

**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

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Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 17, 2020

Braden Ramage
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
North Carolina Army National Guard
1636 Gold Star Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607

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Re: Historic Structures Survey Report, North Carolina Army National Guard Armories, Fremont, Greenville, Nashville, and Roseboro, Multiple Counties, ER 20-1031

Dear Mr. Ramage:

Thank you for your letter of April 21, 2020, transmitting the draft historic structure survey report compiled by WSP, for four NC Army National Guard Armories in Fremont, Greenville, Nashville, and Roseboro. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments. We apologize for the delay in our response and any inconvenience it may have caused.

We concur with the report's conclusions, for the reasons cited in the report, regarding the following resources.

- Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458) Eligible - Criteria A and C
- Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357) Eligible - Criterion A
- Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563) Not Eligible

We also concur that the Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769) is eligible under Criteria A and C. However, we do not concur that the Roseboro National Guard Armory is eligible under Criterion B. Mr. Herring was a decorated veteran and notable leader in Roseboro, but the report does not successfully tie the Armory to Mr. Herring's productive life nor does it compare the Armory to other buildings that may be extant and that may have more direct relationship to Mr. Herring's life.

We recommend that the report is revised to elaborate on the Roseboro Armory's connection to Mr. Herring. If a stronger argument for eligibility under Criterion B cannot be made, the report should be revised to reflect this.

We look forward to receiving the revised draft and any deliverables that also required revision based on the above recommendations.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Megan Privett, WSP
Sarah David, NCHPO
Scott Power, NCHPO

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

Fremont, Greenville, Nashville, and Roseboro
North Carolina

Prepared for:

North Carolina Army National Guard
Claude T. Bowers Military Center
4105 Reedy Creek Road
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Prepared by:

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Final
April 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4, the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) implemented an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) in 2001 covering all of its armories, organizational maintenance shops, army aviation support facilities in Morrisville and Salisbury, Camp Butner Training Site, Snow Camp Field Exercise Site, Combined Arms School Brigade 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 an National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation for NCARNG armories and other resources built before 1958. The first studies were completed in 2004, and the survey project expanded in 2008-2009 to include 31 Cold War-era buildings built in the late 1950s and 1960s: 26 armories, two field maintenance shops, and three non-armory buildings that are part of the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh. The next phase of the project included the survey and evaluation of facilities at the Claude T. Bowers Military Center in Raleigh in 2008. The third phase included the survey of 23 armories and FMS No. 9 in 2009. All 26 armories were recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a result of these surveys.

In August 2019 the NCARNG requested WSP to continue the study with a Historic Structures Survey, including NRHP-eligibility evaluation, for four National Guard armories, located in Nashville, Greenville, Roseboro, and Fremont, North Carolina, that have recently reached at least 50 years of age (Table MS-1). WSP completed this survey and recommends three of these National Guard armories—in Fremont, Greenville, and Roseboro—as eligible for the NRHP. These armories are all significant under Criterion A for military history; Fremont and Roseboro also meet Criterion C, and Roseboro qualifies under Criteria A, B, and C. The Nashville armory was determined not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks the seven aspects of integrity that are necessary to qualify for NRHP eligibility.

TABLE MS-1: SURVEYED ARMORIES AND NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOURCE NAME	SITE NO.	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	SITE ADDRESS/PIN No.
Fremont National Guard Armory	WY1458	Eligible, Criteria A and C	101 E. Pippin Street/PIN 3605672488
Greenville National Guard Armory	PT3357	Eligible, Criterion A	1401 N. Memorial Drive/PIN 4688195511
Nashville National Guard Armory	NS1563	Not Eligible	1030 Eastern Avenue/PIN 381118206245
Roseboro National Guard Armory	SP0769	Eligible, Criteria A, B, and C	112 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd/PIN 1444509131

1.0 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 Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resource 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 (NRHP). 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) first implemented an ICRMP in 2001, updated in 2019, covering all of its armories, organizational maintenance shops (OMSs), 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 an NRHP 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 (MVs), five OMSs, and two non-armory buildings at CASB Asheville dating to between 1911 and 1958, and to identify those that meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4). This study was completed by cultural resource staff of The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Louis Berger), and submitted in March 2004 (Louis Berger 2004).

The survey project expanded in 2008-2009 to include 31 Cold War-era buildings built in the late 1950s and 1960s: 26 armories, two field maintenance shops (FMSs), 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 FMS No. 20. Louis Berger cultural resource staff completed this phase in October 2008. Louis Berger completed the next phase, including the survey of 23 armories and FMS No. 9, in October 2009. All 26 armories were recommended as eligible for the NRHP (Gledhill-Early 2010:1; Kuhn and Yengling 2010:1-3).

In August 2019 the NCARNG requested WSP to continue the study with a historic structures survey, including NRHP-eligibility evaluation, for four National Guard armories, located in Nashville, Greenville, Roseboro, and Fremont, North Carolina, which have recently reached at least 50 years of age (Figure 1). The results of this survey are the subject of this report.

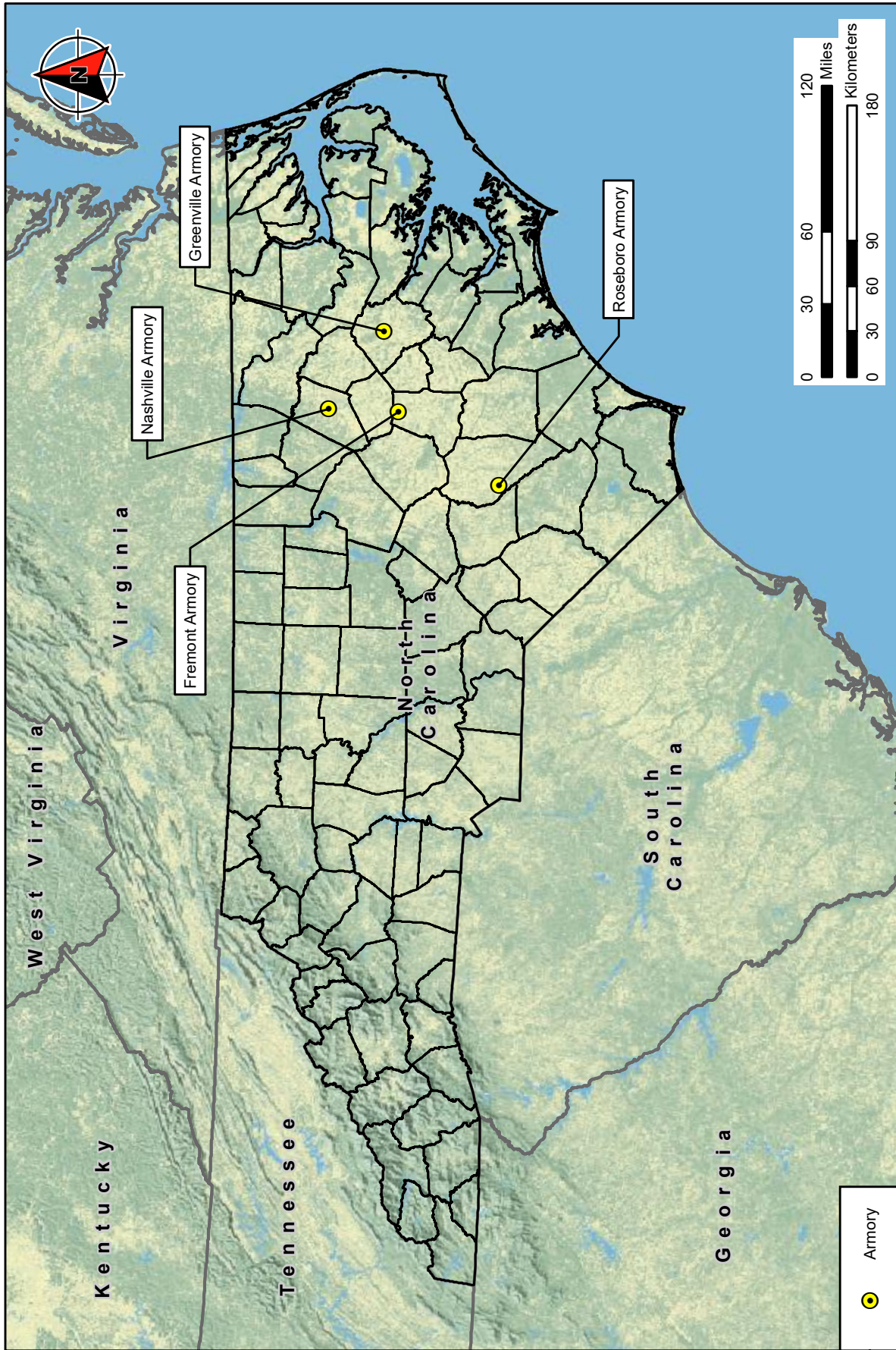


FIGURE 1: North Carolina Armories Surveyed for Current Historic Structures Survey: Fremont (WY1458), Greenville (PT3357), Nashville (NS1563), and Roseboro (SP0769) (ESRI USA Topo Maps 2019)

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The scope of work proposed by the NCARNG, as partial fulfillment of Section 106 and Section 110 environmental compliance regulations, included four National Guard armories to be surveyed for NRHP eligibility. The armories are located in Fremont, Greenville, Nashville, and Roseboro, North Carolina (see Figure 1).

The project began with a kickoff meeting with NCARNG cultural resource and environmental staff at the Claude T. Bowers North Carolina National Guard Headquarters in Raleigh on September 19, 2019. The NCARNG provided WSP with documents such as armory floor plans, geographic information system (GIS) data, the latest version of the ICRMP, and contact information of various individuals and organizations helpful to the study. The survey proceeded through research and fieldwork.

In addition to the material provided by NCARNG, WSP consulted the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (NC HPO) online GIS mapping system (HPOweb), the GIS websites for each armory's respective county, and the most recent county architectural surveys for basic geographical and contextual information for each armory. None of the four armories had been previously surveyed or recorded. WSP also reviewed sources in various local and state archival repositories, such as the North Carolina State Archives, the Fremont Public Library, the Sampson-Clinton Public Library, the Sheppard Memorial Library in Greenville, the Harold Cooley Library in Nashville, and the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina (UNC)-Chapel Hill's Wilson Library. Key resources for general National Guard information included *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* (Moore et al. 2008), the Army National Guard National Guard Bureau's *Final Armory Historic Context* (Burns & McDonnell and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC 2008), and the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Oregon's National Guard Armories: 1886-1978 (Deiber et al. 2015).

Online sources, such as UNC Maps Collection, Ancestry.com, newspapers.com, and online deed records among others were also consulted. Property information was also acquired through Register of Deeds offices in Pitt, Sampson, and Nash counties and from interviews with local residents. In the case of the Roseboro armory, a file of original historical records, memos, correspondence, newspaper articles, dedication programs, and many other important documents related to the history of the armory had been kept in a file cabinet, which provided a much more comprehensive picture of the lengthy, multi-year effort for approval and final construction of the armory.

WSP Architectural Historian Megan Privett conducted the fieldwork for the Fremont Armory on September 25, 2019, for the Greenville Armory on October 3, 2019, for the Nashville Armory on November 20, 2019, and for the Roseboro Armory on October 17, 2019. Fieldwork consisted of surveying and photographing the exteriors and interiors of the resources, speaking with National Guard troops assigned to the armories, and reviewing onsite historical records and information. Ms. Privett also conducted brief windshield surveys of nearby comparable resources in each county, photographing the resources for architectural context. Ms. Privett wrote the report.

This report was prepared in accordance with the NHPA of 1966, as amended; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation of 1983 (48 *Federal Register* 44716), as amended; and *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources [NC DCR] 2008). The architectural historian who performed the assessments meets or exceeds the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.

3.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT: NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES, 1962-1972

3.1 National Guard Armories in North Carolina

The National Guard petitioned Congress as early as 1935 for the funding of armories through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program; however, it was not until 1947 that the Adjutant General presented a bill that passed the North Carolina General Assembly for the appropriation of \$100,000 each year for armory construction. Further federal funding was designated in the Armories Construction Bill of 1950 with funds appropriated in 1952 supporting a \$500-million armory construction program. The year 1960 became the North Carolina Army National Guard's busiest year for armory construction, with 16 new armories put under contract the following year. At the time North Carolina had guard units, both Army and Air National Guard, in 102 cities and towns in North Carolina (North Carolina Adjutant General [AG] Report 1962:7, 14).

Standardized plans developed in the 1950s by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) detailed three major prototypes based on previous standard one-unit and two-unit plans: the Alt-A armory, the B-Coffey armory, and the Olsen plan armory. The new armories incorporated classrooms and offices centered around a central drill hall, which reflected the National Guard's shift to more technical training rather than merely drill exercises. Another difference in the new plans was the change in location of the boiler room into one of the one-story wings to allow future expansion of the drill hall (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:4-5, 8). The state's new armories were used somewhat as a recruiting tool and to obtain positive press, with the Adjutant General's 1962 biennial report stating, "...special emphasis was placed on Armory dedications to include appropriate ceremonies and civilian participation at each dedication" (North Carolina AG 1962:11). All three of the standardized plans employed during the National Guard building program of the late 1950s and early 1960s illustrate the DoD's preference for streamlined, austere design and elements of modernism, especially in the use of building materials and technology (Figure 2).

The 1960s were tenuous years for the National Guard as Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara reorganized the force. The "Old Hickory" 30th Infantry Division had been reactivated in 1947 and reorganized in 1954 with North Carolina assuming sole responsibility for the division. Several subsequent reorganizations of North Carolina's guard units took place in 1959, 1963, and 1964. One of the major proposals in 1964 affecting North Carolina was the merger of the Army Reserves with the Army National Guard to create a single, well-equipped Army Reserve component force capable of quick reaction and fulfilling the contingency roles needed under a single management system (*Tar Heel Guardsman* March-April 1965:3). The proposed merger would have resulted in the loss of two 30th Infantry Division brigades and their supporting units in North Carolina, but the losses were small compared with other states. Under the proposed reorganization, in 1965 North Carolina would have a National Guard strength of 2,880 men. (*Tar Heel Guardsman* March-April 1965:3). The plan, however, was never realized because Congress rejected the merger in favor of reorganizing the guard instead. The state's entire number of total organized militia hovered around the 11,000 mark from 1962 to 1972, with National Guard units composed of the State Headquarters Detachment, the 205th Medical Detachment, Company C, the 16th Special Forces Group, the 30th Infantry Division, and the 252nd Artillery Group. The armory construction program slowed to almost a complete halt in North Carolina during the mid-1960s, with only four new armories completed from 1964 to 1970 (North Carolina AG 1963-1972).

In January 1966 the DoD approved revised space criteria requirements for National Guard armories, and as a result, when funding freezes for new armories began to thaw out, newly designed North Carolina armories followed plans adhering to Public Law 783 for Non-Standardized Armories. Many of these armories

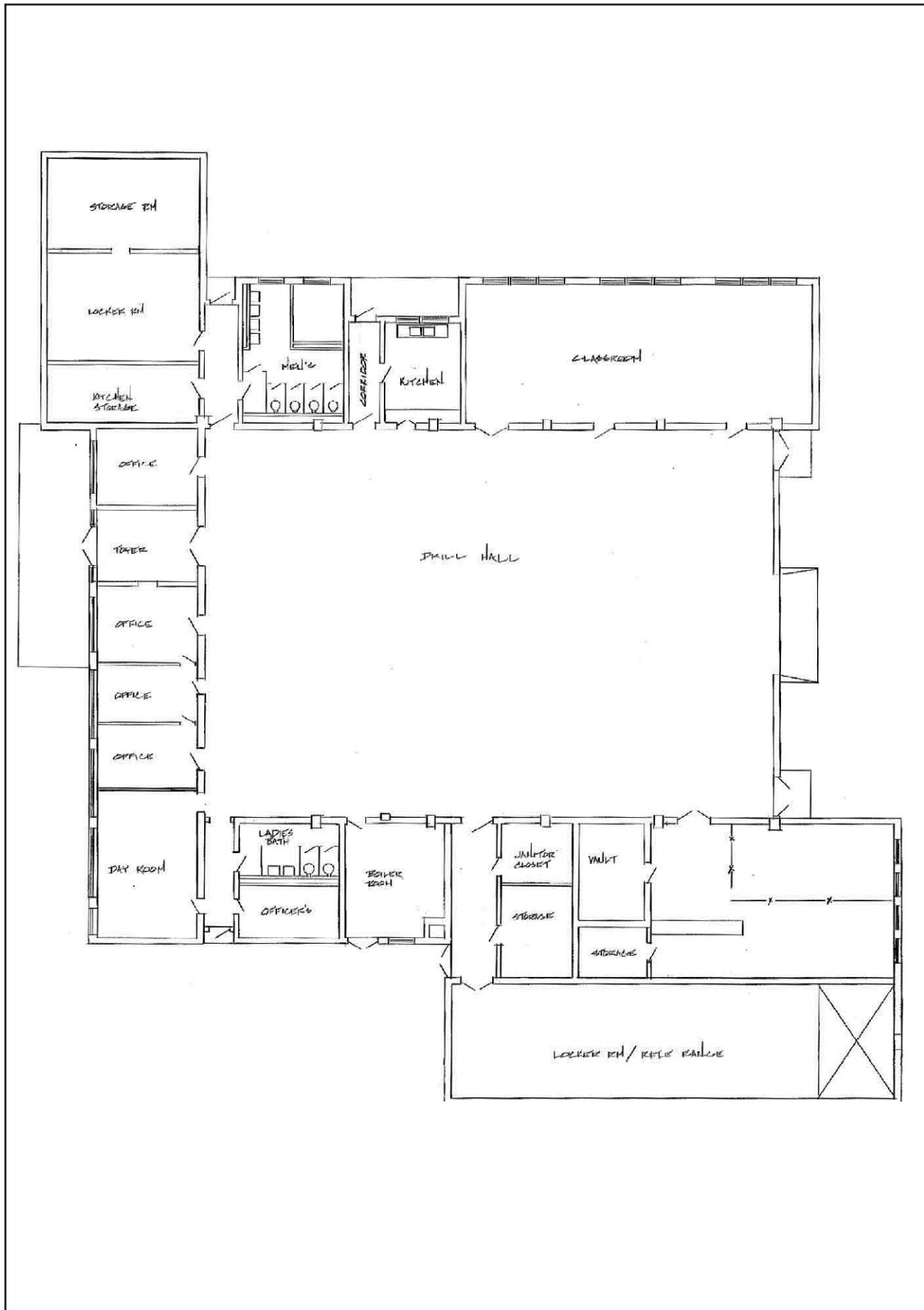


FIGURE 2: The Alt-A Standardized Plan Utilized by the National Guard During the 1960s (NC ARNG 2003)

featured larger drill halls that could double as community spaces, and each respective community contributed funds toward the construction cost of the armory in addition to land and utility lines.

