 151st Engineer Company (CBT).

National Register Evaluation: The Laurinburg Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Laurinburg, North Carolina, or the United States. The Laurinburg Armory is a late example of a B-Coffey & Olsen armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Laurinburg Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Lincolnton, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (LN 626)

Location: 1224 N. Aspen Street (Figure 18)

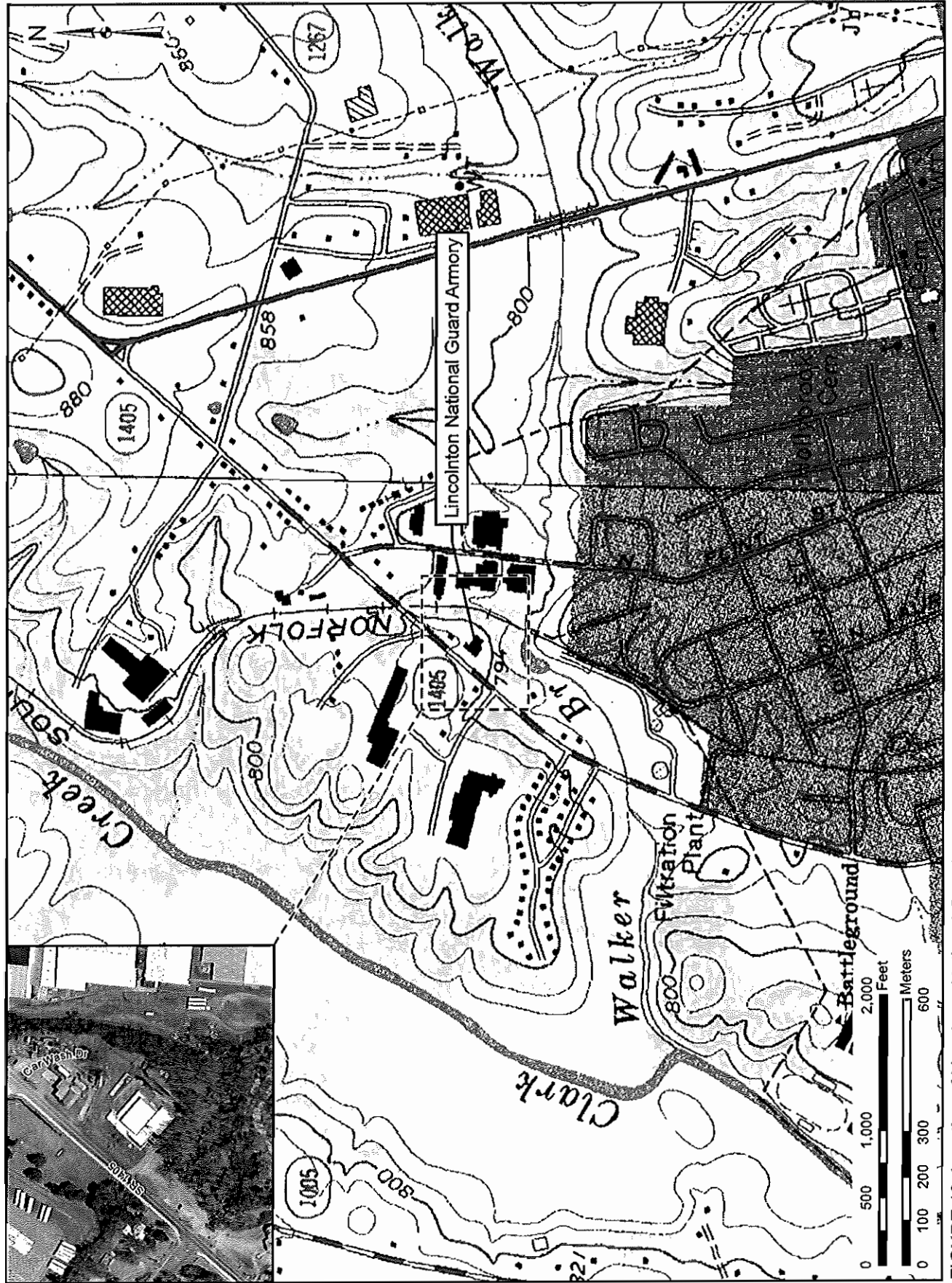
Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The building faces west on the east side of North Aspen Street in the town of Lincolnton. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a sloping grassy lawn with mature trees. The rear of the property is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. A paved parking area is located on the south side of the armory and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from North Aspen Street. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (west) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the west side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Lincolnton National Guard Armory was constructed in 1961 as a standard Alt-A armory. The building is fairly standard for armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 14). The concrete-block building has buff-colored brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish bond and flat roofs. The administrative section at the front (west elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here double-leaf metal doors are set behind a concrete-slab patio covered by a flat roof supported on four metal poles. The north end of the administrative section features two-light metal awning windows. The south end of this section has double and triple four-light metal awning windows. An inset entry with a single-leaf metal door is located in the south elevation.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, with clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The unfenestrated second story of the main (west) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY." The clerestory windows consist of five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005c; USGS 1970b, 1973d

FIGURE 18: Location of Lincolnton National Guard Armory

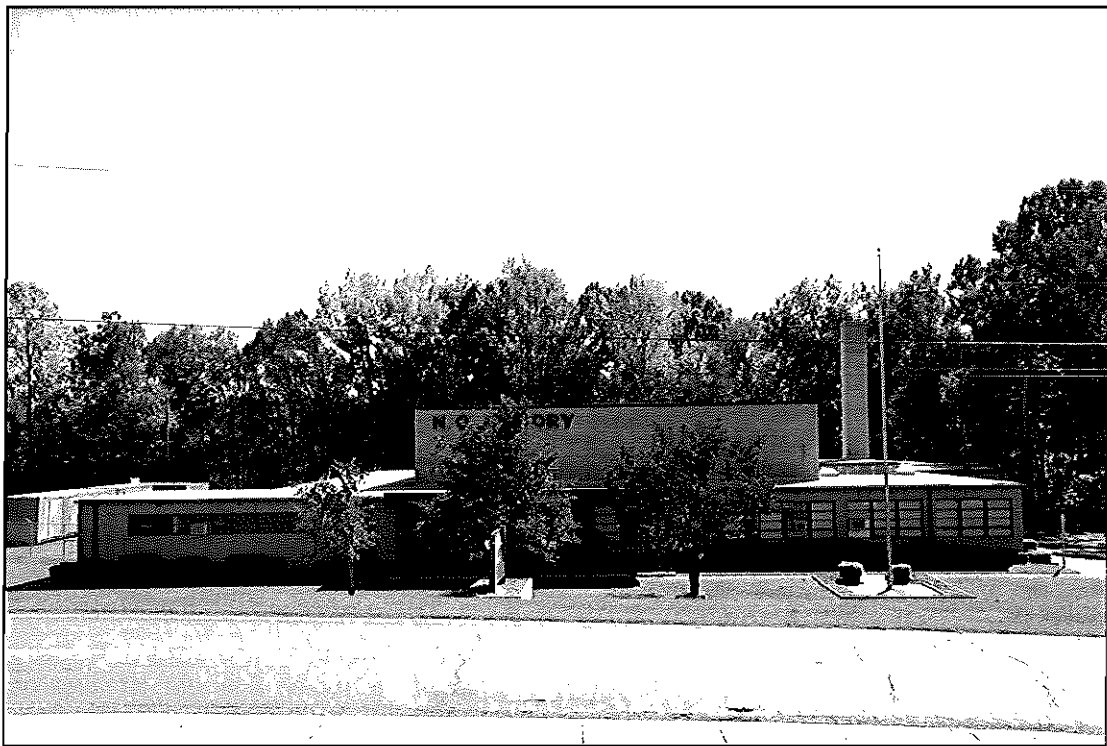


PLATE 14: Lincoln National Guard Armory

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The south wing contains the boiler room and chimney in a higher bay portion of the building that extends slightly above the height of the administrative section and side wings. Windows in this wing are individual three-light metal awning units.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the east or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A set of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the elevation also provides outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance, double-leaf one-light wood doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices north and south of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the west end of the drill hall. Short hallways lead to entrances into the building on the north and south elevations. The rooms accessible via these hallways are offices and restrooms located at the south end, and a locker room at the north end, beyond the administrative section.

The north and south wings have center hallways leading from the drill hall to a second set of north and south entrances. The south wing contains restrooms, the boiler room, and a supply area that includes the vault area for weapons and munitions storage. The old interior rifle range remains in this portion of the building, in the southeast corner beyond the supply area. The north wing contains the locker room, kitchen, and classrooms.

Secondary Resources: There are two secondary architectural resources on the property: a modern front gable wood-frame storage shed and a modern metal flat-roofed storage shed. Both are located behind the armory to the east. There also several metal shipping/storage containers, all located behind the armory to the east.

Known Alterations: The building has had no known alterations.

Historical Background: On March 31, 1960, the *Lincolnton Times* reported that although Lincolnton had been approved as the location of a new National Guard armory to house the Company A Engineers, the site had not yet been selected. Between five and 10 acres of land deeded to the State of North Carolina were required. The anticipated cost of construction was \$138,000, of which 75 percent would be paid by the federal government, 7.5 percent would come from the state, and 17.5 percent would be supplied by local sources (e.g., county and city). It was estimated that the city and county would be responsible for \$24,000 in construction costs, land, grading, and water and sewer lines.

In late April 1960, a site had been chosen and “a deed drawn for 7.7 acres of land lying East of Maiden highway above and behind the present Legion building and adjoining the present Armory property which the Town also deeded to the Government for an Armory several years ago” (*Lincolnton Times* 1960a). The value of the land was to be deducted from the town of Lincolnton’s share of the project.

Construction of the building began in August 1960. By early October the concrete-block structure of the armory had been erected, and construction of the steel roofing elements was estimated to be only one month away. Frank Howard was the superintendent for the construction

company that built the armory (*Lincolnton Times* October 1960b). By the middle of June 1961, the armory was completed and ready for its grand opening. The exterior was clad in buff-colored brick and it used ceramic tile, asphalt tile, and concrete for its floors. The local paper reported that the 15,070-square-foot building would have a 61x90-foot drill hall, a 22x55-foot classroom with folding partitions, a 70-foot-long indoor rifle range, a 24x42-foot locker room, four offices, four storerooms, restrooms, and a kitchen (*Lincolnton Times* 1961). The Lincolnton Armory is currently used by Battery A, 1st BN 113th Field Artillery.

National Register Evaluation: The Lincolnton Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1961, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Lincolnton, North Carolina, or the United States. The Lincolnton Armory is a late example of a standard Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Morehead City, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (CR 968)

Location: 3413 Bridges Street (Figure 19)

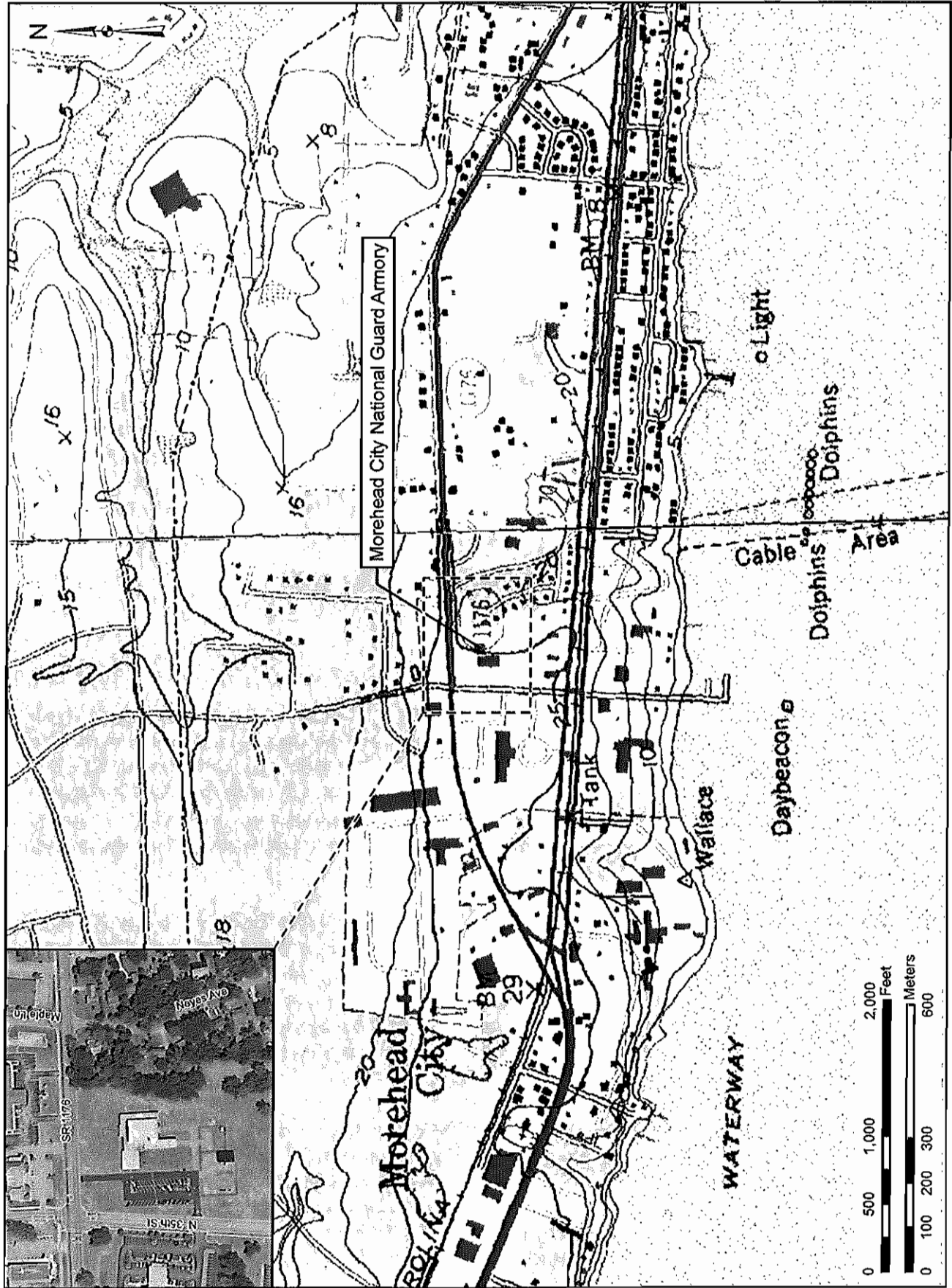
Date of Construction: 1963

Armory Type: Type B

Setting: The Morehead City Armory faces north on Bridges Street on a level grassy lot. North 34th Street serves as the western boundary of the parcel, and the eastern boundary is lined with mature trees, separating the armory from the adjacent subdivision. The southern boundary is lined with a paved driveway. A paved parking area lines the west side of the building. A flagpole is located north of the building, directly in front of the main entrance to the building. A storage building and a small prefabricated shed are located behind (south and southwest of) the armory and are enclosed by metal chain-link fencing.

Architectural Description: The Morehead City Armory was built in 1963 as a standard Type B armory and has a subsequently constructed one-story addition on the west side of the primary (north) elevation (Plate 15). The armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete-block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The addition has an identical brick veneer as the main block. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall with a low-pitched front gable roof that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story flat-roofed wings.

The one-story main (north) elevation of the building extends east and west of the south elevation of the drill hall. Originally the north elevation was nine bays wide; however, a one-story four-bay-wide addition is attached to the west side. The north elevation contains the main entrance to the building, which is offset and consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A one-story three-bay porch with a flat roof shelters the main entrance and is supported by round metal



SOURCE: Geospatial Data Gateway 2009a; USGS 1949a, 1949b

FIGURE 19: Location of Morehead City National Guard Armory

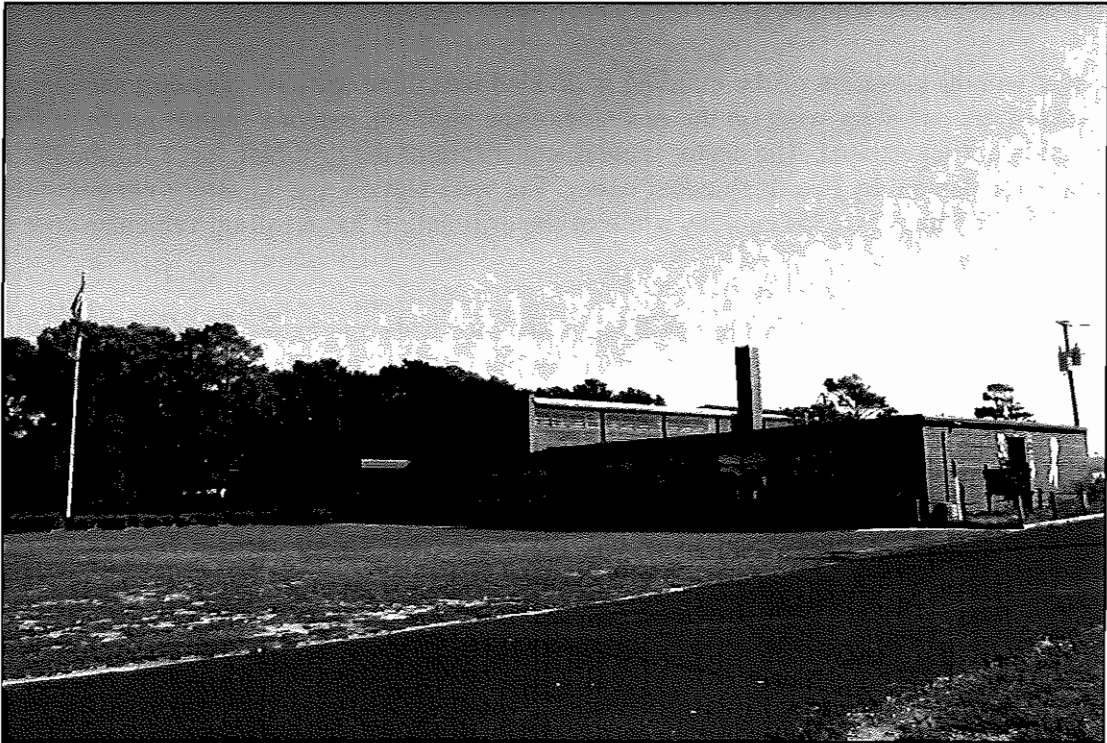


PLATE 15: Morehead City National Guard Armory

posts. The east end of the main elevation projects from the building and creates a wall along the east end of the porch. The eastern bays of the north elevation are pierced by a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows that are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline. The western bays of the north elevation feature four sets of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the north elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story east elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the north end of the elevation projects east from the elevation has an inset single-leaf metal door. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the east elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. North of the porch are three groups of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The west elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of four two-light horizontal metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (south) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The east section, which consists of the one-story wing on the east side of the building, extends slightly south of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The west section, the one-story wing on the west side of the building, extends one-bay south of the drill hall. It has a roll-up vehicular door on its south elevation.

The one-story west elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends north and south of the five-bay east elevation of the drill hall. The north section of the elevation consists of the later addition and is pierced by an inset single-leaf door. The southern end is lined with paired two-light metal sash awning windows. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the southern end of the east elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The east elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the north; at a kitchen, and classroom wing on the east; and a utilities wing that includes the boiler room and storage areas on the west. The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: The MVS was built at the same time as the armory in 1963. It is a one-story building set on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete-block covered in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building is capped with a low-pitched side gable roof. A full-height metal roll-up vehicular door pierces the north elevation of the building. The west elevation has two multi-light metal-sash windows and two single-leaf metal doors. The prefabricated shed stands one story, and has a gable roof and a double-leaf metal door.

Known Alterations: The Morehead City Armory has a large one-story addition that is attached to the primary façade of the building. The original gun range is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: The Morehead City Armory was one of seven new National Guard armories in North Carolina that were started 1962 and completed by 1963. The cost of the Morehead City armory was \$139,545.15. The state and local governments each contributed 12.5

percent of the funds, and the federal government provided 75 percent (North Carolina Adjutant General 1962:14, 1963:13).

Prior to the construction of the Morehead City Armory in 1963, the Morehead City National Guard occupied a circa 1941 Navy shop building from 1954 to 1964. Dedication ceremonies for the Morehead City Amory took place in October 1964. Approximately 500 people gathered for the dedication, which featured talks by Maj. Gen. Claude T. Bowers and Congressman David Henderson. At the time of its dedication, the building was known as the Morehead City Armed Forces Center as it was used by the 2d and 3d Rifle Platoons, Company C, 5th Battalion, 119th Infantry of the North Carolina National Guard and the 824th Transportation Company (Heavy Boat) of the Army Reserve. Funds for the \$214,000 armory came from federal, state, and local funding (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1964c). Currently, the armory is home to Detachment 1, Company A 1/20 Mechanical Infantry.

