



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

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Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor  
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

December 19, 2011

Mathia Scherer  
AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

Re: Evaluation of Kitchen Groups A and B, Camp Butner National Guard Training Center,  
Granville County, ER 11-2343

Dear Ms. Scherer:

Thank you for your letter of December 2, 2011, transmitting the above draft report.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that **Kitchen Group A** and **Kitchen Group B** at the Camp Butner National Guard Training Center are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, the proposed demolition of both kitchen groups will have no effect on historic properties.

We have no comments on the report, and would be happy to accept the submitted draft as final.

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.

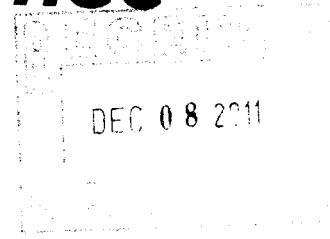
Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Michael Glisson, NC Army National Guard

bc: 106  
County



2 December 2011

Dr. Jeffrey Crow  
North Carolina Office of Archives and History  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
4610 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Re: Draft *An Evaluation of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B, Camp Butner National Guard Training Center, Granville County, North Carolina* by Amanda G. Kincaid and Mathia N. Scherer  
AMEC Project No. 5-6679-0000

S. Sec Letter  
JDK 12/16/11

Dear Dr. Crow:

Enclosed are two hard copies of the draft *An Evaluation of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B, Camp Butner National Guard Training Center, Granville County, North Carolina* by Amanda G. Kincaid and Mathia N. Scherer. A total of eight buildings were documented and assessed for National Register of Historic Places eligibility, four in each kitchen group. None of the buildings documented are recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Please send any comments to the address listed below. If you have any questions, please contact us at 502-267-0700.

Sincerely,

Dec 1/3/12

Mathia N. Scherer  
Historian/Architectural Historian

Henry S. McKelway PhD, RPA  
Cultural Resources Unit Manager

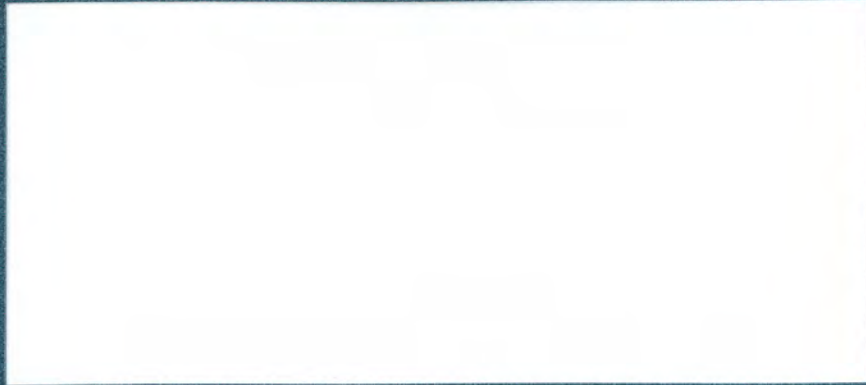
Enclosures

/cf

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**AN EVALUATION OF  
KITCHEN GROUP A AND  
KITCHEN GROUP B,  
CAMP BUTNER NATIONAL GUARD  
TRAINING CENTER, GRANVILLE COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA**

December 2011



Prepared for:  
Mr. Michael Glisson  
Natural and Cultural Resource Manager  
North Carolina National Guard  
1636 Gold Star Drive  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607-6410

**AN EVALUATION OF  
KITCHEN GROUP A AND KITCHEN GROUP B  
CAMP BUTNER NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CENTER,  
GRANVILLE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Lead Agency:  
North Carolina National Guard

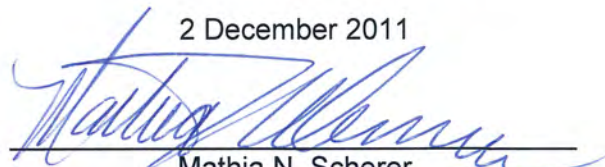
By:  
Amanda G. Kincaid and Mathia N. Scherer



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690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
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AMEC Project No. 566790000  
AMEC CRM Report No. 11-028

2 December 2011

  
Mathia N. Scherer  
Principal Investigator

## ABSTRACT

The North Carolina Army National Guard has contracted with AMEC Environment & Infrastructure to evaluate Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at Camp Butner National Guard Training Center in Granville County, North Carolina. The North Carolina Army National Guard proposes to demolish the buildings associated with the two kitchen groups. Architectural historian Amanda G. Kincaid and historian/architectural historian Mathia N. Scherer conducted the site evaluation on 4 October 2011. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the historic resources associated with Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and to assess the potential effects of the proposed demolition upon these resources. This project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Federal Regulation 36 CFR §800, regulations and guidelines of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and North Carolina General Statue 121-12(a). This report presents the findings of the evaluation.

A total of eight buildings were identified as requiring evaluation due to their association with Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B. None of the buildings documented were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places, although they were previously recommended as eligible in May 2005. At that time, the recommendation was Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B should be evaluated after 2008, when the buildings reached the 50 year mark that allows them to be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Place. The eight buildings have been evaluated by AMEC Environment & Infrastructure for their historic and architectural significance according to the four primary National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility and Criterion Consideration G. Of the eight buildings documented, none are recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of architectural and historic significance of the Kitchen Groups as a whole, and the lack of material integrity of two of the buildings. AMEC Environment & Infrastructure recommends that Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B will not be adversely impacted by their proposed demolition, and should the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concur, no further work is necessary.



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE NO.
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>9</b>
1.1 Project Summary .....	9
1.2 Area of Potential Effect .....	9
1.3 Historic Resources Identified .....	9
<b>2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING</b> .....	<b>13</b>
2.1 Environmental Setting .....	13
2.2 Area of Potential Effect .....	13
<b>3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT</b> .....	<b>17</b>
3.1 Camp Butner Historic Context .....	17
<b>4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>23</b>
4.1 Background Research .....	23
4.2 Assessment Guidelines .....	24
4.3 NRHP Criteria for Integrity .....	24
4.3 Criteria for Buildings Less than 50 Years of Age .....	26
4.4 Context for Cold War Buildings .....	26
<b>5.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>29</b>
5.1 Kitchen Group A .....	32
5.1.1 Building 3501: Kitchen .....	32
5.1.2 Building 3502: Kitchen .....	37
5.1.3 Building 3503: Kitchen .....	40
5.1.4 Building 3505: Latrine .....	43
5.1.5 NRHP Recommendation .....	47
5.2 Kitchen Group B .....	49
5.2.1 Building 3701: Kitchen .....	49
5.2.2 Building 3702: Kitchen .....	53
5.2.3 Building 3703: Kitchen .....	56
5.2.4 Building 3704: Latrine .....	58
5.2.5 NRHP Recommendation .....	61
<b>6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>7.0 REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>65</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Location of Camp Butner, Granville County, North Carolina .....	11
Figure 1.2. Location of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at Camp Butner .....	12
Figure 2.1. Kitchen Group A facing southwest .....	14
Figure 2.2. Kitchen Group A facing south .....	14
Figure 2.3. Kitchen Group B facing southeast .....	15
Figure 2.4. Kitchen Group B facing northwest .....	15



Figure 2.5. Kitchen Group B facing west towards the latrine. ....	16
Figure 2.6. Camp Butner real estate ownership map (USACE 1950). ....	16
Figure 3.1. Site plan for Kitchen Group A from February 1958 (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005). ....	19
Figure 3.2. Site Plan for Kitchen Group B from February 1958 with later kitchen (not to scale) drawn in (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005). ....	20
Figure 3.3 Table construction detail plan (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005). ....	21
Figure 3.4. Latrine floor plan (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005. ....	21
Figure 3.5. Kitchen elevation drawings from November 1957 (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005). ....	22
Figure 5.1. Aerial layout of Kitchen Group A. ....	30
Figure 5.2. Aerial layout of Kitchen Group B. ....	31
Figure 5.3. Site overview of the three kitchens in Kitchen Group A. ....	32
Figure 5.4. West and south elevations of Building 3501. ....	34
Figure 5.5. The poured concrete counter in Building 3501, which is duplicated in the other kitchens documented in this survey. ....	34
Figure 5.6. Building 3501 interior with stove and refrigerator. ....	35
Figure 5.7. Detail of crack below window of Building 3501. ....	35
Figure 5.8. Detail of interior damage in Building 3501. ....	36
Figure 5.8. Detail of tables and benches located between Buildings 3501 and 3502. ....	36
Figure 5.10. Oblique view of building 3502, north and east elevations. ....	38
Figure 5.11. Interior of Building 3502. ....	38
Figure 5.12. Detail of damage to interior of building 3502. ....	39
Figure 5.13. Oblique exterior view of building 3503 showing the north and east elevations. ....	41
Figure 5.14. Interior of building 3503. ....	41
Figure 5.15. Detail of interior window in building 3503. ....	42
Figure 5.16. Oblique view of the Building 3505 showing the west and south elevations. ....	44
Figure 5.17. Female latrine in Building 3505. ....	44
Figure 5.18. Male Latrine in Building 3505. ....	45
Figure 5.19. Hole in the roof of the female side of latrine in building 3505. ....	45
Figure 5.20. Tree limb protruding through roof and ceiling of male latrine in Building 3505. ....	46
Figure 5.21. Site overview of Kitchen Group B. ....	49
Figure 5.22. Oblique view of west and north elevations of Building 3701. ....	50
Figure 23. Interior of Building 3701. ....	51
Figure 5.24. Interior of Building 3701. ....	52
Figure 5.25. Detail of cracks in the concrete block in the exterior of 3701. ....	52
Figure 5.26. South and east elevations of Building 3702. ....	54
Figure 5.27. Building 3702, showing tables under overhang. ....	54
Figure 5.28. Detail of a window with a frame flap. ....	55
Figure 5.29. Interior of 3702. ....	55
Figure 5.30. Exterior of Building 3703 oblique view of north and east elevations. ....	56
Figure 5.31. Interior of 3703, showing plywood divider. ....	57
Figure 5.32. East elevation of Building 3704. ....	58
Figure 5.33. Interior of latrine showing deteriorated wood. ....	59
Figure 5.34. Exterior deterioration on the north elevation. ....	60

## TABLES

Table 4.1. Summary of Previous Surveys. ....	23
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Table 5.1. Buildings Documented in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B.....	29
Table 5.2. Summary of Building 3501.....	33
Table 5.3. Summary of Building 3502.....	37
Table 5.4. Summary of Building 3503.....	40
Table 5.5. Summary of Building 3505.....	43
Table 5.6. Summary of Building 3701.....	50
Table 5.7. Summary of Building 3702.....	53
Table 5.8. Summary of Building 3703.....	56
Table 5.9. Summary of Building 3704.....	59



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## ACRONYMS

AMEC	AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CBNGTC	Camp Butner National Guard Training Center
CAPT	Captain
Ft.	Feet
ID	Infantry Division
MSG	Master Sergeant
NCARNG	North Carolina Army National Guard
NCOAH	North Carolina Office of Archives and History
NC SHPO	North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
POW	Prisoner of War
Rd.	Road
SF	Square feet
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	US Army Defense Ammunition Center and School



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) contracted AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (AMEC) to evaluate Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at Camp Butner National Guard Training Center (CBNGTC) in Granville County, North Carolina (**Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2**). Architectural historian Amanda G. Kincaid and historian/architectural historian Mathia N. Scherer performed the documentation of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B on 4 October 2011. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the historic resources associated with Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B for their eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to assess the potential effects of the proposed project upon these resources. This project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Federal Regulation 36 CFR §800, the regulations and guidelines of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) and North Carolina General Statute 121-12(a). This report presents the findings of the re-evaluation.

### 1.1 Project Summary

NCARNG is proposing to demolish the buildings in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B in order to use their locations in CBNGTC for other purposes. During a historic building survey of the NCARNG armories, maintenance facilities, and kitchen groups in 2005, it was recommended that Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B be evaluated after 2008, when they reached the minimum 50 years mark for inclusion on the NRHP. This evaluation is being performed to comply with this recommendation and to assess if the NCARNG proposed action of demolition will have an adverse effect on a potential historic resource at CBNGTC.