The North Carolina armory commission, which consisted of the Governor, the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, and two federally recognized officers of the North Carolina National Guard, developed “new” designs, which strongly resembled the old. The newly adapted plans included the Type C, or One Unit/Double-Bay Compact Plan, found in Fremont, and the very similar Type D plan, which essentially included a larger drill hall that could be utilized by the community. This plan is exemplified in the Greenville armory. The Roseboro armory exhibits the Type A plan, which is a variation of the older Alt-A plans with a smaller drill hall core oriented with its longest side to the building’s façade and a rifle range that is detached from the rest of the U-shaped band of offices, classrooms, storage areas, locker rooms, and utilitarian-based spaces. The Nashville armory is also a Type A plan, identical to the Roseboro armory; however, a recent renovation resulted in many new interior finishes such as new windows and floors, and new exterior improvements (Deiber et al. 2015:31-40). The Type A plan placed the entrance along the armory’s longer elevation rather than the shorter, as seen with previous Alt-A plans (Figure 3).

The new designs exhibited in North Carolina in the late 1960s and early 1970s armories strongly reflected the earlier layouts and prototypes executed in the early 1960s, both externally and in their interior floor plans. Local architects altered the early standardized plans as needed for each individual armory’s size and particular needs. In some cases the primary difference in each plan implemented is more square footage, with a more expansive drill hall core and slightly larger classroom sizes. Exterior materials, fenestration patterns, overall massing, interior layout, and general style remained compatible with the National Guard’s Type A, Type B, and Type C plans. One notable difference in the newer Type A plan employed for the Roseboro and Nashville armories is seen in the absence of clerestory windows for natural lighting of the drill hall; many Type A armories instead featured skylights in the roof.

The architect chosen by the North Carolina National Guard to design the new Type A plan was Raleigh-based Leif Valand (1915-1985), a Norwegian-born architect who graduated from the Pratt Institute before practicing in New York, then later in Raleigh during the 1940s. He designed many well-known Raleigh landmarks, such as Cameron Village and numerous schools, churches, commercial buildings, and residential properties (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:9-11).

3.2 Modernism in Local North Carolina Communities

Modernism is embodied on a modest scale in the Fremont, Roseboro, Nashville, and Greenville National Guard armories, which were built between 1969 and 1971. The departure from revivalist styles in the 1940s and 1950s to modernism reflected a new age of technological innovation and prosperity, such as that espoused by President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” programs and reforms. By the 1960s modernism had been accepted as the mainstream style for new commercial, institutional, and government facilities. The style embodied certain business-like ideals favored by many corporations and reflected the design principle that form follows function. Pragmatic accessibility is an overriding theme for modernist architecture, exemplified by the use of modern technology, a focus on the sculptural aspects of structural elements, and an architectural reconciliation of the indoors with the outdoors. Common modernist architectural features include unadorned entrances; ribbon windows or glass curtain walls; asymmetrical façades with horizontal massing and clean lines; low-pitched or flat rooflines; textured walls contrasting with smooth, blank walls; and outdoor living spaces or courtyards. Modernism in North Carolina was heavily influenced by the International style, and its earliest examples are seen in work by architects of the School of Design at North Carolina State University. The style is most notably expressed through the works of architectural icons such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius, Richard Neutra, and Eero Saarinen, among others (Fearnbach 2010:74-79; Gelernter 1990: 263-279).

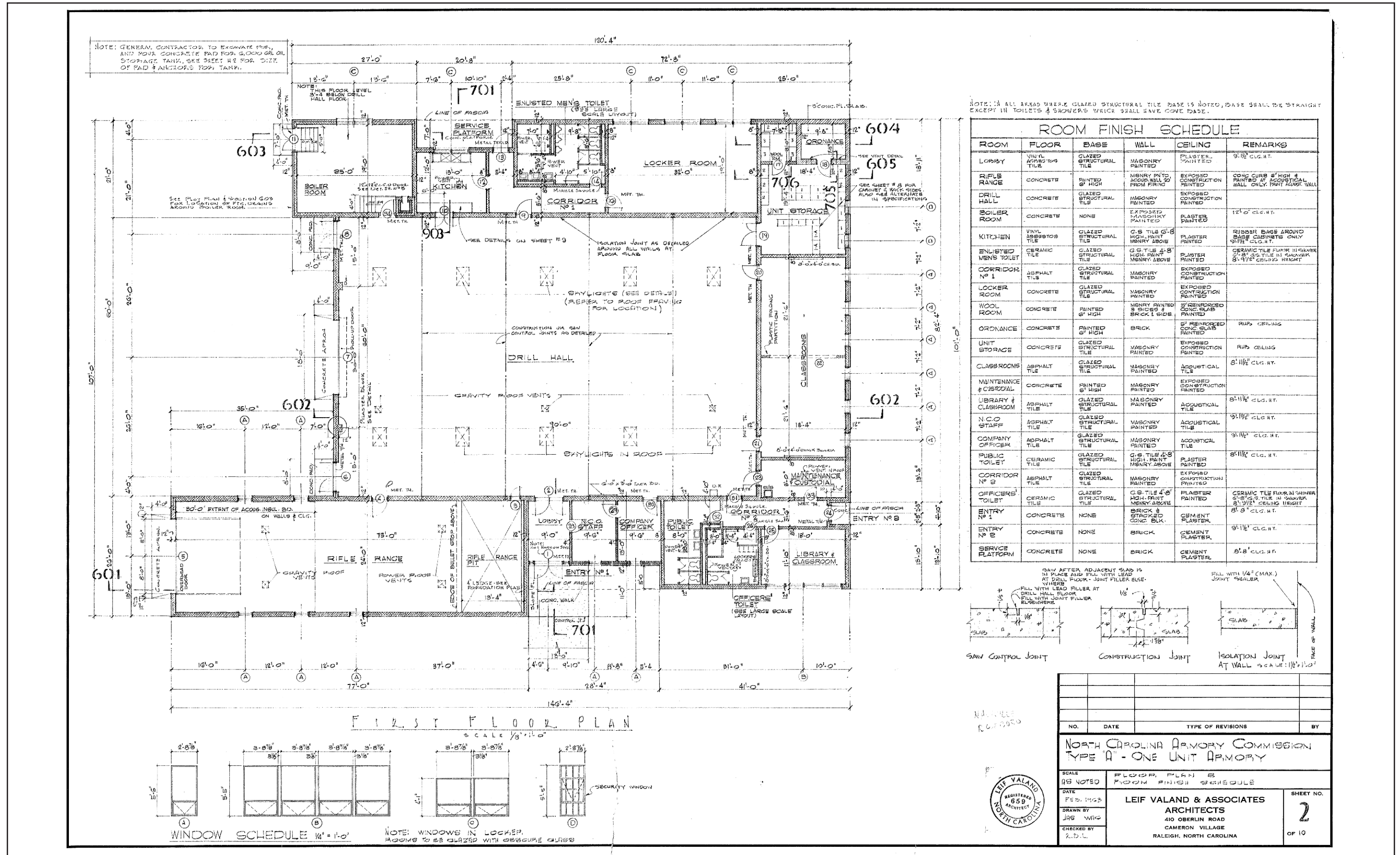


FIGURE 3: The Type A Standardized Plan Designed by Leif Valand & Associates in 1963 (utilized for the Nashville and Roseboro armories) (Claude T. Bowers Military Center 1963)

The modern, institutional-looking armories erected in Fremont, Nashville, and Roseboro may have been one of only a few buildings executed in the modernist style in each of their respective communities at the time of their construction. The style was well suited for the Army because they were cost-effective and used durable materials. Furthermore, by the Vietnam War era, the style was commonly identified with recent construction on military installations and had been incorporated into standardized plans to an extent that it could be easily spotted outside military bases throughout the nation. National Guard troops could expect a visibly familiar training center and place of work when called to duty wherever they were transferred, whether from one county to another or one state to another. According to HPOweb, the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's GIS platform tool, there are 73 identified armories in the state, and 37 of those were constructed in the mid-twentieth century (HPOweb 2017). A total of 33 armories have been determined NRHP-eligible, with three designated as local landmarks. Although no North Carolina armories have been individually listed in the NRHP, 10 armories are located in NRHP-listed historic districts.

3.2.1 Fremont Area

When the armory was built in Fremont in 1969-1970, northern Wayne County's architectural landscape featured traditional building forms and materials, farm complexes, and commercial structures common to North Carolina's small-town main streets. Nationally popular styles began to pop up in the county with the expansion of the railroad in the nineteenth century, which dramatically altered the county's architecture and economy. In the early twentieth century the antebellum slave-based economic system had transitioned to an agricultural economy based on tenant farming. "Triple-A" frame farmhouses and Craftsman-style dwellings soared in popularity across the countryside, and Revival-style houses such as Colonial and Tudor Revival were being built in Wayne County's more prosperous villages, fueled by the railroad and new industry. Small towns like Fremont may have contained only a handful of stylish residences with architectural innovation most commonly in the form of public and civic buildings, possibly churches and schools. By the mid-twentieth century the brick Ranch dominated the residential landscape and suburban areas outside the county's largest towns such as Goldsboro. Wayne County's modern building stock has not yet surveyed, but a brief windshield survey through the town of Fremont supports the conclusion that very few other modernist structures at the time stood in Fremont. The buildings that did hold architectural significance during the same period most comparable to Fremont's armory were located in Goldsboro or associated with Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base (Pezzoni 1982:17-39).

Wayne County's most populous town, Goldsboro, was utterly transformed during the postwar era by the establishment of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, which initially served as an Army air field in 1942. The air field was deactivated in 1946 and reactivated as an Air Force Base in 1956. Military buildings constructed to standardized architectural plans not unlike those built for the National Guard were erected to serve troops on post and include airplane hangars, warehouses, a post laundry, theater, and recreational facilities. The population of Goldsboro soared rapidly with the influx of military families coupled with the subsequent postwar population boom, and the corresponding construction boom featured some examples of modern architectural styles.

Goldsboro's modern architecture survives in a handful of key commercial, educational, and healthcare-related examples (Hammond 1987:8-9). The Former Weil's Department Store, an early modernist building for Wayne County, was built in 1949 on South Center Street in Goldsboro and designed by Greensboro architect Edward Lowenstein and Peter Copeland and Associates of New York. The new store would have certainly turned heads at that time with its use of modern building materials, flat-planed surfaces, and unadorned, recessed entrances (Plate 1) (Hammond 1987:25). The Seymour Johnson Federal Credit Union, built in 1978 by Michael Thompkins of Monroe, exhibits a strong contemporary feel with an emphasis on asymmetry and diagonal planes, fenestration patterns emphasized by rhythmic, deep recesses, and non-traditional exterior materials. Goldsboro Orthopaedic Associates, built in 1978 and designed by Snoddy and McCullough Architects, likewise exhibits a contemporary design but in a cedar plank exterior. Wayne

County Memorial Hospital (1967-1970) by Freeman White Architects is another 1970s example of modernism in Goldsboro but with slightly more regularity in massing and footprint. The Hocutt Building on the campus of Wayne Community College, built in 1978 by Ellerbe Architects, is another rare example of modernist design in Wayne County with a textural effect given to its minimalist, brick elevations (Plate 2) (Hammond 1987:123-131). A few industrial plants in smaller towns like Mount Olive also exhibit elements of the style (Pezzoni 1982:17-39).

Among Fremont examples, the Fremont School gymnasium (1948) and cafeteria (1960s) located on N. Pine Street may be the most comparable local resources to the National Guard armory; both are brick with minimal detail and modern forms (Pezzoni 1982:162-163). The most comparable example in the county is, of course, another National Guard armory (WY0797), located in Mount Olive and built in 1961 on the Alt-A plan. The Mount Olive armory is nearly identical to the Fremont armory in its design, floor plan, and materials except for the fenestration pattern on the eastern side of the façade and slight variations in drill hall size (Plate 3). White and Slack Architects of Raleigh, who developed the North Carolina Type C plan exemplified in the Fremont armory, clearly relied heavily on the previous Alt-A floor plan and design, with only a few minor modifications (NCSA NCARNG Construction Contracts 1968-1972: Box 469, 10-135-10-141). Both armories retain a high degree of all seven aspects of NRHP integrity. Mount Olive's armory was determined NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C in 2010 (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:72-75). Another, much earlier Wayne County armory survives in Goldsboro, now re-purposed as the Paramount Theater (WY0066), which stands in downtown Goldsboro's local historic district as a brick, Italianate storefront.

3.2.2 Roseboro Area

Sampson County possesses even fewer examples of modernist architecture to compare with the Roseboro armory. The town of Roseboro, like Fremont, grew up around the railroad, which introduced new, nationally popular styles—such as Queen Anne and the later the Colonial Revival and Craftsman bungalow styles—to residential architecture. But Sampson County lacked much of the economic prosperity necessary to support architectural innovation without involvement from local, state, or federal entities. Sampson County possessed no major waterways, no large cities, and no large tourist or economic drivers other than agriculture and the timber industries, and with the exception of the railroad, there were few avenues for the county's villages and towns to be exposed to changing fashions and tastes until improved highways took shape during the twentieth century.

Sampson County contains no other armories with which to compare the Roseboro National Guard armory; however, a few are located in nearby Cumberland County. The most architecturally comparable types in North Carolina to Roseboro's armory are other Type A National Guard armories such as the ones in Elkin (SR861) and Sylva (JK554) constructed in the mid-1960s (Plates 4 and 5). The Sylva National Guard Armory repeats the identical fenestration pattern and window type on the shorter elevation of the armory that contains the classroom/office wing but features a blond brick contrasted with a darker, stacked bond red brick highlighting certain portions of each elevation. The Elkin armory is also nearly identical to both Sylva and Roseboro except for the blond brick. One key difference between these two armories and Roseboro's is the presence of window bays piercing the rifle range wing. Modernist architecture in general is rare in the county, with only a few municipal or commercial examples in Clinton and a minimal number of residential examples. The Clinton Police Department (SP0263), 222 Libson Street, is one comparable example exhibiting modern architecture in the county that has been documented. The brick, one-story building features minimalist elevations consisting of oblong, fixed window bays and recessed, unadorned entrances all topped with an oversized metal cornice sheltering recessed entrances and window blocks (Plate 6). A few more modernist examples not far from the Police Department built around the same time are the Clinton Fire Department Station No. 1, 222 Wall Street, and a former service station and automotive garage at 401 Libson Street. Without a more comprehensive survey of modern architecture in Sampson County, it is difficult to evaluate modern buildings in the County in context; however, Roseboro's armory



PLATE 1: Former Weil's Department Store, 1949, 125 S. Center Street, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Flickr, 2017)



PLATE 2: Hocutt Building, 1978, Wayne Community College, Goldsboro, North Carolina



PLATE 3: Mount Olive National Guard Armory (WY0797), 1961, Mount Olive, Wayne County, North Carolina (Louis Berger 2008)



PLATE 4: Elkin National Guard Armory (SR861), 1965, Surry County, North Carolina (Louis Berger 2009)



PLATE 5: Sylva National Guard Armory (JK554), 1965, Jackson County, North Carolina (Louis Berger 2009)



PLATE 6: Clinton Police Department (SP0263), 222 Libson Street, Clinton, Sampson County, North Carolina (Chris Berendt, *The Sampson Independent*, November 3, 2016)

is clearly one of the few examples of the style and also one of the only examples of a military building executed in a standardized plan rooted in modern architecture in the county.

3.2.3 Nashville Area

Likewise, the Nashville area has only a miniscule number of modern buildings in its architectural inventory, most of them near Rocky Mount. The county's residential architecture best reflects its architectural evolution and social history, with local builders adhering to traditional forms and conservatively applying decoration according to the fashion of the day and the wealth of the property owner. The I-House dominated the countryside, as it did in many North Carolina counties, but other forms became more common with advances in building technology and after the turn of the twentieth century when the county's population rose. Nash County's population grew from 17,731 in 1890 to 55,608 by 1940 (Mattson 1997:42-53). The emergence of urban areas along the railroad served to usher in new architectural styles and develop the main streets of downtown areas, which showcased typical commercial blocks of brick edifices with glass storefronts and elements of academic styles on the exteriors. Most commercial and civic buildings that remain in Nash County date from the twentieth century and are fairly typical of other North Carolina small towns, with the most high-style designs found in important institutional buildings, churches, or large schools (Mattson 1997:54). The Colonial Revival style prevailed until the 1960s, when more modernist-influenced architectural designs were favored. Tarrytown Mall opened in 1963 as a one-story, modern shopping center catering to the popularity of the automobile and the great ease in parking outside the downtown core. Other commercial examples of modernism in the county are primarily found in Rocky Mount, such as Enterprise Furniture (NS1220), Koretizing, Inc. (NS1391), the Rose Building (NS1398), and building types such as service stations, restaurants, Motor Lodges, and schools. (Mattson 1997:29-32). The Rose Building in particular exhibits a more institutional, formal feel in its design typical of multi-story modernist commercial buildings of the 1960s. Vertical brick panels and pilasters break up the full-height metal window blocks with bands of colored panels filling the bays in between each story. The flat roof accented by a metal, wide cornice and recessed entrances that fit seamlessly into the fenestration pattern express a minimalist look. (Plate 7) None of the modern structures outlined above has been evaluated for the NRHP, contributing to a lack of clarity when looking at modern buildings in context in Nash County.

Nashville's armory, planned as a Type A community armory with an auditorium for community-wide events, is comparable to the armories constructed a few years earlier throughout North Carolina, such as those in Elkin (SR861) and Sylva (JK554). The architectural firm of Leif Valand and Associates of Raleigh closely followed previous National Guard standardized designs when developing new plans in 1963 for the Nashville armory. One other armory (NS1471) survives in Nash County, located in Rocky Mount, which was determined NRHP-eligible under Criterion A in 2004. The Rocky Mount Armory complex consists of a 1957 modified Alt-A plan armory, a 1950 MVS building, and a 1947 Quonset hut (Plate 8). The Rocky Mount armory is architecturally similar to Nashville's armory, although it retains a higher degree of integrity, considering that Nashville's Type A plan varies only slightly from older, Alt-A plans. The Type A plan is also exhibited in the armories located at Roseboro, Sylva, and Elkin, each of which is differentiated through slight differences in exterior materials or features while retaining the same general plan and nearly identical fenestration patterns (Deiber et al. 2004:57-63; HPOweb 2017; NCSA NCARNG construction contracts 1968-1972: Box 469, 10-135-10-141).

