



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

March 18, 2024

Matt Prybylski
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Louisville, KY 40299

matt.prybylski@wsp.com

Re: Statewide Survey of Ten North Carolina Army National Guard Armory Facilities, Multi County,
ER 23-1093

Dear Mr. Prybylski:

Thank you for your January 30, 2024, submission for the above-reference report with revisions. We have reviewed the Historic Structures Survey Report for the following ten National Guard Armories and their associated facilities:

- Beulaville National Guard Armory, 435 South Jackson Street, NC 28518
- Boone National Guard Armory, 274 Hunting Hills Lane, Boone, NC 28607
- Butner National Guard Armory, 105 Central Avenue, Butner, NC 27509
- Dunn National Guard Armory, 901 Susan Tart Road, Dunn, NC 27534
- Jacksonville National Guard Armory, 309 Broadhurst Road, Jacksonville, NC 28540
- Louisburg National Guard Armory, 600 South Bickett Blvd, Louisburg, NC 27549
- Mocksville National Guard Armory, 804 US Hwy 64 East, Mocksville, NC 27028
- Raleigh (former) FMS #20, 1636 Gold Star Drive, Raleigh, NC 27607
- Whiteville National Guard Armory, 929 Washington Street, Whiteville, NC 28472
- Youngsville National Guard Armory, Hwy US 1-AS, Youngsville, NC 27596

and offer the following comments.

The report has been corrected for all but one of the revisions as requested on July 11, 2023. The revised report still contains a syntactical error that needs to be corrected for the final draft of the HSSR:

- In chapters 5 through 14, as a rule, current photos should be identified as "Photos" instead of "Figures" in the captions. The maps are correctly identified as Figures.

Our finding that none of the armories are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places remains the same for the reasons outlined in our earlier letter.

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,



for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Shane Tapper, NCARNG
Monica Calhoun, NCARNG

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January 30, 2024

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

Re: Statewide Survey of Ten North Carolina National Guard Armory Facilities, Multi-County, ER 23-1093

Tracking Number: ER 23-1093

Dear Renee Gledhill-Earley:

Please find enclosed with this Transmittal letter, the revised above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) for ER 23-1093, the proposed statewide survey of ten North Carolina Army National Guard armory facilities within in multiple counties. These revisions are based on comments received from your office through a letter dated July 11, 2023, in which WSP concurs.

At your request, we have enclosed the following hard copy deliverables: One (1) copy of the final report, one (1) copy of the transmittal letter, one (1) copy of the site files (with envelopes), and one (1) copy of the photograph proof sheets.

In addition to the hard copy documents, a single compact disk (CD) is included with the following digital deliverables: One (1) copy of the final report in PDF format, one (1) copy of GIS data/databases, one (1) copy of the Survey Site Database, one (1) copy of the Resource Determination Spreadsheet, one (1) copy of the photographs (JPEGs), and one (1) copy of the photograph proof sheets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Matt Prybylski'.

Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP
Senior Lead Architectural Historian
matt.prybylski@wsp.com

wood.

A National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Architectural Survey of Ten Armories Statewide for the North Carolina Army National Guard

NC SHPO Tracking Number ER 23-1093

Wood Project No.: 7361211317

Wood Cultural Report of Investigations No.: 22-028



Prepared for:
Shane Tapper, Natural and Cultural Resources Manager
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August 2023

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A National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Architectural Survey of Ten Armories Statewide for the North Carolina Army National Guard

Wood Project No.: 7361211317
Wood Cultural Report of Investigations No.: 22-028

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Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP
Principal Investigator

August 7, 2023



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ABSTRACT

In September 2021, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (Wood) was contracted by the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) to prepare recordation and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessments of historic resources at military Armories, also known as Readiness Centers (RC) facilities located across the state of North Carolina. Ten (10) armory facilities were constructed between 1940 and 1974 and are located across the state of North Carolina. This project was conducted in compliance with Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; 36 CFR 800; Public Law 89-665; 41 CFR Part 102-78; 16 USC 470h-2; 40 USC 486(c) & 490(a); Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Executive Order 13287, Preserve America; and Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement; the Standards required by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), as well as the National Park Service (NPS) U.S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation.

A total of thirty-four buildings at ten facilities were documented (**Table A.1**). None of the buildings are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a historic district, due to a lack of historic significance, material integrity, and/or lack of architectural significance. No further work is recommended.

Table A.1. Facilities and Number of Buildings Documented.

Readiness Center Facility	Number of Buildings Documented
Beulaville	3
Boone	1
Butner	5
Dunn	13
Jacksonville	2
Louisburg	2
Mocksville	4
Raleigh	1
Whiteville	2
Youngsville	1
Total	34

ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Co	Company
DoD	Department of Defense
DEW	Distant Early Warning
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
ET&WNCRR	East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad
Ft	Foot/feet
FMS	Facility Maintenance Shop
HUAC	House Un-American Activities Committee
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HVLS	High volume/low speed
In	Inches
MOV	Military owned vehicle
MVSB	Motor Vehicle Storage Building
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NCARNG	North Carolina Army National Guard
NCHPO	North Carolina Historic Preservation Office
NCNG	North Carolina National Guard
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
POS	Period of Significance
POV	Privately owned vehicle
PWA	Public Works Administration
RC	Readiness Center
Sgt.	Sergeant
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
Sq Ft	Square Feet
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VCT	Vinyl composition tile
WPA	Works Project Administration

DICTIONARY

Art Deco architecture: an architectural style dating c. 1925 that combines craft motifs with technological images characterized by symmetrical, rectilinear design.

Art Moderne architecture: an architectural style popular between 1890 - 1910 characterized by harmonizing and modernizing the abstract elements of the Rococo style.

Art Nouveau architecture: an architectural style that emerged in the 1930s from Art Deco that is characterized by horizontal and curving lines as well as an occasional nautical motif.

Awning Window: a window, hinged on the top, which swings up to open.

Belt Course: a continuous row/layer of stones, tiles, bricks, shingles running horizontally along the face of a building, predominantly in Beaux Arts Revival, Colonial Revival, Federal, Georgian Revival, Italianate, Italian Renaissance Revival, Renaissance, and Second Empire architectural styles.

Bitumen Roofing System: A roofing system evolved from asphalt roofing used on buildings primarily with flat roofs that involves a membrane material that generally prevents leakage through the easy movement of water off the membrane.

Casement Window: a window frame, hinged on one side, which swings out or in to open.

Castellated: an architectural decorative detail that makes a building resemble a castle through, most commonly, notched or indented parapets.

Cementitious: A cement-like material.

Clerestory windows: an architectural term that references a row of windows that is located above eye level.

Colonial Revival architecture: an architectural style that embraced Georgian and Neoclassical design elements that experienced several resurgences in the 1800s.

Fascia: A band, or frieze, often made of wood or sheet metal that extends horizontally under the edge of a roof or forms a cornice.

Fenestration: an architectural term describing the layout of windows.

French Second Empire architecture: an architectural style popular between 1865 and 1880 during the Second Empire under Napoleon III characterized by an eclectic mix of European styles, particularly Baroque.

Gable: The triangular end of an exterior wall on a building with a ridged roof.

Glazed: a normally thin, glossy, glasslike ceramic coating on the surface of pottery, earthenware, etc., occasionally tinted.

Gypsum Board/Plaster: Board or plaster (also called Plaster of Paris) that incorporates chalk (gypsum).

Masonry: brick, stone, and concrete block units, including those used as decorative elements.

Mission architecture: a 19th century architectural style that reinterpreted California Mission architectural with colonialism influences.

Muntin: A strip of wood or metal separating and holding panes of glass in a window.

Neoclassical architecture: an architectural style based on the classic Greek architecture.

Parapet: a decorative wall or railing that is low in height and runs along the perimeter of the roof, extending over the roofline.

Sill: A horizontal piece of wood, concrete, or other material along with the outside lower member of a window that helps keep the water clear of the wall below. The base of a window frame.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

In September 2021, Wood Environment & Infrastructure Inc. (Wood) was contracted by the North Carolina National Guard (NCARNG) to conduct a Section 106 recordation and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessments of historic resources at ten historic NCARNG armory facilities, also known as Readiness Centers (RC), located across the State of North Carolina that were built during World War II and the Cold War, including four facilities constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (**Figure 1.1**). The purpose of the cultural resource survey was to evaluate the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the ten NCARNG facilities with buildings dating between 1940 and 1974. This project was conducted in compliance with the following regulations and guidelines: Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; 36 CFR 800; Public Law 89-665; 41 CFR Part 102-78; 16 USC 470h-2; 40 USC 486(c) & 490(a); Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Executive Order 13287, Preserve America; and Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement; the Standards required by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), as well as the National Park Service (NPS) U.S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation.

The ten NCARNG Armories include the following:

- Beulaville National Guard Armory, 435 South Jackson Street, NC 28518
- Boone National Guard Armory, 274 Hunting Hills Lane, Boone, NC 28607
- Butner National Guard Armory, 105 Central Avenue, Butner, NC 27509
- Dunn National Guard Armory, 901 Susan Tart Road, Dunn, NC 27534
- Jacksonville National Guard Armory, 309 Broadhurst Road, Jacksonville, NC 28540
- Louisburg National Guard Armory, 600 South Bickett Blvd, Louisburg, NC 27549
- Mocksville National Guard Armory, 804 US Hwy 64 East, Mocksville, NC 27028
- Raleigh (former) FMS #20, 1636 Gold Star Drive, Raleigh, NC 27607
- Whiteville National Guard Armory, 929 Washington Street, Whiteville, NC 28472
- Youngsville National Guard Armory, Hwy US 1-AS, Youngsville, NC 27596

A total of thirty-four buildings at ten facilities were documented as part of this survey (**Table 1.1**).

As a result of the cultural resource survey, none of the thirty-four buildings documented are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a historic district, due to a lack of historic significance, material integrity, and/or lack of architectural significance (**Table 1.2**). Furthermore, none of the facilities are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic landscape or multiple resource listing. **Table 1.3** describes the resources by site name and survey site number assigned by NCHPO, and also lists the resources' evaluation, eligibility, and page number location within report. The facilities are not referenced by survey site number since the numbers were assigned after the completion of the report.

Table 1.1. Summary of Facilities Documented.

Facility	Number of Buildings Documented
Beulaville	3
Boone	1
Butner	5
Dunn	13
Jacksonville	2
Louisburg	2
Mocksville	4
Raleigh	1
Whiteville	2
Youngsville	1