National Register Evaluation: The Morehead City Armory and its MVS are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1963, the buildings do not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the buildings do not possess significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory and its MVS are associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Morehead City, North Carolina, or the United States. The Morehead City Armory is a late example of a Type B armory, and the MVS is a typical standard-plan building. Therefore, they are not eligible under Criterion C as important examples of their architectural types. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Morehead City Armory and its MVS will be eligible for the National Register after they have reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Mount Olive, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (JT 1528)

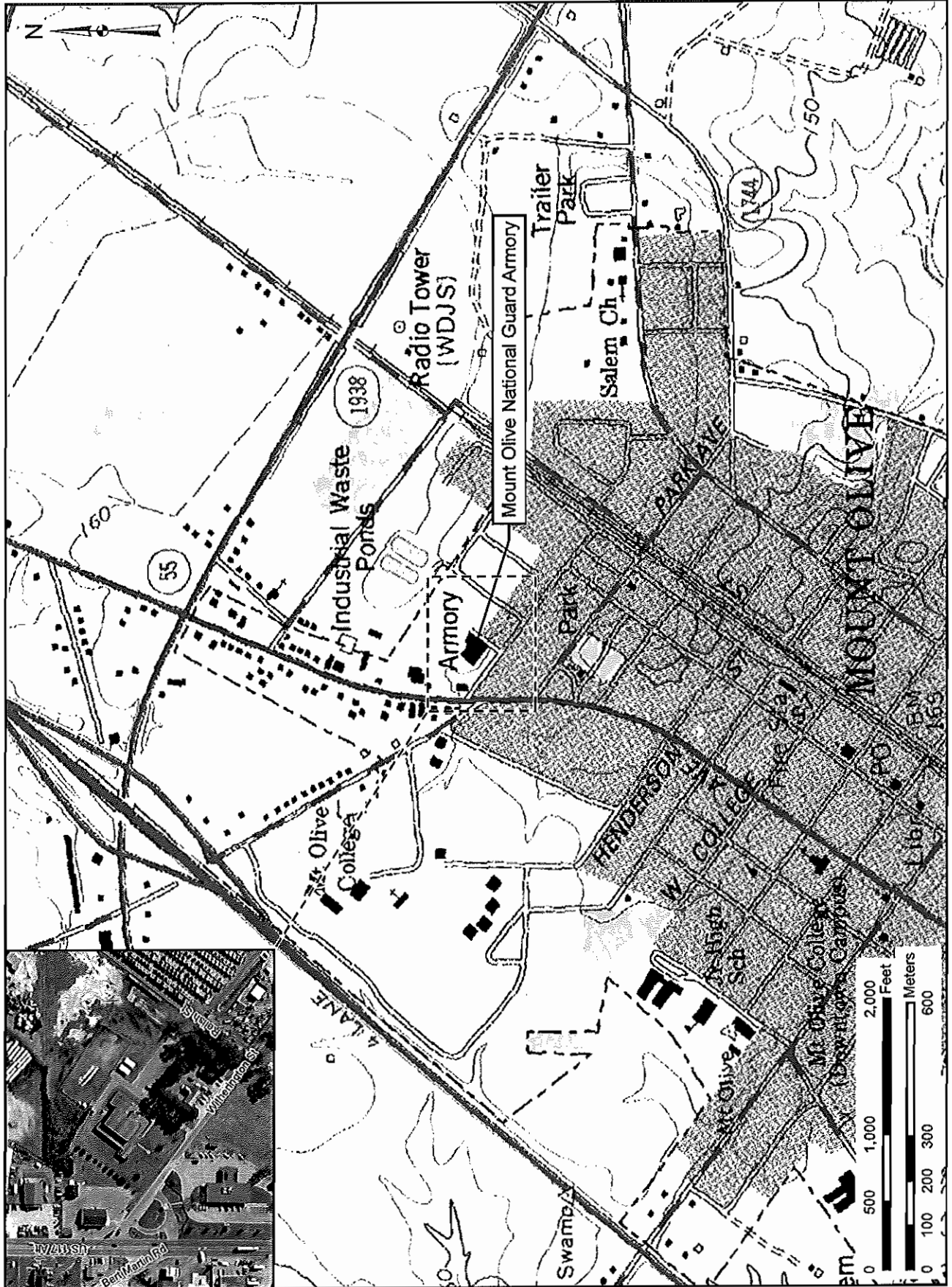
Location: 230 Witherington Street (Figure 20)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The building faces southwest on the northeast corner of Witherington Street and Mount Breazeale Avenue (U.S. 117 Alt) in Mount Olive, North Carolina. Mature deciduous trees are scattered on the level grassy lot. A paved parking area is located along the west side of the building and is accessible from a paved driveway that leads to and from Witherington Street. A concrete sidewalk leads from the main entrance of the building on the south elevation to the parking lot. A flagpole is located directly southwest of the main entrance. A military vehicle parking area enclosed by a metal chain-link fence is located behind (northeast) of the armory. A shed is north of the armory, west of the military vehicle parking area.

Architectural Description: The Mount Olive Armory was built in 1961 as a standard Alt-A plan armory (Plate 16). The armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story wings. Clerestory ribbon windows line the drill



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008h; USGS 1977a

FIGURE 20: Location of Mount Olive National Guard Armory

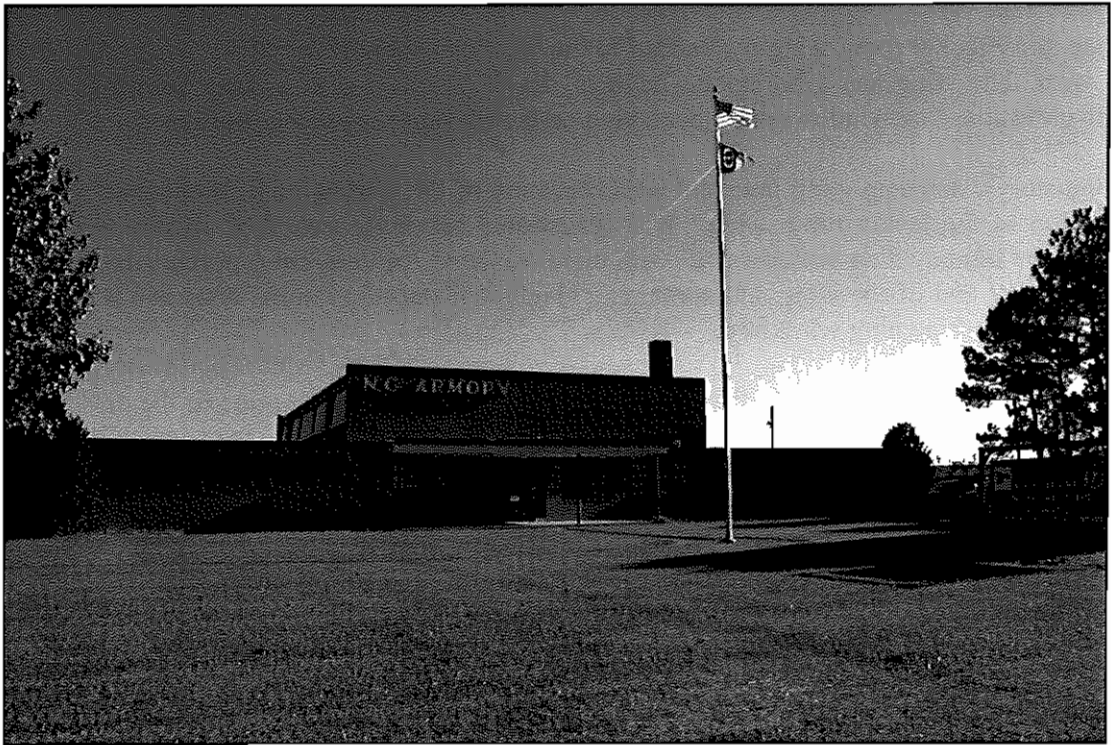


PLATE 16: Mount Olive National Guard Armory

hall's east and west elevations. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (south) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY." The rear elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height vehicular metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A one-story office wing fronts the main elevation of the drill hall and extends one bay east. This wing contains the main entrance, which is located on the wing's western end. The entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by paired four-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The remainder of the office wing's main elevation is pierced by triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. Two three-light metal-sash awning windows and a single-leaf door are located on the east elevation of the office wing.

A one-story locker room wing is attached to the west elevation of the office wing and extends to the west. The wing has a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation. The windows are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline.

A one-story classroom wing lines the west elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the north elevation of the locker-room wing. It is fenestrated by single two-light awning windows and triple four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry porch is located toward the southern end of the wing and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows.

A one-story utilities wing including the boiler room lines the east elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the north elevation of the office wing. The utilities wing extends north, past the rear elevation of the drill hall. A former gun range now used as storage is attached to the east elevation of the utilities wing on its north end. The former gun range is not fenestrated. An inset porch is located on the east elevation of the utilities wing at its intersection with the gun range. The porch holds a double-leaf metal door on the south elevation and a two-light metal-sash awning window on the west elevation. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the south; a locker room in the northeast corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom wing on the west; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, boiler room, and storage areas on the east. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is located on the east side of the utilities wing. The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Mount Olive Armory since its construction. The original gun range underwent lead abatement and other renovations, presumably in the 1990s, and is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: The Mount Olive National Guard unit was federally recognized in 1953 as Battery A, 150th AAA Gun Battalion, 252d Artillery. The unit consisted of three officers and 28 men, and occupied an old WPA-built high school gymnasium in the town of Mount Olive. In 1959 the unit was reorganized as a unit of the 2d AW Battalion (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962d).

To meet the needs of unit, which was outgrowing its armory, funds for a new Mount Olive Armory were appropriated as early as summer 1959; however, final approval for the building did not occur until February 1960 because the original site was determined unsuitable, and the local unit did not meet the minimum number of enlisted men to qualify for a new National Guard structure. The initial site, located near the WPA-era building occupied by the Mount Olive National Guard, was less than 5 acres and was deemed too small for the armory. This was remedied through the purchase of a 6.1-acre site. The requirement for more than 75 enlisted men was met when the enlistment for the guard unit reached 83 by 1960, and thus the Mount Olive National Guard was approved for a new armory (*Mount Olive Tribune* 1960a).

Plans moved forward when construction bids for the Mount Olive Armory began in March 1960. The *Mount Olive Tribune* reported the cost of the armory as \$133,905, and several local firms submitted bids. The city reportedly planned to contribute \$10,000 toward the cost, the county another \$10,000, and the federal government \$105,000. The Mount Olive Armory was one of three planned for eastern North Carolina at that time; the others were Smithfield and Woodland (*Mount Olive Tribune* 1960b).

When construction began in 1960, the *Mount Olive Tribune* reported that the total cost of the building was \$144,215.29: \$136,315.29 for construction and supervision, \$500 for the grading, \$7,000 for the site, and \$400 for the plans (*Mount Olive Tribune* 1960c). The Coastal Construction Company of Rose Hill, North Carolina, served as the general contractor. A construction photograph in the *Mount Olive Tribune* from July 1960 shows the steel girders of the drill hall and stacks of concrete blocks ready to be laid (*Mount Olive Tribune* 1960d).

On January 30, 1961, the *Greensboro News Argus* reported that the Mount Olive Armory was to be completed in the next few days (*Greensboro News Argus* 1961). By 1963 the unit had been reorganized again, this time as Company C, 105th Medical Battalion (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962d). Currently, the Mount Olive National Guard unit is Detachment 2, 1132nd Military Police Company.

National Register Evaluation: The Mount Olive Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Mount Olive, North Carolina, or the United States. The Mount Olive Armory is a late example of an Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Mount Olive Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Rockingham, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (RH 737)

Location: 1207 Rockingham Road (Figure 21)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The Rockingham Armory faces west on Rockingham Road on a grassy parcel that slopes downward toward Rockingham Road. Rows of tall evergreen trees line the north and south boundaries of the parcel. A concrete sidewalk extends west from the main entrance on the west side of the building to a flagpole. A sign west of the flagpole reads "North Carolina National Guard 881st Engineer Support Company." South of the armory is a paved parking area. A metal workshop building stands east of the armory, and the rear (east) section of the property is enclosed with metal chain-link fencing and serves as a motor vehicle storage area.

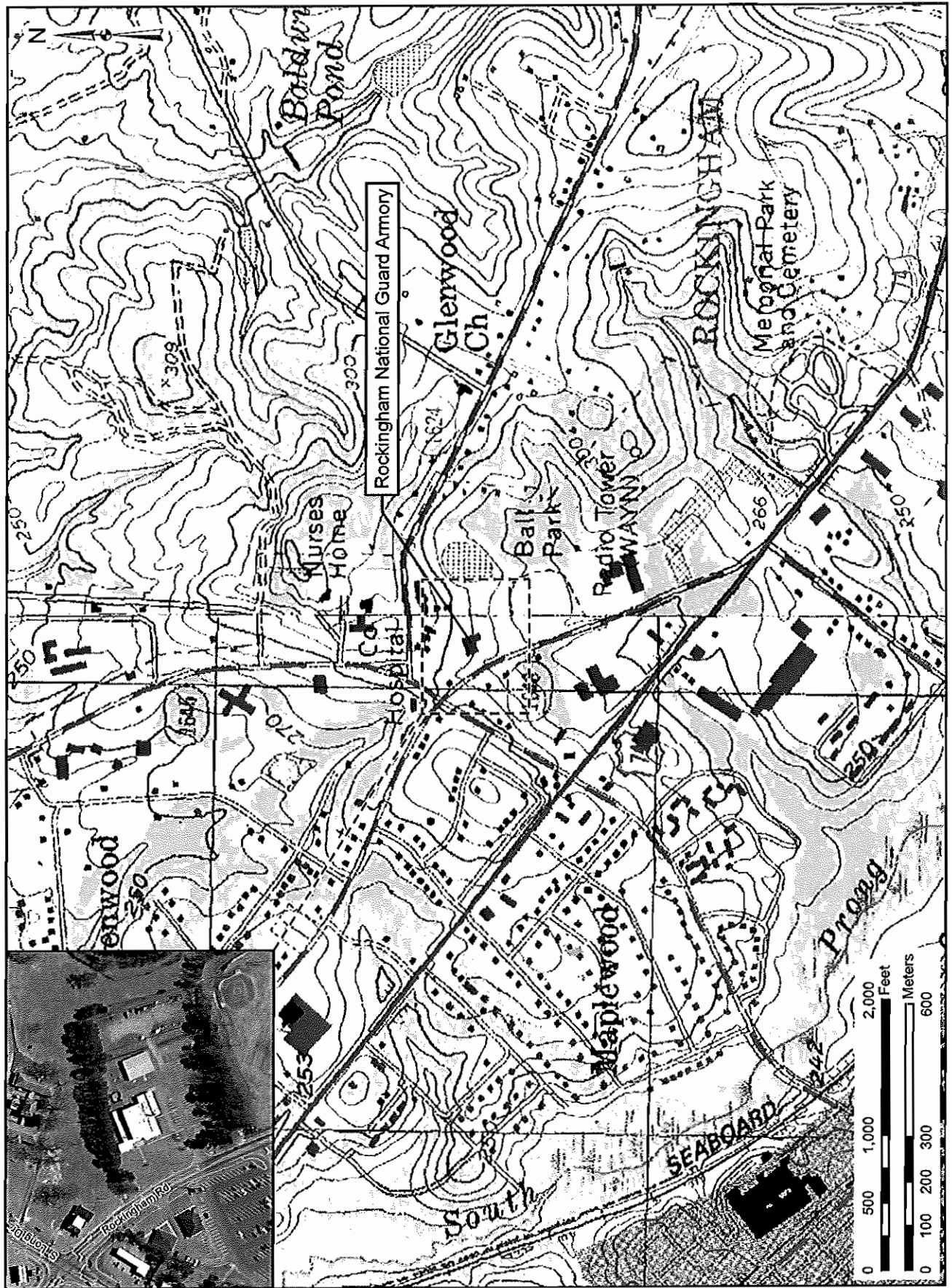
Architectural Description: The Rockingham Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A armory (Plate 17). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the east (rear) by one-story wings. The drill hall and wings are capped by flat roofs with metal coping.

The one-story main (west) elevation is nine bays wide and extends north and south of the east elevation of the drill hall. The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roof three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The three bays located north of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the north end of the porch. The north end of the elevation holds a ribbon of six two-light metal-sash awning windows, and the south end of the elevation has four sets of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the west end of the elevation projects north from the elevation and is not fenestrated. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the north elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. West of the porch are two three-light metal-sash awning windows and an inset single-leaf metal door. East of the porch are three groups of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The north elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The north section, which consists of the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends east of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors. The south section, the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends one-bay east of the drill hall. It has a metal roll-up door and four multi-light metal-sash windows on its east elevation.

The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay south elevation of the drill hall. The west section of the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door, two paired two-light metal-sash awning windows, and an inset porch that holds



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005e; USGS 1956, 1957a

FIGURE 21: Location of Rockingham National Guard Armory

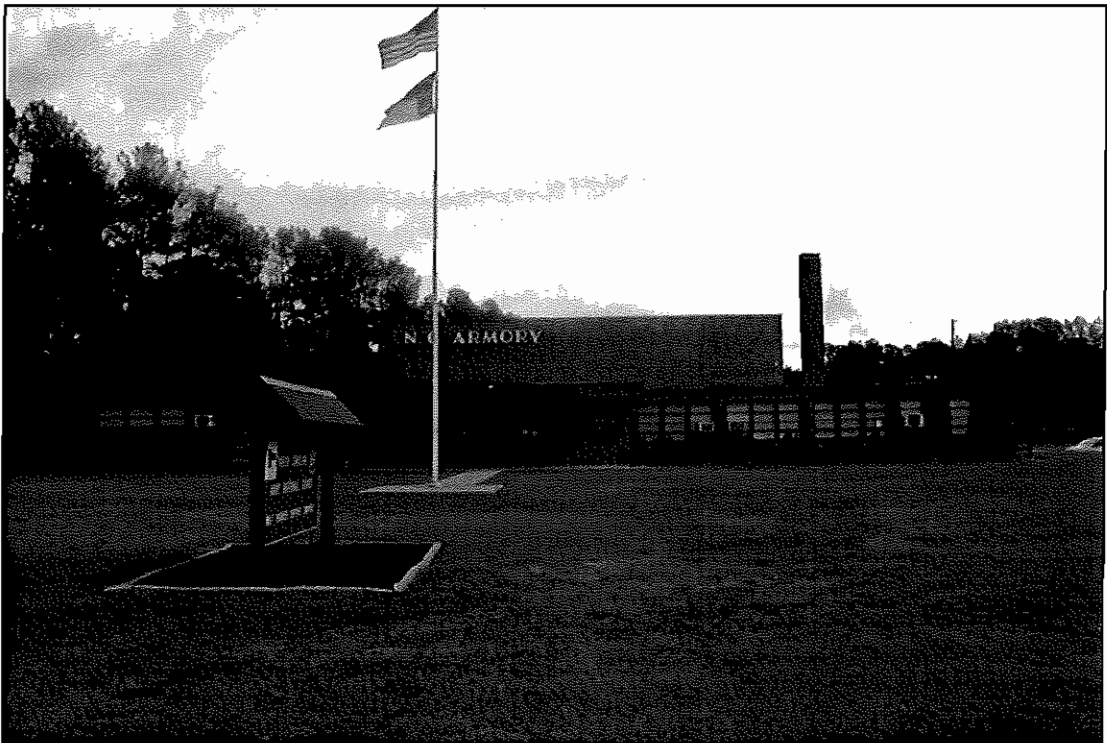


PLATE 17: Rockingham National Guard Armory

a single-leaf metal door, and a two-light metal-sash awning window. The east end of the south elevation is slightly taller in height and projects one-bay east and is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the center of the south elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The south elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the west; a kitchen and classrooms on the north; and a supply room, boiler room, and a former gun range on the south. The former gun range has been converted into a weight room and storage area. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: The workshop is a one-story building set on a poured-concrete foundation. It has exterior walls of corrugated metal and a side gable standing-seam metal roof. A single-leaf door and a metal roll-up vehicular door are located on its west elevation.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Rockingham Armory since its construction. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a storage area.