### 1.2 Area of Potential Effect

Camp Butner is located fifteen miles north of Durham, North Carolina, just outside the newly incorporated town of Butner. The training center contains 4,750 acres, with Kitchen Group A covering approximately 2 acres and Kitchen Group B covering approximately 3.5 acres. Much of the land incorporated into the training center is forested and primarily undeveloped.

Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B are located close to one another in the southeast portion of the training center. Kitchen Group A is located approximately 400 feet (ft) southwest of Old Headquarters Road (Rd). Kitchen Group B is located about 300 ft north of Range Rd, and about one-quarter mile east of Old Headquarters Rd.

### 1.3 Historic Resources Identified

A total of eight buildings were identified as being over 50 years of age at CBNGTC. These eight buildings were assessed for NRHP eligibility and any adverse impacts from the proposed actions. The buildings documented divide into four buildings each in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B. The buildings in Kitchen Group A include:

- Building 3501 (kitchen);
- Building 3502 (kitchen);
- Building 3503 (kitchen); and,
- Building 3505 (latrine).



The buildings in Kitchen Group B include:

- Building 3701 (kitchen);
- Building 3702 (kitchen);
- Building 3703 (kitchen); and,
- Building 3704 (latrine).

AMEC was contracted to document seven buildings, but the proximity of Building 3704 to Kitchen Group B warranted its documentation in order to evaluate the buildings as a complete kitchen group for eligibility as a possible historic district. Of the eight buildings documented, none of them are recommended as eligible for NRHP listing individually or as contributing buildings to a potential historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. AMEC recommends, based on the its evaluation of not eligible for NRHP listing, that there will be no adverse impact from the proposed demolition. No further work is necessary if the NC SHPO concurs with this recommendation.



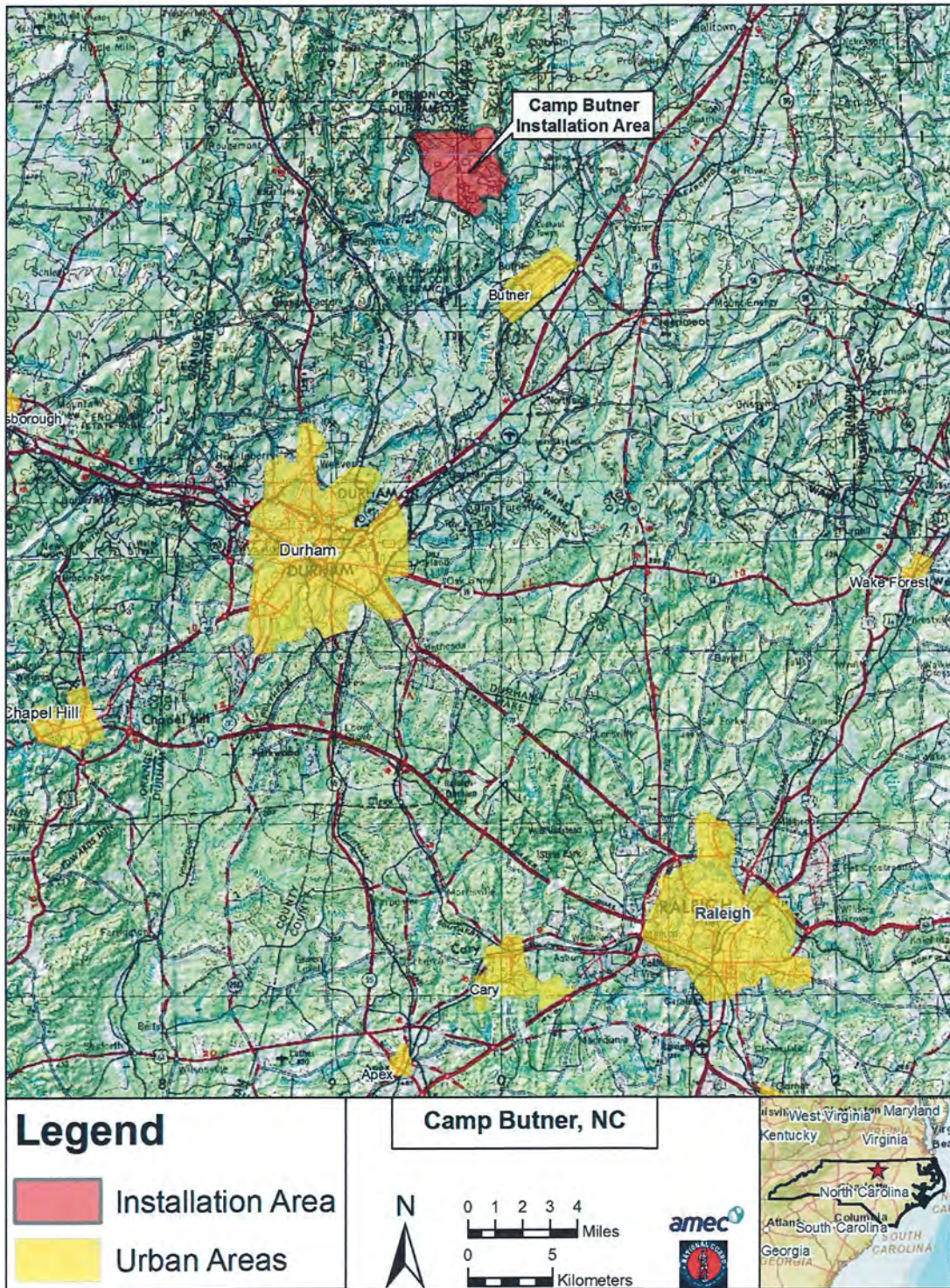


Figure 1.1. Location of Camp Butner, Granville County, North Carolina.



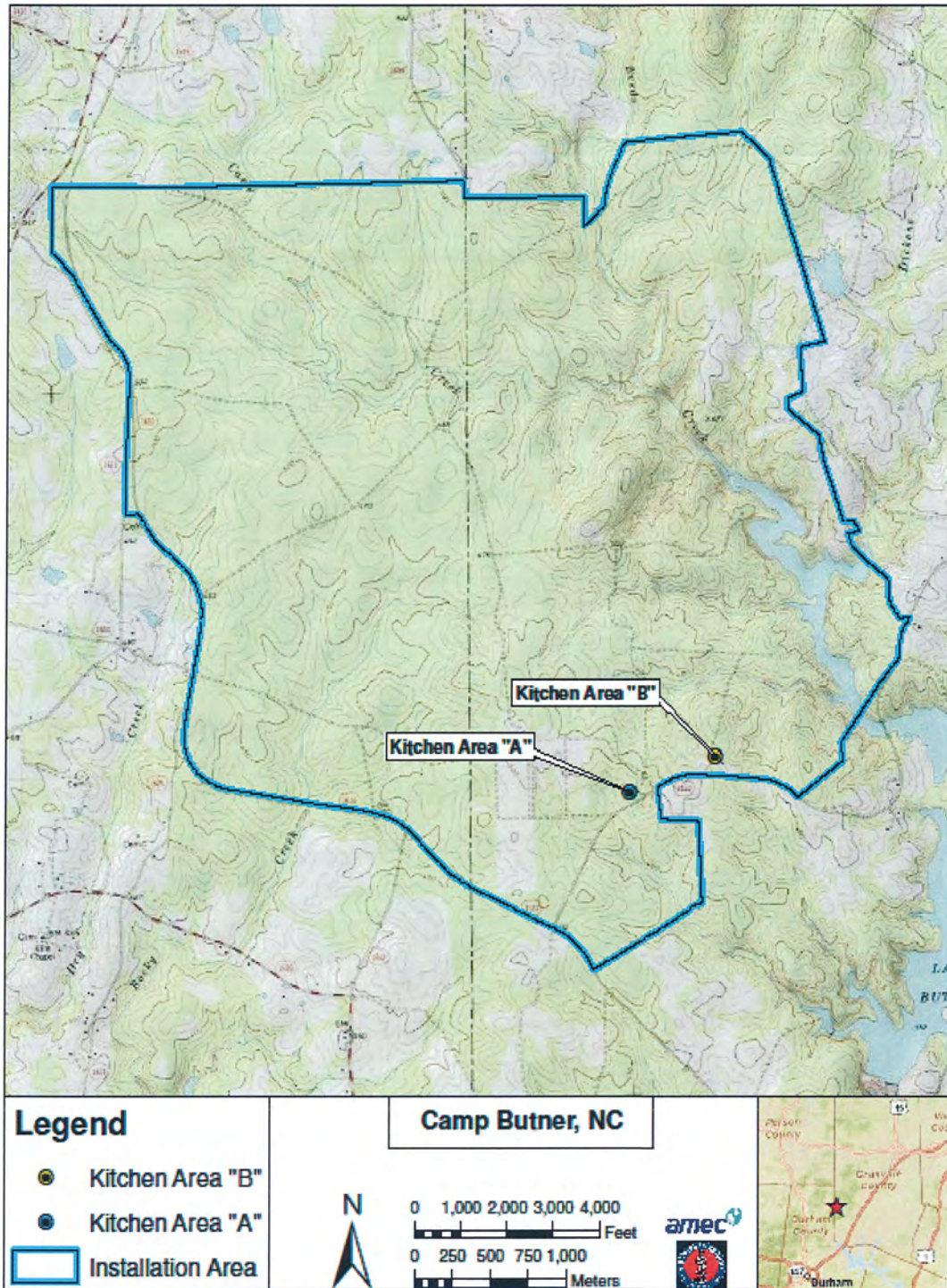


Figure 1.2. Location of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at Camp Butner.



## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

Granville County is in the Piedmont area of North Carolina. The Piedmont is bounded on the west by the Appalachian Mountains and on the east by the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The region is characterized by low rolling hills. In North Carolina the Piedmont can be as wide as 300 miles. Elevations range from 200 ft above sea level to 1,000 ft above sea level. Piedmont soils consist mostly of clay and are moderately fertile. Much of the soil has been depleted from years of agricultural practices, especially in those areas that grow cotton, but the major crop grown in the North Carolina Piedmont is tobacco (Diemer and Bobyarchik 2005).

### 2.2 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is based upon the project's potential direct and visual effects upon historic resources. The APE was developed based on a review of topographic data and a visual inspection during the survey. The APE covered 2 acres for Kitchen Group A and 3.5 acres for Kitchen Group B. Both Kitchen Groups are surrounded by forest but have maintained fields and roads within the actual group's acreage which provide an open feel within the group of buildings. The kitchen buildings are placed in a row with concrete tables and benches in between each building in both Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B (**Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2, Figure 2.3, Figure 2.4, and Figure 2.5**).

Historically, the APE would have been either woodland or cultivated as Granville County has always been a rural county. A real estate ownership map shows that the land on which Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B were located prior to the United States' acquisition would have been owned by JR Fowler (E-45-G), Luther H. Carrington (E-44-G), and L.L. Chambers (E-46-G) (US Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] 1950) (**Figure 2.6**).





**Figure 2.1. Kitchen Group A facing southwest.**



**Figure 2.2. Kitchen Group A facing south.**





**Figure 2.3. Kitchen Group B facing southeast.**



**Figure 2.4. Kitchen Group B facing northwest.**





Figure 2.5. Kitchen Group B facing west towards the latrine.