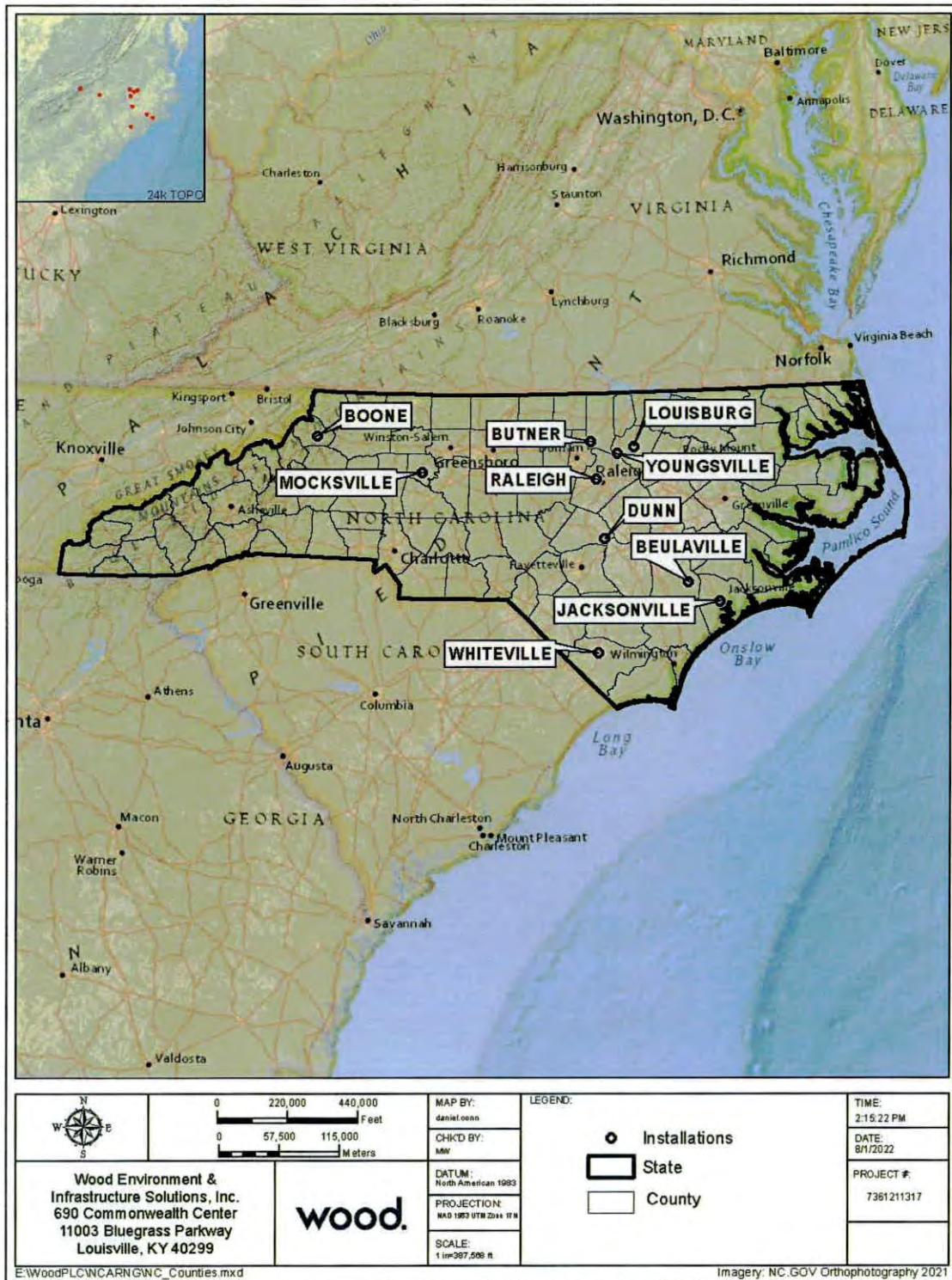


Figure 1.1. Location of documented NCARNG Armories.

Table 1.2. NRHP Recommendations for Documented Buildings by Facility.

Facility	Building	NRHP Recommendation
Beulaville	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Storage Buildings (2)	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Boone	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Butner	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	FMS	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Shelters (2)	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Tire Repair Building	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Dunn	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended

Facility	Building	NRHP Recommendation
	Quonset huts (2)	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Metal Storage Sheds (10)	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Jacksonville	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Storage Building	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Louisburg	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Organizational Storage Building	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Mocksville	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Storage Buildings (2)	Not eligible - no further work recommended

Facility	Building	NRHP Recommendation
	Training Building	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Raleigh	TMP	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Whiteville	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended
	Maintenance/Storage Building	Not eligible - no further work recommended
Youngsville	Armory	Not eligible - no further work recommended

Table 1.3. Facilities by Site Number and Site Name, as well as Eligibility Results.

Survey Site Number (SSN)	Site Name	Report Page No.	NRHP Evaluation	Criteria for Eligibility
DP1235	Beulaville	62	Not eligible	N/A
WT0963	Boone	94	Not eligible	N/A
GV0990	Butner	121	Not eligible	N/A
HT1246	Dunn	165	Not eligible	N/A

ON1234	Jacksonville	185	Not eligible	N/A
FK1212	Louisburg	204	Not eligible	N/A
DE1165	Mocksville	225	Not eligible	N/A
WA5106	Raleigh	247	Not eligible	N/A
CB1168	Whiteville	262	Not eligible	N/A
FK1308	Youngsville	284	Not eligible	N/A

2.0 PROJECT AREA, AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE), AND PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (POS)

2.1 Project Area

The project area and Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the architectural survey of the ten NCARNG facilities statewide was limited to the property boundaries of each individual facility. The project area and the APE are the same since the entire property was surveyed and documented for the purpose of assessing NRHP eligibility individually and as a possible multi-component resource.

2.1.1 Beulaville National Guard Armory

The Beulaville Armory is located at 424 South Jackson Street, Town of Beulaville, Duplin County, North Carolina (NC). The APE consists of 5 acres. The armory is located approximately 1,400 feet south of Beulaville's town center in a rural/residential setting. The area surrounding the armory is primarily suburban housing and farmland interspersed with commercial or religious properties. The Beulaville facility is made up of three buildings, the armory, a large storage building, and a small storage building. The site is setback from S. Jackson Street and is accessed via a paved drive that leads to a small parking lot on the south side of the armory building.

2.1.2 Boone National Guard Armory

The Boone Armory is located at 274 Hunting Hills Lane, Town of Boone, Watauga County, NC. The APE consists of about 5.7 acres. The armory is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Boone's town center in a residential setting. The area to the north and west of the armory is primarily suburban housing and recreational areas with hiking trails and a public park and to the east and south are educational and recreational properties as well as suburban housing. The Boone facility consists of one building, the armory. The site sits back from Hunting Hills Lane and is accessed via an asphalt drive that leads to a parking lot along the south side of the armory. The drive continues through this parking lot and wraps around the back of the building. Three large concrete pads are located to the northeast of the building.

2.1.3 Butner National Guard Armory

The Butner Armory is located at 105 Central Avenue, Town of Butner, Granville County, NC. The APE consists of approximately 0.11 acres. The armory is located approximately 4,180 feet northwest of the intersection between I-85 and Gate 2 Road in a commercial and industrial area of Butner. The Butner facility consists of one building, the armory. The facility is bound by Central Avenue to the northeast, 16th Terrace to the southwest, A Street to the southeast, and a wooded area and commercial property to the northwest. The site is accessed via an asphalt drive that leads to a parking lot to the southeast of the building and a second drive that extends from Central Avenue to a parking lot to the northwest of the building.

2.1.4 Dunn National Guard Armory

The Dunn Armory is located at 901 Susan Tart Road, City of Dunn, Harnett County, NC. The APE consists of 4.97 acres. The armory is located approximately one mile west of Dunn's city center in a rural/commercial setting. The area to the north and east of the armory is primarily medical commercial properties, and the area to the west and south is predominantly farmland and/or open fields. The Dunn facility consists of one building, the armory, which is accessed via two asphalt drives that lead from Susan Tart Road to a parking lot on the north side of the building. The two drives extend along the sides of the armory to a gravel parking lot behind the building.

2.1.5 Jacksonville National Guard Armory

The Jacksonville Armory is located at 309 Broadhurst Road, City of Jacksonville, Onslow County, NC. The APE consists of 5 acres. The armory is located approximately one mile west-southwest of Jacksonville's city center in a suburban setting. The area to the west is residential, to the north is commercial and religious, to the east is educational, and to the south is the Onslow County fairgrounds. The Jacksonville facility is made up of two buildings, the armory and a storage facility. The site is setback from Broadhurst Road and is accessed via a gravel drive that leads from Broadhurst Road to a gravel parking lot that wraps behind the building.

2.1.6 Louisburg National Guard Armory

The Louisburg Armory is located at 600 South Bickett Blvd, Town of Louisburg, Franklin County, NC. The APE consists of 5.31 acres. The armory is located approximately one mile southwest of Louisburg's town center in a suburban/commercial setting. The surrounding area is primarily commercial. The Louisburg facility consists of two buildings, the armory and the organizational storage building. The site is setback from Louisburg Road and has two entrances along a dead-end road and a second entrance along Louisburg Road, that all lead to a parking lot along the west side of the armory. A second parking lot sits to the north armory.

2.1.7 Mocksville National Guard Armory

The Mocksville Armory is located at 804 US Hwy 64 East, Town of Mocksville, Davie County, NC. The APE consists of 5.65 acres. The armory is located approximately 5,000 ft east-southeast of the Mocksville town center in a suburban/residential setting. The area to the north of the armory is a wooded area, to the east is a religious property, and to the south and west are primarily residential properties. The Mocksville facility consists of four buildings, including the armory, two organizational storage buildings, and a training building. The site is setback to the south of Lexington Road (US Highway 64) and is accessed via an asphalt drive that extends out from Lexington Road to an asphalt parking lot. This drive extends past this parking lot and wraps behind the armory to a second gravel parking lot on the east and southeast of the armory. A third large gravel parking lot is located on the west side of the first paved parking lot.

2.1.8 Raleigh National Guard Armory

The Raleigh Armory is located at 1636 Gold Star Drive, City of Raleigh, Wake County, NC. The APE consists of approximately 67.94 acres. The armory is located approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Raleigh's city center in a congested suburban setting. The area to the north of the armory is primarily state-owned properties, to the south, west, and east are recreational/cultural and commercial properties. The Raleigh facility consists of one building, the Raleigh TMP. The site sits back from District Drive and Gold Star Drive and is accessed from Gold Star Drive and an unnamed road that runs north-south along the east side of the armory. A large parking lot is located to the north of the armory.

2.1.9 Whiteville National Guard Armory

The Whiteville Armory is located at 929 Washington Street, City of Whiteville, Columbus County, NC. The APE consists of 5.3 acres. The armory is located approximately one mile west of Whiteville's city center in a congested suburban setting. The area to the south, west, and east of the armory is primarily county-owned property, and the area to the north is predominantly residential. The Whiteville facility is made up of two buildings, the armory and a maintenance/storage building. The site sits back from Chadbourn Highway (US Highway 74 Business) and is accessed via an asphalt drive that leads south from Chadbourn Highway to an asphalt parking lot along the east side of the armory that wraps around behind the armory.

2.1.10 Youngsville National Guard Armory

The Youngsville Armory is located at Hwy US 1-AS, Town of Youngsville, Franklin County, NC. The APE consists of 4.6 acres. The armory is located approximately 2,700 feet west of Youngsville's town center in a suburban setting. The area to the north of the armory is a wooded area, to the west is a religious property, and to the south and east is predominantly residential properties and an educational property. The Youngsville facility consists of one building, the armory. The site sits off of Hwy US 1-AS and is accessed via an asphalt drive that leads to two parking lots along the west side of the armory.

2.2 Period of Significance (POS)

The established temporal boundaries for the Cold War extend from the end of WWII in 1945 until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. This period is known as and referred to extensively in this report as the Cold War Era. This Cold War Era acts as the Period of Significance (POS) for this survey. It is important to note, however, that a building being built during the Cold War Era or an event occurring during this time period is not, in and of itself, indicative of a relationship with the Cold War. Seeing as the Cold War Era stretches nearly half a century, many buildings were constructed throughout the United States during this time, most of which played no role in the Cold War or actions relating to the Cold War. Thus, when referring to a building being

constructed during the Cold War Era, which is in reference to this specific decades-long period of American History, and not an indication of the purpose behind the building's construction nor a statement on the relationship between those involved and the Cold War.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historic context chapter has been divided into five sections: Cold War historic context, city and county historic contexts, NCARNG and armory historic contexts, and specific armories and associated units' context. The purpose for this division is to address some very specific themes associated with the evaluation of the documented buildings both individually and as potential historic districts or multiple resource areas. These themes are specifically:

- the role of the facility (if any) in the community (Criterion A);
- the development of NCARNG and the role of these facilities as reflections of that development as seen through specific significant events or architecture (Criterion A and Criterion C);
- the role and architecture of armories (readiness centers) (Criterion C); and,
- significant people associated with the facilities (Criterion B).

The specific contexts, associated historic documents, and maps provide a sense of the community in which the facility was built. Any direct and significant connection between the city and its associated NCARNG facility is mentioned in this context and provides a point of evaluation under Criterion A for the significance of the NCARNG facility. Often, the lack of distinction in the historic record of events at, or in relation to, an armory was informative. No mention of a topic, such as the development of the NCARNG in the city or the construction of a new armory, indicated a lack of significance of that event within the community.

In many cases, archival research did not uncover any specific relationship between the armories or associated units and the Cold War. In the contexts where this relationship and narrative is missing, it is because it either did not exist or it was so unexceptional that it was left out of the record. As a whole, the National Guard had a very small role in the Cold War and the histories of the facilities throughout North Carolina coincide with this narrative.

3.1. Cold War Historic Context

The Cold War began immediately following WWII and lasted for decades; however, its underlying origins stretch back several years. Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union had been contentious for years, despite being allies against the Axis powers during WWII. Much of this mutual distrust stemmed from America's wariness of Soviet communism and the Russian leader Joseph Stalin's tyrannical rule. Similarly, the Soviets distrusted the United States thanks in large part to the delayed entry into WWII and the presumed slight against the Soviets in their treatment among the international community. All of these core issues became serious concerns after the war ended, especially as each country began to grow in the Post-war era (History.com Editors 2019).