Historical Background: Fundraising drives for a new National Guard armory in Rockingham began as early as March 1957, and a site for the new armory had been donated by the county. By August 1957 the community was \$5,000 short of reaching its goal (*Richmond County Journal* 1957a, 1957b). Although Rockingham continued to plan for the new armory in earnest, several obstacles hindered the construction for three more years. The federal government froze the funding for armories in 1958, and brought construction of armories in North Carolina and across the county to a standstill. Funding was halted pending a Department of Defense study to determine if some armories could be consolidated as part of an overall cutback of the Army's strength, thereby reducing the need of armories. On January 22, 1958, Adjutant General Capus Waynick asked North Carolina Congressmen to "pry loose" funds for armories in North Carolina (*The Robesonian* 1958). By that time Rockingham was on the top of the priority list for new armories; however, the community was short \$6,000 for its portion of the construction funds (*Rockingham Post Dispatch* 1960). By September 1960, federal funds were released for the construction of the armory, but Rockingham was short \$800 (*Richmond County Journal* 1960).

By February 1961 the community had collected sufficient funds, and construction began on the building (*Rockingham Post Dispatch* 1961b). The Rockingham Armory and the nearby Laurinburg Armory were built at the same time and by the same construction company, A.A. Ramsey Construction Company of Shelby, North Carolina (*Richmond County Journal* 1961). The Rockingham Armory was one of 16 armory construction projects in North Carolina undertaken in 1961-1962 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962:14). The armory is currently home to 881st Engineer Support Company.

National Register Evaluation: The Rockingham Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Rockingham, North

Carolina, or the United States. The Rockingham Armory is a late example of an Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Rockingham Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Roxboro, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (PR 297)

Location: 605 Burlington Road (Figure 22)

Date of Construction: 1960

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olson

Setting: The building faces west on the east side of Burlington Road outside the town of Roxboro. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. The motor pool is located behind the armory to the east and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. A paved parking area is located north of the armory and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Burlington Road. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (west) elevation and leads from the parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the west side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Roxboro National Guard Armory was constructed according to the standard B-Coffey & Olsen plan. The building is fairly standard for armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house and flanked by wings forming a U-shape around the drill hall (Plate 18). The concrete-block building has brick facing laid in a five-course Flemish bond and flat roofs with metal coping. The administrative section along the front (west elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here, double-leaf metal doors with sidelights and a transom are set behind a concrete-slab patio covered by a flat roof supported on four metal poles. The entrance is flanked by pairs of four-light metal awning windows. The north end of the administrative section features two-light metal ribbon windows. The south end of this section has triple four-light metal awning windows. Inset entries with single-leaf metal doors are located in the north and south elevations.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, with clerestory windows set high on the side walls. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of eight vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (west) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY."

One-story L-plan wings extend from each side of the drill hall. The north wing contains the boiler room and chimney in a higher bay portion of the building that extends slightly above the height of the administrative section and side wings. Windows in the north wing consist of banks of four four-light metal awning units, and individual and paired three-light metal awning units.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multipurpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal roof beams are exposed. A metal overhead door located on the center of the east (rear) elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A set of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the elevation also provides outside access into the drill hall.

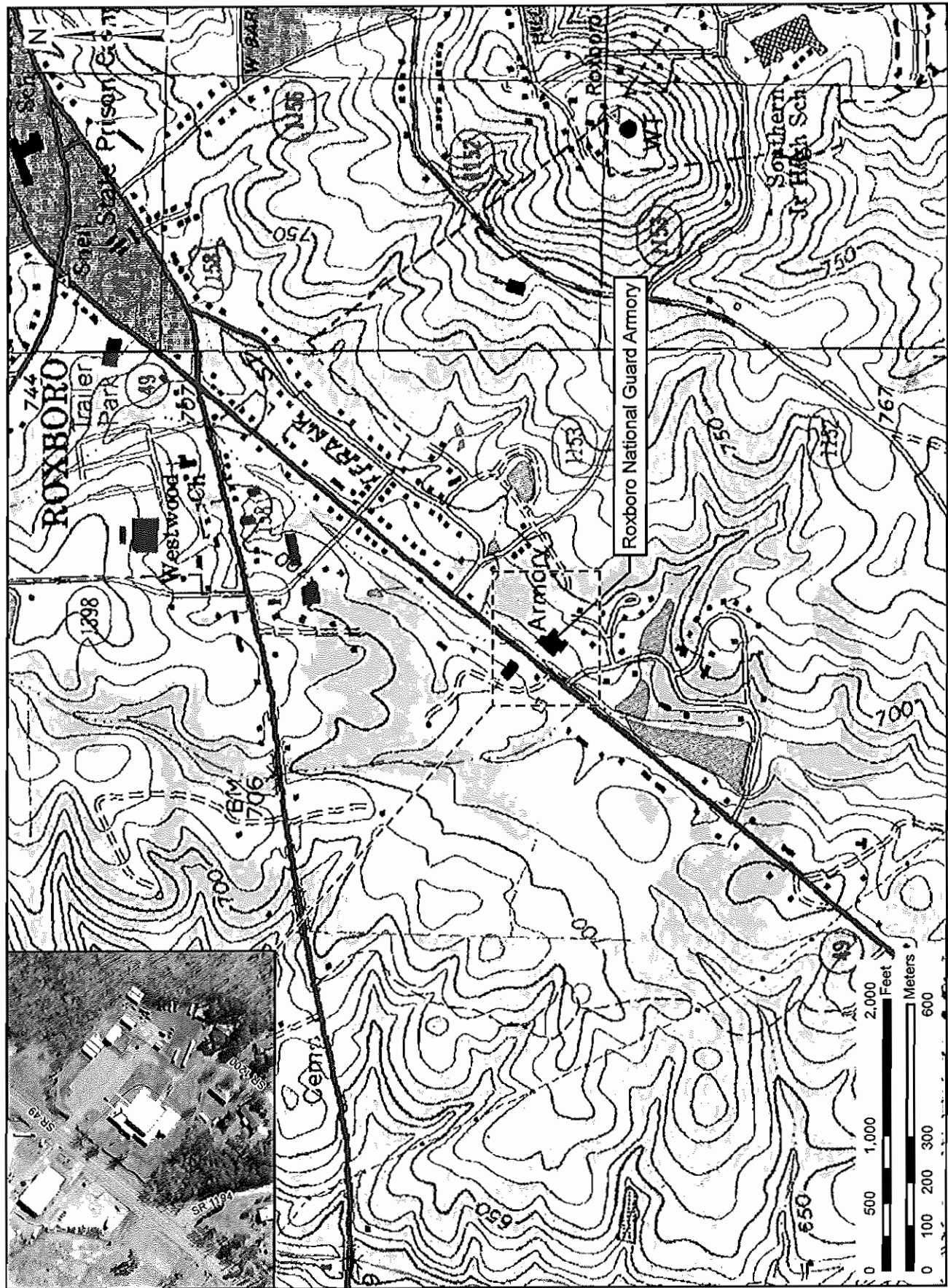


FIGURE 22: Location of Roxboro National Guard Armory

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008f; USGS 1989a, 1982b



PLATE 18: Roxboro National Guard Armory

From the center foyer inside the main entrance double-leaf, one-light wood doors lead to the drill hall. Individual offices north and south of the foyer are accessible by metal doors at the west end of the drill hall. Short hallways lead to entrances into the building on the north and south elevations. Rooms accessible via these hallways include offices and a bathroom located at the south end and a locker room at the north end, beyond the administrative section.

The north and south wings have center hallways leading from the drill hall to a second set of north and south entrances. The south wing contains restrooms, a maintenance and custodial room, and a supply room that includes the original vault area for weapons and munitions storage. The old interior rifle range remains in this portion of the building, in the southeast corner beyond the supply area. The north wing contains a boiler room, a kitchen, and classrooms.

Secondary Resources: There are seven secondary resources associated with the property: a large metal equipment/machine shed and six metal storage sheds. All are located to the north and northeast of the armory. The equipment shed has a side gable roof, corrugated metal siding and roofing, and a metal roll-up door in its south elevation. The metal storage sheds all have front gable roofs, corrugated metal siding and roofing, and metal roll-up doors.

Known Alterations: The building has had no known alterations.

Historical Background: In August 1958 Gordon Allen, former commander of the Roxboro National Guard unit, announced that a 5-acre site on Highway 49 outside Roxboro had been approved as the location for a new armory by the National Guard Bureau. The site was being purchased for \$13,500 from the Westwood Park and Pine Lakes Development Corporation using county funds, and bids for construction would be opened as soon as possible. Another site had been deeded to the Guard by the county school board several years prior, but it was decided that a new site was needed when the size of the approved armory increased (*Roxboro Courier Times* 1958).

The site purchase for the Roxboro Armory coincided with North Carolina Adjutant General Capus Waynick's announcement that federal funds were available for construction of four new National Guard Armories to cost approximately \$140,000 each: Roxboro, Siler City, Windsor, and "probably Mooresville." Of the cost of each, the federal contribution would be approximately \$105,000. It was noted that plans and specifications would be rushed so that work could get underway (*Greensboro News* 1958). Construction of the Roxboro Armory began in short order, and the building was near completion in less than four months by early December 1959. L.B. Gallimore Construction Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, served as the contractor (*Raleigh News and Observer* 1959).

The armory was completed in February 1960 at a total cost of approximately \$135,000 and contained four offices, a day room, an indoor firing range, a communications room, a classroom, a locker room, bathrooms, and a drill hall. The Guard moved from its old location near Roxboro High School on March 1, 1960, with First Lieutenant Willie Hicks serving as officer-in-charge. The old armory building was taken over by the Person County "midget athletic program," which planned to construct basketball courts to be used for practice by basketball teams. The old armory location would still be used for the storage of National Guard motor vehicles. The first meeting of the Guard in their new facility was held on March 7 (*Roxboro Courier Times* 1960).

National Register Evaluation: The Roxboro Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Roxboro, North Carolina, or the United States. The Roxboro Armory is a late example of a standard B-Coffey & Olsen armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Shallotte, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (BW 363)

Location: 5050 Main Street (Figure 23)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: B-Coffey & Olsen

Setting: The Shallotte Armory faces southeast on Main Street on a level grassy lot that is shaded by mature deciduous trees. A paved parking area lines the west side of the building and is accessible from Main Street. A dense wooded area forms the northwestern boundary of the parcel. A flagpole stands southeast of the main entrance of the building along Main Street. The rear (southwest) section of the parcel, behind the building, is enclosed with a metal chain-link fence. A small flammable materials storage building is west of the building, on the western border of the parking area.

A second flagpole and three monuments are located southwest the main entrance near the parking area. The flagpole and monuments were erected by the American Legion. The monuments consist of a large beveled stone marker on top of a stone base that has three embossed metal plaques. The two flanking monuments are much smaller and are flat stone markers. The western marker has an embossed metal plaque, and the eastern marker is engraved.

Architectural Description: The Shallotte Armory was built in 1961 as B-Coffey & Olsen armory (Plate 19). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond yellow brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story wings.

The one-story main (south) elevation of the building is 10 bays wide and extends east and west of the drill hall. The main entrance is offset on the south elevation and consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A one-story three-bay porch with a flat roof shelters the main entrance and is supported by round metal posts. The one-story western section of the main elevation projects from the building and creates a wall along the west end of the porch. It is pierced by a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash replacement windows across its south elevation. The windows are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline. The one-story eastern section of the south elevation features triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the main (south) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

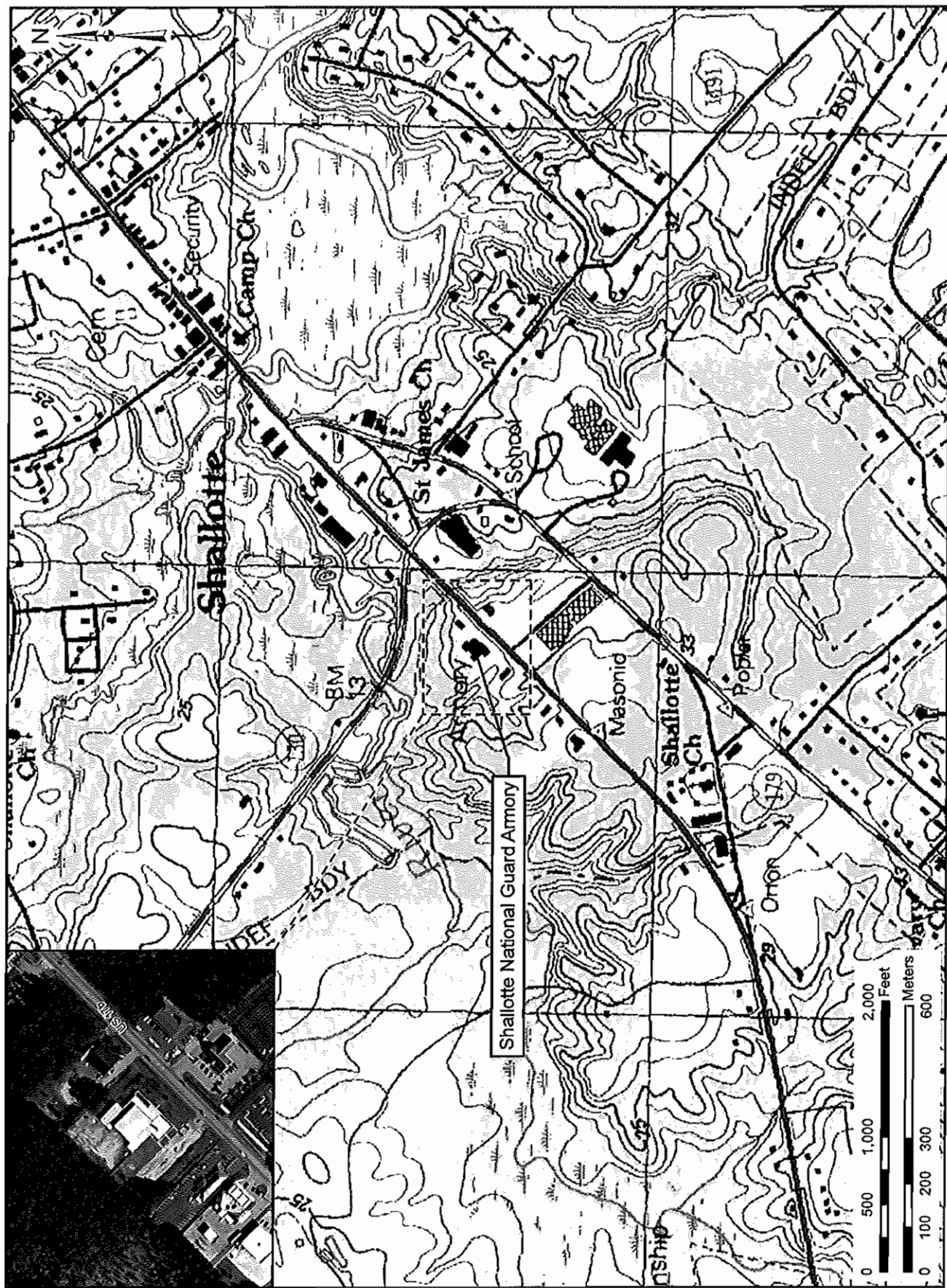


FIGURE 23: Location of Shallotte National Guard Armory

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2008b; USGS 1990



PLATE 19: Shallotte National Guard Armory

The one-story west elevation of the drill hall is six bays wide and extends north and south past the drill hall. The two bays on the southern end project west from the building are pierced by an inset single-leaf door and a pair of three-light metal-sash awning windows. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the southern end, indicating the location of the boiler room. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the elevation and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. The northern end is pierced by four-light metal-sash awning windows that are grouped in three sets of four. The west elevation of the high-bay drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory ribbon windows.

The rear (north) elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height metal roll-up door that is flanked by double-leaf metal doors. The north elevation of the one-story wing that lines the west elevation of the drill hall is not fenestrated and the north elevation of the one-story wing along the east side of the drill hall contains a roll-up metal door and four multi-light metal-sash windows.

The east elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends north and south past the east elevation of the drill hall. The three bays on the northern end project east from the remainder of the one-story wing and are not fenestrated on its east elevation. Its south elevation has a double-leaf metal door. The three bays on the southern end hold an inset single-leaf metal door and a pair of three-light metal-sash awning windows. The east elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory ribbon windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core that is encircled by an office wing on the south; a locker room in the southwest corner; a restroom, a kitchen, a boiler room, and a classroom on the west; and a restroom and storage areas on the east. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is also located on the east side of the building. The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: The flammable materials storage building is a one-story concrete-block building with a side gable asphalt-shingle roof. The building has a single-leaf metal door.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Shallotte Armory since its construction. The original gun range is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: In 1960 federal funds became available for the construction of a new National Guard armory in Shallotte. The local government, however, was short of funds and depended on local citizens to make contributions toward 25 percent of the armory's cost as required to match the federal governments 75 percent. Dr. M.H. Rourk donated a 5-acre plot adjacent to the Brunswick County Health Center for the armory. Donations came quickly when citizens learned that the town might lose the armory if adequate funds were not raised. Guardsmen of Battery "C" of the Second Automatic Weapons battalion, the Brunswick unit, donated their government paychecks for the new armory. Ultimately, the community raised sufficient funds for the new armory (*Wilmington Star* 1960).

Shallotte was one of 16 armories put under contract in North Carolina between 1961 and 1962. The total cost of the armory was \$153,035.94. The federal government provided 75 percent of the funding, the state provided 17.5 percent, and 7.5 percent came from local contributions

(North Carolina Adjutant General 1961 1962:14-15). Construction on the Shallotte Armory began in the winter of 1961. The building was completed by the summer of 1961 (*Wilmington Star* 1961).