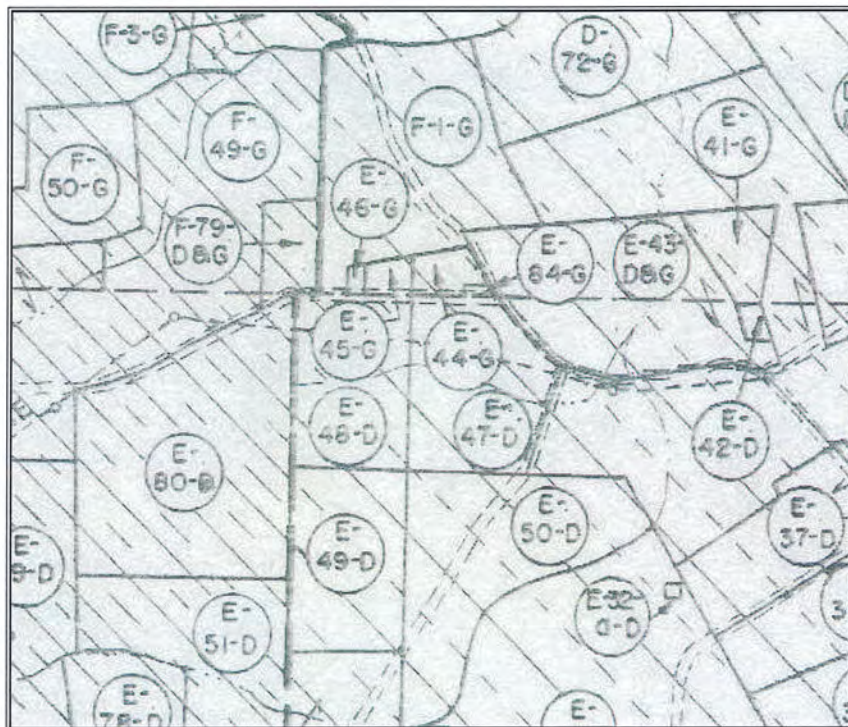


Figure 2.6. Camp Butner real estate ownership map (USACE 1950).



## 3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### 3.1 Camp Butner Historic Context

On 5 January 1942, the US Army announced that it had intentions of building a \$22 million dollar Army camp fifteen miles north of Durham in Granville, Person, and Durham Counties for the Fourth Services Command, Army Ground Forces, Triangular Division Camp. Prior to construction, it was estimated that 60,000 to 75,000 acres of farmland and forest were needed to build the camp, which ultimately displaced 13,500 families. The estimate of needed acreage by the US War Department was high because the US Army needed adequate space to train up to 40,000 troops (Haswell 1971). When the camp opened as a combat infantry facility, it totaled 40,384 acres. On 21 February 1942, the US War Department officially named the training site Camp Butner after Major General Henry Wolfe Butner, a Surrey County native who was a Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Artillery Brigade during World War I (Pike 2011; North Carolina Office and Archives and History [NCOAH] 2009).

The first troops arrived at Camp Butner starting on 15 June 1942 included the 78<sup>th</sup> Infantry "Lightning" Division, the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (ID), and the 89<sup>th</sup> ID, although the camp was not officially dedicated until 4 August 1942 (Millis 2011; Pike 2011; NCOAH 2009). Infantry divisions and miscellaneous engineering and artillery units trained at Camp Butner between 1942 and 1943, using the rolling farmland terrain for rehearsal gas attacks, camouflage testing, river crossing training, and live fire training at 15 ammunition ranges (NCOAH 2009; USACE and US Army Defense Ammunition Center and School [USADACS] 1993). The ranges included a 23,000-acre live fire range (ammunition undetermined), a grenade range, a 1,000-inch pistol range for pistol training, a gas chamber, a flame thrower training pad, and a "mock German village" (USACE and USADACS 1993).

After 1943, Camp Butner housed a Prisoner of War (POW) camp, a hospital, and a re-assignment center. Camp Butner was one of two major "barbed-wire-encircled" camps, the other located at Fort Bragg (Billinger 2008). Approximately 3,000 Italian POWs and approximately 2,000 to 3,000 German POWs were housed at Camp Butner. The German POWs were a mixture of nationalities often conscripted into service, including Austrians, Czechs, Dutch, French, Germans, Lithuanian, Luxembourgian, Mongolian, Polish, and Russian soldiers (Billinger 2008). The POWs worked locally on the base and off-site on nearby farms, often with the local populace unaware of their POW status. Many POWs also worked in the pulpwood harvesting industry.

The Camp Butner Convalescent Hospital was opened due to a need for medical facilities that catered to patients with more serious illnesses and treatment (both physically and psychologically) in which recovery in an average open-ward hospital was not conducive (WW2 US Medical Research Center 2011). Generally both Army Services Forces and Army Air Corps patients used the convalescent hospitals, and the influx of patients from overseas resulted in the construction of 13 convalescent hospitals nationwide. Camp Butner Convalescent Hospital was one of the US Army's largest hospitals of this type.

Finally, Camp Butner was used as a personnel re-assignment center. First, the US Army established the Eastern Personnel Reassignment Center. Its purpose was to rapidly and effectively disperse soldiers not assigned to units with the US Army to the US War Department when needed (Pike 2011). Camp Butner was then given the role of an Army Ground and Services Forces Redistribution Station. Its purpose was to re-assign soldiers returning from overseas, which amounted to approximately 8,000 soldiers a month (Pike 2011).



In 1947 the War Assets department started to liquidate those assets acquired to support World War II. For Camp Butner, this liquidation meant 20,000 acres transferred back to original farmers; 5,000 acres went to NCARNG; and 13,000 acres were transferred to the State of North Carolina. That same year, the state took over the responsibility for fire and police services and the John Umstead Hospital was opened in the old army hospital (Haswell 1971). On 9 June 1948, a home for the developmentally disabled, called the Butner Training School, was opened (Pike 2011). Also known as "the Colony," this school occupied the old Army barracks. Over the course of the next decade, the school and the site would be changed numerous times in name and through construction, reflecting transformation in purpose and clientele. Other facilities onsite included the Murdoch Center, an alcohol abuse treatment center; the Umstead Youth Center, a youth correctional facility; the C.A. Dillon School, also for adolescents; the North Carolina Rehabilitation Center for the Blind; and a federal prison (Brown 2005).

The North Carolina National Guard established a presence in Butner after the camp's closing. By the mid-1950s, according to drawings on file at the National Guard Headquarters in Raleigh, they operated approximately seven warehouses under the management of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer for the state. In 1957-1958 funds were raised through selling the vast timber supply on Camp Butner, with the proceeds allowing for improvement of the facilities on-site, to better serve the needs of those that trained at the camp (Brown 2005). By the late 1950s, Camp Butner was capable of hosting the North Carolina National Guard Training Center in Butner, which remains active to the present. The training center included rifle ranges and associated kitchen groups that provided food to troops that were actively training at the ranges (Brown 2005). The buildings in Kitchen Groups A and B were used as kitchens when they were first constructed, but it was soon deemed impractical to unload stoves into the buildings. Eventually the kitchen buildings became informal sleeping quarters where the training men would stay in order to not have to raise tents. While the kitchen buildings were used as sleeping quarters, meals were either catered or were cooked on a stove in the back of a pick-up truck (Personal Communication: Retired Master Sergeant [MSG] David Rook, 5 October 2011).

In 1957 the Adjutant General's Department drew up plans for support buildings at Camp Butner. These support buildings were at the rifle ranges and included kitchens, rows of concrete-block benches and tables, and latrines. In 1958, the Adjutant General's Department also created site plans for two groups of kitchens based on three kitchen buildings; six tables spaced evenly in groups of three between the kitchens, and a latrine building. The plans included elevation drawings and floor plans for kitchen buildings; a general site plan for both Kitchen Group A (**Figure 3.1**) and Kitchen Group B (**Figure 3.2**); specifications for the concrete table and benches (**Figure 3.3**); and elevations, floor plans, and plumbing specifications for the latrines (**Figure 3.4**). A basic elevation for the kitchen buildings in both Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B was also located (**Figure 3.5**) (Brown 2005). Despite having these specifications, it is still unclear the exact year the kitchen groups were constructed. Retired MSG David Rook and MSG Kenneth Beal both recall that the buildings were constructed in 1970 and 1971, but it is likely that the memory is from the building of a third kitchen in Kitchen Group B that was built around the same time (Personal Communication: 5 October 2011). Since the site plans, elevation, and floor plans were designed in 1957 and 1958, it is likely that most of the kitchen buildings and latrines were built circa 1958 with an additional kitchen being added to Kitchen Group B in 1970 or 1971.

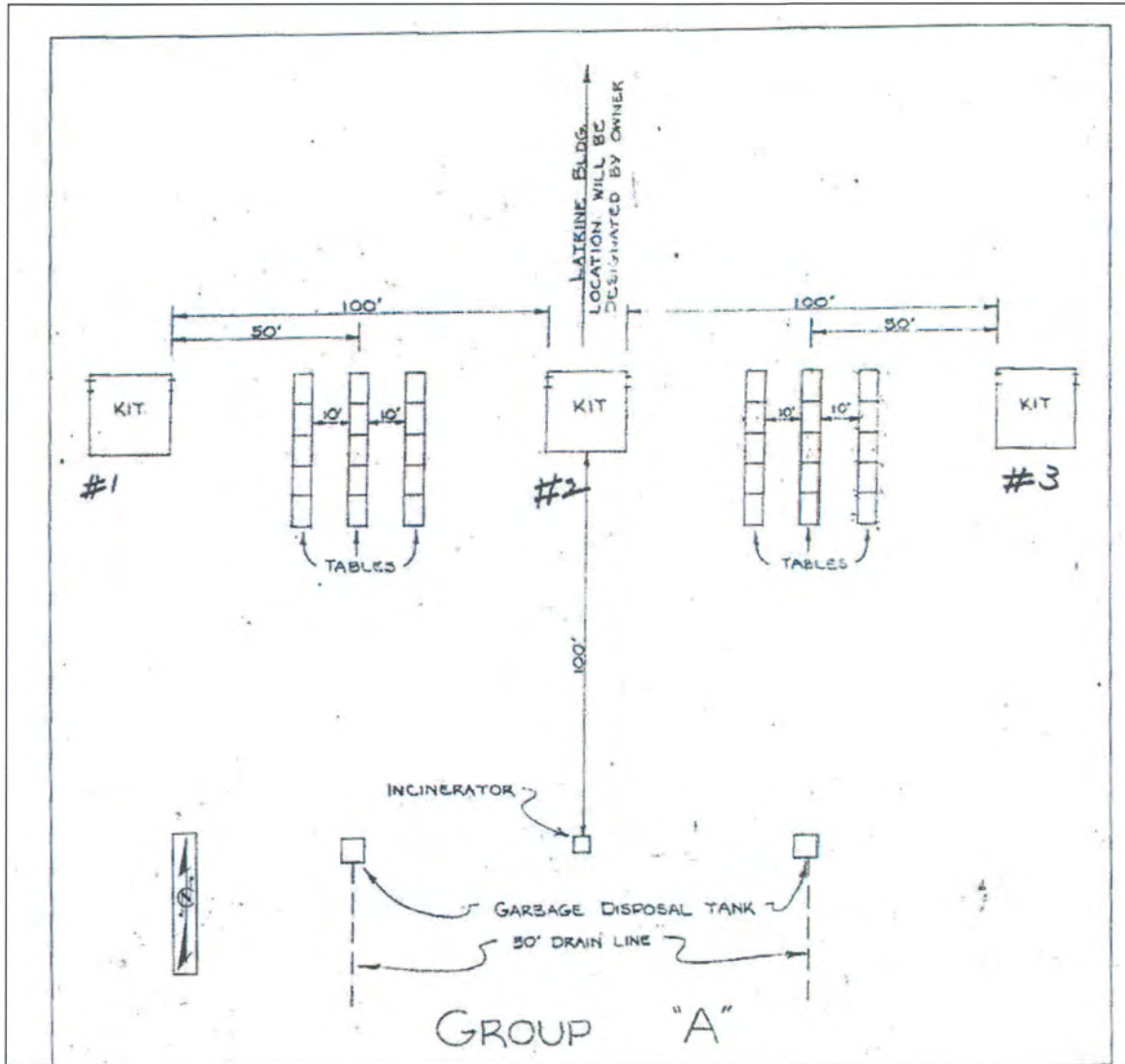
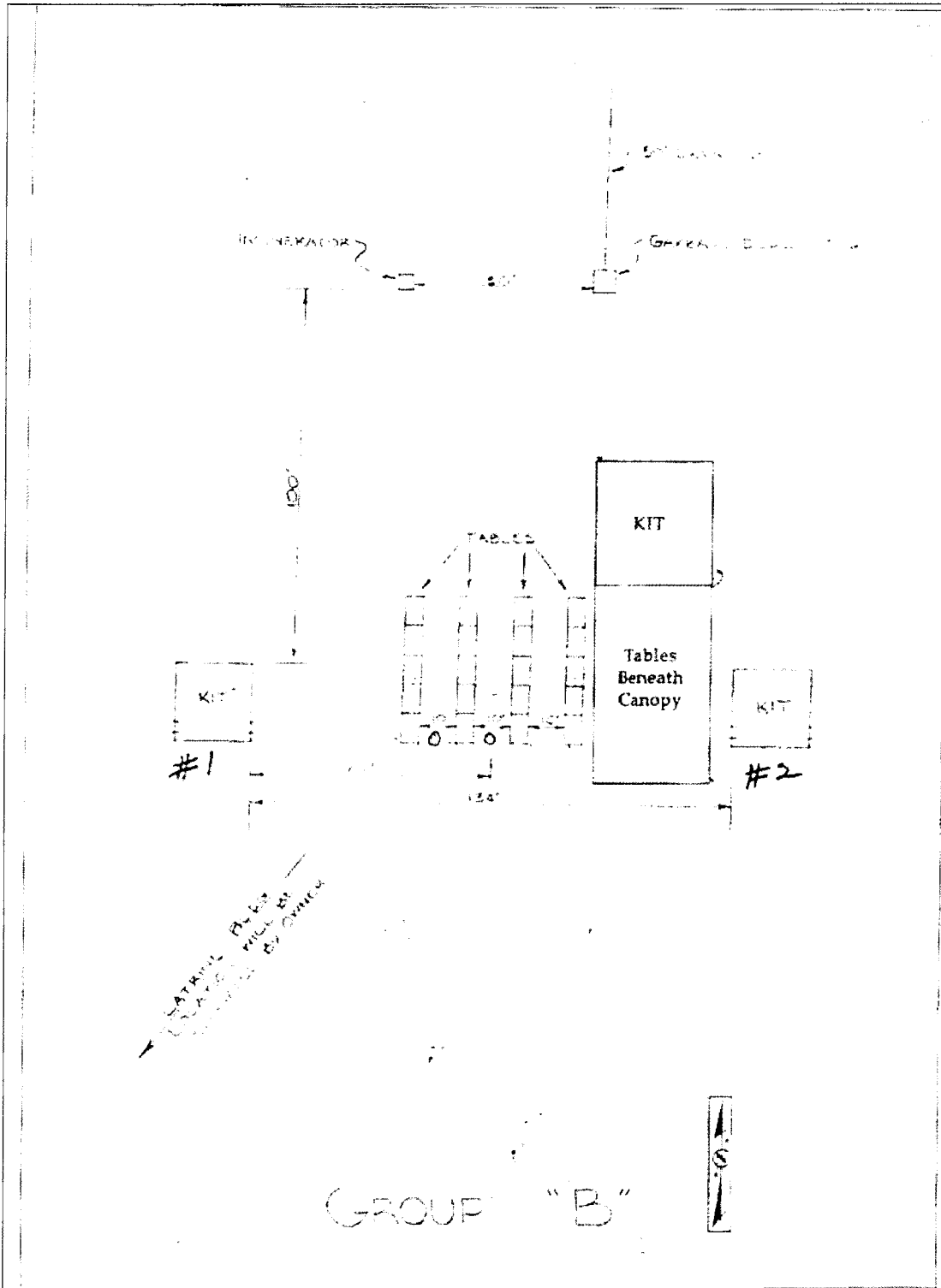