3.2.4 Greenville Area

Not much is known about Greenville's architectural development until after the Civil War, when brick became an increasingly popular building material and the town's growth shifted away from the Tar River and toward the Evans Street business district (Cotter 1988:21-23). Not until the last decade of the nineteenth century did significant architectural changes occur, with the introduction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the subsequent flourishing of a local tobacco market. Economic development resulted in the



PLATE 7: Rose Building (NS1398), 132-136 Western Avenue, Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 8: Rocky Mount Armory Complex (NS1471), 1947-1957, Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina (Louis Berger 2004)

construction of new, stylish residences reflecting Victorian influences in the expanding residential sections outside downtown. Greenville's early suburbs at the turn of the twentieth century showcased nationally popular styles, including Queen Anne and Classical Revival. A string of fires that damaged much of Greenville's downtown building stock greatly affected its future development, so much so that the Board of Aldermen adopted a new town charter in 1899 that prohibited the construction of frame buildings (Cotter 1988:25-28). The continued expansion of the railroad, development of new industries and universities, and overall economic growth as a key player in eastern North Carolina affected Greenville's construction trends, which kept pace with architectural trends found in North Carolina's sizeable towns and cities. Colonial Revival architecture rose in popularity for Greenville's educational facilities and residential structures, and many Classically influenced buildings were erected during the early to mid-twentieth century. Most of Greenville's buildings were not architect-designed but rather designed by the builders themselves prior to 1940 (Cotter 1988:32-35, 154).

After World War II, modernism in Greenville made a strong entrance into the existing architectural inventory as schools, universities, new industrial facilities, and government buildings grew. Other modern buildings constructed during the 1960s included a new City Hall building, Minges Coliseum at East Carolina University (Plate 9), Pitt Technical Institute, two country clubs, a new terminal building at the Pitt-Greenville Airport, and several new industrial plants (Mullin-Kille 1969:5). These buildings were more often than not architect-designed and highlighted new materials in building technology, marking Greenville's growing influence in the eastern region of the state.

The National Guard armory in Greenville, built in 1971, would have appeared modest in its elements of the Modernist style compared with some of Greenville's modern structures of the 1960s. The armory's plan, massing, fenestration patterns and types, use of brick veneer, and interior architectural finishes clearly reflected the design trends of the early to mid-1960s, and relied heavily on early 1950s armory plans. One other National Guard armory (PT2094) from the mid-twentieth century survives in Pitt County, located in Farmville, and this is by far the best comparable example for the Greenville Armory. Constructed in 1961 as an Alt-A standard plan, the Farmville armory differs little from the Greenville armory building, which was built with a slightly larger floor plan following a Type D North Carolina National Guard standardized plan (Plate 10). It was determined NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C in 2010. Perhaps the most notable difference between the two Pitt County armories is the addition of two mission-oriented newer structures to the Greenville armory complex and a higher level security profile, highlighting Greenville's more active role in a more populous area (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:38-42).

3.3 North Carolina National Guard During the Vietnam Era

The tumultuous years of the late 1960s in America brought sweeping changes for North Carolina's National Guardsmen, who were not only being called to serve a more active role in Vietnam but also to assist with the growing number of civil disturbances throughout the nation. During this period, the National Guard became an attractive option for many young men who were eager to avoid the draft for the Vietnam War, which continued to remain extremely unpopular with an increased number of draftees. National Guard units held long waiting lists, including some in North Carolina. However, the National Guard eventually became more heavily involved overseas to provide additional manpower as a result of the Tet Offensive of 1968, when 42 National Guard units were ordered to active duty for two years, with eight National Guard units deployed to Vietnam. It was not until 1969 that the last guardsmen were released from active duty (Angley 1985:38).

The year 1968 was a very busy one for the National Guard. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara had reorganized the National Guard's structure and the country's military forces (see Section 3.1); however, Congress rejected his plan by appropriating separate funding for the two military branches. In North Carolina the 30th Infantry Division became a mechanized infantry division with all units manned at a



PLATE 9: Minges Coliseum (1966), Greenville, North Carolina (Wikimedia Commons 2008)



PLATE 10: Farmville National Guard Armory (PT2094), 1961, Farmville, Pitt County, North Carolina (Louis Berger 2009)

minimum of 93 percent strength (*Tar Heel Guardsman* February 1968:9-10). That same year Secretary McNamara removed restrictions on bidding for National Guard construction, allowing the armory building program and its pending construction projects to return to normal. Plans made for the new armories at Fremont, Greenville, and Nashville earlier in the decade could now move forward. The National Guard's reorganization was a major focus of the military during the year 1968 along with escalation of the Vietnam War. The Secretary of the Army developed the "Three Brigade Plan," which gave the Army National Guard eight divisions, 18 combat brigades, and a paid drill strength of 400,000 (Deiber et al. 2015:18-19). In North Carolina perhaps the most drastic change was the creation of three support companies for mechanized infantry battalions and armor battalions, all formed from existing units. Only a few units were converted into wholly new organizations with new missions. In the upper echelons of military rank, a significant organizational change occurred in 1972 with the creation of the North Carolina Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, led by a governor-appointed secretary and encompassing the Adjutant General's department. The new department assumed leadership of the various components of North Carolina's military, including Civil Defense, Veterans Affairs, Civil Air Patrol, the Armory Commission, and the NG Mutual Assistance Compact (*Tar Heel Guardsman* February 1972:5-8).

Meanwhile, on the home front, National Guard units were frequently called up to maintain order and promote peacekeeping at various anti-war demonstrations and race riots, which were becoming increasingly prevalent in major cities and on college campuses (Burns & McDonnell and Architectural and Historical Research LLC 2008:2-32). From 1964 to 1967, National Guardsmen were called up for riot duty in over 123 instances; incidents occurred in 1967 in Durham and Greensboro (Plate 11). As a response to racial unrest and rioting in cities like Detroit, the National Guard implemented a 32-hour training program specifically designed to handle riots, which included mock riot demonstrations with drills in various riot control formations (Plate 12). Some military officials questioned the priority level the National Guard had assigned to riot training, and believed instead that the Guard should focus its efforts on more traditional areas of national defense. North Carolina Adjutant General Claude T. Bowers stated, "Even though the National Guard is the logical state organization that should back-up and support local law enforcement agencies when those forces are insufficient to cope with the situation, I fear that as a result of this increased support, many are inclined to place the Guard's secondary mission before its primary mission.... To relegate the National Guard to a mission of internal security would be in conflict with the principle of the National Guard's traditional role" (*Tar Heel Guardsman* November 1967:4, 18-19, September 1967:29). Nevertheless, in 1968 a House Armed Services Subcommittee determined that the National Guard was unequipped to deal with large-scale city riots, highlighting shortages of communications equipment, M-1 rifles, bayonets, 40-mm grenade launchers, and tear gas dispensers, among other items. In addition to an increase in riot training hours, the subcommittee also favored the creation of a permanent board of Guard and regular Army officers to develop riot control doctrine and equipment needs, in addition to developing better legal protection for troops (*Tar Heel Guardsman* February 1968:2).

At times military service personnel or ex-servicemen participated in or led protest demonstrations themselves as the antiwar movement continued to grow and gain traction. Frequent marches and protests over the course of the Vietnam War occurred in North Carolina's larger cities and also at Fort Bragg, underscoring the discontent among troops regarding the conflict while also conveying their general disillusionment with the U.S. government. In 1969 GIs United spearheaded the first "Patriots for Peace" parade, which was joined by students from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University. A year later, in May 1970, over 4,000 demonstrators launched the largest antiwar protest in the state's history in Fayetteville (Privett and Mirarchi 2012:16-17). North Carolina's National Guardsmen may have been called to peacekeeping duty during demonstration events as their own military counterparts marched in protest. The "Total Force" policy of 1970 resulted in the training of National Guard units with active Army partner units in case of mobilization, leading to the guard's acquisition of modern weaponry and greater opportunities to train with the Army's new technology than ever before.



PLATE 11: Civil Disturbance Incident Resulting in the Call-up of National Guard Troops on the Campus of A&T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1969 (*Tar Heel Guardsman*, June 1969)



Greenville Guardsman train for civil disturbance duty

PLATE 12: Riot Training of National Guard Troops in Greenville, North Carolina (*Tar Heel Guardsman*, December 1971)

In 1971 the National Guard reorganized yet again, but the changes did not affect North Carolina units as drastically this time. Only a few units were converted into entirely new organizations, and three new support companies were established for the three mechanized infantry battalions and two armor battalions, all formed from existing units. The Roseboro National Guard was one of the new support companies formed for the 252nd Armor (Kuhn and Yengling 2010:5-13; *Tar Heel Guardsman* December 1971:8).

Many radical changes in the military occurred as the Vietnam War gradually ended. In 1973 President Nixon abolished the draft, which was to be replaced by the “All Volunteer Force.” Fort Bragg in North Carolina became a test installation for the new concept, also known as VOLAR. Military recruiters faced difficulty filling their quotas, and during the mid-1970s ARNG strength declined. One strategy utilized by the military to address the declining number of new recruits was to focus their efforts more on minorities and women, in tandem with complying with the Civil Rights Act of 1965. Considerable efforts were made in the late 1960s and early 1970s to enlist higher numbers of African-American troops in particular. From 1967 to 1968, the percentage of African-Americans did increase very slightly, from 1.15 percent to 1.18 percent. *Tar Heel Guardsman* newsletters detailed the push to enlist higher numbers of minorities, stating, “Both segments of the National Guard has waged an intensive campaign for more than a year to attract Negro recruits. Extensive efforts also have been made to enroll black Guardsmen in officer candidate school programs, to increase the number of Negro officers” (*Tar Heel Guardsman* February 1968:7, June 1969:19). A new federal law in 1971 allowed non-prior-servicewomen to enlist in the military, helping to boost National Guard enlistment and recruit females to positions that were previously restricted to males (Burns & McDonnell and Architectural Historical Research LLC 2008:2-34). The end of conscription marked a new partnership between the National Guard and the active Army in part because the Army was now forced to rely more on its reserve components.

After the Vietnam War, the North Carolina National Guard continued to maintain strength levels for national emergencies, civil disturbances, and in some instances overseas deployment in support of active army units. From 1970 to 1972, North Carolina called on the support of the Guard in more than 1,000 instances (North Carolina AG 1972:10).

4.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

4.1 Fremont National Guard Armory

101 E. Pippin Street, Fremont, NC 27830
Parcel No. 3605672488
1969

4.1.1 *Setting*

Situated on a nearly 5-acre parcel on the outskirts of the small town of Fremont, the Fremont National Guard Armory faces southwest toward E. Pippin Street and is bounded by N. Sycamore Street to the east and the CSX railroad to the west, the latter of which is screened by trees and vegetation (Figure 4). The armory complex consists of the main building, a fenced rear yard containing prefabricated storage sheds and military vehicles, a small parking lot located west of the building, and a grassy lawn to armory's south and east. A flagpole marks the entrance to the armory, connected by a sidewalk that stretches to the parking lot and around to the building's east elevation. A brick sign sits among a row of crape myrtles at the far southern end of the parcel. The immediate surroundings of the Fremont Armory are relatively rural with some light residential and industrial development amid agricultural fields.

4.1.2 *Architectural Description*

4.1.2.1 *Fremont National Guard Armory*

The Fremont National Guard Armory was built in 1969 as a Type C armory, one of a handful of standardized plans used at the time of its construction drawn up by the National Guard. The plan consisted of a high-bay drill hall illuminated by clerestory windows flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings on the main and side elevations. The Fremont Armory has changed very little since the time of its construction, with only a few interior renovations. The building sits on a solid, poured-concrete slab 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 north (rear) by one-story wings forming a U-shape. Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings (Plate 13).

The one-story front (south) elevation is defined by a recessed entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by metal posts, a band of window bays to its west and four bays to its east, and flat overhanging boxed eaves sheathed in metal. The upper portion of the south elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading, "W.D. Crawford National Guard Armory." The main entrance consists of a double-leaf metal door with a three-light divided transom and two-light sidelights (Plate 14). The western end of the elevation holds a ribbon of seven two-light, steel-sash awning windows, and the eastern end of the elevation has three double windows consisting of four-light, steel-sash awning windows. The easternmost window bay on the elevation contains a window block of four bays of the aforementioned four-light, steel-sash windows. Metal downspouts provide further visual definition to the brick exterior walls.

The armory's west elevation is characterized by the high drill hall with five steel-sash clerestory window blocks of eight lights each, all originally operable. The one-story portion of the elevation consists of multiple recessed portions and window bays; running from north to south, they consist of two large window blocks of four steel-sash, four-light window bays; a recessed portion containing a double window of two-lights each as well as a single-leaf steel entrance with one light in the upper half; two two-light, steel-sash



FIGURE 4: Fremont National Guard Armory (WY 1458) Site Plan, Wayne County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 13: Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 14: Entrance Detail, South Elevation, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina

window bays; and a recessed, single-leaf steel entrance door identical to the one previously mentioned (Plates 15 and 16). Sidewalks lead from these entrances on the west elevation directly to the parking lot.

The rear (north) elevation of the building is divided into four sections. The eastern section, which consists of the one-story wing on the eastern side of the building, extends north of the drill hall and contains one garage bay (Plate 17). The east-center section is pierced by four multi-light, metal-sash windows; the west-center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height, metal, roll-up garage door flanked by two double-leaf metal doors. The westernmost section was not visible because a storage building had been placed directly behind the building (Plate 18).

The east elevation mirrors the west elevation with the drill hall's clerestory windows and the southernmost one-story wing; however, a tall brick smokestack rising from the roofline of the elevation marks the location of the boiler room (Plate 19). The recessed portion of the elevation is slightly smaller, pierced with a double-leaf, louvered metal entrance, a single two-light window bay, and an additional, double-leaf entrance on the south elevation of the recessed niche (Plate 20). A large, unfenestrated wing making up the northern part of the west elevation marks the former rifle range and projects slightly westward from the rest of the elevation.

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core surrounded by offices, storage, and an exercise room on the south; a kitchen and classrooms on the west; and a supply room, storage rooms, vault, boiler room, and former gun range on the east (Figure 5; Plate 21). The former gun range was built onto the western wing of the one-story U surrounding the drill hall and has been converted into an open storage area. It is accessed from an interior corridor that can be entered into from the drill hall or an exterior entrance on the west elevation as well as from the garage bay on the north elevation of the building. Men's and women's restrooms with locker rooms are located among the other rooms surrounding the drill hall and are separated from the offices at the south via corridors (Plate 22). The main-entrance lobby on the south side of the building leads directly into the drill hall through wood double doors and displays various awards the armory's units have received as well as other significant memorabilia (Plate 23). Interior finishes consist of concrete flooring and concrete-block walls in the drill hall; an exposed, steel-frame roofing system; and thick, solid-wood doors with brass hardware. Classrooms and offices possess vinyl-tile flooring; restrooms and locker rooms feature ceramic tile flooring and walls, and original plumbing fixtures (Plate 24). The kitchen also retains ceramic tile and original cabinetry. The interior has changed little from its original construction and is in fair condition.

4.1.3 Property History

A small railroad town in northern Wayne County, Fremont was originally known as Nahunta and officially changed its name to "Fremont" in 1880, shortly after it was incorporated, in honor of Superintendent S.L. Fremont. Industries such as sawmills, lumber, and turpentine distilleries fueled the small town's economic growth during the nineteenth century in addition to commerce spawned by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (Benfield 1979:1-10). Agriculture, of course, also played an important role in the largely rural county's local economy, with cotton and later tobacco production (Johnson and Norwood 1979:82-83). By the mid-twentieth century Wayne County had roughly 64,000 residents and Fremont was home to four manufacturing companies, mainly in the feed and lumber industries. Fremont, like many other rural North Carolina towns, had a handful of churches, schools, civic clubs and organizations, and other typical small town services and commercial establishments (Northern Wayne Development Corporation 1965:1).

In 1962 the Town of Fremont gave land to the State of North Carolina for the construction of a National Guard Armory (Wayne County Deed Book [WCDB] 565/326-329). The property was conveyed to the National Guard with the condition that the title was to revert back to the Town of Fremont if the State of North Carolina ever ceased using the property for military purposes. Prior to the Town of Fremont's



PLATE 15: West Elevation, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 16: Detail of Window Block, West Elevation, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 17: Oblique View of North Elevation, Northeastern Corner Detail, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 18: North Elevation, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 19: East Elevation, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 20: Detail of Recessed Portion of East Elevation,
Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne
County, North Carolina

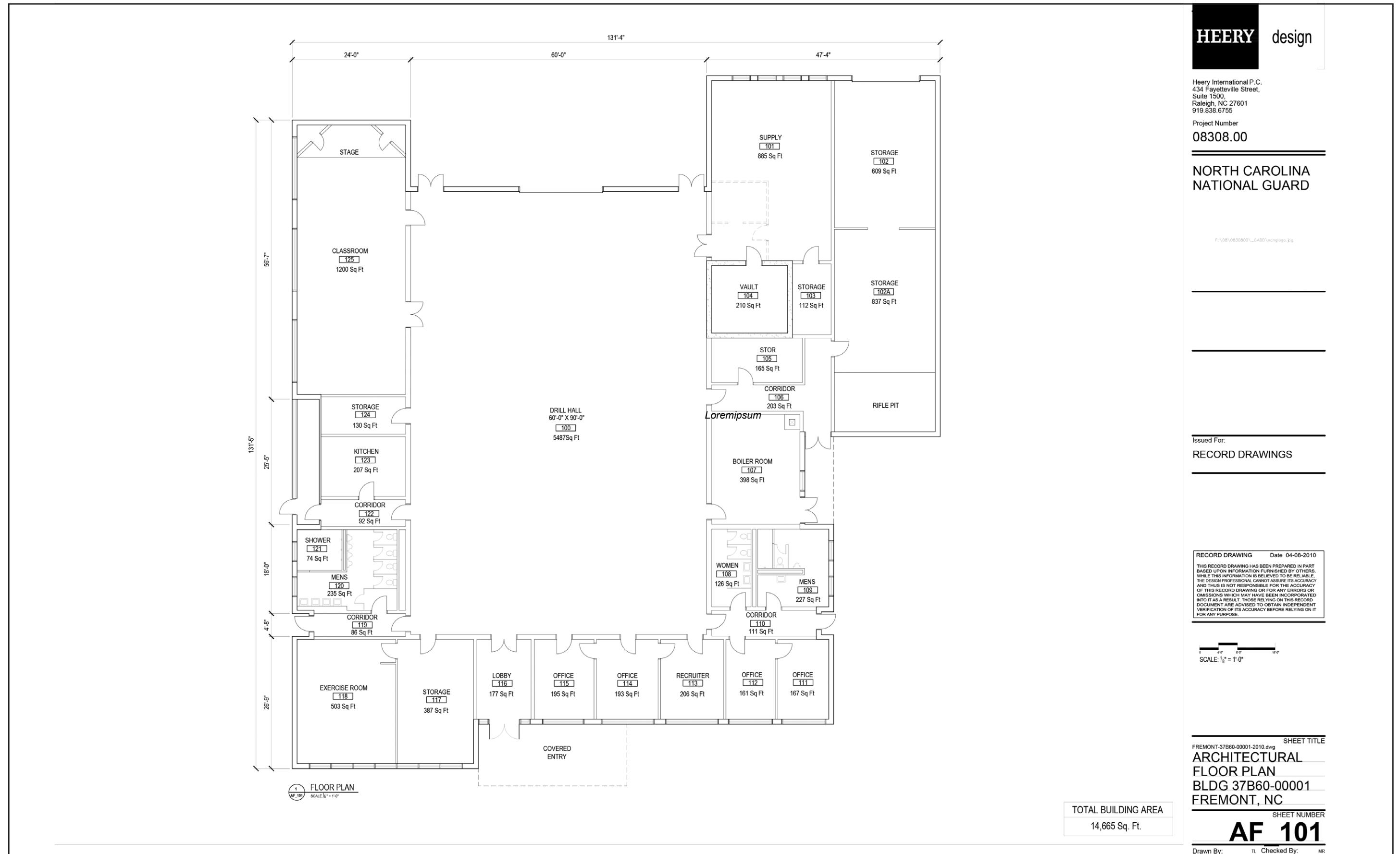


FIGURE 5: Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458) Floor Plan, Wayne County, North Carolina (provided by NC ARNG 2019))



PLATE 21: Interior of Drill Hall, Facing Northwest, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 22: Men's Locker Room, Facing North, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 23: Interior of Entry Leading to Drill Hall, Facing North, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina



PLATE 24: Interior of Classroom, Facing South, Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458), Wayne County, North Carolina

ownership of the property, the parcel had belonged to Frank H. Cuddington and his wife Smithy I. Cuddington and was known as Tract No. 1 of the Ella W. Bogue Farm (WCDB 350/439).