National Register Evaluation: The Shallotte Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Shallotte, North Carolina, or the United States. The Shallotte Armory is a late example of a B-Coffey & Olsen armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Shallotte Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Siler City, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (CH 819)

Location: 801 Alston Bridge Road (Figure 24)

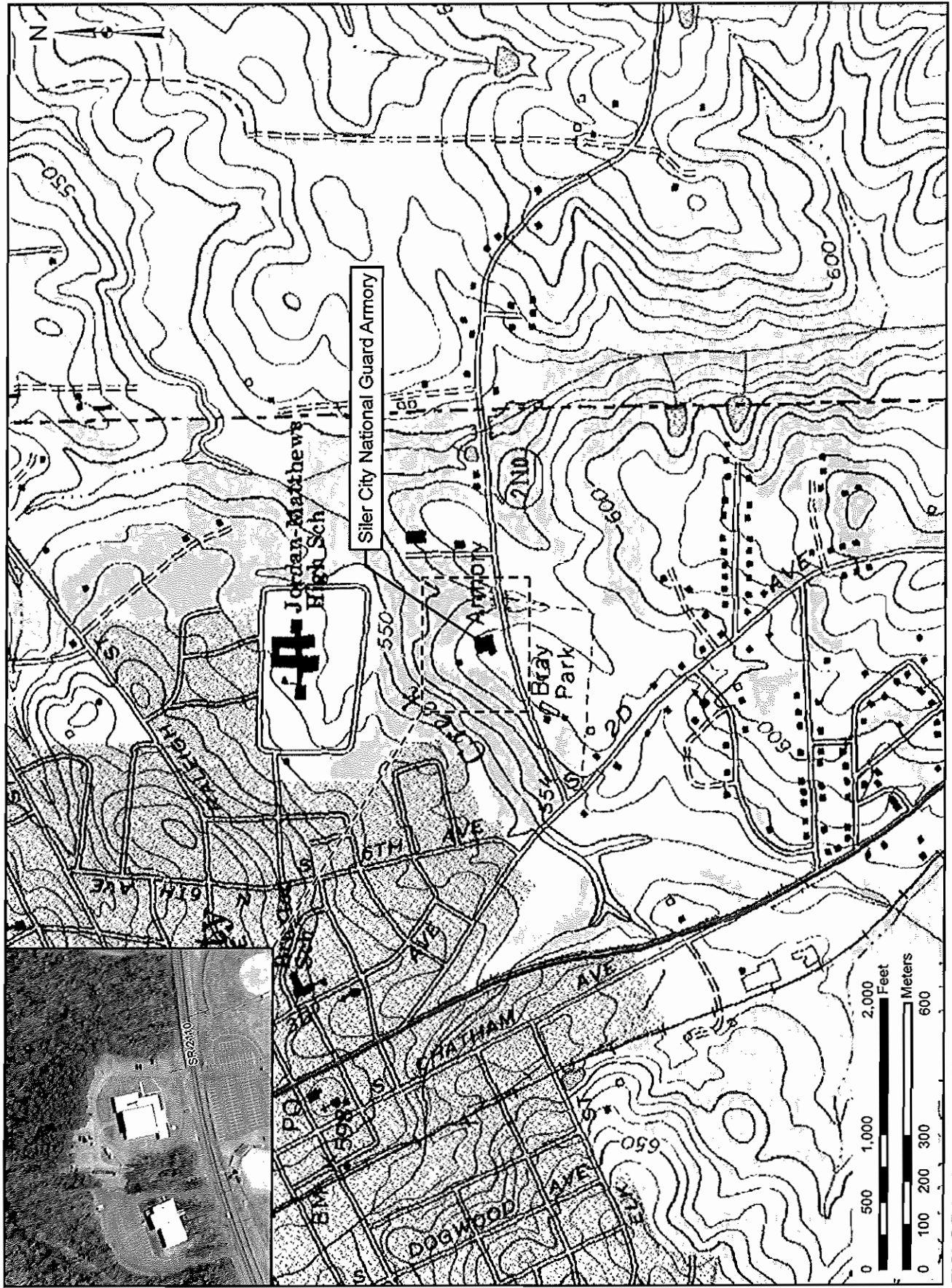
Date of Construction: 1960

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The building faces south on the north side of Alston Bridge Road in the town of Siler City. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. The rear of the property, which contains the motor pool, is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Alston Bridge Road on the west side of the armory. A paved parking area is located on the east side of the armory and is accessed from a paved driveway. A concrete sidewalk runs alongside the length of the main (south) elevation and leads from the parking area to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the south side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Siler City National Guard Armory was built in 1960 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 20). It sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond veneer of long and thin "Roman" brick. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story wings. Clerestory windows line the east and west elevations of the drill hall. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of eight vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (south) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY." The rear (north) elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height vehicular metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A one-story office wing fronts the main (south) elevation of the drill hall east of the main entrance. This entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. The doors are flanked by paired four-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The remainder of the office wing's main elevation is pierced by triple four-light metal-sash awning windows.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2007a; USGS 1969b

FIGURE 24: Location of Siler City National Guard Armory

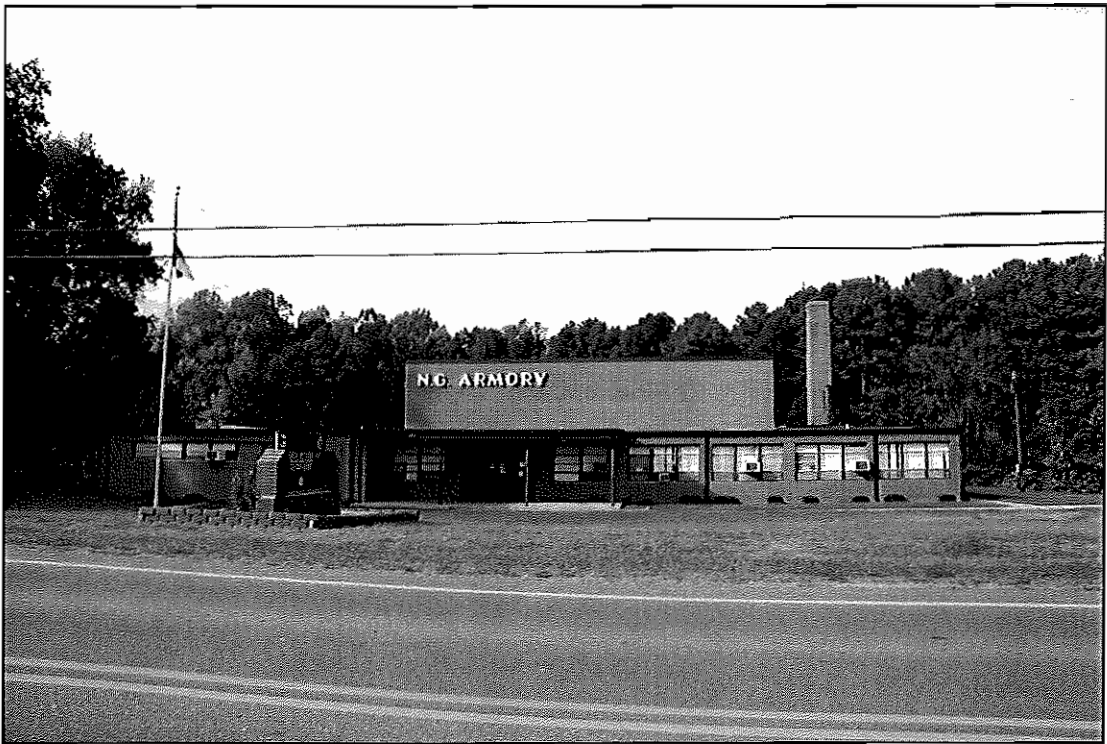


PLATE 20: Siler City National Guard Armory

A one-story locker-room wing is located west of the main entrance and extends beyond the west elevation of the building. The wing has a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation. The windows are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline.

A one-story classroom wing lines the west elevation of the drill hall, extending north behind the locker room wing. It is fenestrated by single three-light awning windows and triple four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry porch is located toward the southern end of the wing and contains a single-leaf metal door and a pair of three-light metal-sash awning windows.

A one-story utilities wing that includes the boiler room lines the east elevation of the drill hall. The utilities wing extends north, past the rear elevation of the drill hall. A former indoor rifle range is located on the east side of the utilities wing. The former gun range is not fenestrated. An inset porch on the east elevation contains a double-leaf louvered door and a three-light metal-sash awning window. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the south; a locker room in the southwest corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom wing on the west; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, a boiler room, storage areas, and a former firing range on the east. The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: There are two secondary resources associated with the property: a front gable wood-frame storage shed and a flat-roofed wood-frame storage shed, both of which have plywood siding and asphalt-shingle roofing. The two sheds are located behind the armory to the north, within the enclosed motor pool area.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Siler City Armory since its construction.

Historical Background: Siler City was one of three proposed North Carolina armories to be approved by Congress in the fall of 1958. Local newspapers, however, covered the rejection by the Chatham County Board of Commissioners of a request for additional funding money for a new armory in Siler City. Revisions to the original plans for the armory had apparently increased the total projected cost, bringing the required local (city and county) contributions up from \$12,000 to \$16,950 (North Carolina State Archives 1955-1959). In August 1958 North Carolina's Adjutant General Capus Waynick announced that federal funds were available for construction of four new National Guard Armories to cost approximately \$140,000 each: Roxboro, Siler City, Windsor, and "probably Mooresville" (*Greensboro News* 1958). Eventually, the necessary funds were raised, and by December 1959 construction of the armory was well under way, with a Greensboro firm serving as the general contractor (*Chatham News* 1959).

The armory, completed at a total cost of \$154,000, was dedicated on April 24, 1960, in a ceremony presided over by Governor Luther Hodges (*Greensboro Daily News* 1960). The federal share of the building's cost amounted to \$100,000; the state paid \$30,000 and Chatham County paid \$6,000. The town of Siler City contributed approximately \$14,000, including

donated materials, labor, and the cost of the 2-acre site. The armory originally served as the headquarters for Company B, 1st Battle Group, 120th Infantry under the command of Capt. Baird L. Paschal (*Raleigh News and Observer* 1960a).

In 1964 the Siler City unit was redesignated, changing branches under the larger Series "E" reorganization plan of the 30th Division. The Ground Surveillance and Maintenance Sections of Troop B, 1st Sqdn., 196th Cav. became a Photo Section and Field Cable Installation Platoon, and a Radio Relay Terminal and Carrier Section of Company C, 130th Signal Battalion (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1964b).

The Siler City Armory is currently used by HHD 130th Finance Battalion, 112th Finance Detachment, and 113th Finance Detachment.

National Register Evaluation: The Siler City Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Siler City, North Carolina, or the United States. The Siler City Armory is a late example of a standard Alt-A plan armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Smithfield, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (WY 797)

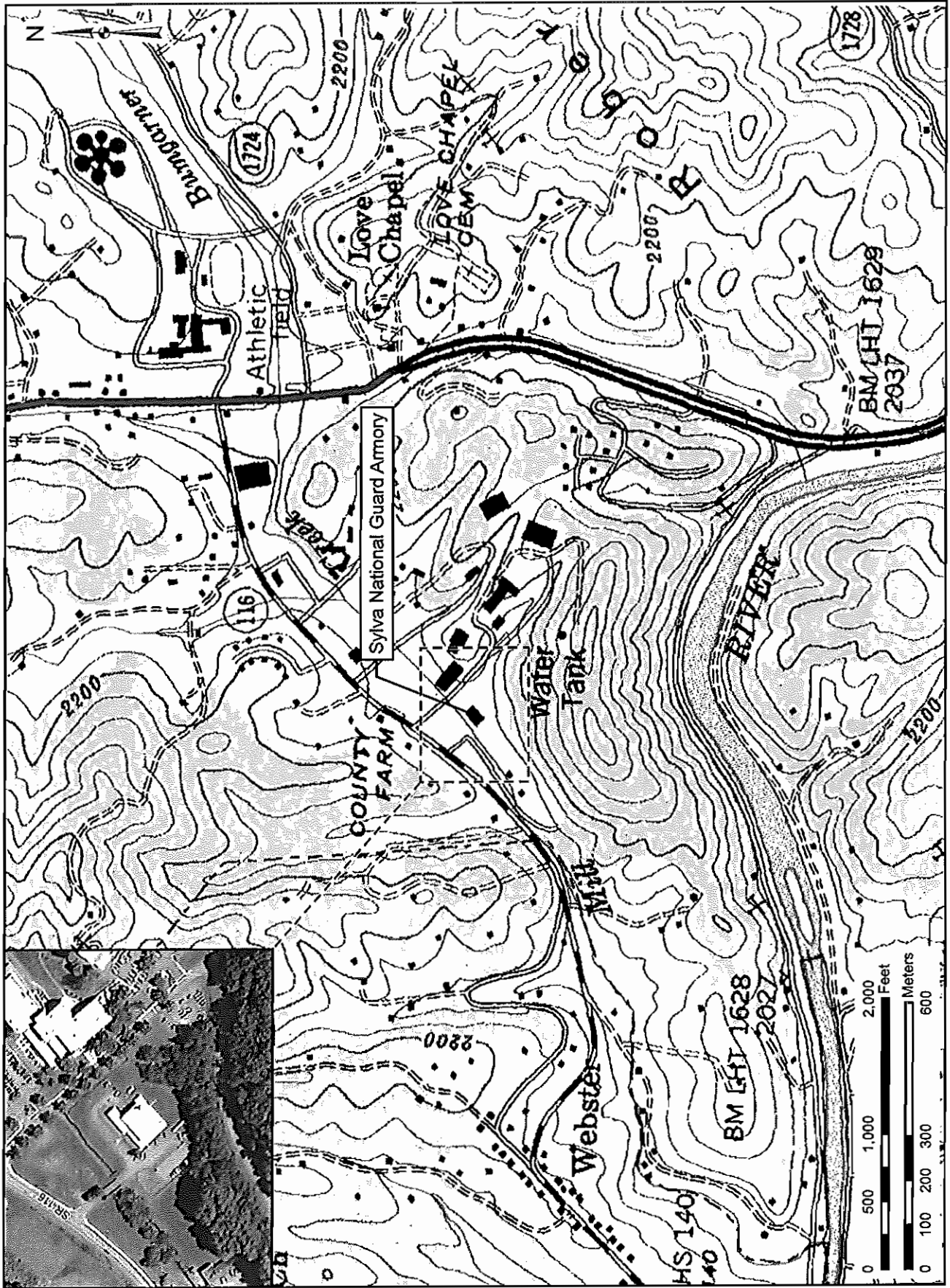
Location: 406 Hospital Road (Figure 25)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The building faces north on the southeast corner of Hospital Road and N. 4th Street. The level grassy lot is shaded by scattered mature deciduous trees. A paved parking area is located along the east side of the building and is accessible from a paved driveway that leads to and from Hospital Road. A concrete sidewalk leads from the main entrance of the building on the north elevation to the parking lot and along the northern end of the west elevation. A flagpole is located directly north of the main entrance. A military vehicle parking area enclosed by a metal chain-link fence is located behind (northeast) of the armory in the property's southeast corner. Johnson Memorial Hospital is located southeast of the armory. The hospital has acquired the land directly south and west of the armory, and at the time of survey, a new hospice center was under construction south of the armory.

Architectural Description: The Smithfield Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 21). The Smithfield Armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central two-story drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the south (rear) by one-story wings. Clerestory ribbon windows line the east and west elevations of the drill hall. The clerestory windows consist of five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash awning windows. The unfenestrated second story of the main (north) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY." The rear elevation of the drill hall is pierced by a full-height vehicular metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.



SOURCE: Geospatial Data Gateway 2009c; USGS 1946

FIGURE 25: Location of Sylva National Guard Armory



PLATE 21: Smithfield National Guard Armory

A one-story office wing fronts the main elevation of the drill hall and extends one bay west. This wing contains the main entrance, which is located on the wing's eastern end. The entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. The entrance is flanked by paired four-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roofed three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The remainder of the office wing's main elevation is pierced by triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. Two three-light metal-sash awning windows and a single-leaf door are located on the west elevation of the office wing.

A one-story locker room wing is attached to the east elevation of the office wing and extends to the east. The wing has a horizontal band of two-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation. The windows are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline.

A one-story classroom wing lines the east elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the south elevation of the locker-room wing. It is fenestrated by single two-light awning windows and triple four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry porch is located toward the northern end of the wing and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows.

A one-story utilities wing that includes the boiler room lines the west elevation of the drill hall and is attached to the south elevation of the office wing. The utilities wing extends south past the rear elevation of the drill hall. A former gun range now used as storage is attached to the west elevation of the utilities wing on its south end. The former gun range is not fenestrated. An inset porch is located on the west elevation of the utilities wing at its intersection with the gun range. The porch holds a double-leaf metal door on the south elevation and a two-light metal-sash awning window on the west elevation. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the north; a locker room in the northeast corner; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom wing on the east; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, a boiler room, and storage areas on the west. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is located on the west side of the utilities wing. The main-entrance lobby on the north side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Smithfield Armory since its construction. The original gun range underwent lead abatement and other renovations, presumably in the 1990s, and is currently used for storage. The copper gutters have been removed from the exterior of the building, and as a result the roof has been leaking into the interior of the building. In addition, the foundation is cracking because of the erosion caused by rainwater along the building foundation.

Historical Background: In 1958 the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D.C., moved four armories ahead of Smithfield for new armory allocations. The four locations were Windsor, Roxboro, Siler City, and Mooresville. The *Burlington Daily News* reported that although Smithfield and Woodsboro were on the priority list ahead of Mooresville, they were later moved below Mooresville (*Burlington Daily News* 1958). Thus it was not until 1960 that the National Guard Bureau allocated funds for the construction for a new Smithfield armory. The total cost of the project was \$135,575.21 with 12.5 percent of funds given by both the state and the local community (North Carolina Adjutant General 1959-1960:15). The town gave \$17,346.96, the

5.5-acre site, and \$2,150.00 for grading (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962a). The Smithfield Armory was one of three planned for eastern North Carolina at that time; the others were Mount Olive and Woodland (*Mount Olive Tribune* 1960b). The Smithfield Armory was pictured in the *Smithfield Herald* on January 13, 1961, and appeared to be almost completed (*Smithfield Herald* 1961a).

In January 1962 Smithfield town officials visited the newly constructed armory, which was home to Company C, 1/119th Infantry. During the unit's January drills the mayor and several city commissioners were given a "tour of the beautiful armory and its facilities" (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1962a). Currently, the armory is home to Bravo Company, 252nd Combined Arms Battalion.

National Register Evaluation: The Smithfield Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Smithfield, North Carolina, or the United States. The Smithfield Armory is a late example of an Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Smithfield Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Sylva, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (JK 554)

Location: 611 Webster Road (Highway 116) (Figure 26)

Date of Construction: 1965

Armory Type: Type A

Setting: The building faces west on the east side of Webster Road (Highway 116) outside the town of Sylva. The armory sits on a level grassy lot and is fronted by a paved parking area separated from Webster Road by a grassy lawn bisected by a drainage ditch that runs from north to south. The property backs up to a hillside of mature deciduous trees. Chain-link metal fencing encloses the east section of the property, which is used for motor vehicle storage. Paved parking areas are located on the west and south sides of the building and are accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Webster Road. A concrete sidewalk fronts the southern half of the main (west) elevation and leads from the south side parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the west side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Sylva National Guard Armory was built in 1964-1965 as a "Type A" armory (Plate 22). It sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond veneer of buff-colored brick. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central double-height drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north by one-story wings. Rather than the typical clerestory windows, the drill hall features skylights in the roof—two to three between each main girder supporting the roof. The unfenestrated second story of the main (west) elevation of the