Immediately after WWII, the active expansionism by the Soviets in Europe and other influencing factors worried many Americans. During the first decade or so following WWII, several political and military actions throughout the world, such as the communist takeover of China, the Warsaw

Pact, the Korean War, the declaration of the Truman Doctrine, and the tensions over Germany only intensified this sense of unease (The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project ND). This led the United States to actively attempt to contain any communist expansion in Eastern Europe in hopes of not only minimizing the Soviet Union's power, but limiting those under its oppressive rule. America began drastically building up its arsenal and military prowess in order to actively employ the containment strategy which led to a large-scale arms race between the two superpowers. By 1949, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) had tested their own atom bomb which led President Truman to pursue the creation of an even more devastating weapon, the hydrogen bomb. Stalin soon began research and production on one as well (History.com Editors 2019).

The early decades of the Cold War had everyone on edge and in fear of all out nuclear war. Both forces were testing increasingly more destructive weapons which, in turn, had a large impact on the everyday life of the ordinary citizen. In America, people were building bomb shelters in preparation for a nuclear holocaust, schools had regular drills in anticipation, and popular culture regularly used Eastern Europeans, nuclear desolation, and mutated creatures, as a way to inflict fear.

The nationwide fear was not only evident in the actions of rural Americans and schools, but it was a matter of National Security and stoked by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) that began in 1947. HUAC affected many people and is remembered as the Red Scare and McCarthyism after Joseph McCarthy, a senator who rose to prominence for his investigations of alleged communists. During this time, thousands of federal employees, academic professionals, entertainment personalities and many others were investigated, harassed, fired, and forced to testify against others and recite loyalty oaths. The underlying fear became commonplace in American society in the mid-twentieth century (History.com Editors 2019).

Although nuclear war was averted, several other international militaristic conflicts occurred in the early decades of the Cold War. The growing threat of Soviet expansion and the spread of communism first compelled American military involvement in 1950 after the "Soviet-backed North Korean People's Army invaded its pro-Western neighbor to the south" (History.com Editors 2019). America felt compelled to intervene to prevent what they perceived as the first steps to a communist takeover and thus the Korean War began. This conflict only lasted three years and ended in a stalemate (History.com Editors 2019).

The stockpiling of weapons by both superpowers was their way to even the playing field while also deterring an all-out war. In addition to this, however, both powers were seeking to position missile systems closer and closer to each other's borders. This led to the biggest scare of the Cold War, and potentially, the closest that the world has come to knowing an all-out nuclear war, the Cuban Missile Crisis. This impasse occurred in 1962 when the Soviets positioned missile systems in Cuba, and resulted in a 13-day standoff. Ultimately, the Soviets were forced to remove any missiles from Cuba, America removed some from Turkey, and America agreed to not invade Cuba again (The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project ND).

The height of American international conflict came to head in the 1960s when there was a struggle in Vietnam “between the American-backed nationalist Ngo Dinh Diem in the south and the communist nationalist Ho Chi Minh in the north” (History.com Editors 2019). The Vietnam War was supposed to be a brief military conflict; however, it extended into an ugly, 10-year struggle.

While the Korean War and the Vietnam War were spurred by anti-communist sentiments, they were not directly considered a part of the Cold War. Instead, these conflicts are factors that contributed to the longevity of the Cold War and the distrust between the communist Soviets and the capitalist United States.

The Cold War tensions lessened some during the presidency of Richard Nixon who sought to handle matters diplomatically; however, upon the election of Ronald Reagan, hostilities heated up again. Reagan was a staunch believer that “the spread of communism anywhere threatened freedom everywhere,” and as a result, he involved the American military in conflicts around the world in support of anti-communist governments and insurgencies, primarily in Central America (History.com Editors 2019).

Regardless of Reagan’s efforts in Central America, the USSR was struggling during this time due to political turmoil and economic struggles. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev took office as premier and “introduced two policies that redefined Russia’s relationship to the rest of the world: “glasnost,” or political openness, and “perestroika,” or economic reform” (History.com Editors 2019). Communist influence in Eastern Europe began to diminish, and by 1989, “every other communist state in the region replaced its government with a noncommunist one” (History.com Editors 2019). In November 1989, the most visible symbol of the Cold War was torn down; thus, in many people’s eyes, bringing an end to the decades long struggle. Two years later, the Soviet Union fell apart.

3.2. City/Town and County Historic Contexts

3.2.1 Duplin County

Formed in 1750 from part of New Hanover County, Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, who was a member of the English Board of Trade and Plantations (Duplin County North Carolina ND; Martin 2016a; Mazzocchi 2006a). Early European settlers of the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina, where Duplin County is located, consisted largely of Welsh, English, Swiss, Scotch-Irish, and Germans (Mazzocchi 2006a). The earliest of these settlements were established in the 1730s, including the 1736 settlement of Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants near present-day Kenansville, the current county seat (Duplin County North Carolina ND; Martin 2016a). Kenansville was incorporated in 1852 and is the home of the Liberty Hall Plantation and the Kenansville Historic District (Mazzocchi 2006a). Other towns and communities in the county include Beulaville, Calypso, Rose Hill, Warsaw, Magnolia, and Wallace (Martin 2016a; Mazzocchi 2006a). Established in 1787 by Henry McCulloch, Sarecta was Duplin’s first town, but this town did not survive into present day.

From Duplin County's beginning, agriculture was an important aspect of the economy. The county also benefited from its vast forests of pine trees that satisfied the demand of the tar and pitch industry throughout much of the 1800s (Martin 2016a). The introduction of railroads, with the construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad across the county in 1840, connected the region to new markets, expanding trade networks and encouraging population growth (Martin 2016a). Today, Duplin County remains largely rural with an agriculture-based economy. Important crops and livestock include tobacco, cotton, cucumbers, strawberries, corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes, Christmas trees, turkeys, hogs, and beef and dairy cattle (Martin 2016a; Mazzocchi 2006a). Manufacturing also contributes to the county's economy, with the production of textiles, pickles, apparel, and frozen foods (Mazzocchi 2006a). In 2012, the county was ranked first in hog and pig sales and second in poultry and eggs sales by the US Census of Agriculture (Duplin County North Carolina ND). Duplin County's population was recorded as 58,505 in 2010—a 19.2% increase from 2000, but is estimated to have decreased to 48,515 in 2021 (Duplin County North Carolina ND; USCB 2021).

3.2.2 Beulaville, Duplin County

Founded in 1874 and first incorporated in 1915, Beulaville is a town in Duplin County that developed around agriculture and the lumber/pine and tar industry. Earning the nickname, Tearshirt and Snatchette, the town was once also known for its rowdy reputation (Beulaville, North Carolina 2017). When Beulaville's first post office was established in 1873, the community was referred to as Snatchette, but was soon changed to Beulaville, after a local Baptist church (Beulaville, North Carolina 2017). Although agriculture continues to be an important aspect of Beulaville's economy, the town has diversified in recent years with increased industrial development. The establishment of new businesses, such as National Spinning, Inc., have expanded the community's job market, and the city has benefited from its close proximity to the Global TransPark, which is a multimodal industrial park and airport in North Carolina (Beulaville, North Carolina 2017). The park was developed to support the aviation, aerospace, defense, emergency response, and advanced materials industries (North Carolina Global TransPark ND). As of 2019, Beulaville had a population of 1,293 people (City-data.com 2022).

3.2.3 Watauga County

Watauga County is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the northwestern part of North Carolina, and was established by legislative act in 1849 from parts of Caldwell, Ashe, Wilkes, and Yancey County. It was named after the Native American tribe and river, and means "beautiful river," and "whispering waters" (Martin 2016b and Mathis 2001). Dutch, German, Scotch-Irish, and Swedish pioneers settled the area as European immigration flourished prior to the American Revolution (Martin 2016b). The Cherokee tribe left the area just before the arrival of the settlers, who also came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England. The first Europeans traveled to the area through trails made by buffalo and Native Americans, two of which passed through Boone Gap, near Zionville, and through Deep Gap. The town of Boone was established as the

county seat in 1849. Daniel Boone was the most noted early explorer who traveled to the area in the early 1760s, and the town was named in his honor (Mathis 2001).

The first pioneers relied on the lumber industry, grist mills, and sawmills. The mountains in western North Carolina were abundant in oak, hickory, chestnut, and hemlock. The majority of settlers were farmers who utilized fertile bottom land along the Watauga and New Rivers and smaller streams. Settlement along the streams left residents vulnerable to severe flooding, with especially destructive floods occurring in 1916 and 1940. Agriculture followed earlier industries, emerging as a major economic driver. Bottomland farmers lived on the most desirable farmland and cove farmers lived on the hillsides where farming activities were limited by the steep slopes. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, apples, cabbage, beans, potatoes, and burley tobacco were important to Watauga County's early economy, and hogs, cattle, chickens, mules and draft horses were common farm animals. The economy was not a wealthy one, so produce was traded for necessities. Covered wagons traveled east of the Blue Ridge mountains on two-to-three-week trips to sell goods to towns in the Piedmont. The agricultural sector shifted in the 1970s from annual crops to Christmas trees and ornamental crops, and a decade later these crops accounted for two-thirds of the agricultural income, accounting for about 24 million dollars of income per year (Mathis 2001).

The mountainous regions of the western portions of the state of North Carolina were isolated from surrounding areas due to the difficulty of transportation until the late nineteenth century, when the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad (ET&WNCRR) began operating. The railroad brought jobs and more interaction with the outside world. Small mountain lines were rapidly increasing in the early twentieth century, although most were not around long enough to appear on maps. Many were built primarily to transport timber and various mineral ores out of the mountains. The smaller lines were largely financed by businessmen from the north and Midwest (Phillips 1991).

The ET&WNCRR was chartered by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1866, and the Tweetsie Railroad was extended from Johnson City, Tennessee to Boone, North Carolina in 1916 in order to haul lumber out of the mountains. By 1918, the line that reached Boone was sixty-six miles. It served the county until it was washed out in the severe flood of 1940. The Tweetsie Railroad's Locomotive 12 was purchased in 1952 and moved to a farm near Harrisonburg, Virginia. It was moved back to North Carolina in 1955, where Grover C. Robbins constructed a restored version of the Tweetsie Railroad on a mountain between Blowing Rock and Boone. It ran on a circular track when it went into service for tourists in 1957 (Phillips 1991).

The area was isolated for years due to the difficulty of constructing and maintaining roads, but improvement of the roads began in the 1920's, and the area progressed, hosting Appalachian State University, tourism, recreation, and regional retail and shopping in addition to agriculture. Appalachian State University was established in 1899 in Boone; it is now one of the sixteen member schools of the consolidated University of North Carolina (Mazzocchi 2006b). Manufacturing industries never strongly developed in the county, though some products have been produced in the area over time, such as storm doors, ribbon, candy, aluminum siding,

wood furniture, leather goods, rock-climbing equipment, and electronic components. The area was a popular vacationing spot as early as 1850, when people began constructing summer homes on Blowing Rock. Today, Blowing Rock, Beech Mountain, and Seven Devils all serve as resort communities (Watauga County, North Carolina 2022).

Multiple sites and buildings are listed on the National Register for Historic Places. Valle Crucis, located along the banks of the Watauga River in a mountain valley, is the first rural historic district designated in North Carolina. The Mast General Store (c. 1882) is a National Historic Landmark, and the Mast Farm Inn (c. 1885) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Watauga County, North Carolina 2022).

In April 2020, the US census reported a county population of 54,086 (USCB 2021). As of 2020, Appalachian State University was the primary employer in the county, with agriculture, manufacturing firms, retail stores, local businesses, several resorts, two medical facilities and a variety of government agencies also supporting a local economy (Watauga Economic Development 2018).

3.2.4 Boone, Watauga County

Boone is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains and is the county seat of Watauga County. Daniel Boone first passed through the area in 1760 and became a frequent visitor while on hunting trips. The community was named for him and incorporated as a town in 1872. It began as a single row of houses in 1850 (ACHP 2010). The US census recorded 144 residents in 1890. Between 1920 and 1930, the population increased from 374 to 1,295 (Town of Boone, North Carolina ND).