In the years following the conveyance of land to the North Carolina National Guard in 1962, funding freezes and the reorganization of the National Guard under Secretary McNamara put multiple North Carolina armory projects on hold, including Fremont's armory. In 1969 Fremont's armory was finally built, as a Type C one-unit armory. The builder was Carl B. Mims, Contractor, Inc., with original designs drawn by White and Slack Architects of Raleigh. Building materials for the armory were sturdy and durable, and conformed to the standardized plans set forth by the National Guard during the mid-twentieth century. Construction bids set forth in building contracts totaled a base bid of \$145,811 and called for steel framing and concrete-slab construction, steel windows with slate window stools and precast concrete window sills, and aluminum doors and frames (NCSA NCARNG Construction Contracts, 1969: Box 469, 10-135-10-141). The total cost of the Fremont armory, paid for with federal, state, and local funds, was \$199,694. The Armory Commission's policy required Wayne County and the Town of Fremont to furnish 12.5 percent of the total cost of construction, plus the deed to the land selected for the site (North Carolina AG 1970-1972:17).

When the new Fremont Armory was dedicated in 1972, it was named in memory of SFC William D. Crawford (1938-1968), a local combat infantryman who served in the National Guard and died in Vietnam (Plate 25). Crawford was originally from Pikeville, North Carolina, and his brother, SFC Arthur B. Crawford, served as a member of the support company 1/252d Armor at Parkton. Congressman David Henderson was the featured speaker at the dedication ceremony, which was attended by local and state military and government officials as well as community members. The new armory became the home of the 691st Maintenance Company with a troop strength of 78 men, many of who served during Desert Storm when the National Guard deployed large numbers of troops to aid in the offensives in the Persian Gulf (*Tar Heel Guardsman* August 1972:6). The Fremont, North Carolina National Guard Ladies Auxiliary was organized in October 1978 with 22 members in support of the local unit.

Fremont's armory has continued to serve in its original purpose with very few changes until very recently, with the renovation of its former gun range to a storage area. The 691st Maintenance Company had perhaps the longest tenure in the armory. Current units that train at the armory include the 230th Brigade Support Battalion, Bravo Company.

4.1.4 NRHP Evaluation

This survey found that the Fremont National Guard Armory retains a high degree of integrity with very few interior or exterior alterations since the time of its construction. It retains integrity of location and setting as well as integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, retaining the original floor plan, windows and doors, and interior and exterior finishes. The primary notable changes include the renovation of the rifle range to a storage area and updates to the HVAC system in the boiler room. The property also retains its integrity of feeling and association as it still serves its original function as an armory and facility operated by the North Carolina National Guard.

The Kuhn and Yengling (2010) architectural survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories determined that a majority of the armories surveyed were not eligible for the NRHP; however, the NCHPO did not concur and determined that in fact the armories were NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for military history and Criterion C for architecture. This decision was based on National Park Service (NPS) guidance that properties less than 50 years old can qualify for the NRHP "...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" (Gledhill-Early 2010:1). Considering that several North Carolina National Guard armories were designed from prototype plans in the mid-1950s that were halted because of funding

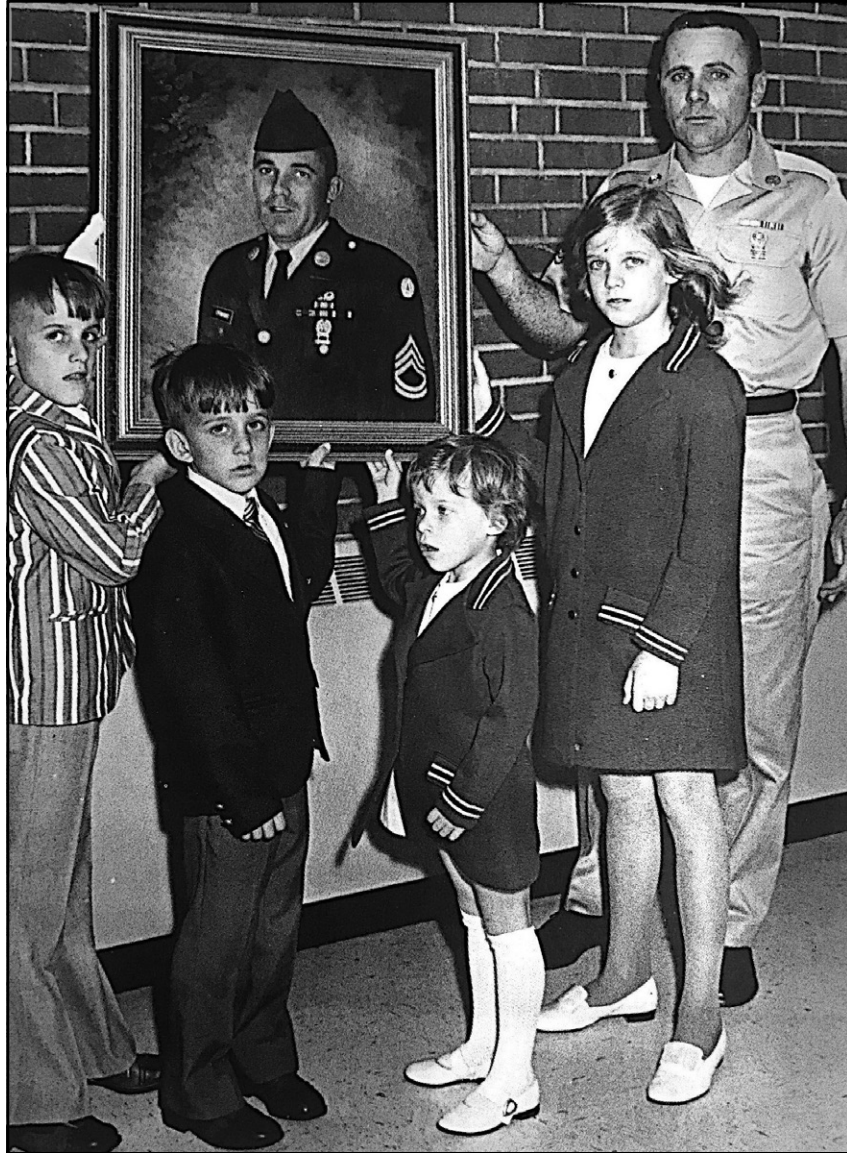


PLATE 25: Crawford Family Posing with Portrait of SFC William D. Crawford (1938-1968), to Whom the Armory was Dedicated in 1972 (*Tar Heel Guardsman*, August 1972, page 6)

constraints and later revived under the same building program, a total of 26 National Guard armories and additional related buildings built during the Cold War era and retaining a high degree of integrity were determined NRHP-eligible in 2010 by the NC HPO.

The Fremont National Guard Armory is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military history during the Vietnam War era. It does not stand out significantly on a state or national level in comparison with other armories or military properties; however, it is significant on a local level in the Town of Fremont and in Wayne County for its association with the North Carolina National Guard's role during the turbulent years of the Vietnam War, and it remains one of the town's few buildings associated with military events that retains historic integrity. Furthermore, it is significant as a tangible example of the massive building program undertaken by the National Guard during the Cold War era in the 1960s, constructed at least five years after it was planned because of DoD budget cuts.

The Fremont National Guard Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although named for and dedicated to SFC William D. Crawford, who served in Vietnam as a member of Company D, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 198th Infantry Brigade at the Fremont Armory, he did not contribute significantly to the history of Fremont or to the North Carolina National Guard in any way that can be documented. Therefore the Fremont National Guard Armory is not eligible under Criterion B for the NRHP for association with a significant individual.

The Fremont National Guard Armory was also found to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. It is one of two surviving National Guard armories in Wayne County from the Cold War era, and it is the only armory in the county that is an example of the Type C plan, which is very similar to the formerly utilized Alt-A plan displayed at the Mount Olive armory. Both armories are strong examples of the utilitarian, streamlined elements of Modernist architecture employed by the United States military during the Cold War era. These armories were constructed with building materials that at the time stressed permanence and technological innovation, such as blocks of steel ribbon windows, concrete construction with brick-veneered walls, clerestory windows for light and ventilation, and the lack of any applied architectural ornament. Retaining a high degree of integrity, the Fremont National Guard armory is able to convey its architectural significance and stands as a rare example of Modernist-influenced military architecture in Wayne County; therefore the Fremont armory is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Fremont National Guard Armory property meets Criterion D.

4.1.5 NRHP Boundaries

The NRHP boundaries for the Fremont National Guard Armory follow the tax parcel and are delineated in Figure 6. Forming a rectangle, the boundary encompasses 4.93 acres and bounds all four sides of the armory property and all features historically and currently associated with the armory, including buildings, motor pool area and parking lots, front lawn, fencing, and trees adjacent to E. Pippin Street (see Figure 6). Where the property's tax parcel boundary falls adjacent to roadways such as E. Pippin Street, the NRHP boundary lines up with the edge of pavement.



FIGURE 6: Fremont National Guard Armory (WY 1458) Proposed NRHP Boundaries, Wayne County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)

4.2 Greenville Armory

1401 N. Memorial Drive, Greenville, NC

Parcel No. 4688195511

1971

4.2.1 Setting

The Greenville National Guard Armory stands directly west of the Pitt-Greenville Airport and appears visually to be almost part of the airport property; an entrance boulevard, Airport Road, serves both the airport and the armory (Figure 7). Occupying a 5.54 acre-parcel, the Greenville National Guard Armory consists of the armory, a one-story, brick support facility constructed ca. 2005; a five-bay metal garage (maintenance bay) building; a prefabricated modular building; and multiple prefabricated metal storage sheds. The primary armory building faces south toward Airport Road and is bounded by N. Memorial Drive to the east and the Pitt-Greenville Airport property to the west. A brick and metal fence lined with shrubs borders the southern boundary of the parcel, and a row of pear trees defines the eastern side of the property. The southern end of the parcel is accessed by two driveways leading to a parking lot immediately south of the building as well as an additional parking lot to the armory's west, which is further restricted by a security gate. More fencing is located east of the modern support facility, preventing access to the building from the east elevation of the armory. Likewise, the parcel is fenced on its western and northern sides, which border airport property. A large rock and metal sign (with wood frame) at the building's south elevation marks the current, most-utilized entrance to the armory. The original entrance is marked by a flagpole, connected by a sidewalk that stretches around to the parking lot. Additional sidewalks connect the armory's north elevation to the new support facility and connect the garage building to the parking lots and buildings. It appears that the armory's brick sign that formerly sat among a row of pear trees at the far eastern edge of the parcel has been recently removed. The armory is landscaped primarily with boxwoods, and beds are edged with concrete landscaping pavers. The immediate surrounding area is developed primarily with commercial structures, and the adjacent roads are heavily traveled.

4.2.2 Architectural Description

4.2.2.1 Greenville National Guard Armory (1LT Ashley I. White Readiness Center)

Officially known as the 1LT Ashley I. White Readiness Center, the Greenville National Guard Armory was built in 1971 as a Type D armory, based on the National Guard standardized plans used at the time of its construction that consisted of a high-bay drill hall illuminated by clerestory windows flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings on the main and side elevations. The Greenville Armory has changed very little since the time of its construction, with only a few interior renovations. It underwent renovations in the early 2000s because of damage from Hurricane Floyd and is currently undergoing a lead abatement treatment and painting of the interior. The building sits on a solid, poured-concrete slab foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a six-to-one, common bond brick veneer. 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 forming a U shape. Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings. The one-story east (main) elevation is defined by a recessed entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square, brick columns; a band of window bays to its west and four bays to its east; and flat, overhanging boxed eaves sheathed in metal (Plate 26). The upper portion of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading, "National Guard Armory." The main entrance consists of a double-leaf, metal door with a three-light divided transom and two-light sidelights (Plate 27). The southern end of the elevation holds a ribbon of seven two-light, steel-sash awning windows, and the northern end of the elevation has three double windows consisting of four-light, steel-sash awning windows. The easternmost window bay



FIGURE 7: Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357) Site Plan, Pitt County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2016)



PLATE 26: East Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 27: Entrance Detail, East Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina

on the elevation contains a window block of four bays of the aforementioned four-light, steel-sash windows. Metal downspouts provide further visual definition to the brick exterior walls.

The armory's south elevation is characterized by the high drill hall with five steel-sash clerestory window blocks of eight lights each, all originally operable. The one-story portion of the elevation consists of multiple recessed portions and window bays; running from north to south, they consist of two large window blocks of four steel-sash, four-light window bays, a recessed portion (partially screened with a brick screen block treatment) containing a double window of two lights each as well as a single-leaf, steel entrance with one light in the upper half; two two-light, steel-sash window bays; and a recessed, single-leaf steel entrance door identical to the one previously mentioned (Plates 28 and 29). Sidewalks lead from these entrances on the south elevation directly to the parking lot.

The rear (west) elevation of the building is divided into four sections. The northern section, which consists of the one-story wing on the northern side of the building, extends north of the drill hall and contains one garage bay. The north-center section is pierced by four multi-light, metal-sash windows, and the south-center section, consisting of the drill hall, has a full-height, metal, roll-up door flanked by two double-leaf doors (Plate 30).

The north elevation mirrors the south elevation with the drill hall's clerestory windows and the westernmost one-story wing; however, a tall brick smokestack rises from the roofline of the elevation, marking the location of the boiler room. The recessed portion of the elevation is slightly smaller, pierced with a double-leaf louvered metal entrance, a single two-light window bay, and an additional double-leaf entrance on the south elevation of the recessed niche (Plate 31). A large, unfenestrated wing making up the western part of the west elevation marks the former rifle range and projects slightly northward from the rest of the elevation (Plate 32).

The interior of the building is composed of the drill hall core surrounded by offices, storage, and a library on the east; a kitchen, exercise room, men's locker rooms, and classrooms on the south; and storage rooms, a vault, boiler room, and women's locker rooms on the north (Figure 8). The former gun range, tacked onto the northern wing of the one-story U surrounding the drill hall, has been converted into an open storage area (Plate 33). It is accessed from an interior corridor that can be entered from the drill hall or an exterior entrance on the north elevation as well as from the garage bay on the east elevation of the building. Men's and women's restrooms with locker rooms are located among the other rooms surrounding the drill hall and are separated from the offices at the south via corridors (Plate 34). The main-entrance lobby on the eastern side of the building leads directly into the drill hall through wood double doors and displays various awards the armory's units have received as well as other significant memorabilia. Interior finishes consist of concrete flooring and concrete-block walls in the drill hall, an exposed steel-frame roofing system, and thick solid-wood doors with brass hardware. Modern industrial style pendant light fixtures hang from the drill hall ceiling (Plate 35). Classrooms and offices possess vinyl-tile flooring. Restrooms and locker rooms feature ceramic-tile flooring and walls, and original plumbing fixtures. The interior has changed little from its original construction and is in good condition. Access was blocked to most of the rooms in the northern wing of the building surrounding the drill hall because of the ongoing lead abatement.

4.2.2.2 *Support Facility, ca. 2004-2005*

A one-story, brick building supporting the activities of the Greenville National Guard Armory and the 42nd Civil Support Team stands at the northern end of the parcel north of the armory building. The structure is capped with a hipped roof with overhanging eaves that shelter brick walls pierced with recessed, single-leaf entrances and fixed window bays of six lights each. A brick soldier course sits at the water table level and spans the perimeter of the exterior of the building (Plate 36).