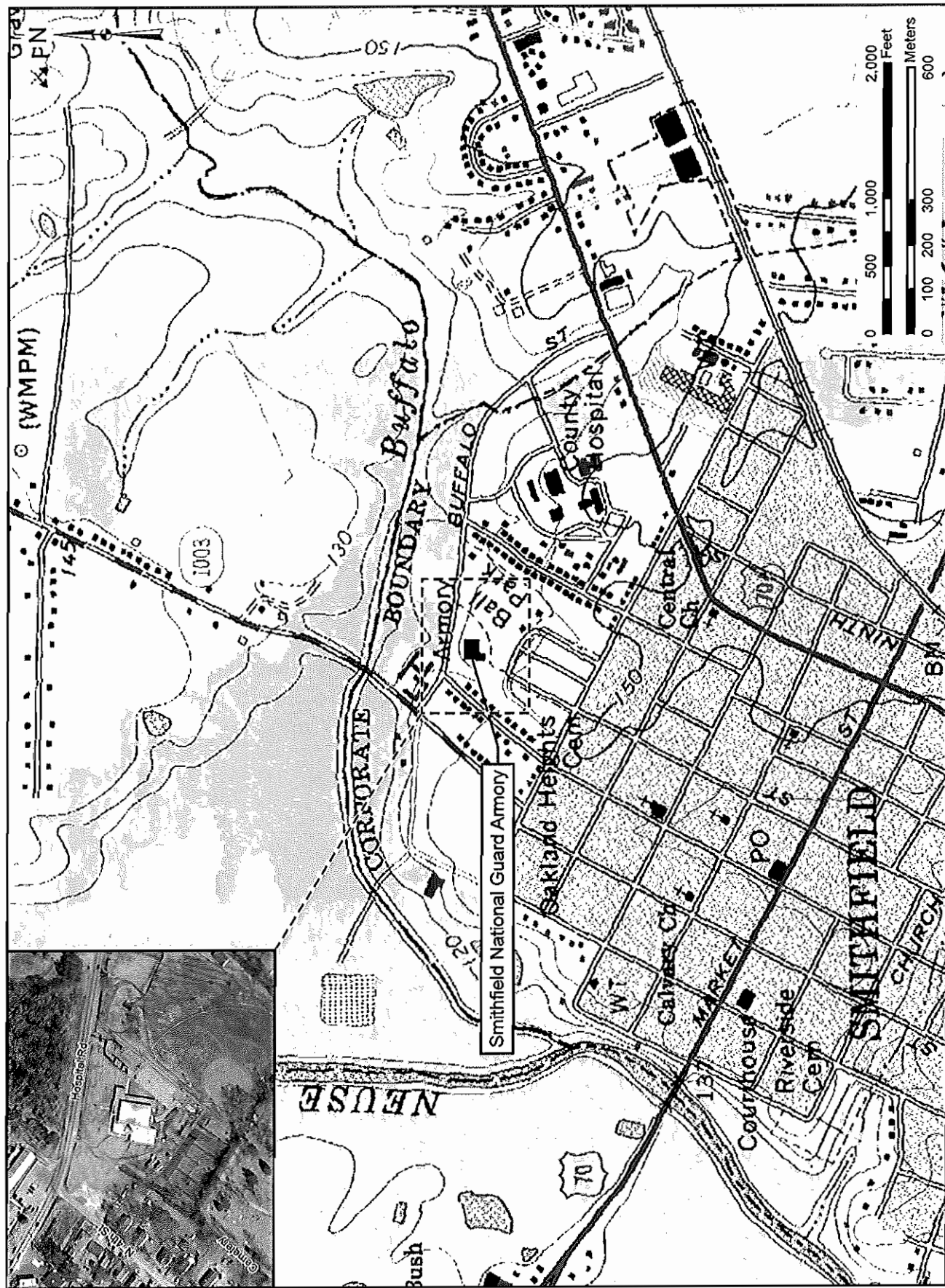


FIGURE 26: Location of Smithfield National Guard Armory

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005c; USGS 1964

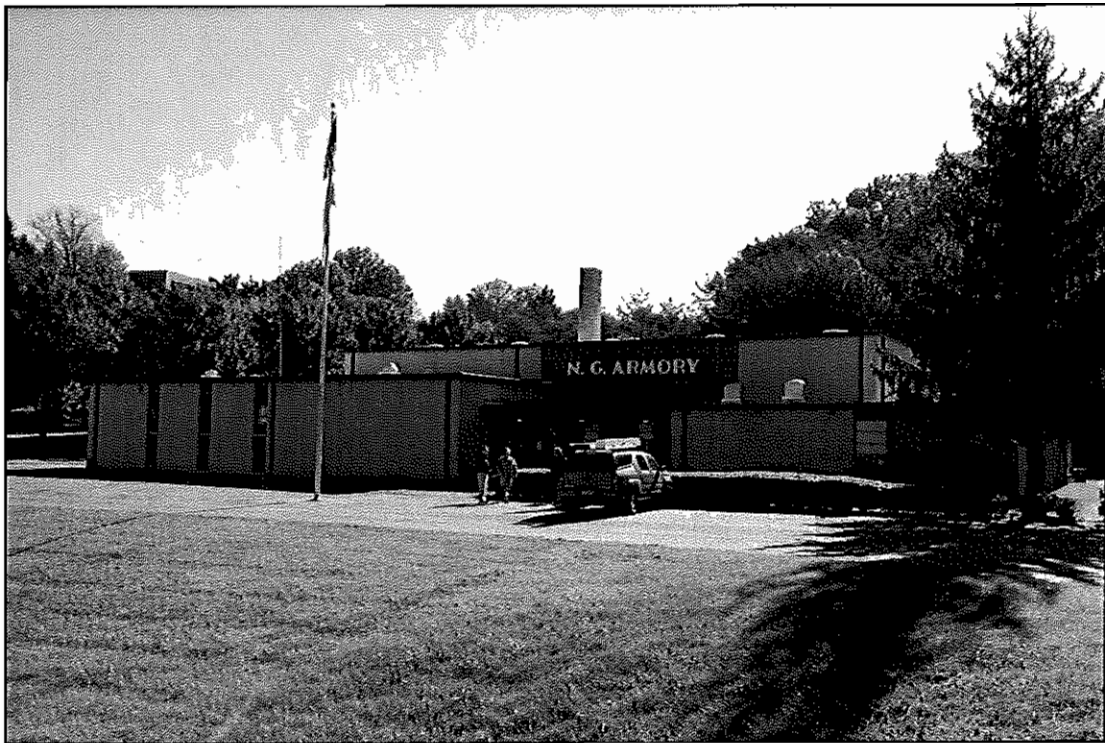


PLATE 22: Sylva National Guard Armory

drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY" on a background of dark-colored stretcher-bond brick. The north elevation of the drill hall has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors.

A small one-story office and administrative wing is located at the south end of the main (west) elevation. This wing contains the main entrance, which is located south of center. The entrance is recessed beneath a projecting roof and consists of double-leaf full-glass metal doors with one-light transom windows and sidelights. Two four-light metal-sash awning windows are located south of the entrance. The north end of the west elevation has three slightly recessed four-light metal-sash awning windows with concrete sills and inset panels of dark-colored stretcher-bond brick above and below. The south end of the west elevation has a bank of four four-light metal-sash awning windows with similar treatment.

A slightly taller one-story wing is located north of the office wing and extends to the north beyond the north end of the drill hall. This space originally housed the rifle range. The wing has three four-light metal-sash awning windows across its main elevation.

A one-story classroom wing lines the south elevation of the drill hall, extending east from the south end of the office wing. It is fenestrated by a horizontal band of four-light awning windows, all with metal sashes. An inset entry is located toward the west end of the wing and contains a single-leaf one-light metal door.

A one-story utilities wing that includes the boiler room lines the east elevation of the drill hall. The utilities wing extends north past the north end of the drill hall. A tall brick chimney stack rises above the utilities wing. A single-leaf metal one-light metal door is located on the east elevation of the utilities wing, and double-leaf louvered doors are located at its north end, which contains the boiler room.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the west; a former rifle range in the northwest corner; a classroom wing on the south; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, a boiler room, and storage areas on the east. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Secondary Resources: A one-story gable-roof wood-frame storage building is located near the northern edge of the property in a level grassy area next to the paved parking lot. The building has a metal roof and plywood siding, and appears to be temporary as it sits on skids or blocks.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Sylva Armory since its construction. The boiler has been changed from oil burning to gas burning, and the original vault has been extended.

Historical Background: The Sylva National Guard unit was organized in December 1954. It was designated Company I, 3d Battalion, 120th Infantry of the 30th Infantry Division, and received federal recognition on April 14, 1955. The company assembled in the Sylva American Legion Hall, which was to be its headquarters until construction of an armory 10 years later. Two reorganizations of the unit happened during that time, including its redesignation in 1963 as Company C (In Part), 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry, 1st Brigade, which entailed its merger with the Waynesville unit (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1965b).

Correspondence between the State of North Carolina Adjutant General's Department and the 1st Lieutenant Alan C. Roland of Commanding Company I, 120th Infantry dating to June 7, 1957, documents the early steps toward construction of an armory in Sylva. At the time, 1st Lt. Roland's unit was occupying the American Legion Hut and was in need of more substantial housing and training facilities. Site requirements, plans, construction costs, strength requirements, timeline, initial steps, and financing were all discussed.

A Type B armory with 15,000 square feet of floor space and a 70x90-foot drill hall was originally considered appropriate for the 120th Infantry, a rifle company with a "maximum authorized strength" of more than 100 individuals. Selection of an approximately 4-acre site with 400 feet of street frontage was indicated as the first priority. The federal government would pay for 75 percent of the construction costs (estimated at \$130,000) and the architect's fee, with the remaining 25 percent to be financed by some combination of the State of North Carolina and local and county sources.

The site on Webster Road, containing 8 acres of flat creek bottom and wooded hillside, was deeded by Jackson County to the State of North Carolina in 1962. Substantial grading was required to convert the property into a flat site on which the armory could be built. The planned armory would house the 2d Rifle & Weapons Platoon, Co C, 1/120th Infantry, replacing a facility provided by Post 104 of the American Legion. Prior to construction of the new armory, the 1/120th conducted its outside training in the mountains near Waynesville, the location of the unit headquarters (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1963).

Construction of the 14,000-square-foot facility began in June 1964 following the guard's standard Type A plan. Cockerham Construction Company of Greensboro served as the general contractor. Work continued for over a year, and the Sylva Armory was completed and dedicated on November 7, 1965. The building cost \$147,485, of which Jackson County paid \$24,841, and the state paid \$16,987 (*The Sylva Herald* 2006).

National Register Evaluation: The Sylva Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1965, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Sylva, North Carolina, or the United States. The Sylva Armory is a late example of a standard Type A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Wallace, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (DP 1184)

Location: 856 South Wilmington Road (Figure 27)

Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The Wallace Armory faces east on Wilmington Road on a level grassy lot. Mature trees line the property along Wilmington Road. A paved parking area is located on the north side of the building and is accessible by a paved driveway from Wilmington Road. Directly east of the main entrance on the east elevation stands a flagpole. A small motor pool enclosed by a metal chain-link fence is located southwest of the armory and is accessible by a paved driveway that leads from the parking lot and along the rear (west) side of the armory.

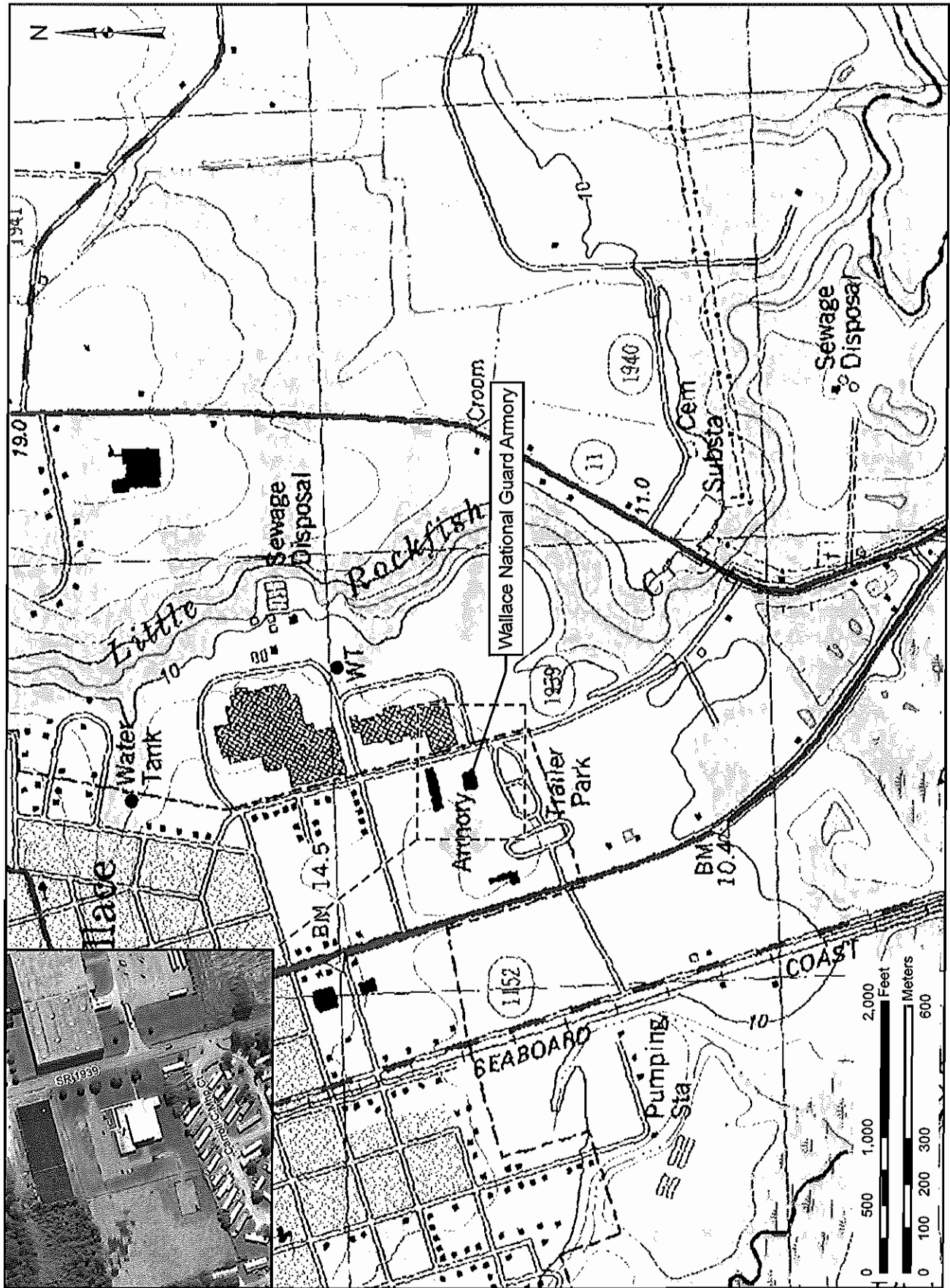
Architectural Description: The Wallace Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 23). The armory sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the west (rear) by one-story wings. The drill hall and wings are capped by flat roofs with metal coping.

The one-story main (east) elevation is 10 bays wide and extends north and south of the east elevation of the drill hall. The offset main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights and is flanked by paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. A flat-roof three-bay porch supported by rounded metal posts shelters the main entrance. The three bays located south of the entrance project from the facade, creating a brick wall at the south end of the porch. The south end of the elevation holds a ribbon of six two-light metal-sash awning windows, and the north end of the elevation has triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The upper portion of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the east end of the elevation projects north from the elevation and is not fenestrated. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the north elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. East of the porch are two three-light metal-sash awning windows and an inset single-leaf metal door. West of the porch are three groups of triple four-light metal-sash awning windows. The south elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The rear (west) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The south section, which consists of the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends west of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf door. The north section, the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends one-bay west of the drill hall. It has a metal roll-up door and four multi-light metal-sash windows on its west elevation.

The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay north elevation of the drill hall. The east section of the elevation is pierced by a single-leaf door and two paired two-light metal-sash awning windows and an inset porch that holds a single-leaf metal door and a two-light metal-sash awning window. The west section of the



SOURCE: Geospatial Data Gateway 2009c; USGS 1981b

FIGURE 27: Location of Wallace National Guard Armory



PLATE 23: Wallace National Guard Armory

elevation is slightly taller in height and projects west from the north elevation. The west section is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the center of the north elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The north elevation of the drill hall is five bays wide and is lined with five sets of nine vertical one-light metal-sash clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by an office wing on the east; a restroom, kitchen, and classroom/library wing on the north; and a utilities wing consisting of a restroom, a supply room, a boiler room, and a former gun range on the south. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: No major changes have been made to the Wallace Armory since its construction. The original gun range has been renovated for use as a storage area.

Historical Background: The Wallace National Guard Unit was organized in 1948 as the Btry. D, 150th AAA Battalion. The unit held its first drill on August 16, 1948, at Hussey's tobacco Warehouse on Highway 117 North, and the federal government officially approved the new unit on the same occasion. By July 1949 the unit boasted four officers and 65 enlisted men. In 1950 a new armory had been constructed for the unit in Wallace (*Wallace Enterprise* 1956). In August 1958 the unit celebrated its 10-year anniversary with 100 members (*Wallace Enterprise* 1958). In March 1957 the Town Board of Wallace announced plans for a new Wallace Armory and that according to Adjutant General Manning, the armory would probably be built during the 1957-1958 fiscal year. It was estimated that the cost of the armory would be \$128,000 and that the community would need to raise 12.5 percent of the cost or around \$12,000 (*Wallace Enterprise* 1957). Construction was delayed, however, when funds for armory construction were threatened by an overall National Guard troop and funding cuts in 1958.

Plans resumed in May 1960, when a site was chosen for the new Wallace Armory. The 6-acre tract purchased by the town of Wallace was located on Wilmington Road, adjacent to the J.P. Stevens Plant (*Wallace Enterprise* 1960a). In September of that year, the federal government appropriated \$95,000 for the construction of the Wallace Armory. The state and local governments would need to cover the remaining costs of the \$130,000 building (*Wallace Enterprise* 1960b).

Construction was begun in 1961 by the Hunt Construction Company of Durham, North Carolina. Ballard, McKim, and Sawyer of Wilmington, North Carolina, served as supervising architects of the building (*Wallace Enterprise* 1961). The Wallace Armory was one of 16 National Guard armories constructed between 1961 and 1962 in North Carolina. The total cost of the building as recorded by the adjutant general's report was \$135,330.73, with the state and local governments both contributing 12.5 percent (North Carolina Adjutant General 1961-1962: 15). The armory is currently occupied by Detachment 2 Company E 230th Brigade Support Battalion.

National Register Evaluation: The Wallace Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess sufficient significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Wallace, North Carolina, or the

United States. The Wallace Armory is a late example of a standard Alt-A armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Wallace Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Wilmington, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (NH 2697)

Location: 2221 Carolina Beach Road (Figure 28)

Date of Construction: 1955

Armory Type: Reversed One Unit

Setting: The Wilmington Armory faces southwest on Carolina Beach Road on a level grassy lot. A paved circle drive fronts the main (west) elevation of the building, providing access from Beach Road. A paved parking area is located on the north side of the building. The rear (east) of the lot is enclosed with metal chain-link fencing. A flag pole stands directly in front of the building's main entrance on its west elevation between the circle drive and Carolina Beach Road.

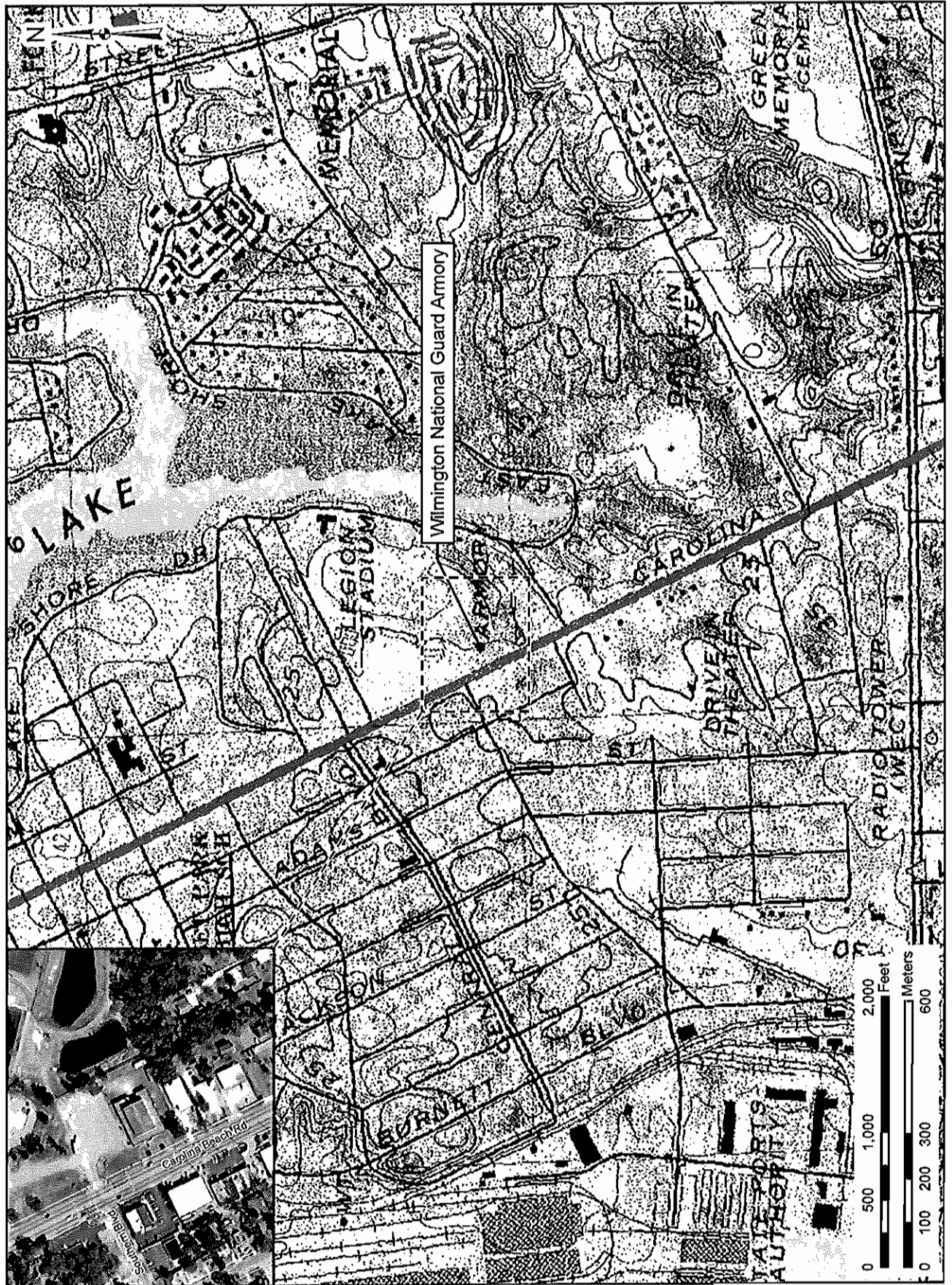
Architectural Description: The Wilmington Armory was built in 1954 as a Reversed One-Unit armory (Plate 24). The armory sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations by one-story wings.

The one-story main (west) elevation of the drill hall is 11 bays wide and extends north and south of the west elevation of the drill hall. It has a three-bay inset porch that shelters the main entrance to the building. The entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door and three paired three-light metal-sash awning windows. The south end of the west elevation is not fenestrated. The northern end is pierced by six two-light metal-sash awning windows that are placed high on the elevation. The upper portion of the main (west) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "ARMORY."

The one-story north elevation of the building is eight bays wide and extends east and west beyond the five-bay-wide drill hall. The western end is pierced by six two-light metal-sash awning windows and a double-leaf metal door. The eastern end has eight three-light metal-sash awning windows. The north elevation of the drill hall is pierced by five sets of four four-light metal-sash awning windows.