Boone was established near the center point of Watauga County. On Boone's northern boundary sit the communities of Cove Creek and Meat Camp. Seven Devils is located west of Boone, and the New River sits to the south and east. Though it has served as a respite from summer heat for tourists since its inception, Boone's economy was originally built around sawmills. Watauga Academy was established in the 1960s and has since evolved into Appalachian State University. The introduction of skiing and accompanying resorts in the 1960s also expanded tourism into a year-round economic driver (ACHP 2010). From 1960 to 1970, the population increased from 3,686 to 8,754. It continues to steadily grow, with a population of 19,965 recorded in the 2020 census (Town of Boone, North Carolina ND).

Boone's post office was constructed of native stone in the downtown area in 1938. The postal service sold the building in 2008, and the Boone Historic Preservation Commission partnered with the town council and other groups to save the local landmark (ACHP 2010). There are several sites and buildings in Boone listed on the National Register for Historic Preservation, including the Jones House, Blair Farm, and the John Smith Miller House.

3.2.5 Granville County

Granville County is located in the Piedmont region of north central North Carolina. It is partially bordered by the state of Virginia and covers approximately 531 square miles (Criner 2006a). Tuscarora and Saponi tribes dominated the area prior to white settlers, who occupied the area after the Tuscarora War of 1711-1713. Agriculture was the first major industry in the area, specifically the production of tobacco using the labor of enslaved people. This industry drove the early economy of Granville County. The county was one of a few North Carolina counties with as many as 10,000 slaves, with the practice of slavery peaking in the mid-nineteenth century (Criner 2006a).

The county was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe County, and was named for John Lord Carteret, second Earl Granville, who was granted the land of the Granville District by King George II as part of the Granville Grant in the 1660s (Criner 2006a). It reached its present borders after being divided in 1752, 1764, and 1881 to form parts of Bute (no longer extant), Orange, and Vance Counties. Harrisburg was the first county seat of Granville County, and the first courthouse was built there (Lee and Mobley 1978). The second county seat was Oxford, where the second county courthouse was built in 1820 (Criner 2006a). In the 1850s, the county prospered from the development of bright leaf tobacco.

During the Civil War, more than 2,000 men from the county served for the Confederacy. The county remained a top tobacco-producing county in North Carolina for decades after the war. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the county seat was thriving with new industries, literary institutions, schools and orphanages due to jobs created by the bright tobacco crop (Criner 2006a). In the middle and late nineteenth century, several academies and orphanages were built in and around Oxford. John H. Mills opened the Oxford Orphanage in 1873. It served more than 130 children in its first operating year. A decade later, the Colored Orphanage Asylum of North Carolina opened. It became the Central Children's Home of North Carolina in 1886 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The Oxford Female College was established in 1850 (Criner 2006a).

Camp Butner opened as a training camp in 1942 for WWII soldiers. The site originally encompassed over 40,000 acres in Granville, Person, and Durham counties. More than 30,000 soldiers were trained at Camp Butner. German and Italian prisoners were also housed at the camp during the war, serving as cooks and janitors at the camp. The majority of the land that originally belonged to Camp Butner now belongs to the North Carolina Government (Criner 2006a).

In the 1950s and 1960s, multiple manufacturing businesses were established in Granville County, and the region began moving away from the agricultural sector. The county's economy incorporated ceramic, tire, and clothing industries (Criner 2006a). In 2020, the US Census listed the county's population at 60,992. The county's primary industry is in manufacturing with over nine hundred national and international companies (County of Granville North Carolina 2022).

3.2.6 Butner, Granville County

The Town of Butner has a unique history. Beginning as an agricultural community in southern Granville County, the United States government acquired the property during World War II for a military training facility (Town of Butner 2022). The Camp Butner Reservation was established on August 4, 1942, for training infantry divisions and artillery and engineer units for the Army Ground Forces. Between 1942 to 1945, the facility prepared troops for deployment and redeployment (Town of Butner 2022). Covering about 40,300 acres, the camp accommodated 40,000 troops with rifle ranges, artillery ranges, barracks, and support services. German and Italian Prisoners of War (POWs) were also housed at the camp during this period. Camp Butner was closed on January 31, 1947, with the War Assets Administration taking over the facility on April 26 (Town of Butner ND). Some of the original landowners were able to purchase back over 20,000 acres of the property, but about 5,000 acres went to the NCARNG and over 13,000 acres went to the state (Criner 2006a).

Following this transition, the army hospital became the John Umstead Hospital, providing mental healthcare to the North Central Region (Town of Butner 2022). A former army barracks was used as the Butner Training School beginning in 1947, but was replaced in 1955 with a residential center for severely mentally disabled people called the Murdoch Center. Also, in 1947, the State Board of Mental Health became the governing body of Butner, and in 1973, the responsibility was transferred to the Department of Human Resources, now known as the Department of Health and Human Services who hired a full-time Town Manager (Town of Butner 2022). A planning council was organized with powers over land use ordinances and who advised other municipal powers and services. In 2007, Butner was incorporated as a municipality, operating under the Council-Manager form of government described in North Carolina General Statute 160A-147, with a full-time Town Manager (Town of Butner 2022). Today, the town has developed into an important industrial center, supporting companies such as Altec, Newton Instrument, StayOnline, and Carolina Sunrock (Town of Butner 2022). Butner also has several distribution centers and continues to be home to multiple medical facilities, such as the Granville Medical Center and Duke Primary Care. The town's population was estimated to be about 7,779 in 2020 (USCB 2021).

3.2.7 Harnett County

Named for Cornelius Harnett, a Revolutionary War Patriot and Continental Congress delegate, Harnett County is located in North Carolina's Coastal Plain region and was first settled by European and English settlers in the 1720s (Harnett County, North Carolina 2022 and Martin 2016c). Scottish immigrants were some of the first to arrive, moving into the foothills, and many of the British settled along the coastal area (Harnett County, North Carolina 2022; Martin 2016c; Vocci 2006). In 1855, the county was formed out of Cumberland County, and Lillington was established as the county seat in 1859, although the Town of Toomer was the original location (Martin 2016c; Vocci 2006).

In the late nineteenth century, communities, such as Lillington, Dunn, Coats, Angier, and Erwin, grew into important trade and commercial centers, with agriculture becoming vital to the economy (Harnett County, North Carolina 2022). The town of Erwin became known as the “Denim Capital of The World” in 1943 (nc.gov ND). Today, the county remains largely agrarian, although in recent years, the economy has diversified to include the manufacturing and service industries. Tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, soybeans, wheat, and livestock are the most important agricultural products, while textiles, buildings materials, furniture, mobile homes, and athletic equipment are manufactured within the county (Vocci 2006).

Harnett County covers approximately 595 square miles, and is bordered by Chatham, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Lee, Wake, Johnston, and Sampson counties (NC Home 2021). The county's population was 114,678 in 2010 and was estimated to be 134,328 in 2020 (USCB 2021).

3.2.8 Dunn, Harnett County

Established on February 12, 1887, the City of Dunn emerged following the construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (later known as the Atlantic Coast Line) through Harnett County (Dunn Tourism 2015). Purchasing the property from Henry Pope, the railroad company built a station in the future city's location in 1885 (Dunn History Museum 2020). At first, the community was known as Lucknow, but was changed to Dunn in 1873 after B. R. Dunn, a civil engineer for the railroad company. As a logging town and turpentine distilling center, Dunn quickly developed businesses and medical, educational, and religious facilities. Cotton and tobacco were early important crops (Dunn Tourism 2015). In 1890, Dunn had a population of 419 people, but by 1900, the population had grown to 1,072 (Kiddle Encyclopedia 2022). Throughout the early and mid-twentieth century, Dunn continued to develop and expand, although at a much less rapid pace (Kiddle Encyclopedia 2022). Dunn, today, is the largest city in Harnett County with population of 9,263 in 2010 and an estimated population of 9,738 in 2020 (Kiddle Encyclopedia 2022; USCB 2021). The city covers about 6.84 square miles (Kiddle Encyclopedia 2022). It is also part of the Dunn Micropolitan Area, which consisted of 114,678 people in 2010 (Kiddle Encyclopedia 2022). Dunn has a diversified and growing economy based in agriculture, manufacturing, distribution, and tourism (Dunn Tourism 2015).

3.2.9 Onslow County

The area of Onslow County first attracted European and English settlers as early as 1713 when the region was known as part of the colonial precincts of Carteret and New Hanover (Onslow County ND). Many of these settlers were English, Welsh, French, Swiss, Scottish, and German. Soon after, in 1734, Onslow County was established out of parts of Carteret and New Hanover Counties, as the namesake of Sir Arthur Onslow, former Speaker of the British House of Commons (Mazzocchi 2006c). The first courthouse was constructed in the town of Johnston in 1742, but after the building was damaged by fire in 1744 and a destructive hurricane in 1752, a new courthouse was built in Wantland's Ferry—present-day Jacksonville—in 1755 (Onslow County ND; Martin 2016d).

Throughout its early history, Onslow County relied on a largely agrarian and maritime economy, with thinly populated communities scattered across the county. During the early nineteenth century, the lumber industry and shipbuilding were both important to the economy. The first steamboat was built in the county in 1818 by Otway Burns (Mazzocchi 2006c). In the early to mid-twentieth century, the lumber industry began to expand and flourish. While early crops included peas and Indian corn, by the 1920s, corn, tobacco, and cotton were the prominent crops (Martin 2016d).

During the early 1940s, the Army's Camp Davis was established near Holly Ridge and Camp Lejeune, a U.S. Marine Corps Base, was built adjacent to Jacksonville. Camp Davis was an anti-aircraft training outpost that operated only from 1941 to 1944. Opening in 1941, Camp Lejeune continues to be an important Marine Corps training installation, covering about 156,000 acres with more than 43,000 military personnel (Onslow County ND; Martin 2016d).

Covering 767 square miles in the southeastern coastal plain of North Carolina, Onslow County has a population of more than 185,000 people (Onslow County ND). Jacksonville is the current county seat and most populated area within the county. Other towns found within the county include Holly Ridge, Richlands, Swansboro, North Topsail Beach, part of Surf City, and unincorporated Sneads Ferry (Martin 2016d). In addition to the military, outdoor coastal recreation and sports, agriculture, fishing, and forestry are all important components of the county's economy today. Benefiting from both its coastal waters and access to the New River, tourists flock to the area each year (Mazzocchi 2006c). Agricultural products produced today include tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cattle, swine, and poultry (Mazzocchi 2006c). The county also has a manufacturing industry, producing textiles, plywood, fuel injectors, meat products, and yachts (Mazzocchi 2006c).

3.2.10 Jacksonville, Onslow County

Named for former President Andrew Jackson, Jacksonville is the county seat for Onslow County (Case 2010). Although the Onslow County seat has remained in the same location since 1755, the initial community was known as Wantland's Ferry (Onslow County ND). Jacksonville was first authorized as the county seat in 1842 but had to be re-authorized in 1849 due to lack of action by the county commissioners (Case 2010). Jacksonville's economy relied on the lumber/pine and tar industry, agriculture, and fishing. At first, the town grew slowly, but the US government's construction of Camp Lejeune and the Marine Corps Air Station at New River in the 1940s led to an explosion in population—nearly tripling in size (Case 2010). However, this development did also have negative consequences. The land acquisition resulted in the removal of about 2,500 people from their homes and farms, including a small African American community southeast of Jacksonville, known as Kellumtown (Case 2010). Today, Jacksonville's economy remains dependent on this military infrastructure. Beginning with 174 square miles, Camp Lejeune expanded to cover 233 square miles by the early 2000s, providing more than 90,000 jobs for the region in 2004 (Case 2010; Farnham 2006). As of 2020, the city had a population of 72,723 people (USCB 2021).

3.2.11 Franklin County

Franklin County is located in the Piedmont region of northeastern North Carolina and was named for Benjamin Franklin. The county is bordered by Warren County, Nash County, Wake County, Granville County, Vance County (Corbitt 2000) and was formed from the southern half of Bute County, which is no longer extant, in 1779 (Criner 2006b).

Tuscaora Indians were the earliest inhabitants of the area and were followed by English, Irish, and German settlers (Criner 2006b). John Lawson, traveling with an expedition group from Charleston, South Carolina, first arrived in central North Carolina in late 1700 and early 1701. Throughout the expedition, the group met Native American tribes and observed their dialects and customs. At the time of contact, the Piedmont region was inhabited by tribes of Siouan lineage including the Saponi, Tutelo, Occaneechi, and Saura, among others (Funk 2018).