PLATE 28: South Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 29: Detail of Recessed Portion of South Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 30: West Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 31: North Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 32: Oblique View of North Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina

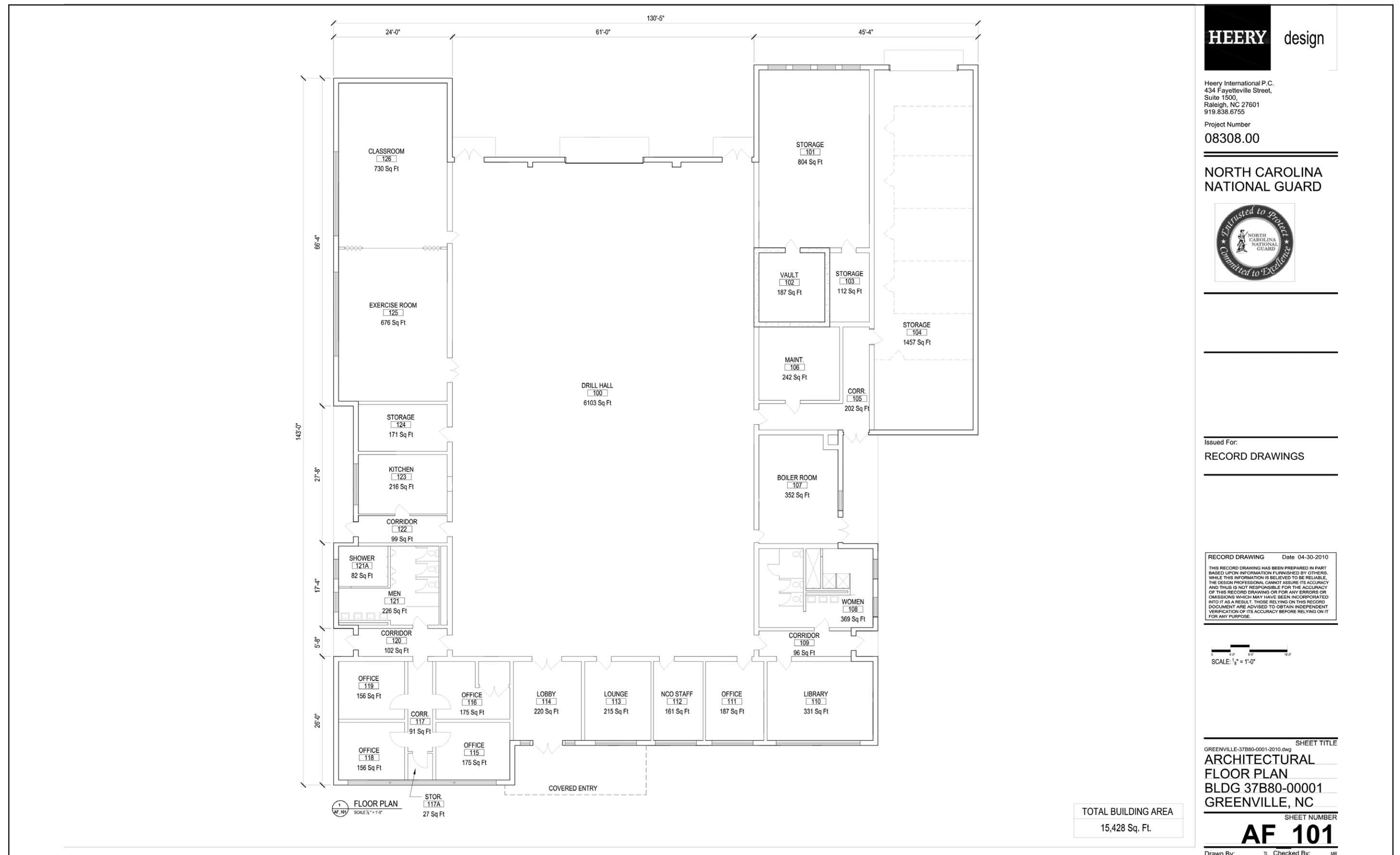


FIGURE 8: Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357) Floor Plan, Pitt County, North Carolina (provided by NC ARNG 2019)



PLATE 33: Interior of Former Rifle Range, Facing East, Greenville National Guard Army (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 34: Interior Corridor of Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Facing North, Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 35: Interior of Drill Hall, Facing West, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 36: Support Building, Oblique View of South and West Elevations, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina

4.2.2.3 *Garage/Maintenance Bay, ca. 2004-2005*

The one-story, metal garage stands northwest of the armory building. The garage, or maintenance bay, has a slight side-gabled roof and features five metal, roll-up garage bays (Plate 37).

4.2.2.4 *Modular/Prefabricated Support Building*

A small, modular, prefabricated rectangular building occupies the southwestern corner of the parcel and faces east. Its main elevation contains four window bays and one entrance, which is sheltered by a shed-roof awning and accessed by a wood ADA ramp (Plate 38).

4.2.3 *Property History*

During the mid-1960s the National Guard allocated funds and executed contracts for architecture and engineering services to design three new armories in North Carolina, one of them a new Greenville armory. However, these contracts were put on hold until the late 1960s because of Secretary McNamara's reorganization of the National Guard and because of funding freezes in the National Guard's armory construction program. The previous Greenville armory had been appraised at \$65,000, and the property sold between 1968 and 1970 for a combined total of \$77,125, which included the assets from the Apex Armory property in Wake County (North Carolina AG 1966; 1968:17, 1968-1970:49). According to deed records, Pitt County and the City of Greenville conveyed a parcel of land to the North Carolina National Guard for the purpose of erecting an armory in 1967 (Figure 9). As was the case with many North Carolina armory construction projects, the deed stipulated that land ownership revert back to Pitt County and the City of Greenville in the case that the property was no longer required for military purposes (Pitt County Deed Book [PCDB] M37/20).

Construction contracts were finally awarded in 1969, with the armory built in 1970-1971. The North Carolina National Guard hired Chapin Construction Company, Inc. of Greenville to complete the project with Carl B. Mims of Raleigh acting as primary contractor for the plumbing and heating. Other subcontractors hired for the project include Southern Piping Company of Wilson and Whitley's Electric Service of Wilson, both of whom completed projects on other armories in North Carolina. The total cost proposed for the building's completion was \$239,054.37 (North Carolina AG 1972:17). The location chosen for the Greenville armory, directly adjacent to the Pitt-Greenville Airport, would have been an area just beginning to be developed with commercial and light industrial properties, linked by well-traveled highways and connector roads. Another factor influencing the decision of the armory's location may have been convenience to the airport, which could have transported troops to and from deployment locations quickly and easily. In 1969 the Pitt-Greenville Airport provided commercial air service via Piedmont Airlines in addition to charter air service. The airport featured three 150x5,000-foot paved, lighted runways. At the time of the armory's construction, Greenville had grown into an important eastern North Carolina town, home to approximately 31,000 citizens and supported by the tobacco industry, the health care industry, local universities, government, and various industrial enterprises (Mullin-Kille 1969:5-14).

Although for much of its history Pitt County has been largely agricultural, improvements in transportation and advances in industry and education strengthened the city's prosperity after the Civil War. By the early twentieth century Greenville had grown to a sizeable town with public utilities, paved streets, electric lights, railroad facilities, and public schools, and improvements continued through the end of World War I. The drop in agricultural prices during the Great Depression inhibited Greenville's economy, but after World War II the city rebounded and witnessed a flurry of new construction projects in addition to urban renewal efforts to its downtown (Cotter 1988:1-15).



PLATE 37: Maintenance Bay/Garage, South Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 38: Modular Support Building, East Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



FIGURE 9: Aerial Photograph of Land Conveyed to the State of North Carolina to Construct a National Guard Army (Pitt County Deed Records, Book M37:20, deed acquired via NC ARNG 2019)

The first unit that appears to have occupied the new armory is the 398th Engineering Support Company and the U.S. Army Reserve (Mullin-Kille:305). After the armory's dedication in 1972, the Greenville-based 514th Military Police Company, which served to help local law enforcement and operated much like civilian policemen, began to train at the new armory with a new mission as a prisoner rehabilitation unit. The new role came as a result of the North Carolina National Guard's reorganization in 1971 and required the unit to administer a stockade (or military prison) for offenders while aiding in the rehabilitation of prisoners to return them to duty status. The 213th Military Police Company of Mount Olive also utilized the Greenville facility for training during the early 1970s (*Tar Heel Guardsman* 1972:7).

Currently the home of the 42nd Civil Support Team, the Greenville Armory was renamed the 1LT Ashley I. White-Stumpf Readiness Center in 2018 in honor of a fallen female soldier who died in Afghanistan in 2011 (Plate 39). White-Stumpf was a member of the all-woman Cultural Support Team attached to a Joint Special Operations Task Force. An Ohio native, Stumpf White never trained at the Greenville Armory, but she was stationed for a period in Goldsboro, and the mission of the Greenville Armory represents the type of work she performed in Afghanistan (Wudkwyh 2018:1).

4.2.4 NRHP Evaluation

This survey found that the Greenville National Guard Armory retains a fairly high degree of integrity with few interior or exterior alterations since the time of its construction, with the exception of changes to its setting and development of the adjacent airport. It retains integrity of location as well as integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, retaining the original floor plan, windows and doors, and interior and exterior finishes. Its integrity of setting has been altered somewhat with two additional buildings built in 2005 or later at the northern end of the parcel, new security fencing resulting in restricted access, and new commercial development in connection to the airport surrounding the parcel, compromising its original feeling. Still, the Greenville armory retains a good degree of its integrity of feeling and association, still serving its original function as an armory and facility operated by the North Carolina National Guard.

The Greenville National Guard Armory is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military history during the Vietnam War era. It does not stand out significantly on a state or national level in comparison with other armories or military properties; however, it is significant on a local level in Greenville for its association with the North Carolina National Guard's role during the turbulent years of the Vietnam War, and it remains one of the city's few buildings eligible for the NRHP in association with military events. Furthermore, it is significant as a tangible example of the massive building program undertaken by the National Guard during the Cold War era in the 1960s and early 1970s, constructed at least five years after it was planned because of DoD budget cuts.

The Greenville National Guard Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although named for Ashley I. White-Stumpf, who served in Afghanistan and died as a member of the all-female Cultural Support Team part of a Joint Special Operations Task Force, she was not directly associated with the Greenville Armory but rather spent time at the Goldsboro Armory. White-Stumpf is an Ohio native whose life has been recounted in a *New York Times* best-seller, but despite her significance to the National Guard, her connection to the Greenville Armory is weak. Therefore the Greenville Armory is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with significant individuals.

The Greenville National Guard Armory was found to be not eligible under Criterion C. It is one of three surviving National Guard armories in Pitt County from the Cold War era, and the other two retain a higher degree of the seven aspects of integrity. Although classified as the only Type D plan in Pitt County, the armory is architecturally extremely comparable with few differences to its counterpart in Farmville. All were constructed throughout North Carolina from during the 1960s and early 1970s and are strong examples of the utilitarian, streamlined elements of Modernist architecture employed by the United States military



PLATE 39: Detail of New Signage for Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina



PLATE 40: Oblique View of South Elevation, Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357), Pitt County, North Carolina

during the Cold War era. These armories were constructed with building materials that at the time stressed permanence and technological innovation, such as blocks of steel ribbon windows, concrete construction with brick veneered walls, clerestory windows for light and ventilation, and the lack of any applied architectural ornament (Plate 40). Some were larger in overall area with a more expansive drill hall that could double as a space for community events. Additional classrooms, storage rooms, and offices reflected the changing nature of the Guard as it transitioned to housing more advanced weapons systems, equipment and technology that required educational training in a classroom setting. The Greenville armory's addition of two new permanent structures, additional modular buildings, and additional security gates and fencing that visually and physically divide the parcel compromise the original armory property's integrity to an extent that it does not represent the most intact example of its type for architectural significance. Therefore the Greenville Armory is not eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Greenville National Guard Armory property meets Criterion D.

4.2.5 *NRHP Boundaries*

The NRHP boundaries for the Greenville National Guard Armory follow the tax parcel and are delineated in Figure 10. Forming a polygon, the boundary encompasses 5.54 acres and bounds all sides of the armory property and all features historically and currently associated with the armory, including buildings, motor pool area and parking lots, fencing within the parcel and adjacent to Airport Road, front lawn, and trees adjacent to North Memorial Boulevard (see Figure 10). Where the property's tax parcel boundary falls adjacent to roadways such as North Memorial Boulevard, the NRHP boundary follows the NCDOT right-of-way ditch line.

4.3 **Nashville Armory (1030 Eastern Avenue, Nashville, NC 27856), 1968-1969**

**Parcel No. 4533/Pin No. 381118206245
1968-1969**

4.3.1 *Setting*

Standing on a 5.5-acre parcel in the town of Nashville, the Nashville National Guard Armory faces south toward Eastern Avenue and is bounded on the north by U.S. Route 64, with adjacent commercial properties to its east and west (Figure 11). The armory complex was renovated and updated in 2019 and consists of the main armory building, a brick dumpster receptacle, a brick mailbox, two large paved parking lots with light standards south and east of the building, and a fenced rear yard containing prefabricated storage sheds and military vehicles. A flagpole marks the entrance to the armory, connected by a sidewalk that stretches to the parking lot and to the building. A brick sign is located south of the armory close to the right-of-way line adjacent to Eastern Avenue, but it has not been updated with the new unit's information. The parking lots, dumpster enclosure, mailbox, lighting, and chain link, screened security fencing enclosing a rear yard are all new features to the site, confirmed by previous aerial photography (Figure 12; Plate 41). Within the fenced area immediately north of the armory, armored vehicles are parked in addition to a modular, metal "AR MAG" building, or magazine for weapons storage (Plate 42). The immediate surroundings of the Nashville Armory are mainly commercial in nature with some light residential and industrial development.

4.3.2 *Architectural Description*

Completed in 1969 as a Type A armory, the Nashville Armory followed closely the form of one of the standardized plans drawn up by the National Guard during the 1950s and early 1960s that consisted of a

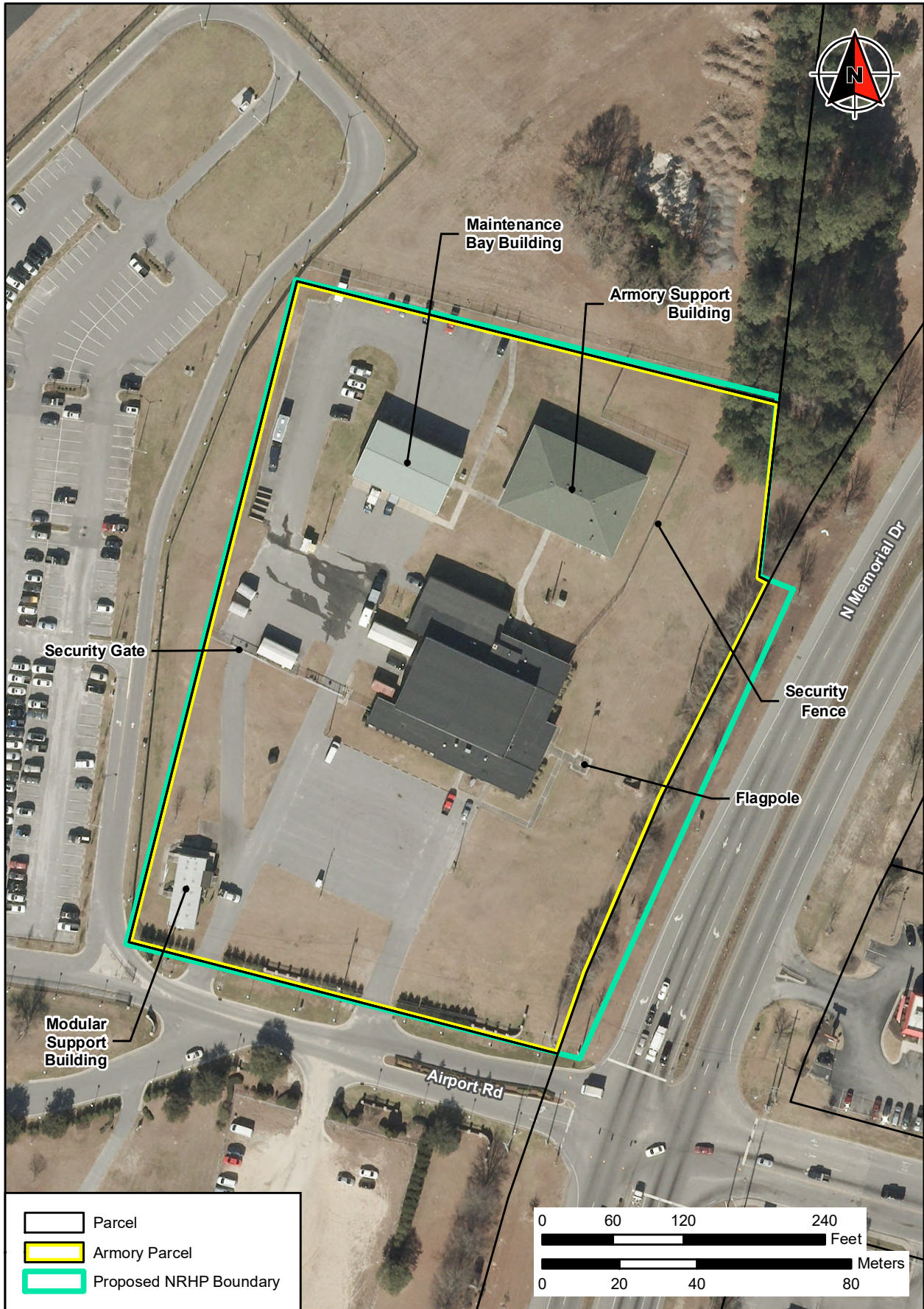


FIGURE 10: Greenville National Guard Armory (PT3357) Proposed NRHP Boundaries, Pitt County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2016)

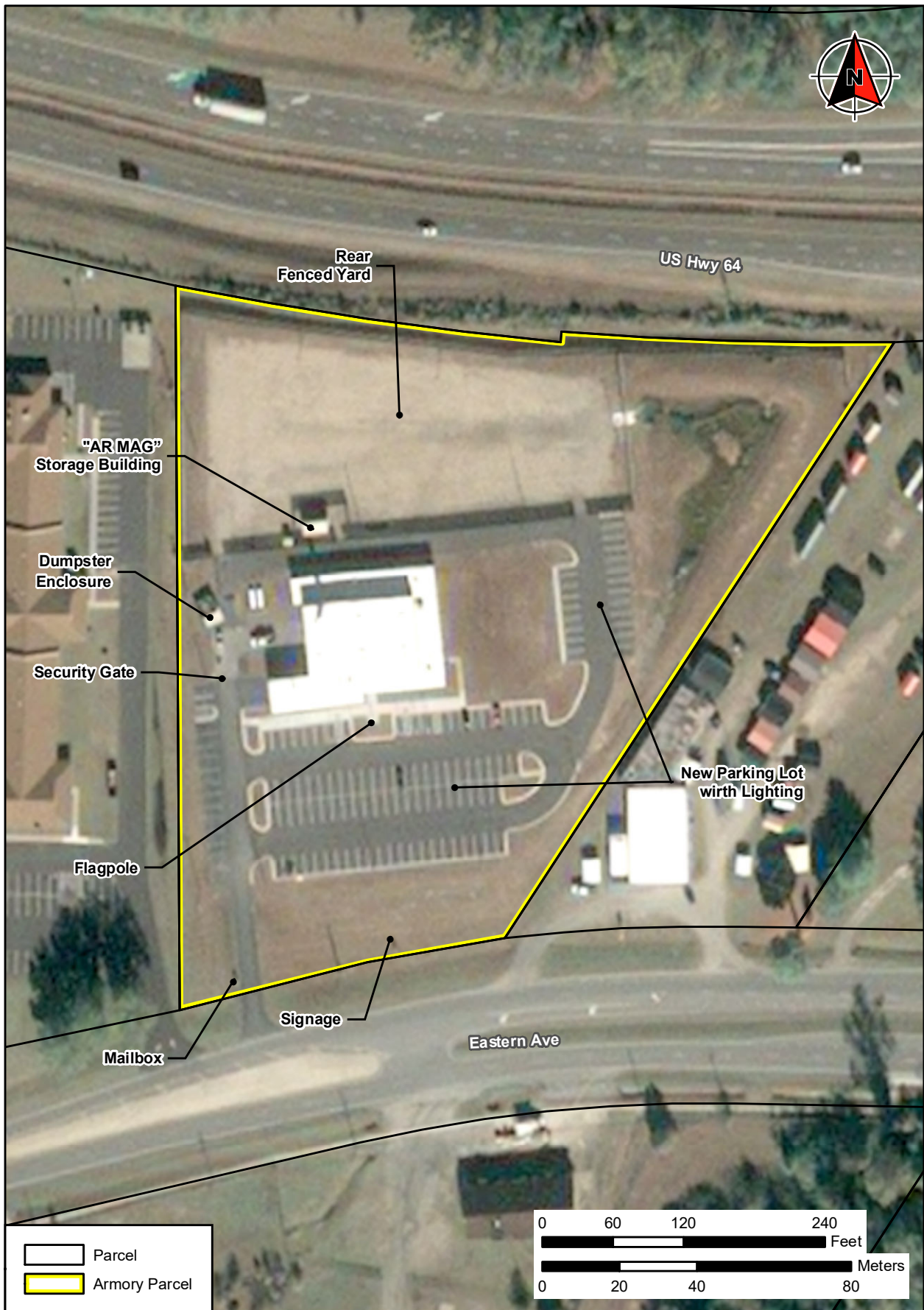


FIGURE 11: Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563) Site Plan, Nash County, North Carolina (EOS 2019)