The rear (east) elevation of the drill hall is broken into two sections by the open bay that holds a roll-up vehicular door that leads directly into the drill hall. The northern bay has a double-leaf metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. The southern bay has three two-light metal-sash windows. A tall brick chimney stack is located near the northern end of the rear elevation, indicating the location of the boiler.

The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide. The south elevation is not fenestrated. The south elevation of the drill hall is pierced by five sets of four four-light metal-sash awning windows.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2006; USGS 1970d

FIGURE 28: Location of Wilmington (Carolina Beach Drive) National Guard Armory

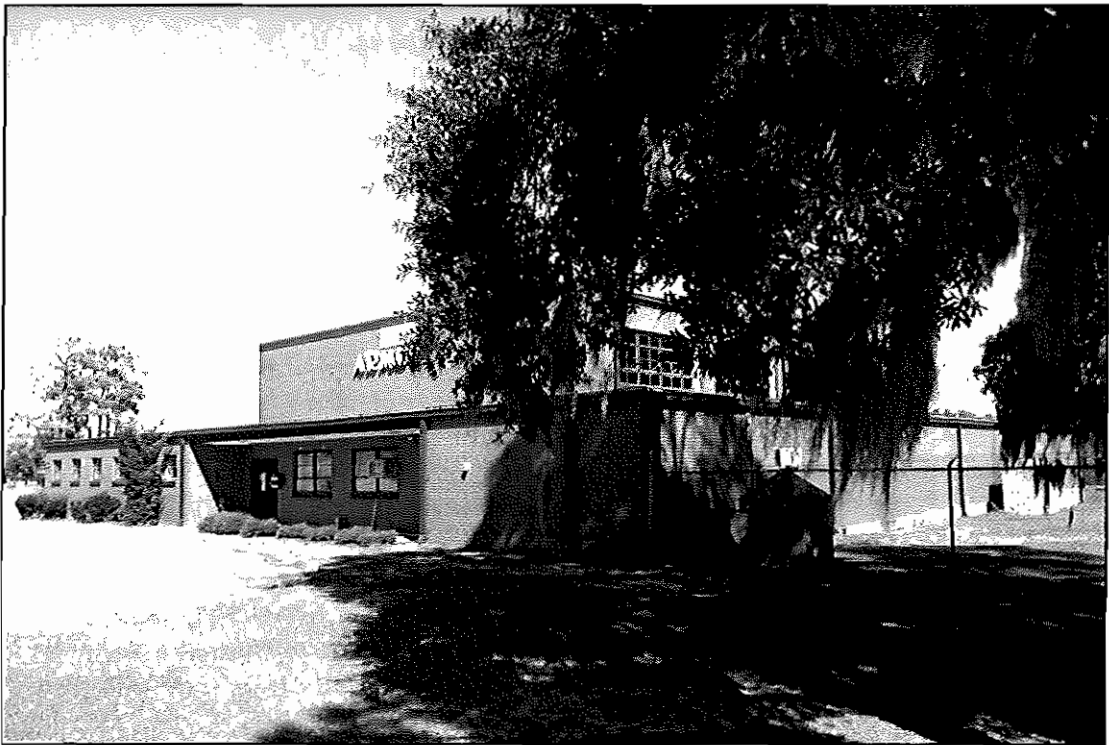


PLATE 24: Wilmington (Carolina Beach Drive) National Guard Armory

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core lined by offices and the lobby on the west; a gym in the northeast corner; a kitchen and classrooms on the north; a boiler room on the west; and a former gun range (currently used as storage) and storage areas on the south. A bronze plaque located in the lobby of the building reads:

THIS ARMORY IS DEDICATED IN MEMORIAM TO
ALL FORMER MEMBERS OF COMPANY "I" WHO
MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN PAST
WORLD WARS.

APPRECIATION OF THE SITE ON WHICH THIS
ARMORY IS CONSTRUCTED IS EXTENDED TO THE
CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY AS REP-
RESENTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

RALPH T. HORTON – CHAIRMAN
HAL J. LOVE RAIFORD TRASK
THURSTON C. DAVIS CLAUD O'SHIELDS

ERECTED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR.

Known Alterations: No major alterations have been made to the Wilmington Armory since its construction. The original gun range is currently used for storage.

Historical Background: During the 1953-1954 fiscal year, 17 new armories were built for the North Carolina National Guard. The federal government covered 75 percent of the construction costs of the buildings, providing over \$1.6 million dollars. The State of North Carolina contributed slightly over \$412,000, 25 percent of the cost. The Wilmington Armory on Carolina Beach Road was one of the 17 armories constructed between 1954 and 1955. The cost of the Reversed One-Unit armory was \$96,157 (North Carolina Adjutant General 1954-1955:7).

National Register Evaluation: The Wilmington Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this armory was associated with important events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) in the history of Wilmington, North Carolina, or the United States. The Wilmington Armory is a prototype of the Reversed One-Unit Armories that were constructed in North Carolina during the 1950s. Constructed in the third year of the program, the armory was not the first Reversed One-Unit type to be built in the state and therefore is not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of its architectural type. The building does not appear to have the potential to yield information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history, and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

Wilmington, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (NH 2680)

Location: 2412 Infantry Road (Figure 29)

Date of Construction: circa 1955

Armory Type: Original Design

Setting: The building faces west on the east side of Infantry Road outside the City of Wilmington. The armory sits on a level lot and is fronted by a grassy lawn. A basketball court is located in the northeast corner of the property. A paved parking area is located north of the armory and is accessed from a paved driveway that leads to and from Infantry Road. Paved

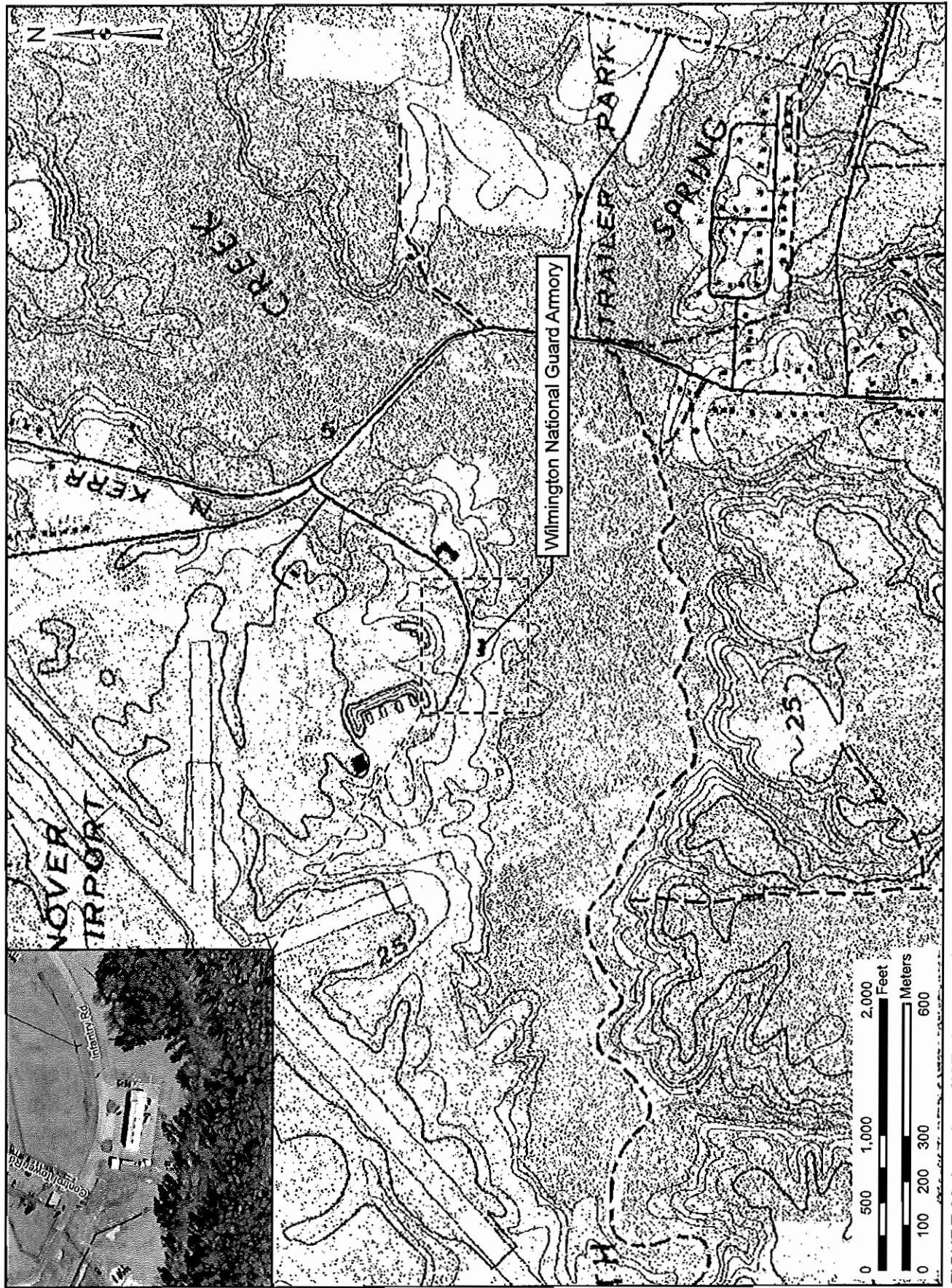


FIGURE 29: Location of Wilmington (Infantry Road) National Guard Amory

SOURCE: NC OneMap 2006; USGS 1970a

driveways also lead from the road to a recessed loading/unloading area for the dining hall at the building's northwest corner and the former fire station at the building's southwest corner. A flagpole and the circa 2008 Fallen Soldiers Memorial are sited a short distance to the north on the opposite site of Infantry Road.

Architectural Description: Unlike most mid-twentieth-century National Guard armories throughout North Carolina, the Infantry Road Armory in Wilmington was not purpose-built as an armory but was acquired by the Guard following the return of Bluethenthal Air Field from the War Assets Administration to New Hanover County at the end of World War II. As such, it lacks the plan and layout typical of most armories of its time period and uses wood-frame construction as opposed to the prevailing brick-faced concrete block. Additionally, unlike most contemporaneous National Guard armories, this building does not contain a drill hall.

The Infantry Road Armory is organized around a rear two-story office wing that runs the full length of the building. Two projecting one-story wings extend to the west from the office wing, forming a roughly U-shaped building (Plate 25). The northern wing contains the kitchen and dining hall, and the southern wing (which used to be a fire station) contains a gym. The former fire station occupies the southwest corner of the building and is notable for its exposed concrete-block construction and wire-joint roof construction. It features a metal roll-up door on its west elevation, facing Infantry Road. The large brick chimney stack for the boiler room is located at the northeast corner of the building.

The interior of the armory consists primarily of office and administrative space organized along the axis of the two-story wing. A conference room in the center rear of the second story has been recently renovated.

Secondary Resources: Secondary resources on the property include two corrugated-metal Quonset-type storage buildings on blocks, both located behind the armory to the east. A circular concrete water tank and an adjacent flat-roofed concrete-block utility building are also located behind the armory, off of its southeast corner.

Known Alterations: With exception to the addition of vinyl siding and the installation of vinyl replacement windows, the building has had no known major alterations.

Historical Background: Originally part of Bluethenthal Army Airfield, the Wilmington Armory on Infantry Road stands on property acquired by the North Carolina National Guard in circa 1947. Bluethenthal Field was established in 1928 as a county airport and was named after Arthur Bluethenthal, a Wilmingtonian and member of the Lafayette Escadrille who was shot down in action in France during World War I. In 1941 New Hanover County Airport was selected as one of four operational air bases for anti-submarine patrol on the Atlantic coast. Recognized for its defense value during World War II, it was activated as an Army air base in 1942. It was taken over by the Army Air Force training command and used as an advanced training base for fighters and medium bombers (*Wilmington News* 1945).

Following the end of World War II, the airfield was deactivated in 1947, at which time it was deeded back to New Hanover County. Following deactivation, a 43-acre portion of the airfield was acquired by the Guard for encampments and training activities. The Infantry Road armory continues to be federally owned and operated, however, unlike most NCARNG armories, which



PLATE 25: Wilmington (Infantry Road) National Guard Armory

are owned and operated by the state. The armory building now serves as the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Brigade (1/120th).

National Register Evaluation: The Wilmington Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Wilmington, North Carolina, or the United States. The Wilmington Armory is an unremarkable example of a vernacular multipurpose building of wood-frame and concrete-block construction that has been subject to alterations over the years, including the installation of vinyl siding and windows. It uses commonplace materials, and its design is not unique. Therefore it is not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of its architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (FY 3915)

Location: 2000 Silas Creek Parkway (Figure 30)

Date of Construction: 1963

Armory Type: Original Design

Setting: The armory building faces north on the south side of Silas Creek Parkway in the city of Winston-Salem on a level lot fronted by a grassy lawn. The motor pool is located in the west section of the property and is enclosed by metal chain-link fencing. Paved parking areas are located on the west and south sides of the building and are accessed from a paved drive that leads south from Silas Creek Parkway. A concrete sidewalk runs along the main (north) elevation and leads from the west-side parking lot to the main entrance. A flagpole is sited on the north side of this sidewalk, opposite the entrance.

Architectural Description: The Winston-Salem National Guard Armory was constructed in 1961 according to an original design rather than one of the standard armory design templates. The layout of the building has much in common with standard armories of its time, containing a high-bay drill hall fronted by a smaller administrative section or head house with side wings off of the drill hall (Plate 26). The concrete-block building has brick facing laid in a stretcher bond and flat roofs. The administrative section at the front (north elevation) of the building contains the main entrance. Here, recessed double-leaf metal-frame full-glass doors with transom windows are set behind a concrete slab. The 10-bay administrative section features four-light metal awning windows in banks of four.

The double-height drill hall is located behind the administrative section. It stands approximately twice as high as the administrative section, and is windowless except for skylights in the roof. The second story of the main (north) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "N.G. ARMORY."

A two-story office and classroom wing is located to the west of the drill hall and runs the full length of the west elevation, which contains four single-leaf metal doors at the ground level but no windows. This two-story section has paired four-light metal awning windows on the north and south elevations. A one-story section that contains the boiler room and also housed the original rifle range separates this two-story wing from the drill hall.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005a; USGS 1950

FIGURE 30: Location of Winston Salem National Guard Armory



PLATE 26: Winston Salem National Guard Armory

A one story wing extends east of the drill hall. This section contains supply rooms and the vaults. Windows in this wing consist of three eighteen-light metal units, all on the east elevation.

The interior consists of various rooms and corridors arranged around the large open space of the drill hall, which is a large multi-purpose room with gymnasium-type flooring. The metal bar joists that support the roof are exposed. A metal overhead door located in the center of the south or rear elevation of the building allows vehicle access into the drill hall. A set of double-leaf metal doors located at each end of the elevation also provide outside access into the drill hall.

From the center foyer inside the main entrance, double-leaf metal doors lead to the drill hall. To the west of the foyer, a long corridor leads to a three-bay classroom, individual offices, a kitchen, a maintenance room, and two bathrooms. A bathroom, the shower area, two locker rooms, and a dayroom are located to the east of the foyer.

Secondary Resources: There are eight secondary architectural resources on the property: six corrugated-metal Quonset-type storage buildings located within the motor pool area west of the armory; a concrete-block storage/utility building with a side gable asphalt-shingle roof, also located within the motor pool area; and a one-story armory annex, connected to the original building via a breezeway on the east side. There is also a one-story wood-frame vinyl-clad side gable building associated with the Amory Golf Center, a driving range located behind the armory to the south. The golf center appears to be a privately run business.

The circa 2006 armory annex is a contemporary one-story gabled building with a rough-faced concrete-block and brick exterior. The multicolored brick is reserved largely for the gable ends. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal, and the windows appear to be fixed aluminum sash, single- and multi-pane. There is a projecting gable at the northwest corner, and a bank of clerestory windows and louvered vents along an extension on the east side of the peak of the main gable roof.

Known Alterations: Known alterations include the addition of a second story to the west wing of the building post-1964. The annex was constructed circa 2006.

Historical Background: As early as 1958, North Carolina's National Guard was seeking support for a new armory to house Company B and Company D of the 120th Infantry Regiment. Construction of a two-unit armory was initially estimated to be \$225,000. The proposed facility was to measure approximately 23,180 square feet and would include a drill hall, a rifle range, classrooms, storage rooms, administrative offices, locker rooms, a kitchen, a library, a day room, shower and toilet facilities, and a boiler room. The local community was solicited with regards to donating a 3- to 5-acre site for the purpose. Prior to construction of the present armory, the two Guard units were housed in a former school building at 940 N. Patterson Avenue in Winston-Salem (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1958a). A historical photograph from 1958 depicts the facility as a stone building with a hipped roof, a central front gable, and a one-story entrance portico (North Carolina State Archives 1955-1959).

Final Congressional approval for the National Guard Armory on Silas Creek Parkway in Winston-Salem was given on June 14, 1961. The cost of construction was then projected to be \$200,000, with \$135,000 to come from the federal government and \$65,000 to come from the city and county. Appropriations for armory construction were included in the Military Construction Authorization bill signed by President Kennedy. The city of Winston-Salem deeded the Link

Road/Silas Creek Parkway site (adjacent to the old city incinerator) to the state. The deed included an agreement with provisions that (1) the site would revert to the city after three years if the armory had not been built during that time; and (2) the armory building would revert to the city if it ever abandoned military use (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1961b). Prior to the acquisition of this site, several locations had been under consideration, including “the old city sewage disposal plant in south Ardmore” (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1958b).

Grading of the site for construction was already underway in January 1961 (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1961a). The armory was completed in two years and opened in 1963. Only a year later, plans were made to add a second story to the police academy wing of the new armory, creating space to house police locker-room facilities that were then in the basement of City Hall. Construction of the additional floor was estimated at \$65,000 (*Winston-Salem Journal* 1964a). Today the armory houses the 883rd Sapper Co., 1452nd Transportation Co., 5-113th Field Artillery, and Field Maintenance Shop 7.

National Register Evaluation: The Winston-Salem Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Completed in 1963, the armory does not meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, it does not possess the exceptional importance required for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G, regarding properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, or the United States. The Winston-Salem Armory is a late example of an original-design armory. It shares much in common with the standard armories of the period and is not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of its architectural type. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

Woodland, North Carolina, National Guard Armory (NP 884)

Location: 307 Cherry Street (Figure 31)

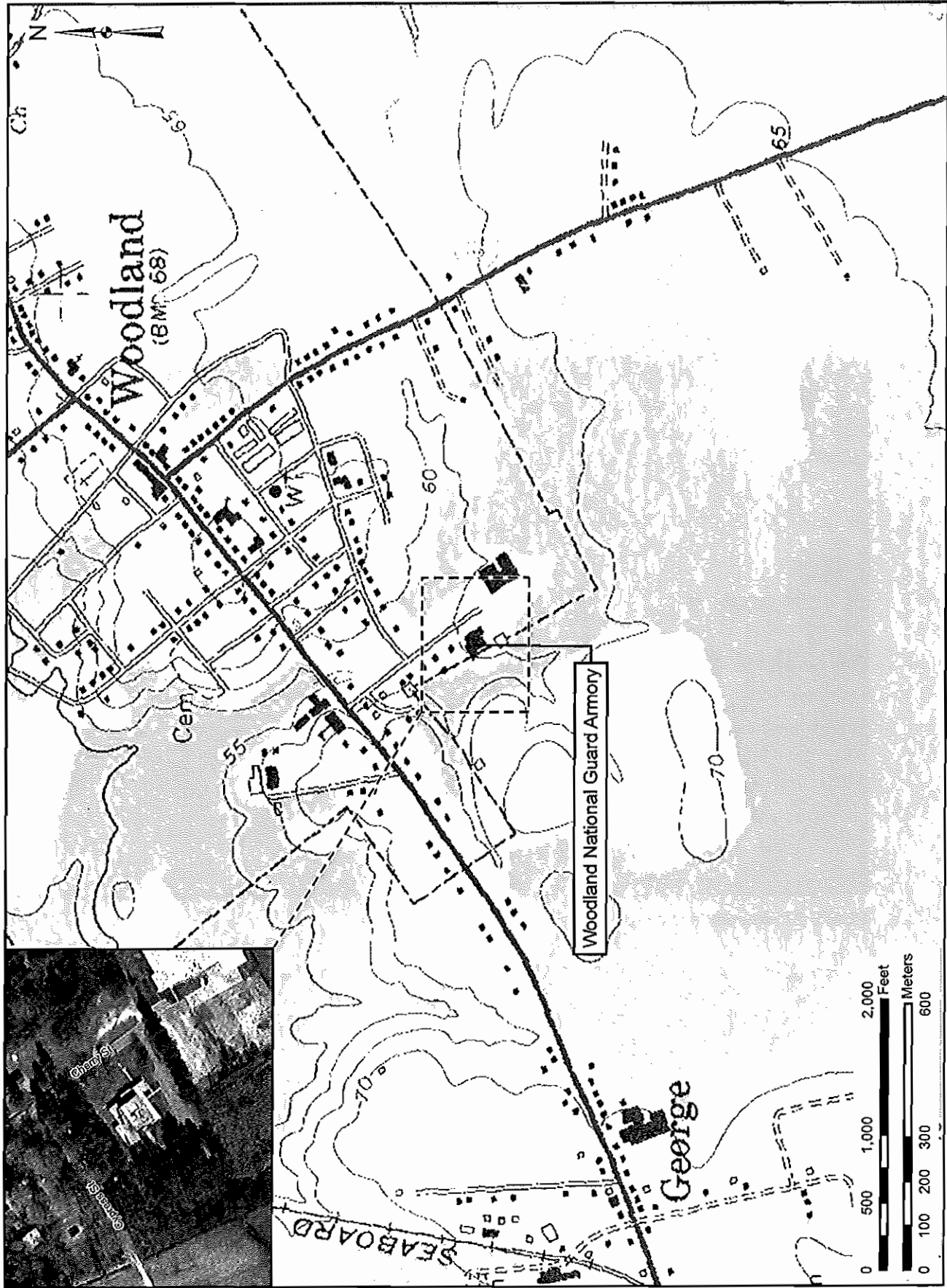
Date of Construction: 1961

Armory Type: Alt-A

Setting: The Woodland Armory faces east on Cherry Street on a level grassy lot that is shaded by mature deciduous trees. A paved parking area is located along the south side of the building and is accessible from a paved driveway off of Cherry Street. A concrete sidewalk leads east from the main entrance of the building, facing Cherry Street, to a flagpole. The area behind (west of) the armory is enclosed by a metal chain-link fence and serves as a military vehicle parking area.