European settlers had begun moving into present-day Franklin County by the 1730s. In 1745, Henry Ivy, William Southerland, and Robert Southerland received land grants in an area on Fox Swamp Creek. One year later, Granville County was formed from a portion of an area known as Edgecombe, and in 1764, Bute County was formed from Granville (Corbitt 2000). As more settlers arrived in the area, they began to create businesses and social networks. In 1767, a Bute County tax list included 1,299 White males above age sixteen and 941 Black males and females above age twelve (Funk 2018).

Two of the first families to settle early in the area that is present-day Franklin County were the Jeffreys and Perrys. Jeremiah Perry received over one thousand acres from two land grants from the Earl of Granville. He built a small frame house in the Georgian style in 1756. Osborn Jeffreys owned a house west of present-day US 401 as early as 1770 (Funk 2018).

During the late eighteenth century, the continually growing Piedmont region was populated primarily by small landowners who practiced subsistence farming. For farmers in the Franklin County area, subsistence farming often centered around a crop of corn that provided food for settlers and livestock. Farmers also hunted, trapped, and gathered herbs and other wild vegetation as an additional source of income. Most farms were self-sufficient in the late eighteenth century due to the absence of established towns. Though the area lacked places for purchasing clothing, tools, and other supplies, the abundance of waterways in the area allowed for multiple grist mills to flourish, and they served as the main hubs for commerce. Cheaves Mill and Whittaker's Mill were both fully operational by 1770 (Funk 2018).

The first church built in the county was the Church of England's Portage Chapel, located between modern-day Franklinton and Louisburg on property owned by the Jeffreys family. It is no longer extant but is thought to have been constructed prior to 1775. A cemetery remains with the graves of many early residents (Funk 2018).

In 1776, while Bute County's population continued to grow, the first North Carolina Constitution was approved. One of the first bills introduced to the new assembly called for the division of Bute County into Franklin and Warren Counties. The bill passed in 1779 (Funk 2018).

Louisburg originally spelled "Lewisburg," was established as a town in 1779. It is the county seat and located in the center of the county (Criner 2006b). The bill that established Louisburg as the county seat also created a new commission to oversee the town's development. The commission laid out land for a courthouse, prison and stocks, streets, squares, a public common, and one hundred half-acre lots. Varying dates are provided for the construction of the first courthouse, but 1786 is mentioned in multiple sources.

Prior to the railroad, stagecoaches were the most common form of transportation for the county's citizens. Franklin County was located along the main road from Washington and Richmond to many southern cities, making it a common stopping point for travelers (Funk 2018). In 1786, Franklin County completed its first census. The county had 5,467 residents, including 1,809 white males, 1,814 white females, and 1,844 enslaved people. By 1790, the Federal Census showed a total population of 7,559 (Funk 2018).

In the 1780s, larger farms began focusing on cash crops, leading to the introduction of cotton and an increase in the number of enslaved people brought to Franklin County. Franklin Academy, a school for boys, was established in 1787 by a charter, but officially opened in 1805. In 1813, the Franklin Academy added the Female Department (Funk 2018).

The end of the American Revolution and the introduction of agricultural industry led to an increase in the population and number of dwellings built in Franklin County. A new courthouse was constructed in 1811 and by 1820 the population had expanded to 9,741 (Funk 2018). In 1836, Franklin County residents voted for the first time in both the presidential and gubernatorial election. The county established two locally published newspapers, *The Louisburg Union* and *North Carolina Times* over the next decade. A third courthouse was built in 1850, and in 1857 the Main Building for the Louisburg Female College was constructed by Albert G. Jones. Other private and public schools were established throughout the county during this period as well (Funk 2018).

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, completed from Raleigh to Henderson by 1838, provided a means of transportation for goods and people and brought significant change to Franklin County. It was not only useful for the transportation of farm products and people, but also for delivering mail. After the railroad's construction, post offices and hotels were built in the county (Funk 2018).

By the mid-nineteenth century, religious activity was expanding and growing in the county. Franklin County's Methodist congregations is one of the oldest in North Carolina. The 1850 Federal Census reported six Methodist and six Baptist churches in the county. Free Masonry also grew to be quite popular in the county. The first of multiple lodges in the area was traced back to 1769, but the first lodge established after the creation of Franklin County was the St. Andrews

Lodge in 1811. The Franklinton Masonic Lodge No. 123 was organized in April of 1849 and remains active today (Funk 2018).

Agriculture during the nineteenth century largely centered around cotton and tobacco, but also included wool, peas and beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, wheat, corn, and oats. Agriculture remained the largest industry in the state during the century (Funk 2018). In 1850, the census recorded 588 farms in Franklin County with over 100,000 acres of improved land.

By the beginning of the Civil War, Franklin County's agriculture-centered economy had expanded to include mills, cotton gins, tanneries, shoemakers and cobblers, an iron and brass foundry, and distilleries. There were hotels, grocery stores, apothecaries and druggists, and even a confectioner. Located in the interior of the state and far from other strategic points, the county was spared from the majority of the war's battles and military campaigns, although approximately 1,400 men from the county fought for the Confederate Army. Agricultural products and animals decreased during the period after the war, as well as acres of improved farmland (Funk 2018). Schools remained closed until 1870.

By the end of the nineteenth century, nearly two-third of the farms in Franklin County were operated by tenant farmers and farm sizes decreased. Thus, the number of farms increased, with whites and African Americans both participating in tenant farming. In 1880, the population of Franklin County was 20,829. In 1875, the county's boundary was adjusted to absorb as a small section of Granville County (Corbitt 2000). In 1881, the boundaries changed once more when a section of Franklin County was given for the formation of Vance County on the north (Funk 2018).

By 1884, Franklin County's ten townships were formed: Cedar Rock, Cypress Creek, Dunn, Franklinton, Freemans (later Youngsville), Gold Mine, Harris, Hayesville, Louisburg, Mapleville, Youngsville, Pugh's, Riley's Crossroads, and Sutton. By the close of the century, the county provided 25 post offices to its communities (Funk 2018).

At the turn of the twentieth century, Franklin County's economy continued to rely on agriculture and the jobs it supported. However, other industries, such as textile milling and lumbering, were growing. Textile mills brought new opportunities for residents, and the lumbering industry brought jobs to the area and created new communities. In 1910, the population of Franklin County was 24,692 people. At this point, two major towns, Franklinton and Louisburg, had telephone service and electricity (Funk 2018). Automobiles and sewer and water systems soon followed. Cotton mills, warehouses, service and retail providers, and other urban growth proliferated in downtowns. The hardships surrounding WWI and the Great Depression sent the economy into another decline, however (Funk 2018).

By the mid-twentieth century, the revolution of automobiles and the businesses and infrastructure necessary to supporting them were all major economic drivers of the economy. The introduction of the automobile also revolutionized the healthcare industry since doctors could now establish offices in town centers instead of traveling to patients in homes (Funk

2018). The population of Franklin County continued to increase throughout the beginning of the twentieth century, peaking in 1950 with 31,341.

By 1970, the population had declined to 26,820 but has slowly increased as the Research Triangle Park area to the southeast has developed. The 2010 census recorded a population of 60,619. Although the population growth is accompanied by corresponding introduction of chain businesses and new residential structures, the rural areas of the county remain primarily agricultural in nature (Funk 2018). The county also still relies on lumber and textiles (Criner 2006b), as well as education, public administration, healthcare, retail services, and construction (Franklin County North Carolina 2022).

Franklin County is the home to the oldest junior college in the United States, Louisburg College, first founded as Franklin Academy in 1805 (Criner 2006b). The historic downtowns in many of the county's communities are still mainly intact, and there are over three dozen properties on the National Register of Historic Places (Franklin County North Carolina 2022).

3.2.12 Louisburg, Franklin County

Louisburg is located in the center of Franklin County and serves as the county seat. It was established on October 27, 1779, and named for the French King Louis XVI. Louisburg has historically been the main commercial area and remains so today (Funk 2018).

The town was planned by commissioner and trustee, Green Hill. He was an early inhabitant in the Franklin County area who was integral in both the establishment of the county and the growth of religious activity. Hill was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1741. He supported the revolution and represented Bute County (from which Franklin County was formed) at the first provincial convention at New Bern in 1775. He also participated in the first session of the new General Assembly where he assisted in the formation of Franklin County, sponsoring the bill to divide Bute County (Funk 2018). It was after the bill passed that he was named as commissioner and trustee to lay out the town of Louisburg (Funk 2018). His house, Green Hill Place, today serves as a well-preserved representation of Georgian architecture in Franklin County (Funk 2018).

The bill establishing Louisburg as the county seat also created a new commission to oversee the town's development. The commission included Osborn Jeffreys, William Green, William Hill, William Brickell, and John Hunt. It was responsible for laying out land for a courthouse, prison and stocks, squares, streets, a public common, and one hundred half acre lots, which were each priced at forty dollars and distributed via a lottery system (Funk 2018). The first courthouse, a log structure, was constructed in the 1780s. At this point, the area surrounding Louisburg was largely characterized by small farmsteads. Around the turn of the century, however, an increasing number of wealthy families began purchasing large amounts of acreage and farmed cash crops, which led to the introduction of cotton and an increase in the number of enslaved people brought to Franklin County (Funk 2018).

Before the railroad system, stagecoaches traveling along the main road from Washington and Richmond to southern cities often stopped in Louisburg as a resting point for travelers. It is estimated that by the early nineteenth century, nearly half of the houses in Louisburg held tavern licenses to accommodate travelers. Schools were developed in the early nineteenth century. The Franklin Academy was located on the east site of Louisburg's public common. The 1804 classroom is one of the oldest extant buildings in Louisburg (Funk 2018).

Construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad began in the 1830s. The railroad was complete from Raleigh to Henderson by late 1838, but the bridges needed to complete the Franklin County portion of the line were completed by November of 1839. Soon after, post offices were established in Louisburg and surrounding areas (Funk 2018).

Louisburg's Methodist congregation constructed their first church around 1803. In 1836, Louisburg's Baptists organized and constructed their first church building, and the Episcopal church was established in 1845. By the mid-nineteenth century, Louisburg had multiple newspapers, including *The Louisburg Union* and the *Louisburg Weekly News*.

The Civil War brought economic decline to the town, but the area was largely untouched from battles and military campaigns. Union troops passed through Louisburg and camped on the grounds of the Louisburg Female College in May 1865. The college had stayed in session for most of the war (Funk 2018). The city recovered from the war, however, and many people and businesses began to resume their previous ways of life. By 1882, there were multiple churches, a cotton gin, a dam, a grist mill, municipal buildings, law offices, and the Eagle Hotel (Funk 2018).

In 1884, the population of Louisburg was 818. At this time, there were fifteen churches, five hotels and boarding houses, varying general merchandise, liquor stores, grocery stores, drug stores, saloons, jewelers, insurance agencies, and liveries. The town had seven established lawyers, ten physicians, and a painter. A year after the population was recorded, a branch line connected Louisburg to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad line in Franklinton was constructed. It was funded by the Louisburg Railroad Company, which was formed by some of the county's wealthiest and most prominent citizens. It had an immediate impact on Louisburg's economy, specifically its cotton market, and stimulated Louisburg's emerging tobacco market as well (Funk 2018). Multiple warehouses were constructed in the town. By 1893, the town had an additional hotel, Hotel Meadows, a bank, a cotton gin, two barbers, a printing press, a post office, a cobbler, a cooperage, restaurants, and carriage houses. The bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank, was established as the first commercial bank in Louisburg in 1895 and telephone service was connected by 1900 (Funk 2018).

By 1904, there were five tobacco warehouses, a tobacco factory, and four tobacco prizes in Louisburg's business district. A fire in 1905 destroyed the Cheatham tobacco factory, significant residential structures, and the poles and wires of the Henderson Telephone Company. In 1906, the first public school in Louisburg, the Louisburg Grade School, opened and the town received electric power. The building was remodeled in 1925 and renamed Mills High School.

Most of the early houses within the town limits of Louisburg were constructed between 1895 and 1910. Several houses were designed by architect Marion Stuart Davis, originally from Louisburg, who left to study at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Trinity College (in Durham), and West Point before returning and opening an architectural practice in Franklin County and later service as superintendent of buildings for Louisburg College. The early nineteenth century growth in population encouraged many property owners to divide their large lots into smaller parcels, which resulted in a residential construction boom in the early twentieth century (Funk 2018). By 1910, the population of Louisburg was 1,775.

The beginning of the twentieth century saw strengthening and growth in the agricultural sector. Louisburg's tobacco market continued to flourish. Significant development around structures supporting tobacco and cotton industries occurred in the town's industrial area on the east side of South Main Street in Louisburg (Funk 2018).