Figure 3.1. Site plan for Kitchen Group A from February 1958 (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005).





**Figure 3.2. Site Plan for Kitchen Group B from February 1958 with later kitchen (not to scale) drawn in (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005).**

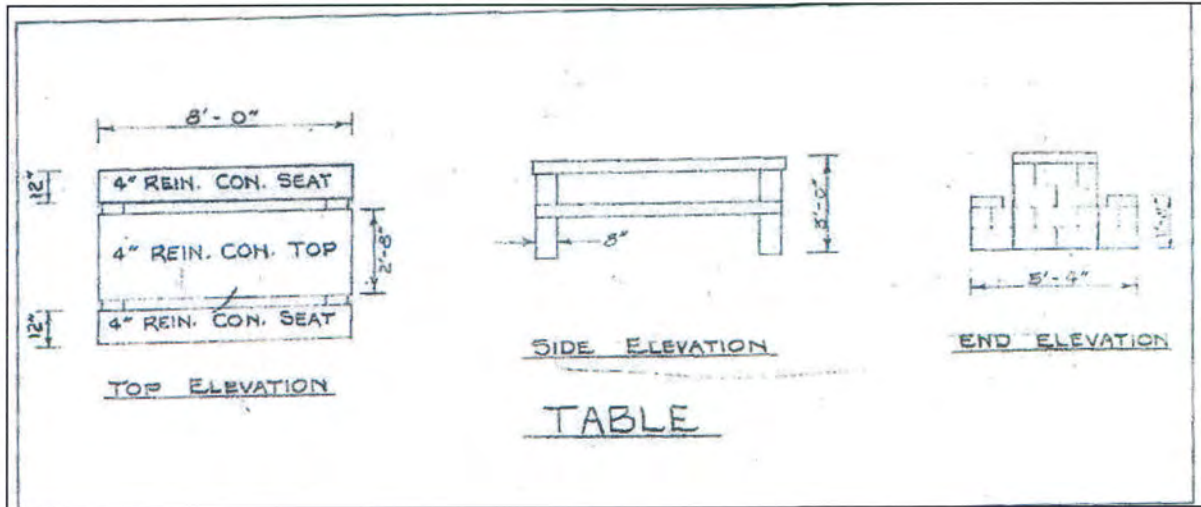


Figure 3.3 Table construction detail plan (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005)

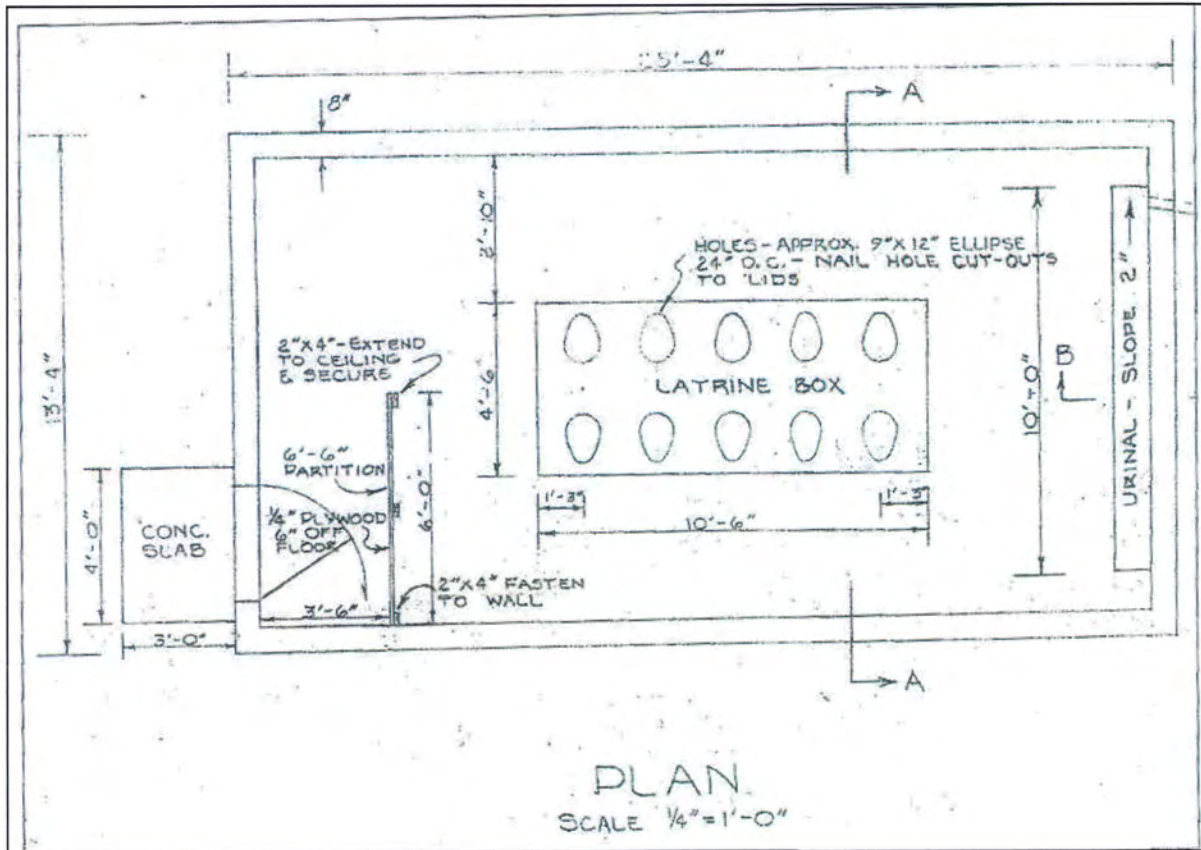


Figure 3.4. Latrine floor plan (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005).



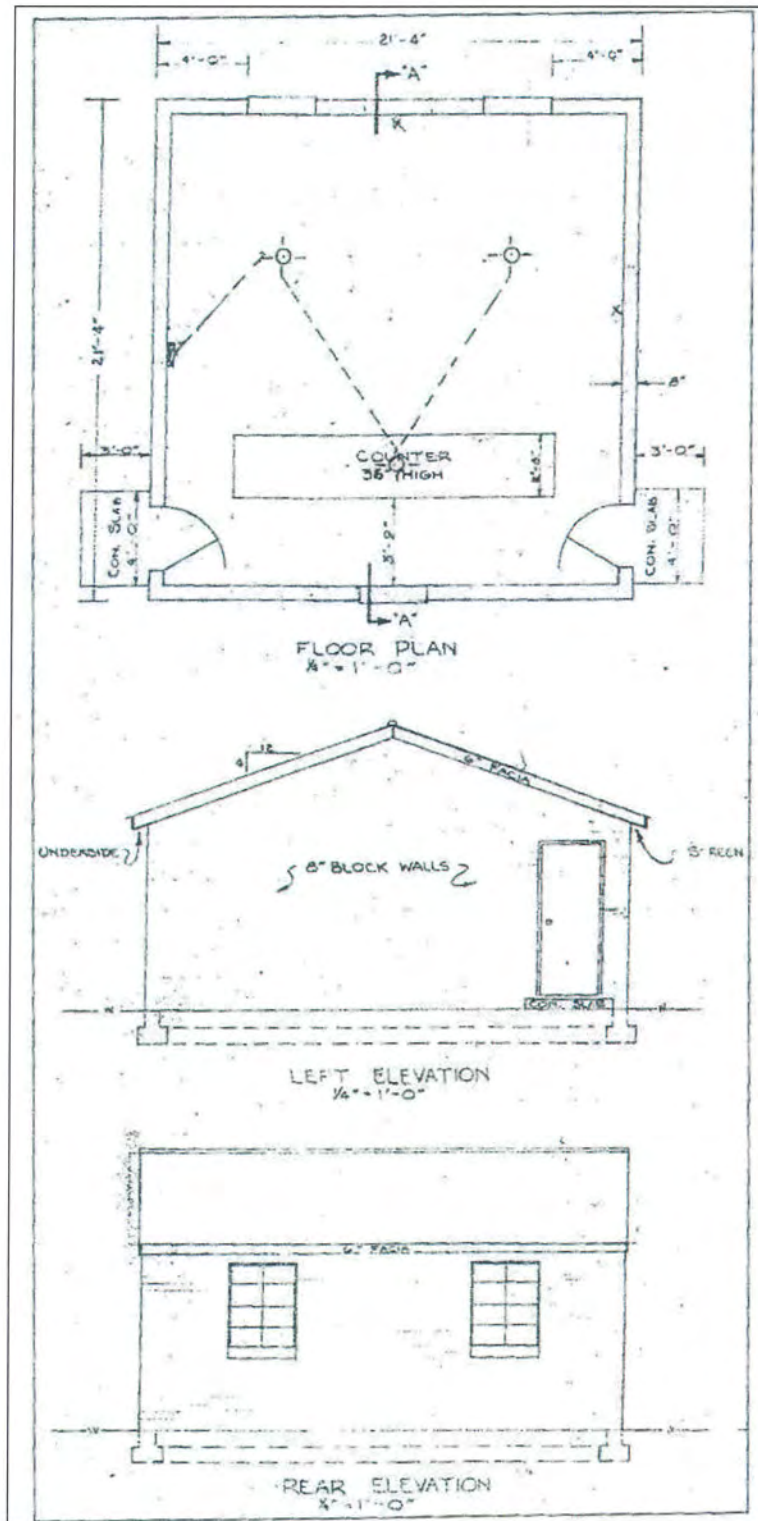


Figure 3.5. Kitchen elevation drawings from November 1957 (North Carolina National Guard Headquarters; Brown 2005).