Architectural Description: The Woodland Armory was built in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan armory (Plate 27). The building sits on a solid concrete foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a five-course Flemish-bond brick veneer. It has a flat roof with metal coping. The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the west (rear) by one-story wings. All of the windows have been replaced with new metal-sash awning windows.

The one-story main (east) elevation of the building is nine bays wide and extends north and south of the west elevation of the drill hall. The main entrance is offset and consists of a double-leaf



SOURCE: NC OneMap 1998; USGS 1977b

FIGURE 31: Location of Woodland National Guard Armory

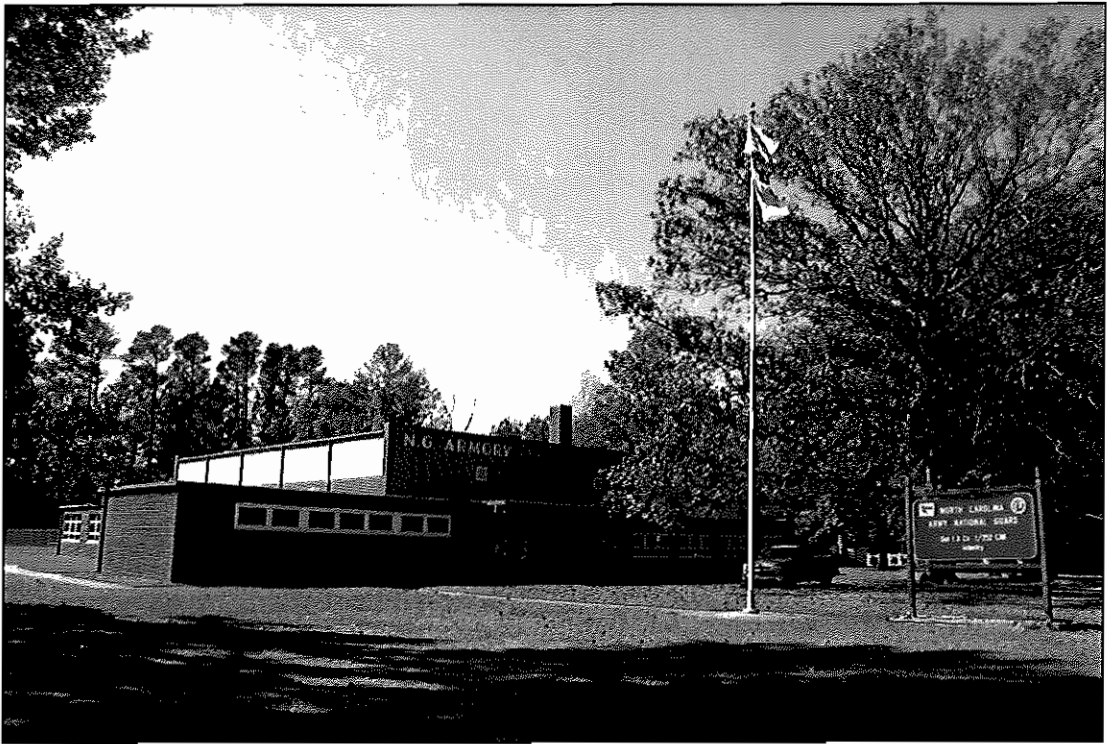


PLATE 27: Woodland National Guard Armory

metal door with one-light transom windows and sidelights. It is flanked by paired three-light windows. A one-story three-bay porch with a flat roof shelters the main entrance and is supported by round metal posts. The one-story south section of the main elevation projects from the building and creates a wall along the south end of the porch. It is pierced by a horizontal band of two-light windows that are placed high on the elevation, near the roofline. The one-story north section of the east elevation features four sets of triple four-light windows. The upper portion of the main (east) elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading "NG ARMORY."

The one-story south elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay-wide drill hall. The bay on the east end of the elevation that projects south from the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door and two three-light metal-sash windows. An inset entry porch is located toward the center of the south elevation and holds a single-leaf one-light metal door and a pair of two-light metal-sash awning windows. East of the porch is a one-bay brick-faced addition with two multi-light windows. An inset single-leaf door is east of the addition. West of the porch are three groups of four four-light metal-sash awning windows. The south elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of multi-light clerestory windows.

The rear (west) elevation of the building is divided into three sections. The south section, which consists of the one-story wing on the south side of the building, extends slightly east of the drill hall and is not fenestrated. The center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height metal roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf door. The north section, the one-story wing on the north side of the building, extends one-bay west of the drill hall. It has four multi-light metal-sash windows and a double-leaf metal door on its west elevation.

The one-story north elevation of the building is six bays wide and extends east and west of the five-bay north elevation of the drill hall. The eastern section of the elevation is pierced by an inset single-leaf door, two paired multi-light windows, and an inset porch with a single-leaf door and a three-light window. The western end of the south elevation projects one-bay north and is not fenestrated. A tall chimney stack rises above the roof near the western end of the north elevation, indicating the location of the boiler. The north elevation of the drill hall is lined with five sets of multi-light clerestory windows.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core encircled by offices on the east; a locker room in the southeast corner; a restroom, a kitchen, and a classroom on the south; and a restroom, a boiler room, and storage areas on the north. A former gun range that has been converted into storage space is also located in the utilities wing. The main-entrance lobby on the east side of the building leads directly into the drill hall.

Known Alterations: Changes made to the Woodland Armory since its construction include a small brick-faced addition on the south elevation and the replacement of all of the original windows. The original gun range underwent lead abatement and other renovations, presumably in the 1990s, and is currently used for storage. The interior offices have been renovated with new floor and ceiling tiles, and the restrooms have been renovated in the last five years.

Historical Background: Construction of the Woodland Armory began in early June 1960 after three years of planning. The Woodland Armory was one of six new National Guard armories completed in North Carolina between 1960 and 1961. The 1960-1961 report of the adjutant

general recorded the total cost of the Woodland Armory as \$140,945 with state and local contributions at 12.5 percent each (North Carolina Adjutant General 1960-1961:14).

Architect Charles C. Davis, Jr. of Roanoke Rapids served as the architect of the standard Alt-A armory, and Hunt Construction Company of Durham, North Carolina, was the general contractor. Two platoons shared the building. The local newspapers lauded the building for its spacious drill hall, which was “as large as a regulation basketball floor” and was “heated and brilliantly lighted with overhead fixtures (*Raleigh News and Observer* 1961). Currently, the Woodland Armory is home to Detachment 1 Company A 1/252 CAB Infantry.

National Register Evaluation: The Woodland Armory is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, the armory does not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more. In addition, the building does not possess significance in regard to historic events, architecture, or important persons to warrant National Register eligibility under Criteria Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years. This study has found no evidence that this armory is associated with important events (Criterion A) or people (Criterion B) in the history of Woodland, North Carolina, or the United States. The Woodland Armory is a late example of an Alt-A standard plan armory and is therefore not eligible under Criterion C as an important example of this architectural type. In addition, the design integrity of the Woodland Armory has been compromised by renovations in the past five years, including replacement windows, a small addition on the side elevation, and modernization of the interior spaces. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D. It is therefore unlikely that the Woodland Armory will be eligible for the National Register after it has reached the age requirement of 50 years.

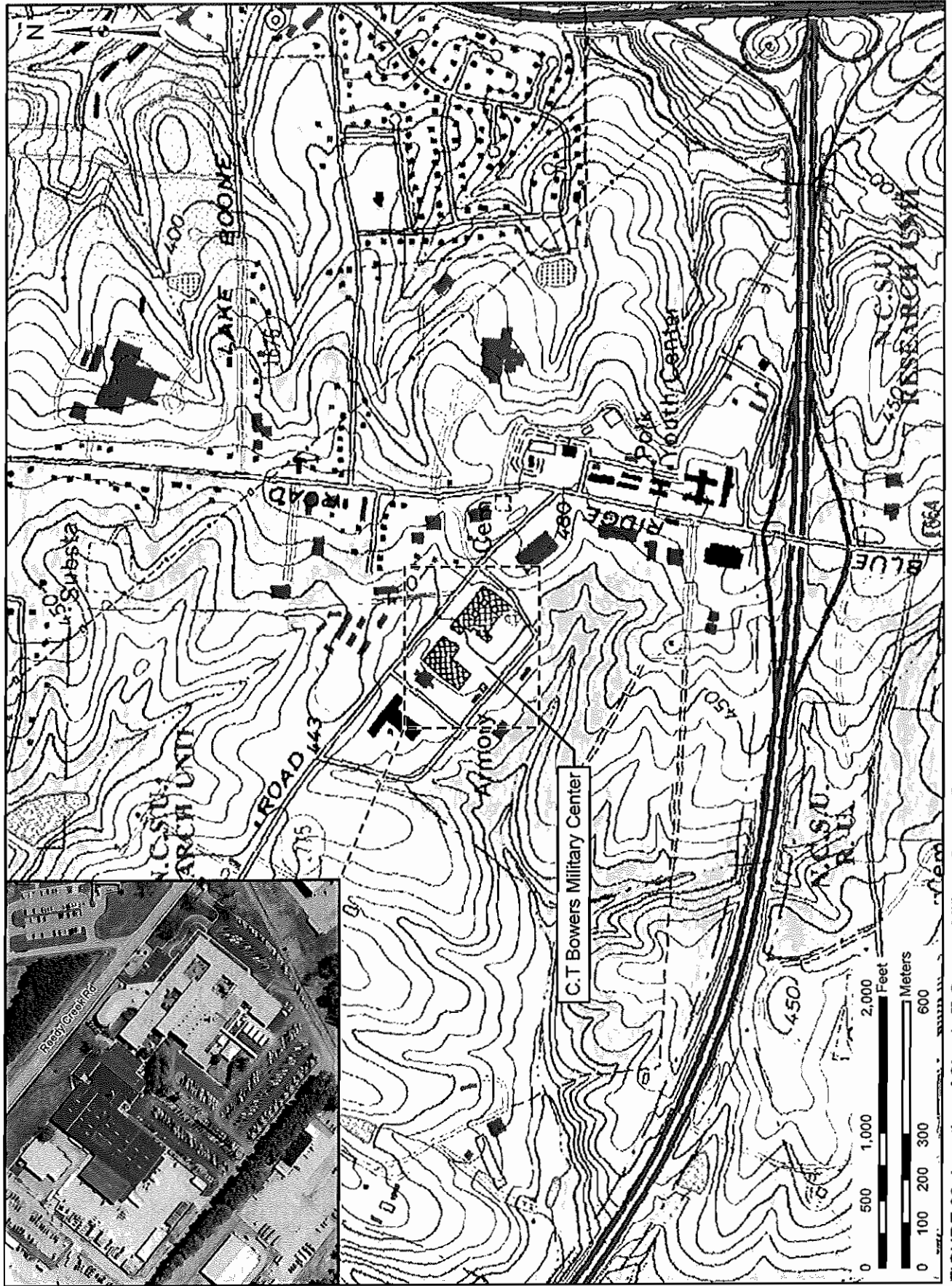
Claude T. Bowers Military Center, Raleigh, North Carolina

Location: 4105 Reedy Creek Road (Figure 32)

Date of Construction: 1961, 1964, 1972

Setting: The Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh sits on a sloping, grassy lot on the south side of the road. The Joint Force Headquarters building (JFHQ), the United States Property and Fiscal Office building (USPFO), and the Combined Support Maintenance Shop building (CSMS) are sited parallel to Reedy Creek Road. The JFHQ is located on the east end of the complex, the USPFO is west of the headquarters building, and the CSMS is located on the west end of the complex. A small building that was not surveyed, the Material Management Center, is located between the USPFO and the CSMS. Field Maintenance Support (FMS) building No. 20 is sited south of the headquarters building. A grassy lawn fronts the buildings along Reedy Creek Road. The entire complex is enclosed by metal fencing and security gates. A heavy iron fence fronts the property along Reedy Creek Road. A flagpole and a North Carolina Minuteman statue are located north of the main entrance to the JFHQ building near Reedy Creek Road. A paved drive runs along the west side of the property to a security gate. An additional drive bisects the property and runs along the south side of the buildings that front Reedy Creek Road, providing access to all of the buildings on the property (Figure 33).

The JFHQ is fronted by a paved drive, and parking areas are located on the east and south sides of the building. A circa 2000 security office building is located south of the rear elevation. A metal carport is located between the security building and the JFHQ. Four temporary metal sheds are located along the south elevation of the JFHQ, east of the security building.



SOURCE: NC OneMap 2005g; USGS 1968

FIGURE 32: Location of Claude T. Bowers Military Center, Raleigh

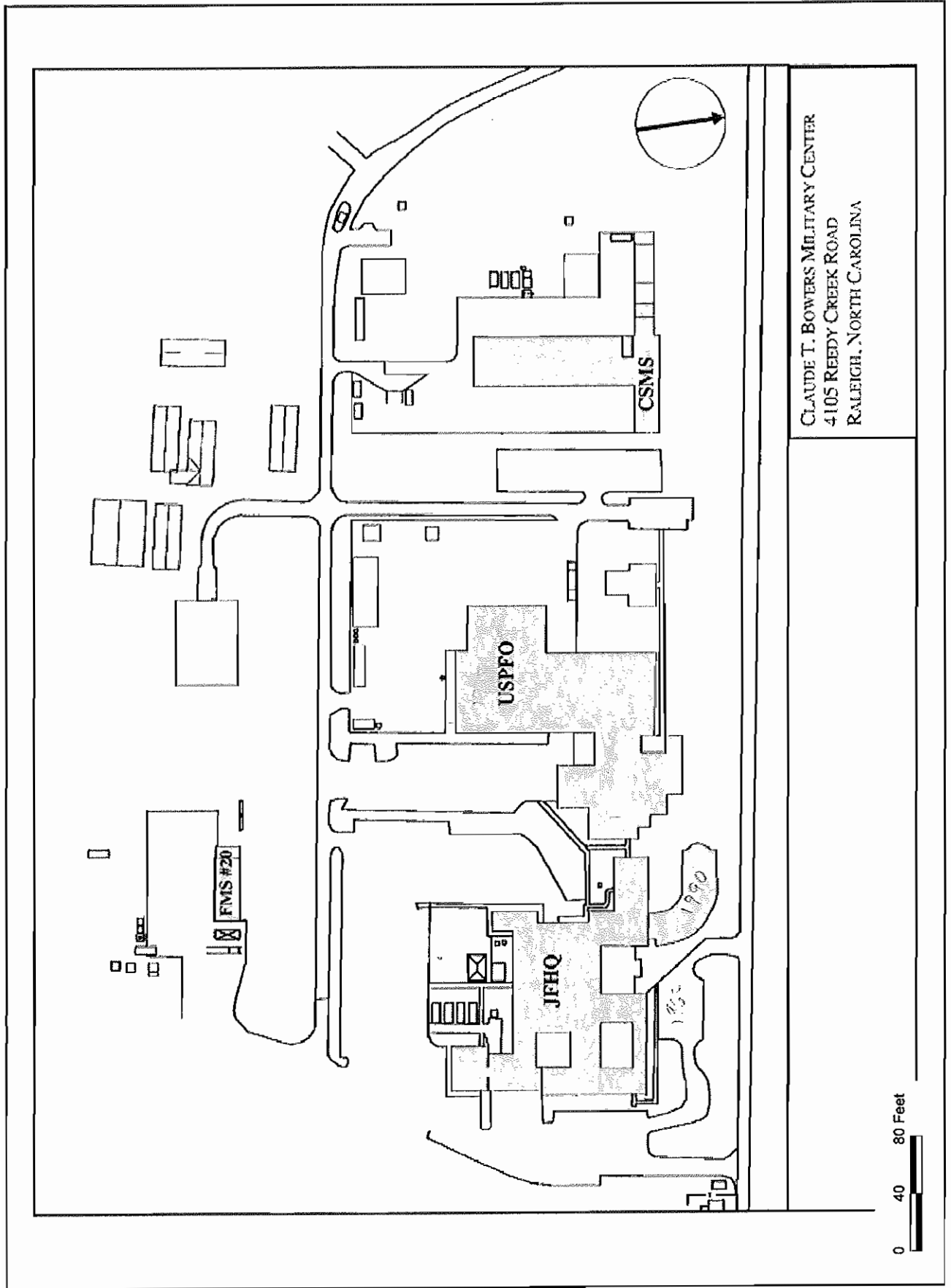


FIGURE 33: Site Plan of Claude T. Bowers Military Center, Raleigh

SOURCE: Claude T. Bowers Military Center Raleigh, NC, 2008

The property slopes down south of the JFHQ toward FMS No. 20. Rows of tall pine trees separate the parking area of the JFHQ from the area around FMS No. 20. FMS No. 20 faces south and a metal carport is located along its east elevation. A grouping of temporary buildings is located south of FMS No. 20. A large metal storage shed, constructed circa 1990, is sited west of FMS 20. Several temporary storage trailers are located west of the metal shed. Chain link metal fencing surrounds the area around FMS No. 20.

A large paved parking area is south of the USPFO. Two temporary metal storage sheds and several small temporary sheds are located along the south end of the parking area. The MMC building is located west of the USPFO.

A large concrete parking area lines the CSMS on its south elevation and along the east and west sides of the rear wing. A circa 1990 paint shop is located along the southwest side of the building. A number of temporary storage sheds are located in the paved parking area south of the building. An area with temporary buildings is located south of the CSMS, across the paved drive.

Note that a number of the buildings that are part of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center were not included in this survey. The majority of these buildings are temporary storage buildings and are not yet 50 years of age. As part of the first phase of the survey, the NCARNG only contracted the JFHQ, USPFO, FMS No. 20, and the CSMS to be surveyed and evaluated.

The Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) (WA 5101)

Architectural Description: The Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) is a one-story building displaying a predominantly rectangular plan with three original projecting bays and one circa 1990 wing (Plates 28 and 29). The rectangular plan is pierced by two open courtyards along the east side of the building and a courtyard at the main entrance near the northwest corner of the building. A bay extends west on the building's west elevation near the northwest corner. Two separate bays extend south from the building's south elevation, one near the building's southeast corner and another on the building's southwest corner. A curved wing, built circa 1990, is attached to the north elevation of the building near its northwest corner and curves north and west.