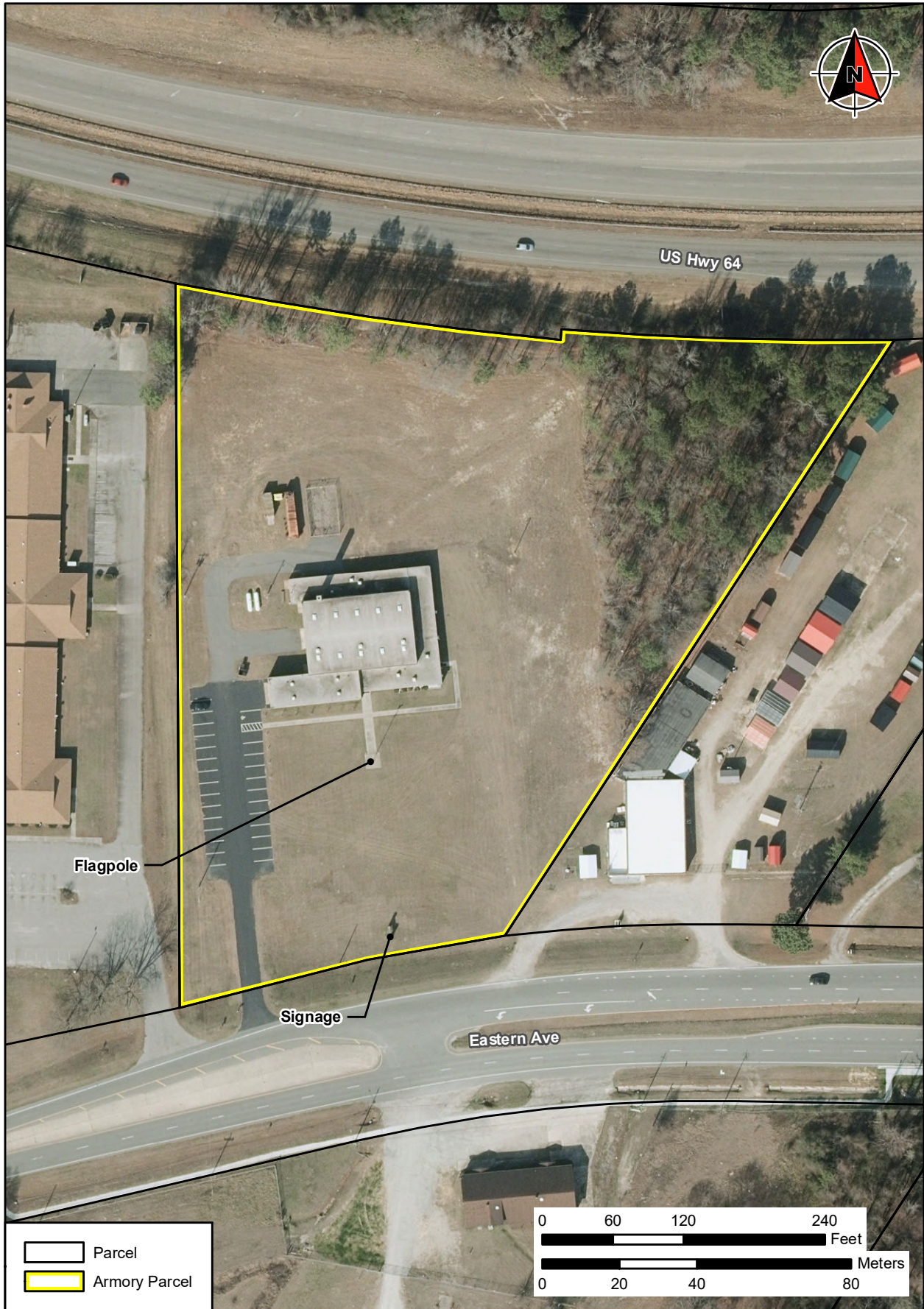


FIGURE 12: Former Site (prior to 2019) of Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 41: Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563) Property, Facing Northeast from Entrance on Eastern Avenue, Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 42: Modular/Temporary Magazine, Oblique View of North and East Elevations, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina

high-bay drill hall flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings on the main and side elevations. The Type A armory exemplified at Nashville and also at Roseboro, unlike some other North Carolina armories built at the same time, did not have clerestory windows illuminating its drill hall core. Instead, it features square skylights built into the flat roof of the drill hall. It also possessed a smaller footprint with less square footage and fewer classrooms and offices. The Nashville Armory retains its original footprint and interior plan, but a renovation in 2019 resulted in numerous cosmetic updates, including new windows, new gutters and downspouts, new doors, and new interior finishes. The building sits on a solid, poured-concrete slab foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block with a six-to-one, common bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central, high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all sides except the west (rear) by one-story wings forming a U shape (Plate 43). Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings, with a very slight gable visible on the east and west elevations of the drill hall, possibly added during the renovation. The one-story main (south) elevation is defined by a recessed entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch, a large one-story wing to its west pierced by three window bays of two fixed lights each with recessed brick panels underneath, and a wing east of the entrance featuring a window block consisting of four, two-light, fixed aluminum-frame bays underlined with concrete aggregate sills and a recessed brick panel underneath. The double-leaf entrance bay is new but has been replaced in kind, with metal doors with sidelights topped with a three-light divided transom. On the western wing of the south elevation, metal lettering reads, "Nashville Readiness Center." The recessed entrance portion of the façade is faced with a stacked brick bond and is pierced with two two-light window bays (Plate 44). All three wings visible on the building's façade—the western wing consisting of the former gun range, the central drill hall, and the eastern office wing—have flat rooflines and three different levels, emphasizing the building's feeling of horizontality (Plate 45).

The east elevation of the armory features eight window bays, two infilled with brick, and one single-leaf, recessed, glass and metal entrance door with transom on the far southern end (Plate 46). The window bays take the form of rectangular, two-light, fixed windows with aluminum frames and concrete aggregate sills with recessed brick panels underneath (Plate 47). Two additional brick infilled window bays pierce the northernmost end of the elevation. New security cameras have been attached to the east elevation.

The armory's west elevation is characterized by the high drill hall in the center of the elevation, pierced by the original metal, roll-up garage bay, the former gun range on the elevation's southern end, also pierced by a metal garage bay, and the one-story wing on the far northern end containing the boiler room, pierced by a double-leaf metal entrance topped with a vented transom (Plate 48). Flanking the drill hall's garage bay are double-leaf metal entrances (replacements). All metal entrance doors are painted in a standard "installation brown." The north elevation of the former gun range, which projects westward from the elevation, is pierced by two two-light window bays (Plate 49). Bollards with a security chain allow the elevation to be blocked off to traffic flow if needed. Additional bollards surround two propane tanks located just west of the elevation. Also west of the elevation is a brick and metal dumpster enclosure, consisting of brick on three sides with metal doors that open on the south of the enclosure.

The rear (north) elevation features a recessed portion on its one-story wing containing a single-leaf, metal entrance bay to the kitchen as well as a fixed, aluminum window bay consisting of two large lights. An additional three window bays in the same configuration as that described above pierce the eastern end of the elevation, and one of these window bays pierces the western end (Plate 50). A tall, brick chimney rises from the roofline and rests on the exterior of this elevation, indicating the presence of the boiler room. The drill hall is pierced with two rectangular vents on the north elevation. The north elevation is adjacent to a chain-link, screened security fence, which encompasses a grassy rear yard extending directly north from the elevation.

The interior of the building is composed of the large, open drill hall core surrounded by offices, storage, a vault, and classrooms on the east; a kitchen, boiler room, lounge, and restrooms on the north; and offices,



PLATE 43: South Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 44: Detail of South Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 45: Oblique View of South Elevation at Southeastern Corner, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 46: East Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 47: Window Detail of East Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 48: West Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 49: Detail of North Elevation of Former Rifle Range Wing on West Elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 50: North Elevation, Oblique View, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina

the foyer, and the former gun range on the south (Figure 13; Plate 51). The former gun range was built into the southern wing of the one-story U surrounding the drill hall and has been converted into an open storage area with freestanding lockers. It is accessed directly from the drill hall or an exterior entrance on the west elevation (Plate 52). Men's and women's restrooms with showers are located among the other rooms surrounding the drill hall and are separated from the offices at the south via corridors. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall through metal double-doors and provides direct access into the recruiter's office (Plate 53). Interior finishes consist of new epoxy flooring and concrete-block walls in the drill hall, an exposed steel-frame roofing system, and thick solid-wood doors with metal hardware. Most original wood doors have been replaced with metal versions. Classrooms and offices have new epoxy flooring and acoustical ceiling tiles; restrooms and locker rooms feature original ceramic tile flooring, concrete block and tile walls, and new plumbing fixtures, stall partitions, and vanities (Plate 54). The kitchen also possesses new cabinetry and appliances but retains a pass-through window opening to the drill hall. Six skylights help to illuminate the interior of the drill hall, and four new industrial-sized fans are located among the new lighting within the drill hall (Plate 55). The large, original, metal roll-up door with chain and sprocket system in the drill hall necessary for bringing in armored vehicles is intact. The boiler room also has updated heating and air equipment with original concrete stairs leading down to the room's floor below grade (Plate 56). The supply room area in which the vault is located was not accessible for photography.

4.3.3 Property History

The North Carolina National Guard began seriously considering an armory for the town of Nashville in the early 1960s, and by 1964 the town of Nashville had secured a 5.5-acre site for the property on the eastern side of the Nash County Home facing U.S. Route 64 Business (Figure 14). Because county homes in North Carolina often consisted of sizeable amounts of acreage for farming purposes but were often underutilized or unimproved, it would have been logical to donate a portion of the land owned by the county to the armory project without costing the county additional money. The tracts of land consisting of the county home property had previously belonged to a handful of individuals, including the W.A. Collins family and the M.J. Cooley estate (Nash County Deed Book [NCDB] 855/670; Nash County Plat Book [NCPB] 39/312). The government required that state and local governments contribute roughly 25 percent of the total cost of the new armory, and Nashville's Board of Commissioners pledged \$7,500 to the project. Typically the National Guard required local towns and counties to provide 12.5 percent of the project cost, but an exception was made in the case of the Nashville armory (*The Nashville Graphic* 1968:8).

Heavily dependent upon agriculture, Nash County's economy revolved around the success of farmers, many of whom were rooted in the cotton, tobacco, and timber industries. During the mid-twentieth century, in addition to the cash crops mentioned above, farmers grew barley, oats, and wheat for market. A handful of cotton mills and factories employed Nash County's rural citizens who lived outside Rocky Mount; these were the county's most powerful economic engine, especially Rocky Mount Mills. With better roads and transportation networks during the Progressive era in the early twentieth century, Nash County farmers enjoyed greater prosperity with easier access to markets and increased commerce for their goods (Mattson 1997:54). By the mid-twentieth century Nash County had grown steadily and Rocky Mount was the county's largest city, supporting not only new industries but also small educational and cultural institutions (Mazzocchi 2006:1) The town of Nashville already supported a National Guard unit at the time of the new armory's proposed construction, which operated as a satellite unit with headquarters based in Wilson (North Carolina AG 1962-1972).

Funding cuts to the armory construction program executed by the DoD curtailed proposed armory projects throughout the state. It was not until 1968 that the National Guard renewed formal plans to move forward with Nashville's armory, beginning construction in January 1969 (*The Nashville Graphic* 1969:1). A committee composed of county commissioners, Nashville Mayor Rex Paramore, and members of the Town

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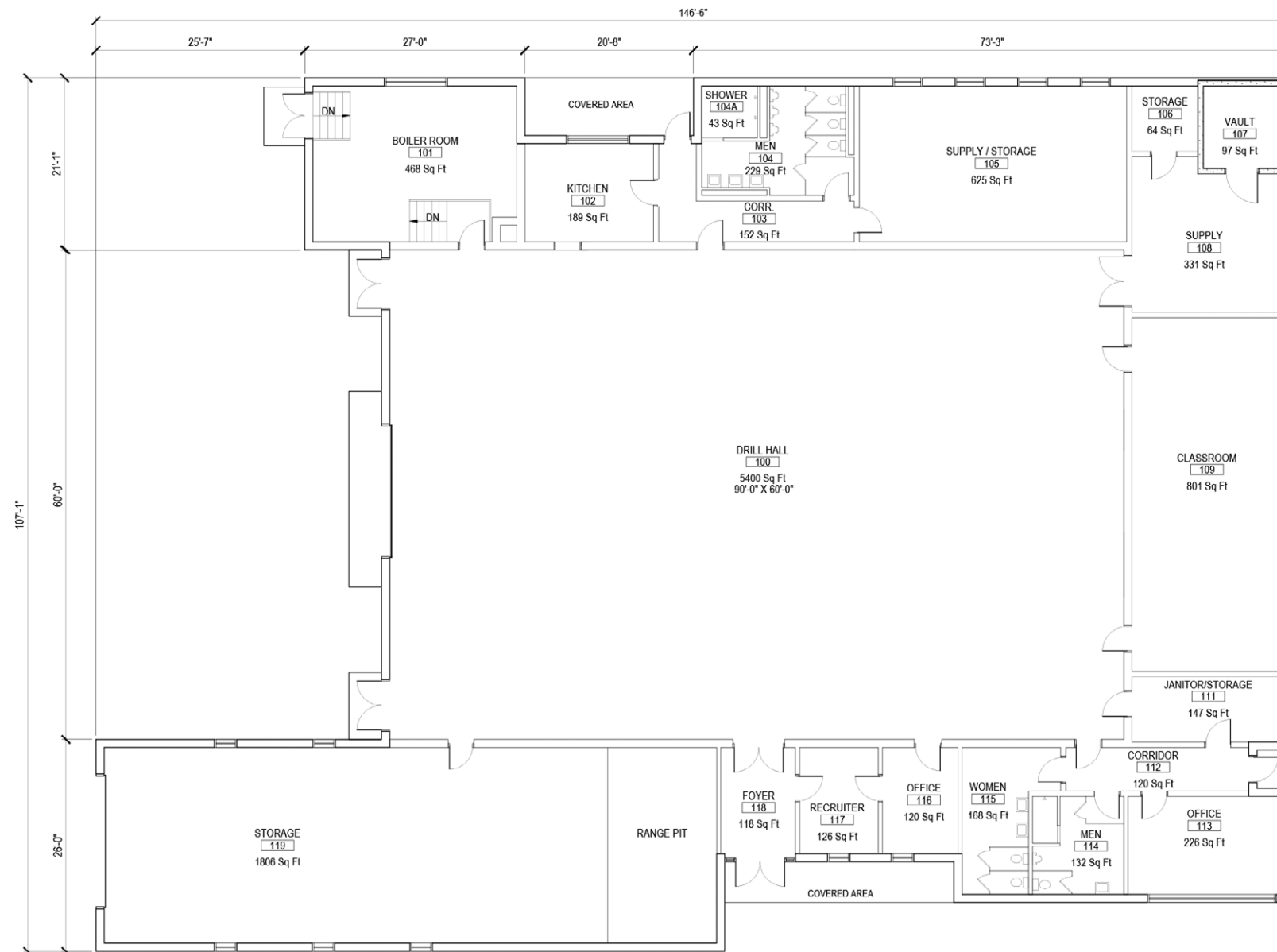
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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

SHEET TITLE
NASHVILLE-37D10-00001-2010.dwg
**ARCHITECTURAL
FLOOR PLAN
BLDG 37D10-00001
NASHVILLE, NC**

SHEET NUMBER
AF 101
Drawn By: TL Checked By: MR



1 FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TOTAL BUILDING AREA
12,326 Sq. Ft.

FIGURE 13: Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563) Floor Plan, Nash County, North Carolina (provided by NC ARNG 2019))



PLATE 51: Interior of Drill Hall, Facing West, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 52: Interior of Former Rifle Range, Facing East, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 53: Interior of Entry Leading to Drill Hall, Facing North, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 54: Interior of Classroom, Facing Northeast, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 55: Interior of Drill Hall, Facing Southeast, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina



PLATE 56: Interior of Boiler room, Facing Northwest, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina

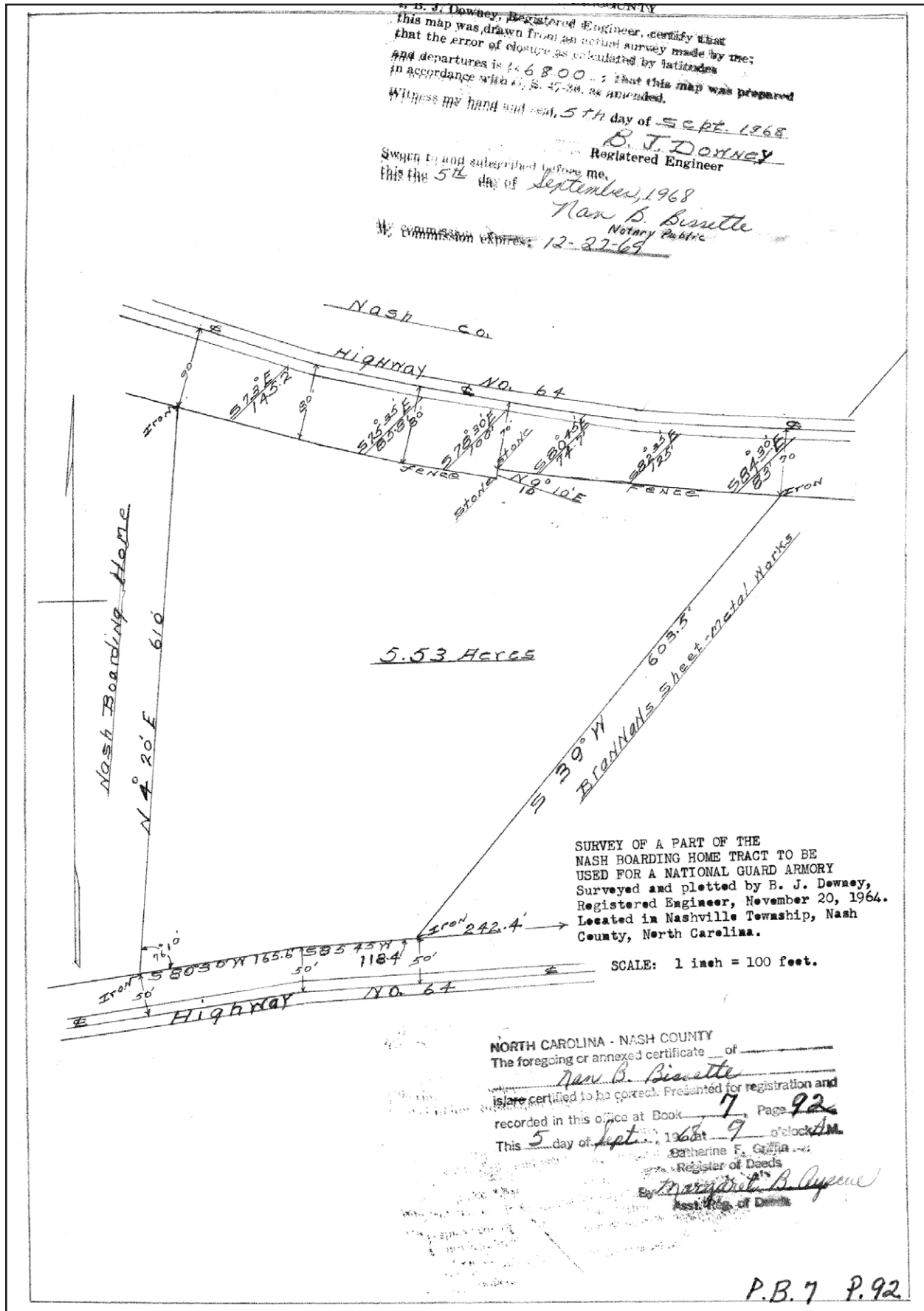


FIGURE 14: Plat Map for Proposed Nashville Armory Property, 1968, Nash County, North Carolina (B.J. Donney, Nash County Plat Books, Book 7, Page 92)

Board of Aldermen along with National Guard officials met regularly to work on the project. Previously pledged local government contributions had to be increased because of higher than expected bids. The proposed Type A 1-unit plan facility would cover 12,595 square feet and include a drill hall, classrooms, offices, locker rooms, kitchen, and gun range. The National Guard selected Carl B. Mims as general contractor for the project, with the plumbing contract going to George A. Thompson Plumbing Company and electrical work to Whitley Electric Services of Wilson. The armory was completed in 1969 at a cost of \$174,566.37 (NCSA NCARNG Construction Contracts 1968-1972: Box 469, 10-135-10-141, North Carolina AG 1970:17)

At the time of the armory's completion, it became home to Detachment 1, Company A of the 119th Infantry Battalion. Previously, Nashville's National Guard units had served in the Platoon of the Headquarters Company. Currently, the Nashville armory is home to the 211th MP Company, part of the 105th Battalion with its headquarters in Asheville, North Carolina.