## 4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Background Research

Background research was performed to identify any previous investigations of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B and similar facilities statewide and to identify established historic context from which to evaluate the buildings and facilities. A site file check was performed on 29 September 2011 on the HPOWEB, which is the NC SHPO Geographic Information System database. This service was created by the NC SHPO as an aid to planning and research. Site locations and boundaries are drawn from georeferenced scans of National Register and historic property survey maps supplemented with aerial photography, county tax parcel layers, and other sources. The NRHP was examined to determine if any of the buildings identified for survey and documentation were listed, or if any NRHP-listed buildings and/or historic districts currently existed on site. No buildings associated with Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at Camp Butner are listed on the NRHP. Consultation with Mr. Michael Glisson, the Natural and Cultural Resource Manager of the NCARNG, and Captain (CAPT) Andrew Lequick at Camp Butner identified two previously written reports (**Table 4.1**). The report provided by URS in 2005 included initial discussion, but no evaluation, of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B, with the recommendation that they be evaluated when they have reached the 50 year old mark, which was reached in 2008. The second report completed by TRC Environmental, Corp. was an archaeological investigation of Old Jones Mill. This report did not include Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B, but provided valuable information for building a historic context for Camp Butner.

**Table 4.1. Summary of Previous Surveys.**

Report Title	Author	Date	Summary
<i>Historic Building Survey of North Carolina National Guard Armories, Maintenance Facilities, and Kitchen Groups.</i>	Marvin A. Brown, URS Corporation	2005	Architectural survey of historic buildings owned by the NCARNG, including an evaluation of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B. It was recommended the buildings be re-surveyed when they reached 50 years of age.
<i>Archaeological Investigations at Old Jones Mill (31GV284), Camp Butner National Guard Training Center, Granville County, North Carolina</i>	Tracy L. Millis, TRC Environmental Corporation	2011	Archaeological investigation of a historic site at Camp Butner, and although it did not provide specific information about the Kitchen Groups, it did provide information that is included in the historic context.

AMEC staff also performed research at state, county, and local repositories. Local and county repositories include the Thornton Library in Oxford, North Carolina and the South Granville Public Library. The state repositories were searched at North Carolina State University; University of North Carolina; The North Carolina State Archives; The State Library of North Carolina; and numerous internet resources. The focus of the research at these facilities was county/city histories; military histories associated with Camp Butner and units; and overall Camp Butner history in the area. No specific history was located about Kitchen Groups A and B but several other documents and books were examined to provide information about Camp Butner.



It is also determined that no new resources have become available since the original evaluation of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B in 2005.

#### 4.2 Assessment Guidelines

Those structures over 50 years of age were evaluated for NRHP eligibility in accordance with the four criteria established by the National Park Service. The evaluation criteria, as detailed in National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, are as follows:

- **Criterion A:** Association with a famous event. This criterion involves the association of a structure with an important event specifically (such as World War II) in American prehistory or history or a specific historical pattern or trend that significantly contributed to local, state, or national history (such as the development of agriculture within the state).
- **Criterion B:** Association with a significant historical figure. This criterion involves the association with a person at a local, state, or national level who has contributed greatly to history. The resource should “illustrate” rather than “commemorate” these contributions and must be properly documented before eligibility will be granted.
- **Criterion C:** Association with a distinctive type/period/method of construction, a master designer or builder, high artistry, or whose components lack individual merit. This criterion accounts for the physical design of a resource, including its architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, or artistry. Because of the last part of the criterion, historic districts have been nominated for eligibility due to their characteristics as a group of structures, allowing for the nomination of resources that individually do not satisfy any of the NRHP criteria, but contribute to a grouping of resources that do.
- **Criterion D:** Association with the ability to yield information regarding prehistory or history. This criterion provides a means for saving any physical cultural resources that offer important information regarding human history. It tends to apply mainly to archaeological sites, although in some instances it is used for structures. Overall, it helps test hypotheses about people or events or substantiates existing information.

#### 4.3 NRHP Criteria for Integrity

In addition to identifying if a building is potentially eligible for NRHP listing according to the four criteria above, a building or property’s integrity must be established. As stated in the National Register Bulletin #15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey significance” (US Department of the Interior 2002). Integrity of a building must be judged in accordance with the four criteria, and while it is “. . . sometimes a subjective judgment . . . it must always be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features and how they relate to its significance” (US Department of the Interior 2002). There are seven aspects of integrity as taken directly from Bulletin #15 (2002):

- **Location:** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly



important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved.

- **Design:** Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
- **Setting:** Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves *how*, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.
- **Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place.
- **Workmanship:** Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.
- **Feeling:** Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the 19th century. A grouping of prehistoric petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti and intrusions and located on its original isolated bluff, can evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.
- **Association:** Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. For example, a Revolutionary War battlefield whose natural and manmade elements have remained intact since the 18th century will retain its quality of association with the battle.

The integrity of a historic resource is identified through a series of steps. These steps as outlined in Bulletin #15 (2002) are as follows:



- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the **essential physical features are visible** enough to convey their significance.
- Determine whether the property needs to be **compared with similar properties**. And,
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, **which aspects of integrity** are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

These four steps are necessary to establish whether a resource retains enough integrity to show why it is recommended as significant.

### 4.3 Criteria for Buildings Less than 50 Years of Age

The resources at CBNGTC dated between 1957 and 1958. Other factors were taken into consideration when evaluating the buildings on site. These factors are detailed in National Register Bulletin #22, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*, which include:

- Buildings just at 50 years of age must be of exceptional importance.
- A property must be understood within its historic context, which is based on the knowledge of the time, the historical theme, and the geographical area.
- Scholarly evaluations are important for comparative properties and for the proper researching and compilation of a historic context.
- A building must be under immediate threat to its integrity.
- Buildings can be associated with events or themes, such as transportation development, the Cold War, or agriculture.
- The argument for nomination and listing on the NRHP must be clearly and precisely justified.

### 4.4 Context for Cold War Buildings

One of the most important factors in evaluating the buildings at Camp Butner was the association with the Cold War. Cold War studies have become prevalent due to recognition of these resources despite being less than 50 years old. Two important historic context studies (*Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of US Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* [Lavin 1998] and *Coming in from the Cold* [Gerber 1994]), as well as AMEC's previous experience with military and Cold War facilities (Scherer 2004; Schatz and Scherer 2004; and Scherer 2008), provided the context from which to evaluate the eight buildings. Gerber, whose document was written as part of the Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Program, wrote:

The Cold War, a series of international military, diplomatic, and political events that occurred over a forty-five year period, shaped the lives and domestic and international expectations of millions of Americans today. Beginning in 1945, its hallmarks included events and developments as disparate as Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech, the Marshall Plan, the Chinese Revolution, the Soviet Union's development of the atomic bomb, McCarthyism, the Berlin Airlift, the perceived "spheres of influence," the cult of government secrecy and superpower politics and the Strategic Defense Initiative, from Iran to the Dominican Republic



to Vietnam. It added sites, buildings, and cultural landscapes such as the Berlin Wall, the Defense (Distant) Early Warning (DEW) line, the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to a common cultural resource vocabulary. The American military had a good deal to do with many of those developments and places.

The significance of Cold War era buildings is relatively new and it is imperative to identify specific aspects of exceptional significance for these types of properties. These criteria are explained in NRHP Bulletin #22 and, as taken directly from Gerber (1994), as:

- Buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the Cold War heritage of the United States, that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and
- That are directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are directly identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national pattern of United States Cold War history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- That are associated directly and importantly with the lives of persons *nationally significant* in the Cold War history of the United States; or
- That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people (e.g., "Peace through Strength"); or
- That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural, engineering, technological, or scientific type specimen *exceptionally valuable* for the study of a period, style, method, or technique of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and *exceptional* entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Gerber's work also specifically identifies the Cold War buildings that are recommended as historically significant are significant on a national level associated with the Cold War theme. Associations on a state and local level are generally not associated with the Cold War (Gerber 1994). Examples of Cold War historic resources include:

- Sites: early rocket test sites/test tracks; nuclear testing ranges or manufacturing facilities; treaty locations; and aircraft wrecks.
- Districts: buildings united historically or aesthetically; military bases; significant airports; and dependent housing and support facilities.
- Buildings: administration buildings; chapels and libraries; housing; hangars and garages; launch control centers; and radio stations.
- Structures: launch facilities (ships, missiles and silos, launch pads and weaponry, satellites, runways) and infrastructure (water towers, wind tunnels, bridges, fences, roads, railroads).
- Landscapes: landing beaches; demilitarized zones; static displays; and training grounds/courses.
- Objects: equipment (tanks, aircraft, combat art equipment) and memorabilia (uniforms, unit objects and artifacts) (Gerber 1994).

Mary K. Lavin's study, which was not utilized during the original surveys, also provides a context that AMEC used to evaluate the buildings at Camp Butner. Lavin's study focused specifically on Army buildings and provided new insight not available during earlier documentation and evaluation of the Cold War era resources. Of particular relevance are themes under which a historic resource could have a direct association with the Cold War. These themes include:



- Basic scientific research (laboratories)
- Materiel development (research, development, and engineering centers and grounds)
- Wholesale logistical operations (production facilities, ammunition plants, arsenals, depots)
- Air defense, ballistic missile defense, and Army missiles
- Command and control, communications, computers, and intelligence
- Army school system
- Operational forces
- Army medical activities
- Nuclear power program,
- Army aviation (Lavin 1998).

Lavin also provides a distinct US Army mission associated with the Cold War, which aids in evaluating the difference between historic resources that have a direct association with the Cold War and historic resources that are common to military development. Lavin stated:

From 1946 to 1989, the primary mission of the US Army was to deter or defeat communist growth in conjunction with other services and allied nations, without using strategic nuclear warfare, preferably without using nuclear weapons. A secondary mission was to support the defense of the United States through anti-aircraft missiles and antiballistic missiles (Lavin 1998).

Cold War historic resources, consequently, need to directly reflect these primary and secondary missions regardless of the evolution of the military facility. Lavin's context provided a foundation for the following questions in assessing the function, and thus the potential significance, of a military historic resource dating between 1946 and 1989: did the historic resource develop as a result of the Cold War or would the historic resources have developed regardless, even in spite of, the Cold War?

## 5.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

A total of eight buildings were identified in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B as over 50 years of age (**Table 5.1**). Each kitchen group has three kitchens, two sets of tables and benches, and a latrine (**Figure 5.1** and **Figure 5.2**). All of the buildings in both Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B are of a military utilitarian style. These buildings were intended to be functional only and have no ornamental elements or indications of an architect or certain time period of architecture. The majority of buildings documented in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B follow the same construction plan and are almost identical. In Kitchen Group A, Buildings 3501, 3502, and 3503 are almost identical to Buildings 3701 and 3703 in Kitchen Group B, both externally and internally. Most of the buildings have similar problems with the condition of the historic fabric. The latrines are deteriorating rapidly due to being out of use for several years and from storm damage, whereas the kitchen buildings have been slightly altered as needed to supply utilities to them.