The 1964 building sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and its walls are constructed of concrete block. A flat roof spans the entire building. The building has one story with a two-story drill hall and office wing that is located near the center of the building along its west elevation. The courtyard on the northwest corner leads to the main entrance, which is located in the two-story office wing that fronts the drill hall. The projecting bay on the west elevation is exposed on the basement level because of the lot's slope, giving it a two-story appearance.

Common of federal buildings built in the post-World War II era, the Modernist design of the headquarters building emphasizes the building's horizontal nature and expresses the building's structural system on its exterior. The flat roof of the front (north) section of the building is accentuated by a heavy, flat cornice that projects from the building. The elevations have a rhythmic grid-like pattern created by symmetrically placed, squared concrete posts intersected by a horizontal concrete ledge that lines the foundation. The curtain walls, set between the posts and the ledge, are faced in five-course Flemish-bond brick and are pierced by vertical one-light



PLATE 28: Claude T. Bowers Military Center, JFHQ



PLATE 29: Claude T. Bowers Military Center, JFHQ

metal-sash windows with one-light metal-sash awning windows in the lower sash. Below the windows extending to the concrete ledge are concrete panels.

The main entrance to the 1964 building is centered on the north elevation of the two-story office and drill hall section and is fronted by an open courtyard. A flat-roofed awning spans the width of the courtyard at its northern end. The awning is supported by rounded metal posts and provides shelter between doors on the east and west elevations of the building that form the courtyard. All of the doors are double-leaf glass and metal. Although the courtyard obscures the main entrance to the building somewhat, it also creates a ceremonial space leading up to the entrance.

The south end of the building contains utilitarian spaces and is unadorned. The walls are clad in five-course Flemish bond brick and are capped by a flat roof with metal coping. The southeast corner contains an engineering shop, and its east elevation has two roll-up metal vehicular doors, tripartite metal-sash windows, and a single-leaf metal door set in a recessed bay. The south elevation of the engineering shop is fenestrated by three roll-up metal vehicular doors. One-light metal-sash windows and a single-leaf metal door pierce the south elevation of the building. A brick chimney rises above the roof along the south elevation. The southwest corner of the building is a classroom section and is fenestrated by 12-light metal-sash awning windows with concrete sills that are placed high, near the roofline.

A state adjutant general's (TAG) wing was added to the building circa 1990. The wing is a one-story curved addition that houses offices for the adjutant general and currently serves as the main entrance to the building. The wing is one story high over a basement, which is exposed on the west side of the wing owing to the slope of the lot. The exterior walls are clad in concrete panels and the hipped roof is covered in standing-seam metal. A rounded concrete cornice adorns the building. The cornice has a decorative tripartite Palladian motif that is symmetrically interspersed along the roofline. Windows are one-light fixed metal sash with mirrored glass. The main entrance, located on the north elevation of the wing near its intersection with the 1964 building, consists of a double-leaf metal and glass door surrounded by one-light transom windows and sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story porch with a flat parapet roof. The porch has paired concrete columns. The concrete parapet is adorned with metal lettering that reads "NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD JOINT FORCE HEADQUARTERS."

Known Alterations: The major alteration of the JFHQ is the addition of the TAG wing circa 1990. This wing dominates the main (north) elevation of the building and draws attention away from the original 1964 building. The TAG wing also currently serves as the main entrance to the JFHQ, further shifting the focus away from original courtyard entrance on the 1964 building.

Secondary Resources: Secondary resources include a security building, four metal sheds, and a metal carport. This circa 2000 building has one story and sits on a poured-concrete foundation. The walls are clad in the same five-course Flemish-bond brick as the headquarters building. It is capped with a hipped standing-seam metal roof. Windows are one-light fixed metal-sash and have rowlock sills. A single-leaf metal door is located on the south elevation.

The four metal sheds located along the south elevation of the headquarters building are identical. They are one-story and sit on wood post foundations. The walls are corrugated metal and the gable roofs are covered in sheet metal. Each building has a roll-up metal vehicular door.

The metal carport has a gable and a corrugated metal roof and is supported by metal posts.

Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) Building No. 20 (WA 5106)

Architectural Description: Built in 1972, the Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) No. 20 building has a rectangular form and is one and a half stories high (Plate 30). It sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation and its exterior walls are concrete block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. A shed roof caps the building and is lined with metal coping. Five full-height vehicular bays pierce the south elevation of the building and hold metal roll-up vehicular doors. A single-leaf one-light metal door is located on the east elevation. Twelve-light metal-sash windows with concrete sills fenestrate the north elevation of FMS No. 20. A one-story shed bay lines the west elevation of the building. This concrete-block bay is clad in stretcher-bond brick and its south elevation has a nine-light metal-sash window with a concrete sill. A wood-frame open shed bay is attached to the west elevation of the brick-faced shed bay.

The interior of the building has a large one-room maintenance area. Offices are located in the southeast corner of the building.

Known Alterations: Alterations made to this building include the two additions added to the west elevation.

Secondary Resources: Four one-story gable-roof sheds and a metal carport are located southeast of the FMS. Two of the buildings appear to have been built circa 1980. They sit on concrete-block foundations and are constructed of wood framing. One of the buildings is clad in weatherboard and the other has vertical board siding. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The westernmost and easternmost sheds are prefabricated and are constructed of metal. They both have a metal front-gable roof and a roll-up metal garage door. The prefabricated carport has a metal gable roof supported by metal posts.

United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) Building (WA 5107)

Architectural Description: The United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) building was constructed in 1961 and was the first building constructed on the site (Plate 31). The original 1961 building consists of a one-story rectangular main block and a one-story wing that is attached to the east elevation. A one-story wing was added to the southern end of the west elevation of the main block circa 1965. An additional wing was constructed circa 1995 on the north and east elevations of the one-story wing.

The 1961 main block is constructed of concrete block with its exterior walls veneered in five-course Flemish-bond brick. The roof is flat with metal coping. The main (north) elevation holds the main entrance to the building, which is a single-leaf metal door that is offset toward its east end. The door has a one-light transom and three one-light sidelights on the door's east side. Two tripartite metal-sash windows are located to the west of the door and three tripartite one-light metal-sash windows are located to the east of the door. Metal lettering above the entrance and windows reads "USP AND FO FOR NORTH CAROLINA." The east elevation of the building is pierced with evenly spaced three-light metal-sash awning windows with concrete sills. The south elevation is fenestrated by a roll-up metal vehicular door and three-light metal-sash awning windows. A raised loading dock fronts the vehicular door on the south elevation and is sheltered by a flat-roofed awning supported by metal posts. The west elevation has a roll-up metal vehicular door, three-light metal-sash awning windows, and a double-leaf metal door.



PLATE 30: Claude T. Bowers Military Center, FMS No. 20



PLATE 31: Claude T. Bowers Military Center, USPFO

All of the windows on the east, south, and west elevations of the main block have concrete sills and have been covered with metal grates.

The 1961 wing is currently visible only on its south elevation. The one-story wing has a flat roof with metal coping and a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The easternmost bay projects from the south elevation and is fenestrated by tripartite one-light metal-wash windows. A double-leaf door flanked by four-light metal-sash awning windows is located on the westernmost bay of the wing. A brick chimney is visible from the wing's south elevation.

The circa 1965 wing on the building's west elevation is one-story, rectangular in form, and has a flat roof with metal coping. The wing is clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer. Two metal roll-up doors, a single-leaf door, and a three-light metal-sash awning window fenestrate the south elevation. A raised concrete loading dock sheltered by a flat-roofed awning with metal posts fronts the south elevation. The west elevation of the wing is pierced with three-light metal-sash awning windows. All of the wing's windows have concrete sills and are covered in metal grates.

The circa 1995 wing is an irregularly shaped wing with a flat roof and exterior walls veneered in stretcher-bond pressed brick. A beltcourse composed of two-course square concrete blocks encircles the exterior walls of the wing. Windows are tripartite one-light metal-sash. An inset entrance with double-leaf glass doors is located along its west elevation.

Known Alterations: Known alterations to the USPFO include the circa 1965 wing and the circa 1995 wing that have been added to the building. The 1965 wing is undistinguishable from the original building; however, the 1995 wing is large and was not constructed with similar massing or materials. The wing is also located on the main elevation, further altering the appearance of the original 1961 USPFO.

Secondary Resources: Two metal sheds are located south of the USPFO building. The buildings sit on concrete pads, and the walls and the shed roofs are covered in corrugated metal. The easternmost shed has three metal roll-up vehicular doors on its north elevation, and the westernmost shed has five.

A small one-story shed is located west of the metal sheds south of the USPFO. It is covered in metal vertical board siding and has a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof and a metal roll-up door.

A one-story metal shed is located southeast of the USPFO. It has a metal shed roof and is covered in metal vertical board siding. The west elevation is fenestrated by a six-light metal-sash window, a single-leaf door, and a metal roll-up vehicular door.

Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) Building (WA 5108)

Architectural Description: The Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) building was constructed in 1964 simultaneously with the headquarters building (Plate 32). The building has a T-shaped plan with the horizontal part of the T on the north and the vertical extending south. The north section of the building is composed of a one-story office wing on the east half and a one-and-a-half-story workshop on the west half. The south section includes a two-story workshop on the west half and a one-and-a-half-story workshop on the east half. The building in its entirety sits on a solid poured-concrete foundation, is constructed of concrete block with a five-course Flemish-bond veneer, and has a flat roof.



PLATE 32: Claude T. Bowers Military Center, CSMS

The roof of the one-story office wing is lined with a heavy concrete cornice that projects from the building, giving the building façade a horizontal quality. The façade is fenestrated by symmetrically placed, paired metal-sash windows that are separated by squared concrete posts. Concrete spandrels are located below the windows. The recessed main entry is located at the western end of the office wing. The rhythm of the concrete posts continues across the façade at the entrance where it supports the roof overhang. The entrance consists of a double-leaf metal and glass door with a one-light transom flanked by full-height one-light metal-sash windows. The westernmost bay of the wing is not fenestrated and reads with metal lettering "NCNG SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP."

The one-and-a-half-story workshop abuts the west elevation of the office wing, creating two intersecting horizontal planes. Tall narrow one-light metal-sash windows symmetrically pierce the façade and sit on concrete sills. One-light metal-sash clerestory windows located directly below the roof line the façade and intersect with the tall narrow windows. The south elevation has a double-leaf metal door and seven roll-up metal vehicular doors.

The two-story workshop on the west half of the south section of the building has two tripartite windows on the second story of the north elevation. The windows are one-light metal-sash and share a concrete sill. The west elevation is pierced by nine metal roll-up vehicular doors. A brick chimney rises above the roof near the north end.

The one-and-a-half-story workshop on the east half of the south section of the building has nine metal roll-up vehicular doors on its east elevation.

Known Alterations: No known major alterations have been made to the CSMS.

Secondary Resources: Secondary resources include a paint shop and three metal sheds. The one-and-a-half-story paint shop was constructed circa 2000. It sits on a concrete pad and is constructed of metal framing. The walls are covered in corrugated metal, and the building is capped with a shallow-pitched corrugated metal roof. Two metal roll-up vehicular doors are located on the south elevation.

Three identical metal sheds sit in a row south of the paint shop. The one-story buildings are constructed of metal and have corrugated metal walls and front-gable corrugated metal roofs. Each shed has a roll-up metal vehicular door its east elevation.

Historical Background: Prior to the construction of the North Carolina Military Center in Raleigh, the Guard's administration facilities were housed in a number of obscure buildings in 11 different locations across the state. As early as June 1961, plans for a new "military center" in Raleigh were underway that would include a headquarters building, a warehouse, and a maintenance shop. The project did not come without controversy. In 1961 the Guard's warehouse and maintenance shop were located in Butner, North Carolina, and employed approximately 85 people. State legislators and local residents did not support the suggested move of these facilities nor any other Guard facilities at Butner to Raleigh as they believed it would "cripple the economy of the area."

Governor Terry Stanton and Adjutant General Claude T. Bowers developed a compromise: a new warehouse would be constructed in Raleigh, and the maintenance shops would stay in Butner until December 31, 1964, when they also would move to Raleigh. The state's Joint

Appropriations Committee had already approved \$372,000 in early June 1961 for land purchase and construction. Of this appropriation \$111,000 was to be used to purchase land on the Camp Polk Prison Farm in Raleigh for the new center, and the remaining \$261,000 would be used for the construction of the headquarters building. A federal appropriation of \$353,000 had already been approved for the warehouse construction (*Durham Herald* 1961).

The \$708,850 brick headquarters building, complete with “all-weather walkways,” and the supporting USPFO and CSMS were described as a “modern, logistic utopia . . . built on a high, wind-swept knoll” near the state fair grounds in Raleigh. Raleigh modernist architect Leif Valand designed the JFHQ and the CSMS buildings of the military center (see Chapter III, section B for information on Valand). The 75,000-square-foot headquarters building, “constructed of brick, concrete block, and glass,” was designed with “luxurious paneled and carpeted offices for the ‘brass’” as well as basic classrooms. The cafeteria in the headquarters building was also designed as a fallout shelter for 100 key Guard leaders. The building was designed to house the adjutant general’s office, Division Headquarters Staff, Division Headquarters Company, Administrative Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Support Command Headquarters, Headquarters Band, and the 205th Medical-Dental team. The facility’s USPFO was also heralded for providing supplies to all 132 Guard units in the state at that time, a feat that had never been previously accomplished (*Raleigh News and Observer* 1964; *Tar Heel Guardsman* 1965a).

The NCARNG Headquarters in Raleigh was formally dedicated on August 27, 1965 as the North Carolina Military Center. Fifteen hundred people gathered at the facility to witness the dedication of the new center. Bowers described the building as a “monument to the readiness of the NCARNG today.” Claude T. Bowers was appointed as adjutant general of the NCARNG in 1961 by Governor Terry Sanford. He served nine years at this post. On December 12, 1981, the center was rededicated as the Claude T. Bowers Military Center.

National Register Evaluation: The JFHQ, CSMS, USPFO, and FMS No. 20 of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Constructed in 1961, 1964, and 1972, these buildings do not meet the National Register requirement of 50 years of age or more.

It is recommended that the center be reevaluated for National Register eligibility once the majority of the buildings reach 50 years of age. The center is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its significance as the first combined headquarters for the NCARNG. It is also potentially eligible under Criterion C as a significant government complex designed by local modernist architect Leif Valand. The buildings have continuously served as the NCARNG headquarters since they were constructed. Although the additions made to the JFHQ and USPFO compromise aspects of their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the additions are distinguishable from the original building, the original design intent is still present, and the buildings still read as National Guard buildings. In addition, the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association is still present.

This study has found no evidence that the Claude T. Bowers Military Center is associated with important people (Criterion B) in the history of Raleigh, North Carolina, or the United States. The site does not appear to have the potential to yield important information that would contribute to the understanding of prehistory or history and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

V. CONCLUSION

Berger has completed an architectural evaluation of 26 NCARNG armories, two FMSs and three non-armory buildings of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh. The architectural investigation was performed on behalf of the NCARNG, and the study will be used in support of the NCARNG's ongoing cultural resources management program, and it partially fulfills the NCARNG's responsibility under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This survey is part of the NCARNG's ongoing efforts to document and evaluate NCARNG armories and related resources and determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Each of the resources evaluated are listed in Table 2 with their names, Survey Site Numbers, and Berger's eligibility recommendations. This study has determined that none of the surveyed buildings are eligible for listing in the National Register.

Table 2: Summary of Eligibility Recommendations

Survey Site No.	Building	Eligibility Recommendations
GS 1483	Belmont Armory <i>started 1961</i>	Not Eligible
JT 1527	Benson Armory <i>1960-61</i>	Not Eligible
HN 643	East Flat Rock Armory <i>1962</i>	Not Eligible
PK 1066	Elizabeth City Armory <i>1959-60</i>	Not Eligible
BL 266	Elizabethtown Armory <i>1963</i>	Not Eligible
SR 861	Elkin Armory <i>1965</i>	Not Eligible
PT 2094	Farmville Armory <i>1960-61</i>	Not Eligible
RF 474	Forest City Armory <i>1963</i>	Not Eligible
GF 7007	Greensboro Armory <i>1961-62</i>	Not Eligible
GF 7023	FMS No. 9, Greensboro	Not Eligible
RH 736	Hamlet Armory <i>1963</i>	Not Eligible
CL 987	Kings Mountain Armory <i>1962</i>	Not Eligible
SC 362	Laurinburg Armory <i>1961</i>	Not Eligible
LN 626	Lincolnton Armory <i>1960-61</i>	Not Eligible
CR 968	Morehead City Armory <i>1963</i>	Not Eligible
JT 1528	Mount Olive Armory <i>1960-61</i>	Not Eligible
RH 737	Rockingham Armory <i>1961</i>	Not Eligible
PR 297	Roxboro Armory <i>1959</i>	Not Eligible
BW 363	Shalotte Armory <i>1961</i>	Not Eligible
CH 819	Siler City Armory <i>1959-60</i>	Not Eligible
WY 797	Smithfield Armory <i>1960-61</i>	Not Eligible
JK 554	Sylva Armory <i>1965</i>	Not Eligible
DP 1184	Wallace Armory <i>1961</i>	Not Eligible
NH 2697	Wilmington Armory (Carolina Beach Rd) <i>1955</i>	Not Eligible
NH 2680	Wilmington Armory (Infantry Rd) <i>1953</i>	Not Eligible
FY 3915	Winston-Salem Armory <i>1963</i>	Not Eligible

Table 2 (continued)

Survey Site No.	Building	Eligibility Recommendations
NP 884	Woodland Armory 1960	Not Eligible
WA 5105	JFHQ/C.T. Bowers Military Center	Not Eligible
WA 5106	FMS No. 20/C.T. Bowers Military Center	Not Eligible
WA 5107	USPFO/C.T. Bowers Military Center	Not Eligible
WA 5108	CSMS/C.T. Bowers Military Center	Not Eligible

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Benson Review

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1961a New Armory. March 9.

1961b Governor Sanford to be Here for Dedication of National Guard Armory. July 13.

Bladen County Journal

1961 N.G. Armory Moves Step Nearer Reality. January 19.

Burlington Daily News

1958 Funds Ready For State Armories. August 14.

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Chatham News

1959 New Armory. December 17.

Dunn Herald

1961 Sanford Praises National Guard in Benson Talk. July 17.

Dunn Record

1961 Terry to Dedicate Benson's Armory. July 12.

Durham Herald

1961 Butner to Keep NG Facilities, Raleigh Gets 'Center.' June 2.

Elizabeth City Advance

1957 Armory is Getting Closer. May 23.

1959 Guard . . . Told to Rotary. October 6.

1960a Ground Officially Broken for National Guard Armory Here. March 15.

1960b Work Moving Rapidly on New National Guard Armory. May 14.

1960c National Guard Armory Here Okayed; Already Put to Use. November 8.

1961 National Guard Receives Praise as Bonner, Bowers Dedicate Armory in City. April 8.

Elizabethtown

1960 Top Priority Given For New Guard Armory Here. August 4.

Elkin Tribune

1964a Elkin Guard Unit to Get Armory Soon. February 24.

1964b Federal Funds Allocated for Elkin Guard Armory. March 12.

1964c Armory Construction Due to Begin Within 60 Days. April 2.

1964d Guard to Hold Open House May 16. April 30.

Forest City Courier

1961 County Armory. January 19.

Gastonia Gazette

1960 Proposed Armory for Belmont. September 24.

1962a Belmont Armory Gets \$\$\$. January 2.

1962b Belmont Guard Now in New Armory. January 23.

1962c KM Guard Unit Occupies Armory. May 17.

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1958 Guard Set to Build Armories. August 14.

1960 Bids Called for New Armory. November 17.

1964a Bids to Be Asked on Elkin Armory. February 25.

1964b Opening Bids for Armory Set. March 3.

Greensboro News Argus

1961 Armory. January 30.

Greensboro Record

1960a Armory is Assured as City and County Make Agreement. July 15.

1960b Service Shop Complete. December 27.

Greenville Reflector

1960 New Armory in Farmville Moving to Completion. August 19.

1961 Farmville's NG Armory Now Completed. March 11

Hamlet News-Messenger

1961a Surveying Armory Site. March 14.

1961b Senate O.K.s Hamlet Amory. May 11.

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1961d House Okays Hamlet Guard Armory Money. June 15.

Kings Mountain Armory

1963 Kings Mountain National Guard Armory Dedication Program. Available at Kings Mountain Armory, Kings Mountain, North Carolina.

Lincolnton Times.

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1960b Still Going Up at Armory. October 4.

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1961 Woodland Armory Ready for Final Inspection. February 21.

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