4.3.4 NRHP Evaluation

This survey found that the Nashville National Guard Armory retains a moderate degree of integrity with a number of alterations since the time of its construction, although primarily on the interior of the building. The facility underwent an extensive renovation in 2019, resulting in new windows, a new epoxy floor in the drill hall, infilled windows in the vault, masonry repointing, painting, and replacement of exterior signage. Extensive exterior renovations to the site were also conducted, including new parking lots, lighting, a rear security fence, a dumpster enclosure, mailbox, and other site upgrades (Plate 57). It retains integrity of location. Its setting has been altered with the recent exterior site work. It retains integrity of design, possessing the original floor plan and many of its original exterior and interior finishes. The armory's integrity of materials and workmanship, however, has been compromised to some degree with the replacement of its windows, drill hall floor, and other interior updates such as new interior doors and bathroom finishes. The property also retains its integrity of feeling and association as it still serves its original function as an armory and facility operated by the North Carolina National Guard.

The Nashville National Guard Armory is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Despite its association with the North Carolina National Guard's role in the Vietnam War at the local level as the last of the mid-twentieth-century program's armories were built, it does not retain the necessary level of integrity needed to qualify for NRHP eligibility. Other armories in the county, like the Rocky Mount Armory, retain a higher degree of integrity and a greater degree of significance. For non-standardized armories eligible under Criterion A for military history, "The setting and location of these armories are significant being constructed on large lots in a suburban setting often near public spaces such as fairgrounds. The PL783 non-standardized armory would be set back from the street with manicured lawns along the front and one secondary façade and areas for parking and equipment storage to the rear" (Deiber et al. 2015:39). The Nashville Armory has lost most of its front lawn to a new parking lot with large light standards, which continues to each side of the armory. Therefore, because of this lack of integrity in comparison with other armories, the Nashville Armory does not qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The Nashville National Guard Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. There are no individuals associated with the property that are known to have contributed significantly to the history of Nashville or to the North Carolina National Guard.

The Nashville National Guard Armory was found to be not eligible under Criterion C for architecture. It is one of two surviving National Guard armories in Nash County from the Cold War era, and it is the only armory in the county that is an example of the Type A plan. Only a handful of Type A plans built during the mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s stand throughout North Carolina. These armories, like their earlier counterparts built during the late 1950s and early 1960s, featured blocks of steel ribbon windows, concrete



PLATE 57: Recent Additions to Site During 2019 Renovation (rear security fencing, dumpster enclosure, additional parking), Facing north at West elevation, Nashville National Guard Armory (NS1563), Nash County, North Carolina

construction with brick veneered walls, clerestory windows for light and ventilation, and the lack of any applied architectural ornament. However, with the recent extensive interior and exterior renovations, particularly with the replacement of original windows and interior finishes, the property lacks the necessary integrity to qualify under Criterion C for architecture.

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Nashville National Guard Armory property meets Criterion D.

4.4 Roseboro Armory

112 W. Dr. Martin L. King Blvd., Roseboro, NC 28382

Parcel No. 1444509131

1970

4.4.1 Setting

Situated on a 5-acre, irregularly shaped parcel in the small town of Roseboro, the Roseboro National Guard Armory, named for LCDR Rufus Geddie Herring, faces southwest toward Dr. Martin L. King Blvd/W. Fayetteville Street (Route 24) and is bounded by Culbreth Street to the north and adjacent residential and commercial properties to the east and south. Roughly half of the parcel is wooded, composed primarily of longleaf pines in the parcel's eastern portion with a small cluster of pines at the far western edge. The armory complex consists of the main building, a fenced and paved rear yard containing prefabricated storage sheds, a small parking lot west of the building, and a lawn to the armory's southwest. A flagpole marks the entrance to the armory, connected by a sidewalk that stretches to the parking lot and around to the building's west elevation. A brick sign sits among a row of trees at the far southwestern end of the parcel parallel to Route 24. The immediate surroundings of the Roseboro Armory are suburban in nature with light commercial development (Figure 15).

4.4.2 Architectural Description

Constructed in 1970 as a Type A armory, the Roseboro Armory followed closely the form of one of the standardized plans drawn up by the National Guard during the 1950s and early 1960s that consisted of a high-bay drill hall flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings on the main and side elevations. The Type A armory exemplified in the Roseboro armory, unlike some other North Carolina armories built at the same time, did not have clerestory windows illuminating its drill hall core. Instead, it features square skylights built into the flat roof of the drill hall. It also has a smaller footprint with less square footage and fewer classrooms and offices. The Roseboro Armory has changed very little since the time of its construction, with only a few interior renovations. The building stands on a solid, poured-concrete slab foundation and is constructed of steel framing and concrete block masked in a six-to-one, common bond brick veneer. The building consists of a central, high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all sides except the west (rear) by one-story wings forming a U shape (Plate 58). Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings. The one-story south (main) elevation is defined by a recessed entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch, a large unfenestrated wing to its west, and a window block consisting of four two-light, hopper-style, aluminum-frame bays underlined with concrete sills to its east. On the western wing of the south elevation, metal lettering reads, "North Carolina National Guard Armory." The main entrance consists of a double-leaf, glass and metal door with a three-light divided transom and two-light sidelights. The recessed entrance portion of the façade is faced with a stacked brick bond and is pierced with two two-light window bays (Plate 59). All three wings visible on the building's façade—the western wing consisting of the former gun range, the central drill hall, and the eastern office wing—have flat rooflines and three different levels, emphasizing the building's feeling of horizontality (Plate 60).



FIGURE 15: Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769) Site Plan, Sampson County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)



PLATE 58: Oblique View of South and East elevations, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 59: Entrance Detail, South Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 60: South Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 61: East Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina

The east elevation of the armory features eight window bays and one single-leaf, recessed, glass and metal entrance door with transom on the far southern end. The window bays are rectangular, two-light, hopper-style windows with aluminum frames and concrete sills with brick panels underneath and on top, stretching the full height of the elevation (Plate 61). Two additional, smaller window bays covered in metal grilles pierce the northernmost end of the elevation. Brick, recessed panels sit underneath these two bays. The bottom sashes of the metal, hopper-style windows remain operable with metal handles.

The armory's west elevation is characterized by the high drill hall in the center of the elevation, pierced by a large, metal, roll-up garage bay; the former gun range on the elevation's southern end, also pierced by a metal garage bay; and the one-story wing on the far northern end containing the boiler room, pierced by a double-leaf, metal, louvered entrance topped with a transom light (Plate 62). Flanking the drill hall's garage bay are double-leaf metal entrances. Sidewalks lead from the multiple entrances on the west elevation directly to the parking lot. The north elevation of the former gun range, which projects westward from the elevation, is pierced by two two-light window bays (Plate 63).

The rear (north) elevation features a recessed portion on its one-story wing containing a single-leaf entrance to the kitchen as well as a double window consisting of hopper-style bays of two lights each. An additional three window bays in the same configuration as that described above pierce the eastern end of the elevation, and one of these window bays pierces the western end. A tall, brick chimney rises from the roofline on the exterior of this elevation, indicating the presence of the boiler room (Plate 64). Closer access to this elevation is blocked by a chain-link security fence, which encompasses a paved, rear yard extending directly north from the elevation (Plate 65).

The interior of the building is composed of the large, open, drill hall core surrounded by offices, storage, classrooms, and an exercise room on the east; a kitchen, boiler room, lounge, and vault on the west; and offices, the foyer, and the former gun range on the south (Figure 16; Plate 66). The former gun range was built into the southern wing of the one-story "U" surrounding the drill hall and has been converted into an open storage area. It is accessed directly from the drill hall or an exterior entrance on the west elevation (Plate 67). Men's and women's restrooms with locker rooms are located among the other rooms surrounding the drill hall and are separated from the offices at the south via corridors. The main-entrance lobby on the west side of the building leads directly into the drill hall through wood double doors and displays various awards the armory's units have received as well as other significant memorabilia (Plate 68). Interior finishes consist of concrete flooring and concrete-block walls in the drill hall, an exposed steel-frame roofing system, and thick solid-wood doors with brass hardware (Plate 69). Classrooms and offices possess vinyl-tile flooring and acoustical ceiling tiles; restrooms and locker rooms feature ceramic-tile flooring, walls, and original plumbing fixtures. The kitchen retains original cabinetry and doors to a pass-through window opening to the drill hall. Six skylights help to illuminate the interior of the drill hall, and four industrial-sized fans are located in each upper corner of the room near the ceiling. The large, original, metal roll-up door in the drill hall necessary for bringing in armored vehicles is intact (Plate 70). Some rooms, such as the drill hall and the boiler room, possess metal, industrial-style pendants hanging from the ceiling to accommodate further lighting (Plate 71). The Roseboro Armory was one of the few armories surveyed where the vault interior was accessible and open for photography (Plate 72). The interior has changed little from its original construction and is in good condition.

4.4.3 Property History

Efforts to construct a National Guard armory in Roseboro began as early as 1961, but with the reorganization of the National Guard under Secretary McNamara and the funding freezes in the armory construction program during the mid-1960s, plans for the Roseboro armory did not resume in earnest until 1968. Roseboro's armory, like the others proposed in North Carolina at the time, had a site selected and local funds appropriated for its construction during the early 1960s; however, groundbreaking would not



PLATE 62: Oblique View of West Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 63: Detail of North Elevation of Former Gun Range on West Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 64: North Elevation, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 65: Rear Yard off North Elevation, Facing Northwest, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina

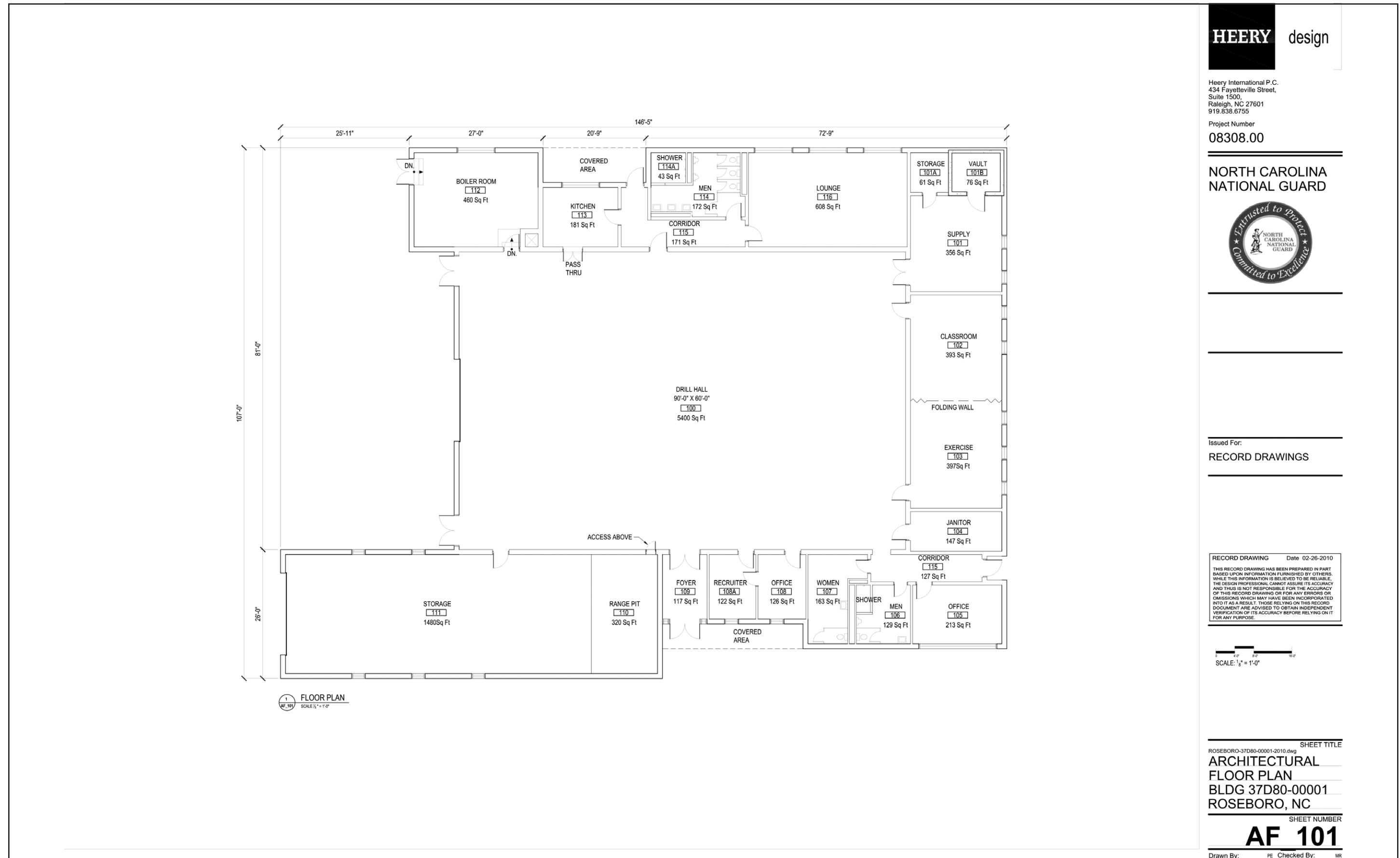


FIGURE 16: Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769) Floor Plan, Sampson County, North Carolina (provided by NC ARNG 2019))



PLATE 66: Interior of Former Gun Range, Facing West, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 67: Interior Entry Detail, Facing North, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 68: Interior of Drill Hall, Facing East, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 69: Detail of Interior of Classroom with Original Accordion Dividers, Facing North, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 70: Detail of Original Metal Roll-up Garage Door in Drill Hall, Facing Northwest, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 71: Interior of Boiler Room, Facing Northwest, Roseboro, National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina



PLATE 72: Vault Room Detail, Facing North, Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769), Sampson County, North Carolina

take place in the lot deeded to the State of North Carolina in 1964 from Sampson County until 1970 (SCDB 764/672). Prior to Sampson County's ownership of the property, the land was owned by A.B. Butler and his wife Mamie S. Butler, who sold the tracts of land to the county for \$10 in 1961 (Sampson County Deed Book [SCDB] 721/694). Four sites were considered for the Roseboro armory, with two other, less desirable locations on or near Route 24 relatively close to the chosen site and a fourth site in a southeast Roseboro residential area. Potential armory properties were required to meet a 5-acre minimum size, and in the case of Roseboro's armory, the state requested that the town make water and sewer line connections available (Holloway 1961:1; Thompson 1961:1). Local towns and counties were required to furnish roughly 12.5 percent of the cost of the armories in addition to providing the land, with federal and state governments footing the remaining costs of construction.

A small, south-central, largely agricultural North Carolina town, Roseboro likely would not have been the site of many Modernist building projects during the mid-twentieth century and even fewer that involved the federal government. Sampson County has been nearly wholly agricultural from the beginning of its existence, supported by the naval stores industry and later by agricultural products such as rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and livestock. The arrival of the railroad spawned the birth and growth of most of its towns. Later, cotton and tobacco would rise to the top of the county's list of cash crops. Incorporated in 1891, Roseboro sprang up as a crossroads community along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, whose line passed through from Fayetteville to Wilmington. Roseboro's economy did eventually depend somewhat on commerce but was primarily supported by the lumber industry and farming. The town's population has remained under 2,000 residents since its early history (Bizzell 1983:40-41, 46, 115; Wrench 2000:1-2).

Efforts stalled for Roseboro's proposed armory in 1962 because of the strength of Roseboro's unit, which failed to meet the requirement of at least 55 men. In addition, the Adjutant General of North Carolina simply did not assign a high priority to the Roseboro armory project (McGowan 1962:1). To address this situation, several steps were taken by both military and local government officials. A conference was held with Gen. Claude T. Bowers concerning the Roseboro Armory, with a delegation of representatives from the Sampson County Board of Commissioners, the Town Board of Roseboro, and North Carolina National Guard officers. The meeting resulted in an understanding that Roseboro, along with Nashville, would be removed from the list of armory construction projects by DoD for failing to meet the troop strength requirement of 55 men, and therefore a decision was made to transfer a weapons platoon to Roseboro to increase the troop strength to a total of 82 men. Congressman David N. Henderson would also be contacted to help obtain Department of Army funding (Newbold 1962:1). The reorganization of the National Guard under Secretary McNamara also helped to increase the troop strength of Roseboro's units to the necessary quota. When Governor Terry Sanford was eventually contacted by Chairman Jack Morrissey of the Sampson County Democratic Executive Committee regarding the matter (Morrissey 1963), the Roseboro Armory received the push that it needed to gain the attention of top officials within the North Carolina National Guard. But further funding freezes in 1962 and in 1964 for the armory construction program inhibited funding allocation for Roseboro's armory, and the armory was submitted again for fiscal year 1963. Adjutant Gen. Claude Bowers stated in 1963, "I have made several trips to Washington and have some hope that Senator Ervin will be able to get the armory construction appropriation increased when the Senate Military Affairs Committee acts on the armory construction bill. I do not expect any action on this bill until the civil rights debate is completed" (Bowers 1963:1).