Two decades later, new businesses had transitioned the downtown from agricultural related endeavors to service and retail proprietors. Businesses such as machine shops, auto storage buildings, and ice houses illustrate the beginning of the inclusion of industrial and technological pursuits. The Louisburg Bottling Works contributed to the local economy as road improvements were also prioritized by local politicians and prominent community members. Louisburg was also the first town in Franklin County to show a "talking picture" in 1929.

The automobile arrived in the county and subsequent changes to incorporate a new way of life ensued. In 1922, the town had three automobile repair shops, an auto sales business, an auto storage, and a Texas Oil Co., Petroleum & depot. There were over thirty garages in the residential areas of Louisburg, and gasoline stations were added on rural roads and to existing stores (Funk 2018).

The Great Depression instigated another economic decline in the 1930s, but toward the end of the decade New Deal funding provided some development in an otherwise quiet period. The Louisburg Post Office was constructed in 1937 and schools received updates and improvements (Funk 2018). A few decades later, Rosenwald schools were established and contributed to the expansion of public schools which started with the New Deal era.

The Franklin Memorial Hospital opened in Louisburg in the 1950s and the presence of the automobile revolutionized the health care industries as patients could travel to doctors at offices instead of doctors traveling to patients. Several mid-century hotels were constructed, including the extant Lanford Motel (now the Economy Inn), constructed in 1956. In addition to numerous one-story auto repair garages, other mid-century development includes the James A. Johnson Lodge No. 413. Although the Masons had maintained a strong presence throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the new lodge embodied the influence of Modernism in design (Funk 2018).

The railroad was removed around 1990, and many of the buildings associated with the tobacco and cotton markets have been abandoned, repurposed, or demolished. Yet Louisburg still

maintains many of its historic buildings and has sixteen structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Town of Louisburg ND).

In 2019, Louisburg had a population of 3,531. Louisburg College anchors the downtown corridor, but the largest industries are health care and social assistance retail trade, and educational services. The most common occupations are material moving occupations, management occupations, and office and administrative support occupations (DATAUSA ND).

3.2.13 Youngsville, Franklin County

Youngsville, North Carolina is located southwest of Louisburg, the county seat, and near the Wake County border (Youngsville Planning Board 2019). It covers an area of 1.8 square miles and is one of four incorporated municipalities in Franklin County. The community originated as a local post office and was first known as Pacific. Pacific was incorporated as Youngsville on March 17, 1875, and named in honor of John Young who conveyed a parcel of land to the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company for the construction of the community's depot. Since Youngsville was located along the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, the area experienced significant growth in the mid-to late-nineteenth century. Farmers in the area produced crops of tobacco and cotton and utilized the railroad to conveniently ship their harvests to larger markets (Funk 2018).

Moreover, the depot created easier access for stores carrying general merchandise and farm implements to receive products and meet the needs of the expanding economy. This, in turn, stimulated the establishment of more industries. By 1884, the town had a millwright, a hotel, a lawyer, four physicians, and twenty merchants and physicians. It also had a Methodist church, a Baptist church, and a school. The school was located on Hillsboro Street and organized circa 1880 (Funk 2018).

The town's tobacco market was established in 1896 and brought in three million pounds of tobacco in the 1899 season. At this time, Youngsville had five warehouses, one stemmery, and eight buyers from leading tobacco firms in North Carolina and other states. Two of the warehouses were the Eagle and Cheatham's Warehouses. In its earliest days, Youngsville's tobacco market rivaled Louisburg's, and it was soon the largest in the state (Funk 2018). The organization of the Bank of Youngsville in the late nineteenth century coincided with the economic stimulation from the tobacco markets. The Youngsville Baptist church was also constructed 1879 (Funk 2018).

Around the turn of the century, the success of the county's agriculture-based economy brought a wave of building activity in many of its towns, including Youngsville. The town had telephone service by 1900. In 1907, Youngsville started Franklin County's third public high school. In the same year, the Youngsville Depot burned and was replaced in 1909. At this point, the small town also had fifteen mercantile stores, several livery stables, two hotels, blacksmith shops, drug stores, Youngsville Academy, and Youngsville Bottling Works in addition to its flourishing tobacco warehouses. In 1910, Youngsville had a population of 431 people. In 1914, Home Telegraph and Telephone Co. established a fifty-line telephone office in the Main Street dwelling

of Mrs. Charles Strickland, who operated the line from her house for over twenty years (Funk 2018).

In the late 1910s and 1920s, the tobacco market began to decline. Originally the location of Youngsville was ideal for tobacco and agriculture due to the railroad, but the rise of the automobile meant farmers no longer had to rely on the railway system to move products. This caused a decline in the population as well, which dropped to 395 in 1920. However, Youngsville issued bonds to start building infrastructure and repairing and maintaining roads for automobiles by 1910, and received electricity in 1920. Schools in the area also received maintenance and other remodeling projects from funding provided by the Civil Works Administration during the New Deal era. In 1944, a fire department was chartered in the city and the first fire station was located on West Railroad Street (Funk 2018).

As the Research Triangle Park area to the southeast of Franklin County developed in the late twentieth century, Youngsville's population was the most impacted out of surrounding county communities. Youngsville grew from 651 people in 1990 to 1,157 in 2000. Youngsville nearly doubled its population between 2000 and 2010. The 2020 census recorded 2,225 (Census Reporter 2020). The growth is attributed to encroaching development from Wake County. The rest of the county, however, retains its agrarian nature (Funk 2018). Moreover, despite fires in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, Youngsville's commercial core and surrounding residential neighborhoods still illustrate the success of tobacco markets and the advantages provided by its strategic location on the railroad. The William A. Jeffreys House, a historic plantation home southeast of Youngsville, was built between 1837 and 1842 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 (Youngsville Planning Board 2019). Youngsville's recent Comprehensive Land Use & Master Plan lists that 7.8% of the current housing stock was constructed prior to 1939, 3.6% between 1940 and 1959, and 11.0% between 1960 and 1979. Current leading industries include retail trade, professional, scientific, management, administration and waste management services, manufacturing, and public administration (Youngsville Planning Board 2019).

3.2.14 Davie County

Davie County is located in the western part of North Carolina's Piedmont region (Criner 2006c). It has a total area of approximately 276 square miles, and is bordered by Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Yadkin, and Forsyth counties, though the border between Davie and Forsyth County was not officially established until 1925 (Corbitt 2000). Several Native American tribes first used the area that is now Davie County as hunting grounds. It was trade with the tribes that brought English, German, and Scotch-Irish settlers in the early eighteenth century. Davie County was a part of Bladen County in 1730, when North Carolina became a royal colony of the English Crown. By 1748, the area was part of Anson County and in 1753 it was part of Rowan County. In the 1760's, groups of German speaking immigrants settled the area into communities. Around the same time, Daniel Boone arrived with his family from Pennsylvania. He settled in the area after his father, Squire Boone, purchased land. Daniel Boone married and lived with his wife and

children on the land for thirteen years, until moving to the area that is now Wilkes County (Knight 1988).

By 1836, the people living in the area requested their own government. Davie County was subsequently formed out of Rowan County and named after William R. Davie, a Revolutionary War leader and a former governor of North Carolina. Davie also founded the University of North Carolina (Criner 2006c). Mocksville was named the county seat and incorporated in 1839 (Knight 1988).

In the mid-nineteenth century, farming was all but the exclusive industry in the area. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, peas, and beans were grown for food, with hogs serving as the principal source meat. Tobacco and cotton contributed to the economy, and in the 1920's dairy farms became a primary agricultural enterprise. Other livestock were soon introduced as well. After WWII, manufacturing industries such as compressors, furniture, and textile products were incorporated into the local economy. Feed mills and a tobacco processing center were added to county industries as well (Knight 1988).

The county has multiple historic sites, including three historic districts. Cooleemee Plantation and the Hinton Rowan Helper House are designated as National Historic Landmarks. Davie County is also home to one of North Carolina's oldest festivals, the Mocksville Masonic Picnic, held in August since 1878.

The 2020 US census estimated the county population at 42,712 (USCB 2021). Current leading industries are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, retail, health care and social assistance, and administrative and waste services (North Carolina Department of Commerce 2021). The local manufacturing industry is led by multiple furniture companies, home construction supplies, machine parts, cosmetics, and tobacco (Davie County Economic Development 2022).

3.2.15 Mocksville, Davie County

Mocksville, named for the settlement "Mocks Old Field," is the largest town and county seat of Davie County (Discover Davie County, North Carolina 2022). It was first incorporated in 1839 and named for William R. Davie, a Revolutionary War leader and former governor of North Carolina. European settlers first moved into the region in the late 1740s, establishing the small village, which benefitted from its location along prominent transportation routes within the region (Dotson and McAllister 2009). Daniel Boone and his family were some of the earliest settlers to the area (Town of Mocksville ND). Boone is well known for his contribution to opening up settlement across the Appalachians and into Kentucky. The village of Mocks Old Field gained a post office on March 17, 1810, with Basil Gaither serving as postmaster (Lewis 2007). The community's name was changed to Mocksville in 1823.

Benefitting from its centralized location, Mocksville developed and grew throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, establishing commercial, religious, and government buildings (Dotson and McAllister 2009). The town's economy largely revolved around agriculture

but was also supplemented with commercial and industrial endeavors. The Brown's Grist Mill began operation in the late nineteenth century, and the Mocksville Chair Factory began production in 1901, producing thousands of chairs before closing in 1917 (Dotson and McAllister 2009). The railroad reached Mocksville by 1891, with additional lines following soon after, easing transportation and connecting the community with new markets (Dotson and McAllister 2009).

Mocksville's population increased from 300 people in 1870 to 1,046 by 1910, and grew at a gradual but steady rate throughout the twentieth century (USCB 2021). By 2020, Mocksville remained Davie County's largest town with a population estimated at 5,067 people, which is a slight increase from 2010's population of 5,051 people (USCB 2021). Agriculture continues to be an important aspect of the town's economy along with manufacturing, distribution, healthcare, and education employment (Davie County Economic Development Commission 2022).

3.2.16 Wake County

Wake County is located in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina and named for Margaret Wake Tryon, wife of royal governor William Tryon. It covers an area of 835.22 square miles and is bounded by Harnett, Johnston, Chatham, Durham, Granville, and Franklin counties. It was formed in 1771 from Orange, Cumberland, and Johnston Counties (Powell 2006). English and Scotch-Irish settlers later populated the region in the eighteenth century (Powell 2006). The bill to establish Wake County was instructed in the House of Commons on December 17, 1770, by the representative from the western area of Johnston County, Joel Lane. The distance necessary to travel for public duties was extremely difficult due to the large size of the counties from which Wake was formed, and establishing a new county and county seat would make traveling as witnesses and jurors, and for the election of burgesses, less burdensome (Massengill 1988). In 1771, Raleigh, known then as Bloomsbury, was designated as the county seat and one year later, as the capital of North Carolina.

Although Raleigh was urban and highly populated, the surrounding areas remained primarily agricultural. In 1800, Wake County had a population of 13,437 people, including 4,241 enslaved people (Murray 1983). Cotton had not yet been introduced to the area, but tobacco was a thriving cash crop. Although the crop exhausted the new land and was difficult to transport over rough roads, it was the means for bringing in and paying for imported goods. Small farms were the most common way of earning income, with families living in small one and two room log structures, but larger farms or plantations that utilized enslaved labor also operated (Chamberlain 1922). By 1830, the county's population had risen to 20,398, of which 8,109 were enslaved people who largely resided on plantations (Murray 1983). With the onset of railroad construction within the county, transportation was improved, and new markets emerged in the 1840s.

The Civil War and Reconstruction forced the large cotton operations to transition away from slavery and towards tenant farming (Lewis 2021). By the early twentieth century, many farmers had abandoned cotton and begun growing tobacco, as the railroad system had greatly

expanded throughout the county. Like many regions, the rural landscape began to change as larger farms were subdivided and commercial and industrial areas developed (Lewis 2021). Mechanization and pesticides lessened the need for labor, and limits on cotton and tobacco production resulted in smaller farms. By World War II, Wake County had begun shifting from agriculture towards a more commercial and industrial based economy (Lewis 2021).