**Table 5.1. Buildings Documented in Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B.**

Facility Number	Year Built	Function	NRHP Evaluation	
			Original Evaluation	Current Evaluation
<b>Kitchen Group A</b>				
3501	ca. 1958	Kitchen	Re-survey when 50 years of age	Not Eligible
3502	ca. 1958	Kitchen		Not Eligible
3503	ca. 1958	Kitchen		Not Eligible
3505	ca. 1958	Latrine		Not Eligible
<b>Kitchen Group B</b>				
3701	ca. 1958	Kitchen	Re-survey when 50 years of age	Not Eligible
3702	ca. 1970	Kitchen		Not Eligible
3703	ca. 1958	Kitchen		Not Eligible
3704	ca. 1958	Latrine		Not Eligible

AMEC was initially contracted to document and evaluate seven buildings: the four buildings associated with Kitchen Group A and the three kitchens associated with Kitchen Group B. AMEC staff documented the latrine in Kitchen Group B as well to ensure that the buildings were documented and assessed both individually and as a kitchen group with a defined purpose that could have NRHP eligibility as contributing resources to a historic district or multiple resource area. The fourth building in Kitchen Group B was also assessed as the two kitchen groups provided a comparative value in assessing integrity and historic significance through layout, alterations, and renovations.





**Figure 5.1. Aerial layout of Kitchen Group A.**





Figure 5.2. Aerial layout of Kitchen Group B.



## 5.1 Kitchen Group A *GV0692*

Four buildings were documented as part of Kitchen Group A: Buildings 3501, 3502, and 3503, all kitchens, and Building 3505, a latrine (**Figure 5.1**). These buildings are located in the southern portion of the base just west of Old Headquarters Rd. The three kitchens are arranged in a sort of crescent shape with Building 3501 being the easternmost building and Building 3503 westernmost building (**Figure 5.3**). Building 3505 is located across an open green space to the north of Building 3503.



**Figure 5.3. Site overview of the three kitchens in Kitchen Group A.**

### 5.1.1 Building 3501: Kitchen

Building 3501 is a rectangular-shaped building made of concrete block with a corrugated metal, side gabled roof (**Figure 5.1**, **Figure 5.4**, and **Table 5.2**). There is no distinguishable foundation between the concrete block that was used to construct the walls and the concrete block foundation, although the floor is a concrete slab. The walls are painted cream whereas the trim is painted white. The north elevation of Building 3501 is partially obscured by two portable toilets, but there is one window that is centered in the middle of the north elevation wall. The windows have poured concrete lintels and consist of a casement window system with four panes on each side of the window that opens in the middle with a turn crank. Both the east and west elevations have one opening, which is a metal door covered by a screen door. The metal door is original to the structure but the screen doors have been recently replaced. The south elevation has two window openings with windows that are identical to the window on the north elevation. Building 3501 was built ca. 1958 and measures 21.4 X 21.4.”



**Table 5.2. Summary of Building 3501.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3501
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	458 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Impacts to materials due to holes added for appliances and deterioration due to numerous cracks in the exterior materials
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

The interior walls of the building are unpainted, unfinished concreted block. There is a large poured concrete counter that runs almost the entire length of the building situated between the two entrances to the building on the east and west elevations (**Figure 5.5**). On the interior east wall there is a large commercial stove and refrigerator. The ceiling is finished with particle board, which is unpainted. The floors consist of poured concrete. To equip the building with electricity and gas, holes were drilled into the concrete walls (**Figure 5.6**).

Alterations have made to building that has damaged its historic fabric. Holes were drilled into the wall to accommodate use of appliances. There are major cracks that run the entire width of the concrete walls under all window openings (**Figure 5.7**). Additional cracks in concrete blocks have been observed throughout the entire building, some of which run the length of a mortar joint and others that are in the actual concrete block. Since the buildings are not climate controlled, it is subject to the elements of winter and summer that have caused these large cracks (**Figure 5.8**). These large cracks, although not a major threat to the historic integrity of the building now, can cause further damage in the historic materials. The cracks allow moisture to gather in the concrete block and the block may fail due to the expanding and contracting of moisture as the temperature varies through different seasons.

In between Building 3501 and Building 3502 is an eating area that consists of concrete block tables and concrete block benches (**Figure 5.9**). There are three rows of benches and tables with four tables and benches in each row.





**Figure 5.4. West and south elevations of Building 3501.**



**Figure 5.5. The poured concrete counter in Building 3501, which is duplicated in the other kitchens documented in this survey.**





**Figure 5.6. Building 3501 interior with stove and refrigerator.**



**Figure 5.7. Detail of crack below window of Building 3501.**





**Figure 5.8. Detail of interior damage in Building 3501.**



**Figure 5.8. Detail of tables and benches located between Buildings 3501 and 3502.**



### 5.1.2 Building 3502: Kitchen

Building 3502 in Kitchen Group A is almost identical to building 3501. It is a rectangular shaped building made of concrete block (**Figure 5.1, Figure 5.10, and Table 5.3**). There is no visible differentiation from between the concrete blocks that construct the walls and a foundation. The roof covering is corrugated metal. The only openings on the east and west elevation are single doors that hold original metal doors. The screen doors are not original to the building. The north elevation has one window opening which has a poured concrete lintel and is filled with double casement windows that contain four fixed panes each. The casement windows open on a turn crank system. There are two of the same windows on the south elevation. Building 3502 was constructed in ca. 1958 and measures 21.4 X 21.4.”

**Table 5.3. Summary of Building 3502.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3502
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	458 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Impacts to materials due to deterioration associated with numerous cracks in the exterior materials
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

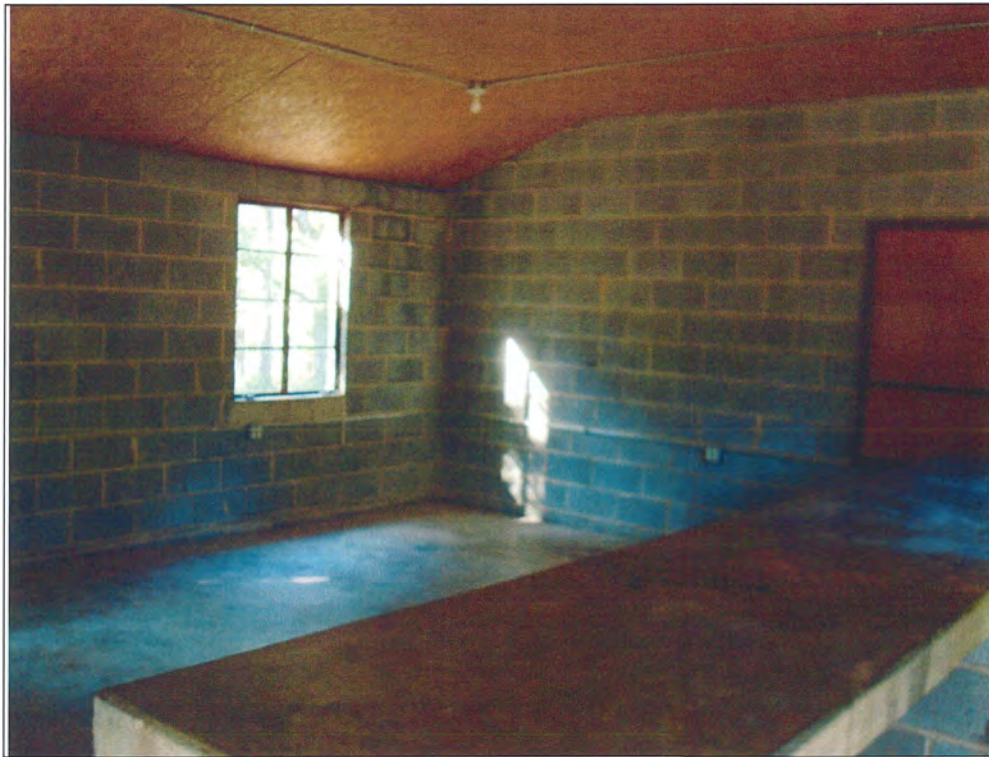
The interior of 3502 is almost identical to the interior of 3501 with the exception that there are no kitchen appliances in the building (**Figure 5.11**). There is a long concrete counter that has a poured concrete top and concrete block legs. The walls are unfinished concrete blocks and the ceiling is finished with particle board. The floor is poured concrete.

There are several condition issues on both the exterior and interior of building 3502 with cracks in several of the concrete blocks and under the interior of the windows (**Figure 5.12**).





**Figure 5.10. Oblique view of building 3502, north and east elevations.**



**Figure 5.11. Interior of Building 3502.**



**Figure 5.12. Detail of damage to interior of building 3502.**



### 5.1.3 Building 3503: Kitchen

Building 3503 is almost identical to Building 3502 on both externally and internally (**Figure 5.1**, **Figure 5.13**, and **Table 5.4**). It is a rectangular cement block building with a corrugated metal roof. The east and west elevations have a single door opening with original metal doors and replacement screen doors. The north elevation has a single casement window that opens in the middle with a turn crank. Each side of the window has four fixed panes. The south elevation has a pair of windows that are identical to the window on the north elevation. Building 3503 was built around 1958 and measures 21.4 X 21.4.”

**Table 5.4. Summary of Building 3503.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3503
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	458 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Impacts to materials due to deterioration associated with numerous cracks in the exterior materials
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

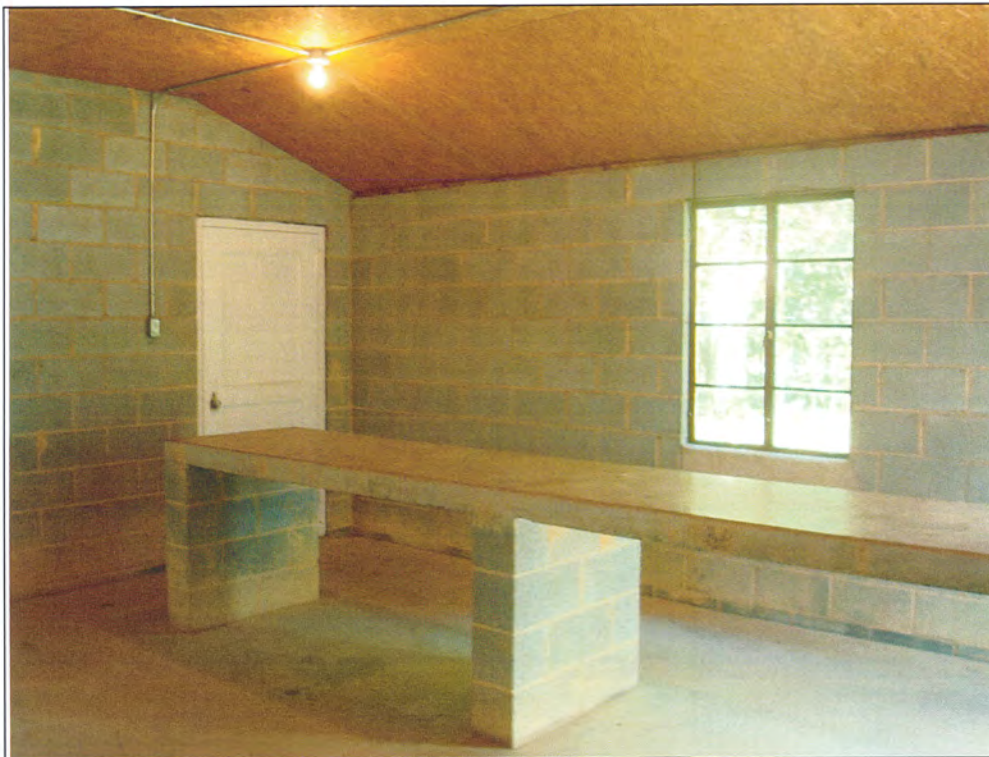
The interior of Building 3503 is identical to Building 3502. The interior walls consist of concrete block, poured concrete floor, and particle board ceiling (**Figure 5.14**). An interior detail photograph of a window shows the turn crank mechanism (**Figure 5.15**).

Building 3503 contains many of the same alterations that were made to buildings 3501 and 3502, which include holes drilled in to the wall to accommodate utilities over the course of the building’s existence.