A new armory was desperately needed in Roseboro, considering that the unit had been renting the American Legion building since 1955 for their training and storage. In 1963 the American Legion expressed the desire to open the building up for other tenants additional nights of the week, which could not occur while the Roseboro National Guard units occupied the space because they needed large areas for storage (Moore 1963:1).

In 1964 the Adjutant General's office urged the Sampson County Board of Commissioners to acquire a deed to the site chosen for the armory and provide written documentation that they would make available local county and town funds to cover the required 12.5 percent of the armory's construction cost, which at that time equaled approximately \$17,500.00 with an estimated total cost of \$170,000. By the time the Roseboro armory was finally built, the estimated tally had risen to slightly below \$190,000 (McPhaul 1969:1; Thompson 1964:1). The Sampson County Board of Commissioners expressed serious concerns over the length of time that had elapsed owing to the armory construction program's lack of funds, so much so that they considered selling the site acquired for the new armory (Thompson 1968:1). The Board even went so far as to lease the property to a resident for \$100 per month for the purpose of mobile home sales. Upon the discovery of the Board's actions regarding the lease of the property, the North Carolina National Guard's Engineering Officer issued a warning that any use of the property "...by any private individual would be subject to the approval of the North Carolina Armory Commission, the Governor and Council of State and any revenue derived therefrom would be directed to the North Carolina Armory Commission." The letter further advised the Board to end the short-term lease with news that Roseboro's armory had been programmed for construction during fiscal year 1970 (McPhaul 1969:1).

In 1968 hope was renewed again for Roseboro's armory with a new Secretary of Defense named (Deiber et al. 2015:18). Two proposed armories, in Nashville and Fremont, had been approved for construction while Roseboro took the next spot on the list of future North Carolina armories (North Carolina AG 1968:15). In 1970 the Sampson County Board of Commissioners approved a resolution to provide \$19,300.00 for the armory's construction (McCullen 1970:1). The Town of Roseboro chipped in an additional \$1,700 plus water and sewer lines, approved by the Town Board of Commissioners in January 1970 (Crumpler 1970:1). Construction contracts for Roseboro's armory were awarded to Smith Construction Company of Whiteville with a bid of \$147,910, and subcontracts went to Clinton Hardware for the plumbing, Southern Piping Company of Wilson for the heating, and Whitley Electrical Company of Wilson for the electrical work for a total low bid of \$188,664. The new armory would contain 12,595 square feet with groundbreaking scheduled for August 1970 (*Sampsonian* 1970:1) (Plate 73).

The new Roseboro armory became home to Detachment 1, HHC, 1st Battalion of the 252d Armor Regiment. This unit was originally organized in 1959 from existing units of the 196th Armor in south-central North Carolina consisting of the 1st Reconnaissance Squadron and the 2d Medium Tank Battalion of the 30th Infantry Division and was redesignated in March 1963 as the 252d Armor, a parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System that consisted of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 30th Infantry Division (Department of the Army n.d.:1). Not long after the completion of Roseboro's new armory, State Representative Graham Tart of Clinton presented Roseboro's unit with a North Carolina state flag to be flown at the armory beneath of the U.S. flag (*Sampsonian* 1974:2).

National Guard training continued as usual at the Roseboro armory throughout the 1980s and the 1990s as the state's troops responded to local, state, and national emergencies and trained at Fort Bragg as needed for joint exercises and greater technical weapons training and warfare operations. It was not until 1995 that the armory was formally dedicated in commemoration of Rufus G. Herring (1921-1996), a World War II veteran, Roseboro native, and Congressional Medal of Honor recipient (Plate 74). Plans to name and dedicate the armory in honor of Herring were discussed and approved at a committee meeting of various North Carolina military officials and Roseboro town and Sampson County representatives held in June 1995 (Cameron 1995:1). A dedication ceremony planned for October 1995 drew an estimated 400 guests, including top military and government officials, Herring family members, local government and town representatives, World War II veterans, and community members (Figure 17). The All-American Army Band from Fort Bragg performed for the ceremony with the Adjutant General of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. Gerald A. Rudisill, Jr., providing the event's keynote address and presentation of various military honors. General Rudisill commented of Herring's service, "It is with great pride that we will dedicate this armory in honor of Commander Herring. His outstanding service to our country reflects great credit upon himself



PLATE 73: Newspaper Clipping of Groundbreaking for Roseboro Armory (*The Sampsonian*, 1970)



PLATE 74: World War II Veteran and Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Rufus Geddie Herring (1921-1996). The Roseboro National Guard Armory was dedicated to Herring in a 1995 ceremony. (Naval Historical Center Online Library 2019)

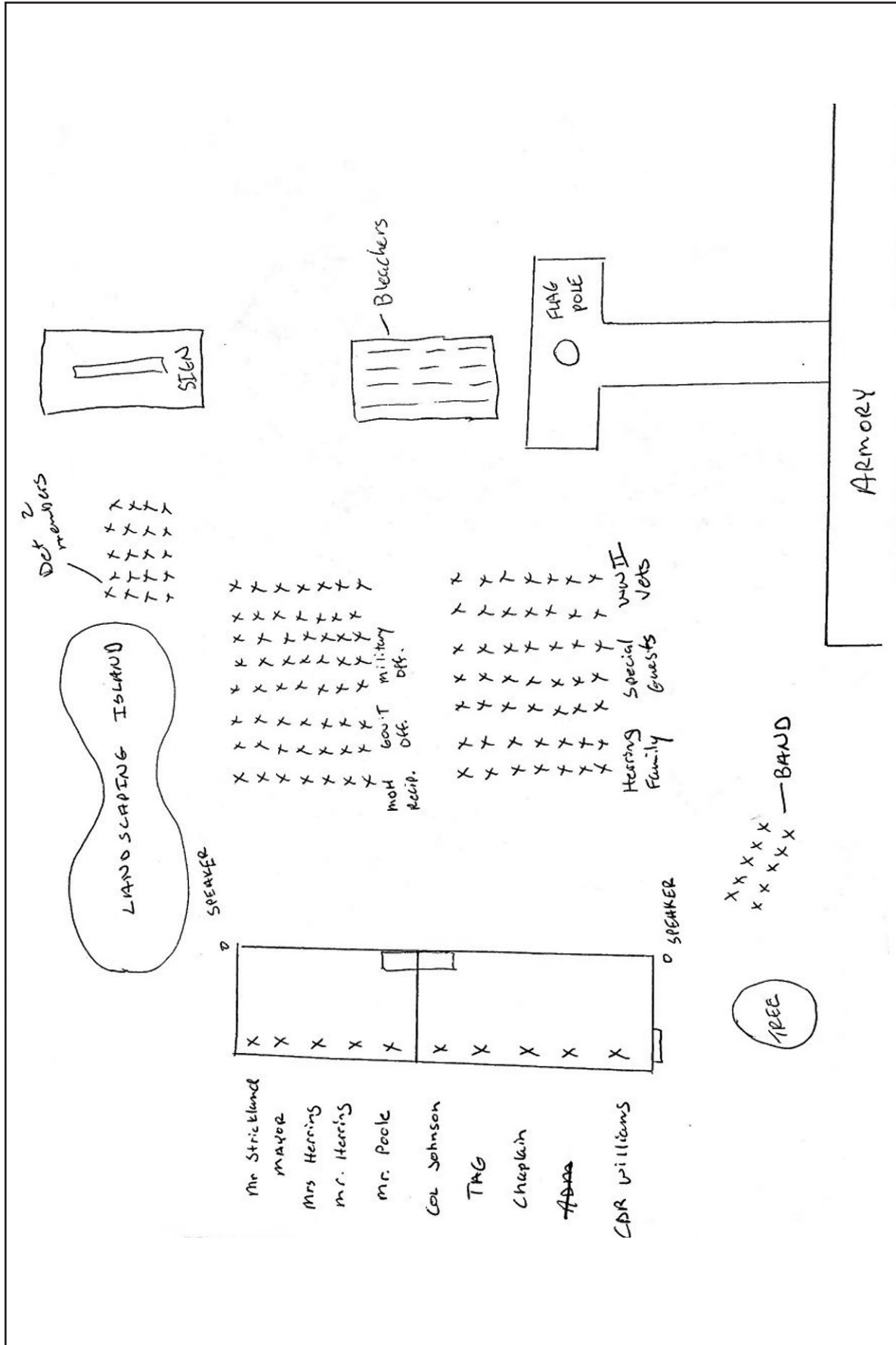


FIGURE 17: Diagram of Roseboro Armory Rufus G. Herring Dedication Ceremony, 1995 (Roseboro National Guard Armory history file 2019)

and our state and nation” (Warren 1995:1, Roseboro National Guard Armory 1995:2, July 1995:1; Rudisill 1995).

Born in 1921, LCDR Rufus Geddie Herring grew up in Roseboro and graduated from Davidson College in 1942. He soon joined the U.S. Navy Reserves as an ensign and was assigned to the LCI(G) 449 rocket ship in the Central Pacific during World War II. He participated in the invasion of the Marshall Islands; Saipan, Tinian, and Guam of the Marianas; and the pre-bombardment of Iwo Jima. Herring’s ship came under enemy fire in 1945 at Iwo Jima and 19 of the 55 enlisted men and three officers were killed, with many more severely injured, including Herring. Nevertheless, Herring took control of the wheelhouse and under heavy fire from the Japanese managed to maneuver the damaged ship out to sea and safety. After barely surviving the attack, Herring underwent months of hospitalization and extended therapy and never regained full use of his left arm. The Medal of Honor Citation stated of Herring’s gallant actions during World War II: “His unwavering fortitude, aggressive perseverance and indomitable spirit against terrific odds reflect the highest credit upon Lieutenant Herring and uphold the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service” (Roseboro National Guard Armory 1995:4). During his recovery he met his wife, Navy nurse Virginia Lee Higgs, and they married in 1947. After the war Herring entered the sawmill business and pursued several successful business ventures, and served as Mayor of Roseboro in 1948-1949. Herring was also a lifelong member of Roseboro United Methodist Church and served as the Regional Vice President of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States. He served on numerous boards in the community throughout his lifetime, including the American Legion National Americanism Commission, the Counselor Boys Forum of National Government, the Sampson County Board of Education, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and the Roseboro First Citizens Bank Board of Directors. Herring and his wife had three children (Brown 1995a:3A, 1995b:1A, 10A; Roseboro National Guard Armory 1995:3). Herring was presented with a plaque during the armory dedication, which still hangs inside the building today, and his name was added to the exterior sign on the armory’s front lawn.

Today the armory is home to the 171st Sapper Company, having recently taken over the armory from the 883d Engineer Company with its battalion headquarters located in Raeford.

4.1.4 NRHP Evaluation

This survey found that the Roseboro National Guard Armory retains a high degree of integrity with very few interior or exterior alterations since the time of its construction. It retains integrity of location and setting as well as integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, retaining the original floor plan, windows and doors, and interior and exterior finishes. The primary notable change is the renovation of the rifle range to a storage area. The property also retains its integrity of feeling and association as it still serves its original function as an armory and facility operated by the North Carolina National Guard.

The Roseboro National Guard Armory is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for military history during the Vietnam War era. It does not stand out significantly on a state or national level in comparison with other armories or military properties; however, it is significant on a local level in Roseboro for its association with the North Carolina National Guard’s role during the turbulent years of the Vietnam War, and it remains one of the city’s few buildings eligible for the NRHP in association with military events. Furthermore, it is significant as a tangible example of the massive building program undertaken by the National Guard during the Cold War era in the 1960s and early 1970s, constructed at least five years after it was planned because of DoD budget cuts.

The Roseboro National Guard Armory is recommended as eligible under Criterion B for its association with World War II veteran and Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Rufus Geddie Herring. A lifelong resident of Roseboro who contributed in substantial ways to his local community, including serving as mayor, Herring heroically fought in the Navy during World War II and managed to safely secure his ship

during an enemy attack at Iwo Jima. The armory was dedicated in honor of Herring in 1995. Therefore the property is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Roseboro National Guard Armory was also found to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. It is the only known National Guard armory in Sampson County from the Cold War era, and it is the only armory in the county that is an example of the commonly employed Type A plan. Other Type A plans constructed during the same timeframe include armories at Nashville, Elkin, and Sylva. Those armories were built with carefully selected building materials that at the time stressed permanence and technological innovation, such as blocks of steel ribbon windows, concrete construction with brick veneered walls, clerestory windows for light and ventilation, and the lack of any applied architectural ornament. Retaining a high degree of integrity, the Roseboro National Guard armory is able to convey its architectural significance and stands as a rare example of Modernist-influenced military architecture in Sampson County,

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Roseboro National Guard Armory property meets Criterion D.

4.4.5 NRHP Boundaries

The NRHP boundaries for the Roseboro National Guard Armory follow the tax parcel and are delineated in Figure 18. Forming a polygon, the boundary encompasses 4.5 acres and bounds all sides of the armory property and all features historically and currently associated with the armory, including buildings, motor pool area and parking lots, front lawn, fencing, and trees adjacent to W. Fayetteville Highway.

4.5 Summary of Armory NRHP Evaluations

Three of the four National Guard armories surveyed—Fremont, Greenville, and Roseboro—are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. These armories are all significant under Criterion A for military history; Fremont and Roseboro meet Criteria A and C, and Roseboro qualifies under Criteria A, B, and C. The Nashville armory was determined not eligible for the NRHP because it lacks the seven aspects of integrity that are necessary to qualify for NRHP eligibility (Table 1).

TABLE 1: SURVEYED ARMORIES AND NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOURCE NAME	SITE NO.	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	SITE ADDRESS/PIN No.
Fremont National Guard Armory	WY1458	Eligible, Criteria A and C	101 E. Pippin Street/PIN 3605672488
Greenville National Guard Armory	PT3357	Eligible, Criteria A	1401 N. Memorial Drive/PIN 4688195511
Nashville National Guard Armory	NS1563	Not Eligible	1030 Eastern Avenue/PIN 381118206245
Roseboro National Guard Armory	SP0769	Eligible, Criteria A, B, and C	112 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd/PIN 1444509131

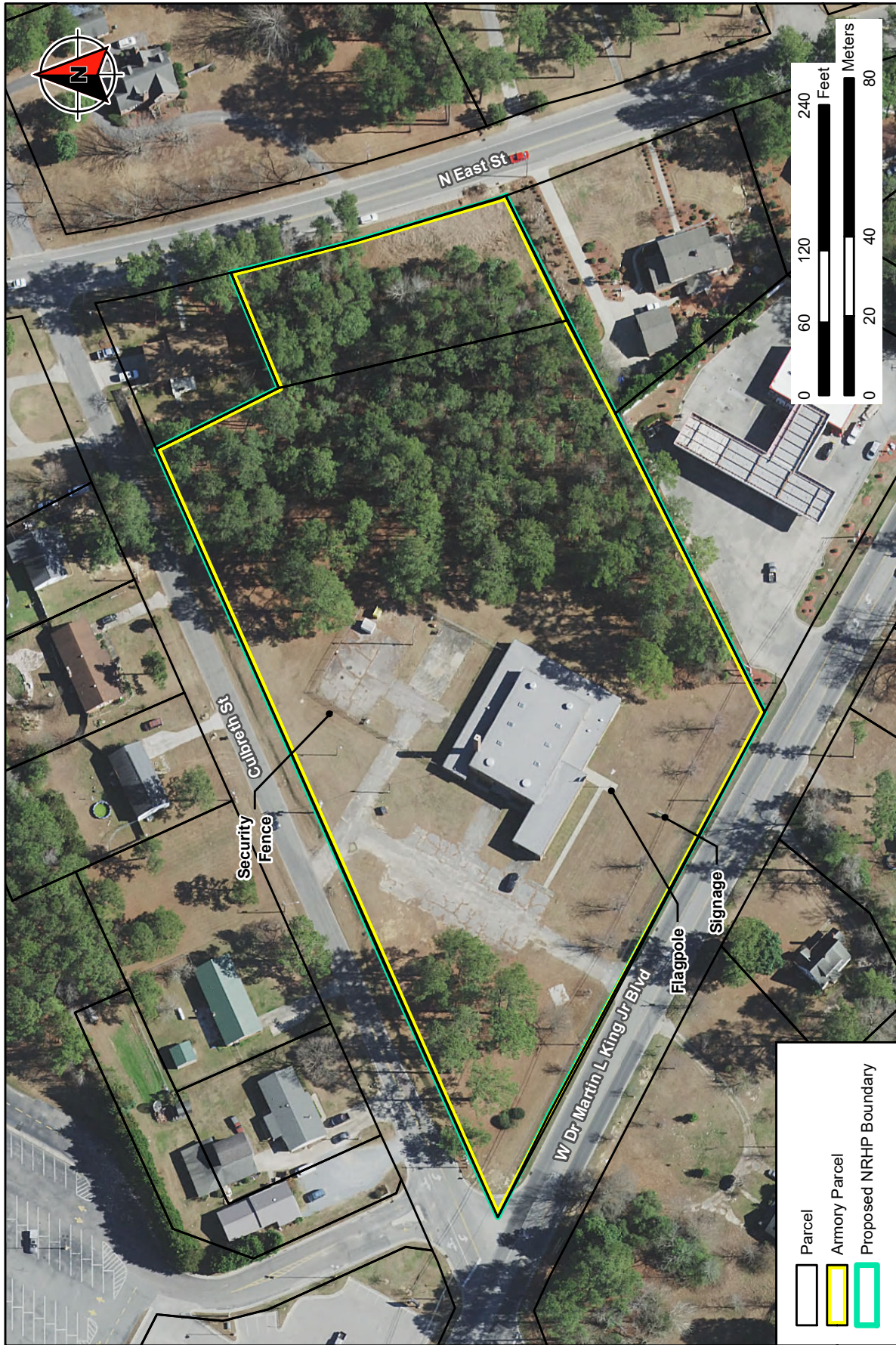


FIGURE 18: Roseboro National Guard Armory (SP0769) Proposed NRHP Boundaries, Sampson County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2017)

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Brown, L.E.

1995a Herring relives life in World War II. *The Sampson Independent* (Clinton, North Carolina), May 29:3A.

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Burns & McDonnell and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC

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