Today, Wake County is one of North Carolina's densest counties, with an estimated population of 1,129,410 people in 2020, with the most populated area concentrated around Raleigh (Lewis 2021; Powell 2006; USCB 2021). Integral to its urban nature are state government and ancillary institutions, multiple large businesses and corporations within the Research Triangle Park, and the multiple colleges and universities in the county, including North Carolina State University, Peace College, Shaw University, Saint Augustine's College, and Meredith College (Powell 2006). Agriculture continues to play an important role in the local economy. Twenty-first century farmers produce nursery and landscape plants, vegetables, and tobacco. The county's manufactured products include digital electronics, telecommunications equipment, measuring devices, and pharmaceuticals. Mining also contributes to local industry, with extracted minerals including soapstone, corundum, beryl, graphite, kyanite, pyrite, and magnesite (Powell 2006). There are numerous extant historic and cultural landmarks, including the State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, the State Legislative Building, the Joel Land House (the oldest house in Raleigh), the Mordecai Historic Park, and the North Carolina State Fairgrounds (Powell 2006).

3.2.17 Raleigh, Wake County

Raleigh was established as the county seat in 1771 under the name Wake Courthouse or Bloomsbury (Ross 1992). The town was later changed to Raleigh in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh. One year later, the city was designated the capital of North Carolina (Powell 2006). The first court was held in the residence of Joel Lane, though nine commissioners were tasked with laying off ground for the new city. The Capitol Square was the largest tract of land, in the middle of the city, surrounded by four tracts designated for parks. Raleigh was designated as a city and urban core for the county since its inception (Chamberlain 1922).

Raleigh quickly began to urbanize, becoming the most populated area within the county. By 1800, there were two hotels (Casso's and the Eagle), and Governor Ashe became the first governor to make Raleigh his permanent residence. Soon, homes and stores densely populated Fayetteville Street (Chamberlain 1922). The first school open to the public, with a tuition of nine dollars per year, was opened around 1807, and had eighty pupils by 1817. In 1831, the capitol burned. William Nichols, State Architect, and David Paton, a young architect from Scotland, oversaw construction of the new capital completed in 1840 (Ingram and Zehmer 1970). In 1842, St. Mary's College, a school for women, was established in Raleigh, and in 1858, another women's college, the Peace Institute, was incorporated (Ross 1992). The N. C. School for the Blind and Deaf opened in 1848. Other schools began in the city include the N.C. Agriculture Experiment Station (1877), the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (1917),

later known as North Carolina State University, and Shaw University (1865) and St. Augustine's College (1867), both African American colleges (Ross 1992).

Raleigh experienced rapid growth in size soon after the construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad through the city during the 1850s, but progress slowed with the onset of the Civil War (Ross 1992). Following the war, Raleigh emerged as a prosperous city and retail and cultural center. Between 1900 and 1920, Raleigh's population exploded, increasing from 13,643 to 24,418 (Ross 1992). Investment in utilities, an electric streetcar system, medical facilities, and education attracted professionals and industry, such as textile mills, to the city, and a demand for labor followed. As a result, additional residential housing was needed, and early suburbs began to develop on the edge of the city (Ross 1992). A trend that would continue as the city developed throughout the twentieth century (Peters 2016).

Today, Raleigh is the second largest city in North Carolina with a population of about 469,698 people (USCB 2021). The city continues to be an important retail hub and is also a research and development center for textiles and chemicals. After World War II, multiple factories moved into the city, and manufacturing remains an important aspect of the economy, producing communications equipment, electronic equipment, computers, and processed foods (Britannica ND). First initiated in 1959, Raleigh also benefits from its inclusion in North Carolina's Research Triangle, which is a three-county area that supports cultural, scientific, and educational events (Britannica ND).

3.2.18 Columbus County

Located within the Coastal Plain region of southeastern North Carolina, Columbus County is named after explorer Christopher Columbus (Martin 2016e; Mazocchi 2006d). The county is bordered by Brunswick, Robeson, Bladen, and Pender Counties and the state of South Carolina (Lewis 2021b). Lake Waccamaw, the largest natural lake in the state, is located within the county, and the county is intersected by three rivers: the Waccamaw, the Lumber, and the Cape Fear rivers. The county seat was established in the City of Whiteville in 1832 (Mazocchi 2006d).

When the first European and British settlers arrived in the area during the sixteenth century, the Waccamaw tribe lived along the banks of the Waccamaw River, and nearly 2,000 of the Waccamaw people still live in Columbus County today (Martin 2016e). The Bath Precinct was organized in 1696 by the English Crown and extended from Albemarle County to the Cape Fear River, including present-day Columbus County (Lewis 2021b). Then, in 1729, New Hanover County was created and five years later, Bladen County was formed from part of New Hanover. In 1764, sections of New Hanover and Bladen counties became Brunswick County, and Columbus County was formed from parts of Brunswick and Bladen counties in 1808 (Lewis 2021b). The earliest towns established within the county are Whiteville and Fair Bluff (Lewis 2021b).

Presently, Columbus County's economy is dependent on both agriculture and manufacturing. Important crops produced consist of pecans, peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, corn and catfish,

while livestock raised includes cattle and poultry (Martin 2016e). A variety of goods are manufactured within the county, including doors, furniture, textiles, plywood, and windows (Mazocchi 2006d). As of 2020, Columbus County has an estimated population of 55,659 and covers about 959 square-miles (Lewis 2021b; USCB 2021).

3.2.19 Whiteville, Columbus County

Whiteville is the county seat and one of the oldest towns in Columbus County, originally known as White's Crossing (Lewis 2021b). James B. White, a former state senator and the town's namesake, provided the land the town was first laid out on in 1810. A post office was opened in the community in 1811, with James B. White serving as the first postmaster (Lewis 2007b). The community's name was changed to Whitesville in 1829 and the "s" would be dropped from the name in 1889 (Lewis 2007b). Whiteville was chartered in 1873, with J. A. Maultsby serving as the first mayor (Lewis 2021b). After the Civil War, Whiteville grew from a small agricultural community into a bustling town as roads improved in the region and a business district developed. The population continued to grow in the early twentieth century, increasing by over 30% (Young 2016). A railroad depot was established just south of Whiteville in Vineland. Vineland, once a separate town, was absorbed by Whiteville in 1926 (Lewis 2007b). The town remained agriculturally based, producing tobacco, strawberries, and peanuts. Today, Whiteville continues to be the county seat and is the largest town in Columbus County with a population of over 5,000 people (USCB 2021; Young 2016).

3.3. NCARNG and Armories Historic Context

Three primary resources were utilized in developing a historic and architectural context for the development of armories: Robert Fogelson's definitive study *America's Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Fogelson 1989); the finalized NGB *Armory Historic Context* (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008); and previous surveys of National Guard facilities (Prybylski and Scherer 2009, 2014; Schatz and Scherer 2004; Schenker et al. 2011; and Scherer et al. 2004a, 2004b, 2004c). From these resources, the following time frame was used for the historic and architectural overview of armory development, specifically Pre-Civil War (prior to 1861), Post-Civil War (1866 - 1910), post-1910 (1910 - 1932), New Deal Era (1933 - 1942), and Cold War Era (1946 - 1989) (Fogelson 1989; Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). For the purpose of this report, the Cold War Era architectural development will be the focus with the earlier periods of development summarized solely for contextual purposes.

3.3.1 Pre-Civil War Development (Prior to 1861)

Prior to the Civil War, only a small number of structures were constructed strictly for military purposes. Most often, volunteer companies rented rooms or entire upper levels of extant commercial buildings. Early development of consolidated buildings specifically for the administration of the military, storage of ammunition and arms, and training was determined by regional need. Most construction of this building type occurred in heavily populated and heavily

industrial areas, such as New York City, while areas just beginning to be settled, such as California, had not yet experienced a need for a centralized military force (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). Defense needs altered as Native American uprisings decreased and the development of the militia in rural areas was minimal. The Federal Arsenal Program motivated armory development in this era. Under this program, two types of munitions storage were created: arsenals and armories (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). Arsenals and armories had some very specific differences. The Federal or state government-built arsenals while armories were rented spaces in taverns, hotels, commercial buildings, stables, or Mason or Odd Fellows halls. Arsenals "consisted of one or more buildings to manufacture, store, and manage arms and ammunition . . . [and] were never used for assembly or drill of the militia (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). After the recognition that rental space was neither appropriate for a militia nor adequate, armories became community-based centers for training, ammunition and arms storage, and community events. The architecture of the early arsenals and armories was not a distinct style that was easily recognizable as a military building, but rather it resembled other commercial and industrial buildings.

3.3.2 Post-Civil War Development (1866 - 1910)

The Civil War interrupted armory development in the US due to two key factors: money was shifted for different military needs and the volunteer militia was having difficulties recruiting new troops, maintaining existing troops, and raising money for the war effort (Fogelson 1989). Consequently, armory construction halted during the war and did not begin again until after 1866. Post-war construction was influenced by several factors, specifically location, legislative financial aid, civil unrest, and architectural design. Armories in each region of the country differed in regard to building materials, style, and available financing. In the northeast region of the US, a new "armory style" was developed and utilized by local architects in different communities. This layout style was based on the design of Charles W. Clinton, 7th Regiment Armory in New York City.

Clinton divided the building into two distinct functions/spaces (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). The first space was the administrative section (referred to as the *head house*) that rose approximately two to three stories in height and the second space was the drill hall. The administrative section served a dual purpose: offices, vaults, and classrooms for the militia and libraries, clubrooms, and recreational areas for socializing, such as those found in fraternal organization halls (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). The architectural style of the armory also became distinctive and recognizable as a building with a military function. The new "castellated" style, which incorporated Romanesque and Italianate influences from before the Civil War, the newly popular French Second Empire, and later the Art Nouveau influences, was common throughout the northeast and would come to define the concept of the armory during the major construction period of 1810 to 1910. This type of armory followed the "requirements for successful design" as outlined by LTC J. Hollis Wells in a series of articles published in 1908 in *The Brickbuilder*. Design elements included "fire proofing, easy access, permanent materials such as brick and granite, iron grills for street-level windows, substantially sized drill halls with clerestories, and specifics for the engineers of truss work for the interior of the hall" (Burns &

McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011). Armories in the south and the west did not follow this new, distinctive style due to either a lack of financial stability in the area or the impacts from the struggle for statehood (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011). Many new armories built in the south and the west were wood-framed buildings, not castellated, fireproof buildings, even though brick, stone, and other masonry materials were available. In some southern and western states, rental of armory space, as occurred prior to the Civil War, was still the norm (Doubler 2003).

3.3.3 Post-1910 Development (1911 - 1932)

Armory construction after 1910 divides into two sub-periods: development prior to World War I and armory construction after World War I into the Great Depression. Construction patterns between 1910 and 1917 were influenced by four individual factors: 1) the increasing recognition of the National Guard as a viable military force (as seen in the progression of legislation beginning with the Dick Act of 1903 and culminating with the National Defense Act of 1916); 2) the loss of individuality/regional differences in armory development under state control; 3) the decrease in concern of civil unrest; and 4) new ideals in architecture that were a "blow to functionalism: and resulted in a return to classicism" (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008).

Similar to the period of construction after the Civil War, the new "trends" in armory development were seen predominantly in the larger urban areas (New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.) and did not necessarily reflect armory development in every region of the US. This new "trend" in armory development was the rejection of the castellated style of building so dominant in late nineteenth century armory construction in favor of a return to Classical Revival styles or regional ethnic styles such as Spanish or Mission styles (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). The only common thread in armory development from the post-Civil War period up to 1917 was the "heaviness" of the buildings, or in other words, the combination of buildings materials such as stone, brick, and granite with highly ornate architectural styles (Fogelson 1989; Scherer et al. 2004a, 2004b, 2004c).

After World War I, armory design and construction were based on lower costs, simplicity of design, and functionality (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008). New architectural styles came into play, including Art Deco and Art Moderne, and the shape and massing of armories were consistent with an obvious administration section and drill hall. Although, the administration section was no longer the dominant feature of the armory. The drill hall, which was often almost hidden behind a two to three story administration section, now was of a comparable height or taller. This larger drill hall provided a multipurpose space, and the local markets that occurred in the administration section gave way to community events such as dances, dog shows, exhibits, and fairs held in the hall. The armories also had another connection to the community as many armories were being built or modified as Public Works Administration (PWA) or Works Project Administration (WPA) projects.

3.3.4 New Deal Era Development (1933 - 1942)

Major changes in armory design and construction occurred with the creation of the PWA and the WPA. Those two programs were created as part of the New Deal to alleviate the unemployment associated with the Great Depression while continuing to construct or maintain buildings and infrastructure across the country. Federal funding for armory maintenance or construction meant that for the first time, armory development was consistent regardless of the location of the armory. Southern and western states had access to funding, and in fact, received most of the funding, as well as access to architectural designs. The result was a degree of uniformity in military architecture within the US not seen prior to 1933.