**Figure 5.13. Oblique exterior view of building 3503 showing the north and east elevations.**



**Figure 5.14. Interior of building 3503.**





**Figure 5.15. Detail of interior window in building 3503.**

#### 5.1.4 Building 3505: Latrine

The latrine is similar in construction materials and technique as the kitchen buildings in Kitchen Group A (**Figure 5.1**, **Figure 5.16**, and **Table 5.5**). The building is a long, rectangular shaped building that has both walls and foundation constructed of concrete block. There is a shed roof that is covered in corrugated metal. On the north and south elevations, under the overhang of the roof, is a series of openings that are screened in. There are eighteen openings in total just under the roof that provide ventilation for the latrine. The west elevation has one door opening and a privacy screen in front of the entrance marked "Female." On the east elevation there is one door opening with a privacy screen blocking the entrance marked "Male." Building 3505 was constructed around 1958 and measures 25.4 X 13.4."

**Table 5.5. Summary of Building 3505.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3505
<b>Function</b>	Latrine
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	338 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Shed roof covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Extensive deterioration to interior and exterior and storm damage
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

The interior is dedicated to the functions of a latrine and is broken into two rooms. The walls are concrete block with a poured concrete floor. The female side of the building has two toilets, whereas the male side of the latrine has six toilets (**Figure 5.17** and **Figure 5.18**). Originally the latrine was one room with toilets in the middle and a urinal on each end, but was later converted into separate female and male latrines as it appears today (Personal Communication; CAPT Andrew Lequick; 5 October 2011).

The historic integrity of the building's fabric has greatly deteriorated. The building has not been used for many years and there has recently been damaging storms that have compromised the building's roof (**Figure 5.19** and **Figure 5.20**). This deterioration has impacted the building's material integrity and has also caused severe safety issues.





**Figure 5.16. Oblique view of the Building 3505 showing the west and south elevations.**



**Figure 5.17. Female latrine in Building 3505.**





**Figure 5.18. Male Latrine in Building 3505.**



**Figure 5.19. Hole in the roof of the female side of latrine in building 3505.**





**Figure 5.20. Tree limb protruding through roof and ceiling of male latrine in Building 3505.**



### 5.1.5 NRHP Recommendation

AMEC staff evaluated Buildings 3501, 3502, 3503, and 3505 according to the four primary NRHP criteria, Criterion Consideration G, and studies detailing NRHP significance for military buildings constructed during the Cold War era, specifically Gerber (1994) and Lavin (1998). Research for the historic context and site reconnaissance identified the following themes for possible eligibility under the NRHP criteria:

- Criterion A: association with the history and development of the NCARNG; the development of the military in the area; previous land use; and post-World War II development of the site.
- Criterion B: association with people who had significance locally due to their roles in the NCARNG, the Cold War, or in the region.
- Criterion C: association with specific architectural styles unique to the development of military in general and the Cold War in particular.
- Criterion Consideration G: association with the Cold War, which as an event in its entirety is not over 50 years of age.

Based on these factors and themes, Buildings 3501, 3502, 3503, and 3505 are recommended not eligible individually for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

Under Criterion A, the individual buildings have no significant and specific association with the development and technology of the National Guard in general, the NCARNG in particular, the history of Camp Butner, the history of the previous units located at the training center, or any other theme identified as potentially significant in association with the project area.

Under Criterion B, they have no direct association with any people of historic or architectural significance that either used the building or designed/built it.

Under Criterion C, the four buildings have no direct association with any significant architectural style or architect. They neither represent any significant trends in military history nor do they exemplify architectural styles directly and significantly associated with the Cold War. The buildings do in general retain most of their original features, but the overall architectural styles do not identify any significant changes in military architecture. Only Building 3505 has suffered extensive damage to its material integrity, primarily from lack of use and storm damage.

Under Criterion D, the individual buildings fail to yield information on the development of the site.

Under Criterion G, Buildings 3501, 3502, 3503, and 3505 have no direct and specific association with any significant Cold War military or political events, trainings, or situations. Research on these buildings yielded no additional information to support an association of the buildings or units housed there previously with specific and significant Cold War functions, technology, and/or political situations. The buildings cannot be defined individually in association with a Cold War context, and they fail to have any direct connection to Cold War activities that would give it exceptional Cold War significance.

Buildings 3501, 3502, 3503, and 3505 are also recommended as not eligible as a historic district or multiple resource area. These buildings as a group fail to meet any of the NRHP criteria or criterion considerations for eligibility. Overall, kitchen buildings were status quo for a training



facility and do not reflect a significant association with any historic theme, person, or architectural style. These buildings do not have a significant association with the Cold War, and represent a type of building found on every large National Guard training center.

AMEC recommends that there will be no adverse impact from the proposed demolition to Buildings 3501, 3502, 3503, and 3505 based on the recommendation of not eligible for NRHP listing. Should the NC SHPO concur with these recommendations, no further work would be necessary.

## 5.2 Kitchen Group B GND693

Four buildings were documented as part of Kitchen Group B: Buildings 3701, 3702, and 3703, all kitchens, and Building 3704, a latrine (**Figure 5.2**). These buildings are located in the eastern portion of the base just east of Old Headquarters Rd. and north of Range Rd. The three kitchens have an almost linear arrangement with Building 3701 being the northernmost building and Building 3703 the southernmost building (**Figure 5.21**). Building 3704 is located to the west of the three kitchens, appearing to almost not be a part of the grouping of buildings as seen with the kitchen-latrine buildings in Kitchen Group A. Buildings 3701 and 3702 are nearly identical to the three kitchens in Kitchen Group A.



**Figure 5.21. Site overview of Kitchen Group B.**

### 5.2.1 Building 3701: Kitchen

Building 3701 in Kitchen Group B is nearly identical on the exterior to Building 3501 in Kitchen Group A (**Figure 5.2**, **Figure 5.22**, and **Table 5.6**). It is a rectangular shaped building made of concrete block. There is no differentiation between the concrete walls used to construct the building and a foundation, although the concrete slab floor does indicate some poured foundation elements. The roof is side gabled and is covered in corrugated metal. There are two entrances into the building located on the east and west elevations. They are enclosed by original metal doors with a replacement screen door covering the metal door. The north elevation has one window opening, which is filled with double casement windows that contain four fixed panes each and has a poured concrete lintel under the frame. The casement windows open on a turn crank system. There are two of the same windows on the south elevation. Building 3701 was constructed in ca. 1958 and measures 21.4 X 21.4.”





Figure 5.22. Oblique view of west and north elevations of Building 3701.

Table 5.6. Summary of Building 3701.

<b>Facility Number</b>	3701
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	458 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Impacts to materials due to holes added for appliances and deterioration due to numerous cracks in the exterior materials
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

The interior walls of the building are unpainted, unfinished concrete block. There is a large poured concrete counter that runs almost the entire length of the building, situated between the two entrances to the building on the east and west elevations (Figure 5.23). On the interior east wall there is a large commercial stove and refrigerator. The ceiling is finished with particle board, which is unpainted. The floors consist of poured concrete. To equip the building with electricity and gas, holes were drilled into the concrete walls (Figure 5.24).

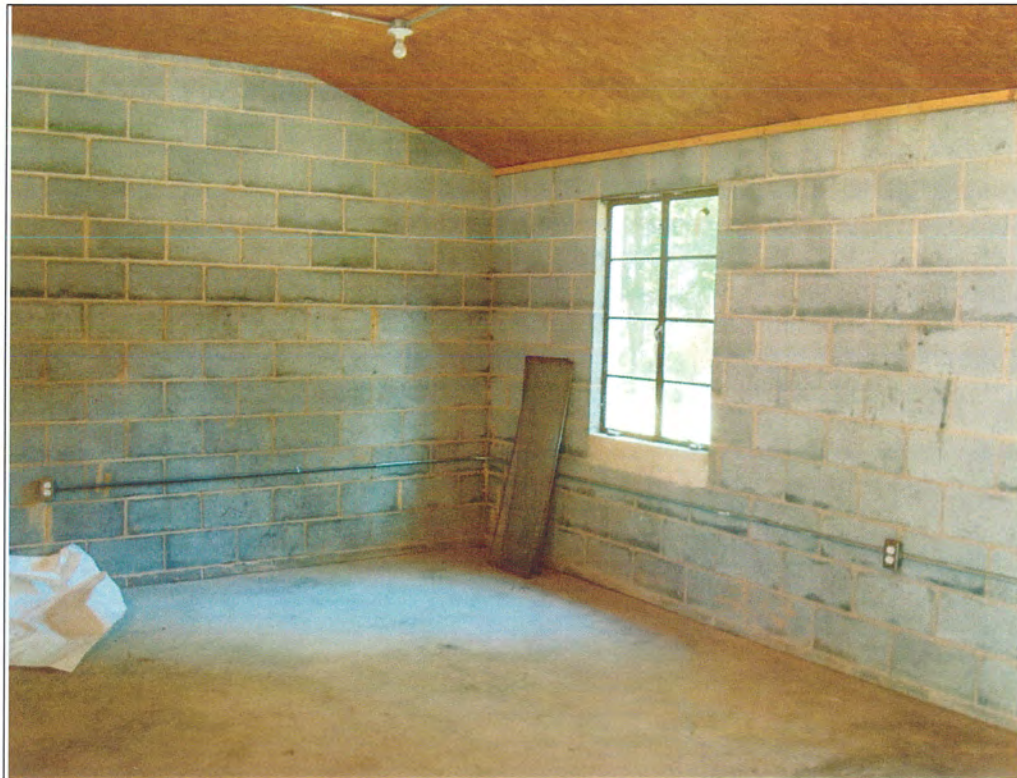


Alterations have made to building that has minimally damaged the historic fabric of the building. Holes were drilled into the wall to accommodate use of appliances and to add utilities to the building. These holes are not major alterations and do not significantly impact the evaluation of the building's NRHP eligibility. However, there are major cracks that run the entire width of the concrete walls. Additional cracks in concrete blocks have been observed throughout the entire building, some of which run the length of a mortar joint and others that are in the actual concrete block. Moisture is allowed to infiltrate the material of the concrete block and as the seasons change freezing and thawing of this moisture and the contracting and expanding of the moisture will eventually lead to failure of the building materials (**Figure 5.25**). This deterioration in the material integrity of the building is significant and would only continue to progress in the future and would more significantly impact the buildings acceptance on the NRHP.

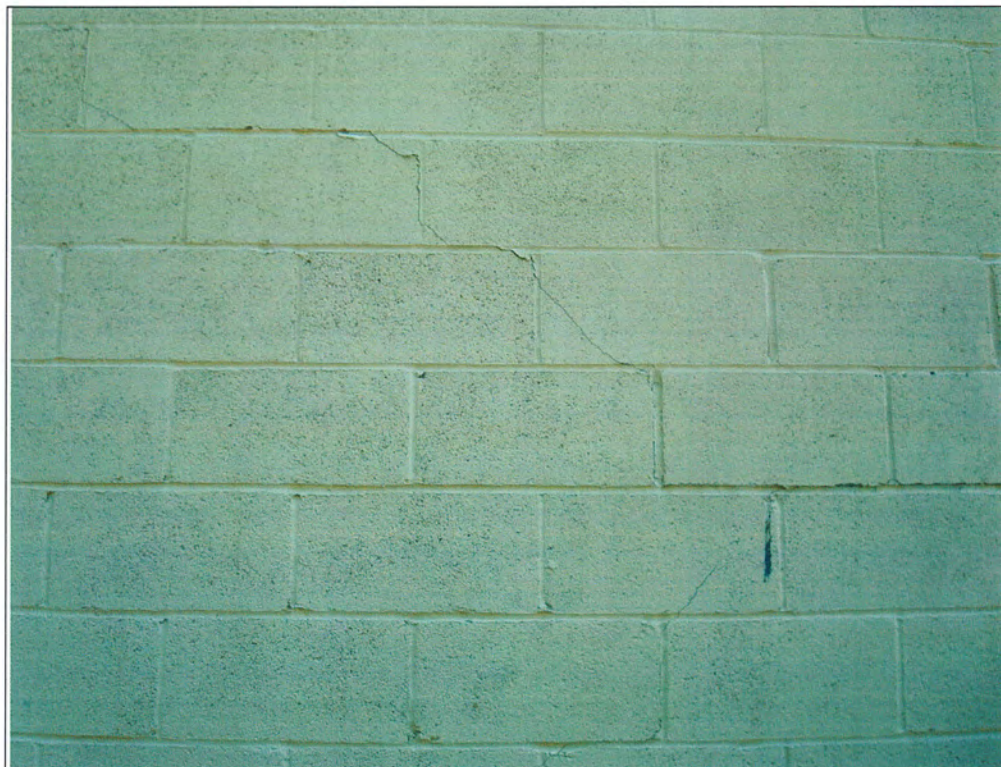


**Figure 23. Interior of Building 3701.**





**Figure 5.24. Interior of Building 3701.**



**Figure 5.25. Detail of cracks in the concrete block in the exterior of 3701.**



## 5.2.2 Building 3702: Kitchen

Building 3702 in Kitchen Group B is unique from any other building in either Kitchen Group A or Kitchen Group B (**Figure 5.2**, **Figure 5.26**, and **Table 5.7**). It is believed that this building was not a contemporary of the other two kitchen buildings in Kitchen Group B. MSG Kenneth Beal and Retired MSG David Rooks recall construction being performed on the kitchen group in 1970 and 1971. It is possible that this date is when Building 3702 was built. The construction materials and orientation of the building are also completely different, and include mostly wood with only a concrete block foundation. This kitchen is a rectangular shaped frame building that is larger than any of the other kitchen buildings (**Figure 5.26**). The front gabled roof has a large overhang on the north elevation and is covered with corrugated metal. There are large poured concrete tables under the overhang which are at the height that would be appropriate to stand while eating (**Figure 5.27**).

The east elevation has a modern metal door and one window opening. The window opening is covered by a frame flap that is propped up when the kitchen is in use (**Figure 5.28**). The south elevation has double window opening that is also covered with a frame flap. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation.

**Table 5.7. Summary of Building 3702.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3702
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1970
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	unknown
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete block
<b>Exterior Material</b>	wood
<b>Roof</b>	Front gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	No visible alterations
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

The interior of 3702 is an open room. The walls are unfinished and the floors are poured concrete (**Figure 5.29**). There is a long poured concrete counter on concrete block legs, which is the same as the ones that occur in all of the other kitchen buildings. There have been no visible alterations to the building.



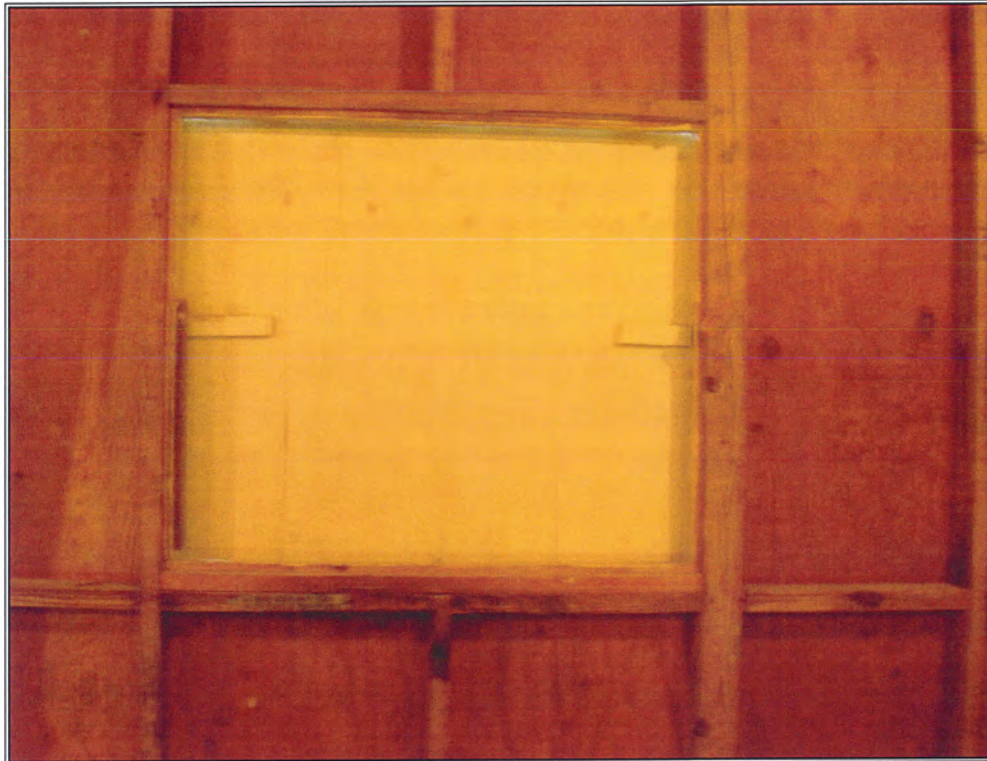


**Figure 5.26. South and east elevations of Building 3702.**



**Figure 5.27. Building 3702, showing tables under overhang.**





**Figure 5.28. Detail of a window with a frame flap.**



**Figure 5.29. Interior of 3702.**



### 5.2.3 Building 3703: Kitchen *6V0693*

Building 3703 in Kitchen Group B is almost identical on the exterior to Building 3701 in Kitchen Group B and Buildings 3501, 3502, and 3503 in Kitchen Group A (**Figure 5.2**, **Figure 5.30**, and **Table 5.8**). Building 3703 is a rectangular shaped building constructed of concrete block with a side gabled frame roof covered in corrugated metal. Its fenestration and door openings are the same as in the other buildings listed above. Building 3703 was built around 1958 and measures 21.4 X 21.4.”



**Figure 5.30. Exterior of Building 3703 oblique view of north and east elevations.**

**Table 5.8. Summary of Building 3703.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3703
<b>Function</b>	Kitchen
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	458 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Addition of plywood divider in interior
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended

The north elevation has one window opening in the concrete block wall. It is a casement window that opens in the middle by a turn crank system. There are four fixed panes on each half of the window. There are poured concrete lintels under the window. On the south elevation there are two of these windows as the only openings on this elevation. On the east elevation the only opening is a door frame that is enclosed with a metal door, covered by a replacement screen door. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation.

The interior of 3703 is different in that it has been altered. The same elements of the unfinished concrete block interior walls, and concrete counter are found in this building but a plywood divider has also been added (**Figure 5.31**).



**Figure 5.31. Interior of 3703, showing plywood divider.**



#### 5.2.4 Building 3704: Latrine

The latrine for Kitchen Group B is of identical construction to the latrine in Kitchen Group A, but much more deteriorated (**Figure 5.2**, **Figure 5.32**, and **Table 5.9**). It is a long, rectangular building that has one entrance on the east elevation and one entrance on the west elevation. Building 3704 was constructed in ca. 1958 and measures 25.4 X 13.4.”

Building 3704 has a shed roof that is covered in corrugated metal. The only openings on the north and south elevations are under the roof eaves and are a series of eighteen screened in openings that serve the purpose of ventilation. The west elevation has one door opening and a privacy screen in front of the entrance marked “Female.” On the east elevation there is one door opening with a privacy screen blocking the entrance marked “Male.”



**Figure 5.32. East elevation of Building 3704.**

This building is much more deteriorated than any of the other buildings in Kitchen Group A or B. The wood that supports the roof is infested with termites and is very damaged, so much so that it can no longer support the roof in some places, on the north elevation of the latrine (**Figure 5.33** and **Figure 5.34**). This deterioration greatly affects the material integrity of the building because the north side of the roof will soon fail. Without the element of the screened-in windows the building would lose much of its historic integrity, which is that of a building built prior to the common use of air conditioning.



**Table 5.9. Summary of Building 3704.**

<b>Facility Number</b>	3704
<b>Function</b>	Latrine
<b>Construction Date</b>	ca. 1958
<b>Drawing Number</b>	Not listed
<b>Area or Capacity</b>	338 SF
<b>Foundation</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Material</b>	Concrete block
<b>Roof</b>	Side gable covered with corrugated metal
<b>Stories</b>	One
<b>Interior Description</b>	Open space with a poured concrete counter
<b>Alterations</b>	Extreme deterioration
<b>Original Evaluation</b>	Evaluate when 50 years of age
<b>New Evaluation</b>	Not eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance
<b>Recommendation</b>	No further work recommended



**Figure 5.33. Interior of latrine showing deteriorated wood.**





**Figure 5.34. Exterior deterioration on the north elevation.**



### 5.2.5 NRHP Recommendation

AMEC staff evaluated Buildings 3701, 3702, 3703, and 3704 according to the same factors and themes discussed in **Section 5.1.5**. Based on this information, Buildings 3701, 3702, 3703, and 3704 are recommended not eligible individually for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

Under Criterion A, the buildings in Kitchen Group B have no significant and specific association individually with the themes identified for eligibility, specifically the National Guard in general, the NCARNG in particular, the history of the previous units located at the training center, or the history of CBNGTC.

Under Criterion B, they have no direct association with any people of historic or architectural significance that either used the buildings or designed/built them.

Under Criterion C, the four buildings have no direct association with any significant architectural style or architect. The architectural styles of the kitchens and latrines are utilitarian in nature and do not reflect a unique function on a military facility. Furthermore, these buildings do not represent any significant trends in military history, and they have no association with architectural styles directly and significantly connected to the Cold War. The overall architectural styles do not identify any significant changes in military architecture despite these buildings retaining most of their original features, although in comparison with Kitchen Group A, these buildings retain less material integrity. Building 3702 has suffered storm damage and the material integrity of Building 3704 has been greatly impacted by deterioration.

Under Criterion D, the individual buildings fail to yield information on the development of the site.

Under Criterion G, Buildings 3701, 3702, 3703, and 3704 have no direct and specific association with any significant Cold War military or political events, trainings, or situations. Research on these buildings yielded no additional information to support an association of the buildings or units housed there previously with specific and significant Cold War functions, technology, and/or political situations. The buildings cannot be defined individually in association with a Cold War context, and they fail to have any direct connection to Cold War activities that would give it exceptional Cold War significance.

Buildings 3701, 3702, 3703, and 3704 are also recommended as not eligible as a historic district or multiple resource area in association with Kitchen Group A. These buildings as a group fail to meet any of the NRHP criteria or criterion considerations for eligibility due to a lack of historic significance and overall integrity of association and feel as a kitchen group in comparison to other similar building groups. As with Kitchen Group A, these buildings were common to a training facility, evidenced by there being three kitchen groups at CBNGTC, and do not reflect a significant association with any historic theme, person, or architectural style. These buildings do not have a significant association with the Cold War, and represent a type of building found on every large National Guard training center.

AMEC recommends that there will be no adverse impact from the proposed demolition to Buildings 3701, 3702, 3703, and 3704 based on the recommendation of not eligible for NRHP listing. Should the NC SHPO concur with these recommendations, no further work would be necessary.



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## 6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

An architectural survey of Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B at CBNGTC was conducted by AMEC architectural historian Amanda G. Kincaid and historian/architectural historian Mathia N. Scherer on 5 October 2011. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the historic resources associated with Kitchen Group A and Kitchen Group B for their NRHP eligibility and to assess the potential effects of the proposed demolition of these resources. This project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Federal Regulation 36 CFR §800, and regulations and guidelines of the NC SHPO and North Carolina General Statute 121-12(a).

A total of eight buildings were documented, four in Kitchen Group A and four in Kitchen Group B. Three kitchens (Buildings 3501, 3502, and 3503) and one latrine (Building 3505) were documented in Kitchen Group A while three kitchens (Buildings 3701, 3702, and 3703) and one latrine (Building 3704) were documented in Kitchen Group B. These eight buildings are recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing because they have no direct and significant association with the development of the NCARNG, the Cold War, military technology, post-World War II development of the site, or the growth of the region. It is recommended that there will be no adverse impact from the proposed demolition, and should the NC SHPO concur, no further work is necessary.



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