Due to funding resource shortages prior to the 1930s, the NCARNG did not possess any of their own facilities, but instead leased spaces in communities. However, by 1935, the National Guard began petitioning Congress for a WPA armory construction program in which the federal government provided all of the construction financing. Unfortunately, the WPA could only cover 75 percent of the cost as armories had both civic and military use. Therefore, the state was responsible for 25 percent of the cost. North Carolina received armory funds in 1938 and began constructing armories across the state. By 1942, thirty new brick armories had been built with help from the WPA (Berger 2005).

The role of the PWA and the WPA varied over the years, with the PWA initially providing skilled labor for large (multi-unit) armories while the WPA built smaller (one-unit) armories with unskilled labor (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011). By the end of the New Deal era, roles had reversed.

Regardless of which federal program supported an armory's construction, the architecture at this time involved modifying, and more importantly simplifying, such styles as Medieval Gothic, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Spanish Revival, Mission, and Moderne (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011). Despite alterations to the exterior styles of the armories during this era, the interior layout of the armories changed very little, with the floorplans retaining the defined administration section and drill hall (Schatz and Scherer 2004; Scherer et al. 2004a, 2004b, 2004c). Another commonality between the New Deal era armories and the earlier armories was the community usage. In addition to the previously mentioned uses for armories, these buildings also hosted concerts, plays, meetings, and in the case of armories with hardwood floors, high school basketball games.

3.3.5 Cold War Era Development (1946 - 1989)

In 1947, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill that created a new armory commission composed of the governor, adjutant general, attorney general, and two federally recognized officers of the National Guard. The armory commission was responsible for developing armories and other facilities that could provide training, housing, and administrative space for the various Guard units. The NCARNG used federal funds to construct motor vehicle storage buildings (MVSb). The MVSb was a one-story utilitarian building, measuring 72 ft. by 52

ft., with no architectural embellishment or ornamentation (Berger 2005). Local communities deeded land to the state for large equipment storage as well as armories. The state continued this program for five years, constructing MVSb armories in thirty-three different communities.

Armory design and construction changed immensely due to the US War Department and the Bureau of the Budget approving a \$500 million armory construction program, which was to be distributed over 10 years. It was initially introduced in the Gurney Bill in 1945, but was ultimately passed as the Armories Construction Bill in 1950. Two years later, funding for the program was appropriated with a 75/25 federal/state split and another major construction program began. According to the Armory Construction Plan, after 35 years, the 75/25 agreement expired, and the states gained ownership of the buildings.

Another factor in the development of armories during this period was the influence of the Cold War and the burgeoning military and social response to it. National Guard units were participating in programs such as Operation Minuteman, which was affiliated with the new nuclear weapons program. Participation in these programs elevated the National Guard from its status of getting "hand-me-down" supplies and equipment to receiving up-to-date, modern equipment and training. New armory designs were produced that allowed for a more cost-effective approach to construction but prevented an "ideal 'troop use' facility" (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011). The new standardized plans were very utilitarian in function and design and created an appearance of "carbon copy" design amongst National Guard facilities, although in reality, there were several variations in the standardized plans used nationally. Also, some states had their own standardized designs. These designs were based on a specific concept, as stated in the *National Guardsman*:

Of modern design, all of the armories are centered on a demonstration and assembly hall [which replaced the concept of the drill hall] which can be utilized for civic and athletic functions. They are designed so that additions can be made if required to take care of more units. Each has a 1,000-inch small arms range. Administrative space and organizational equipment vary with the size of each armory (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008).

Several styles of armories, despite being standardized designs, do not always have standardized names. The Original Plan armory is also known as a One-Unit armory. The Type A armory describes two different armory styles, the first of which is a one-company armory with a two-story administration section. The other Type A armory is a one-unit armory with the entrance on the long side rather than the typical arrangement on the shorter side (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2011).

Six specific plans were used in North Carolina from late 1950s to the early 1960s, and these six styles are:

- Original Plan - also known as a One-Unit Armory (**Figure 3.1**);

- Type A - modified Original Plan in that the entrance is moved from the short side typical of an armory to the longer side and the assembly hall is extended, designed by Leif Valand and Associates (**Figure 3.2**);
- Type Alt-A - modified Original Plan in that the boiler is moved from its original location off the assembly hall to the administration side next to the interior rifle range and supply room/vault (**Figure 3.3**);
- Type B - modified Type B-Coffey & Olsen in which the interior rifle range and adjacent storage room were extended, and the ceilings raised in height (**Figure 3.4**);
- Type B-Coffey & Olsen - modified Type Alt-A in which the boiler room is moved from the rear of the assembly hall to the administration side next to the kitchen (**Figure 3.5**); and,
- Reverse One-Unit - the design is a mirror image of the Original Plan armory where the interior room arrangement is reversed (**Figure 3.6**).

Surveys of military facilities of this era in over 11 states identified several features that define these armories:

- Flat roofs covered with five-ply built-up (composition) material or gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Today, many of the armory roofs have been changed to a rubber membrane covering.
- One-story administration space with a large assembly area (drill hall) extending up over the administration space.
- Single-leaf or double-leaf glass or metal doors, of which the metal doors generally can be identified because of the style and weight of the door. Glass doors are generally located at the entrance of the building.
- Overhead doors at the back of the assembly hall. Original doors, like the metal doors, can be distinguished by their style and to a degree, weight. Original overhead doors in many armories have three small single-pane windows or were roll up doors.
- Windows in armories of this era are not a unique style, but in general, specific types were used in specific areas. Administration area windows were generally awning windows, with some armories having louver windows. Along the sides of the armories, windows varied, including six-over-two (or a variation thereof) fixed windows and hopper windows. In the assembly hall, the clerestory windows were large, fixed windows of various sizes, such as six-over-eight.
- Interior glazed concrete or tile in the halls and latrines. The glazed concrete block and tiles are common to armory buildings, and the colors of the materials were generally based on what was available and most cost efficient. In general, the predominant colors found in the armories were yellow and green, although in some locations blue and pink glazed concrete or tiles were used.

The modifications to the Original Plan armory design indicated a shift in focus for the soldiers training at the armories. Whereas earlier armories were constructed with an eye on physical training in the assembly hall, the incorporation of classrooms into the design indicated a new emphasis. The National Guard began to concentrate on technical training that occurred

separately from physical training. Technical training became more important than assembly exercises (Berger 2010).

Standardized plans were also created for support buildings, such as organizational maintenance shops (now facility maintenance shops), vehicle storage buildings, warehouses, and hangars. These buildings were built with more cost-effective materials, specifically corrugated metal or wood framing with masonry sidewalls and had flat or gable roofs. Both the armory and support building standardized plans were often modified by regional architects using local materials or by modifying the actual standardized plan. As of 2008, the ARNG inventory of armories dating to the Cold War era totals 2,200 armories (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. 2008).

Revisions to the space criteria requirements resulted in new designs for North Carolina's armories. Beginning in January of 1966, the designs followed the Public Law 783 for Non-Standardized Armories, but largely resembled earlier standardized plans developed in the early 1960s (Privett 2020). The plans were simply altered to address each armory's size and needs, while also incorporating potential community usage, which often resulted in larger assembly halls and classrooms. New designs during this period included the Type C, or One Unit/Double-Bay Compact Plan, the Type D plan, and a variation on the Type A plan (**Figure 3.7**). The Type C plan resembles the previous Alt-A plan with only some minor differences and consisted of a high-bay assembly hall with clerestory windows and flanked along the main and side elevations by one-story, flat-roofed wings (Privett 2020). The Type D plan is similar but has a larger assembly hall. These designs resembled the exterior materials, fenestration, massing, interior layout, and style of the Type A, Type B, and Type C plans, but many of the newer Type A designs did not use clerestory windows in the assembly hall and instead used skylights (Privett 2020).

Modernism, although a reserved interpretation, is evident in the style of the armories constructed in North Carolina in the 1950s to early 1970s (Privett 2020). Popular by the mid-1960s, Modernism was utilized in military construction across the country. Asymmetrical facades with horizontal massing and clean lines; low-pitched or flat roofs; ribbon windows or glass curtain walls; unadorned entrances; textured walls adjacent to smooth, unadorned walls; and outdoor courtyards are all indicative of Modernism (Gelernter 1999; Privett 2020). The International style greatly influenced North Carolina's adaptation of Modernism.

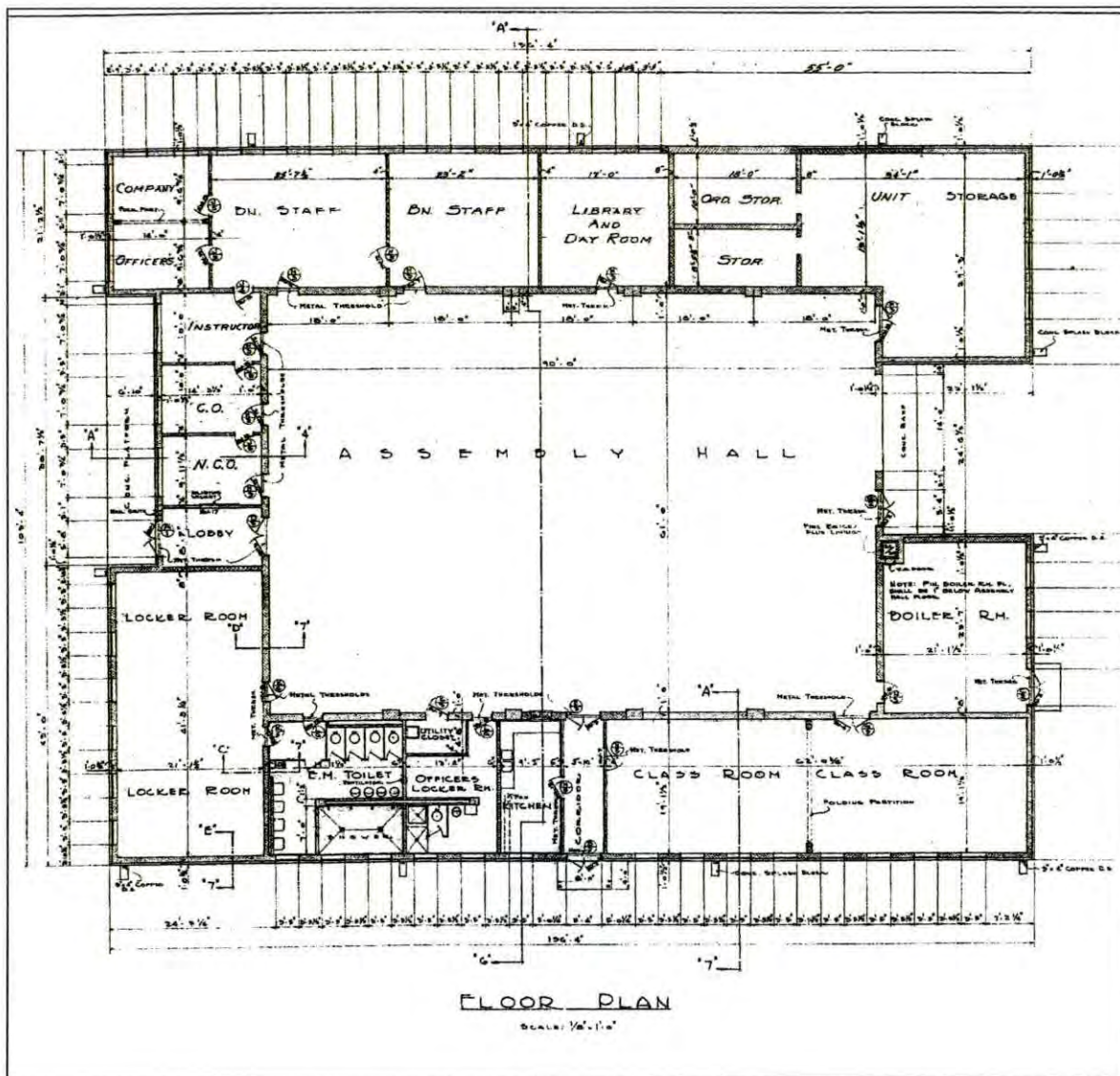


Figure 3.1. Floor Plan of an Original Plan Armory (Berger 2005).

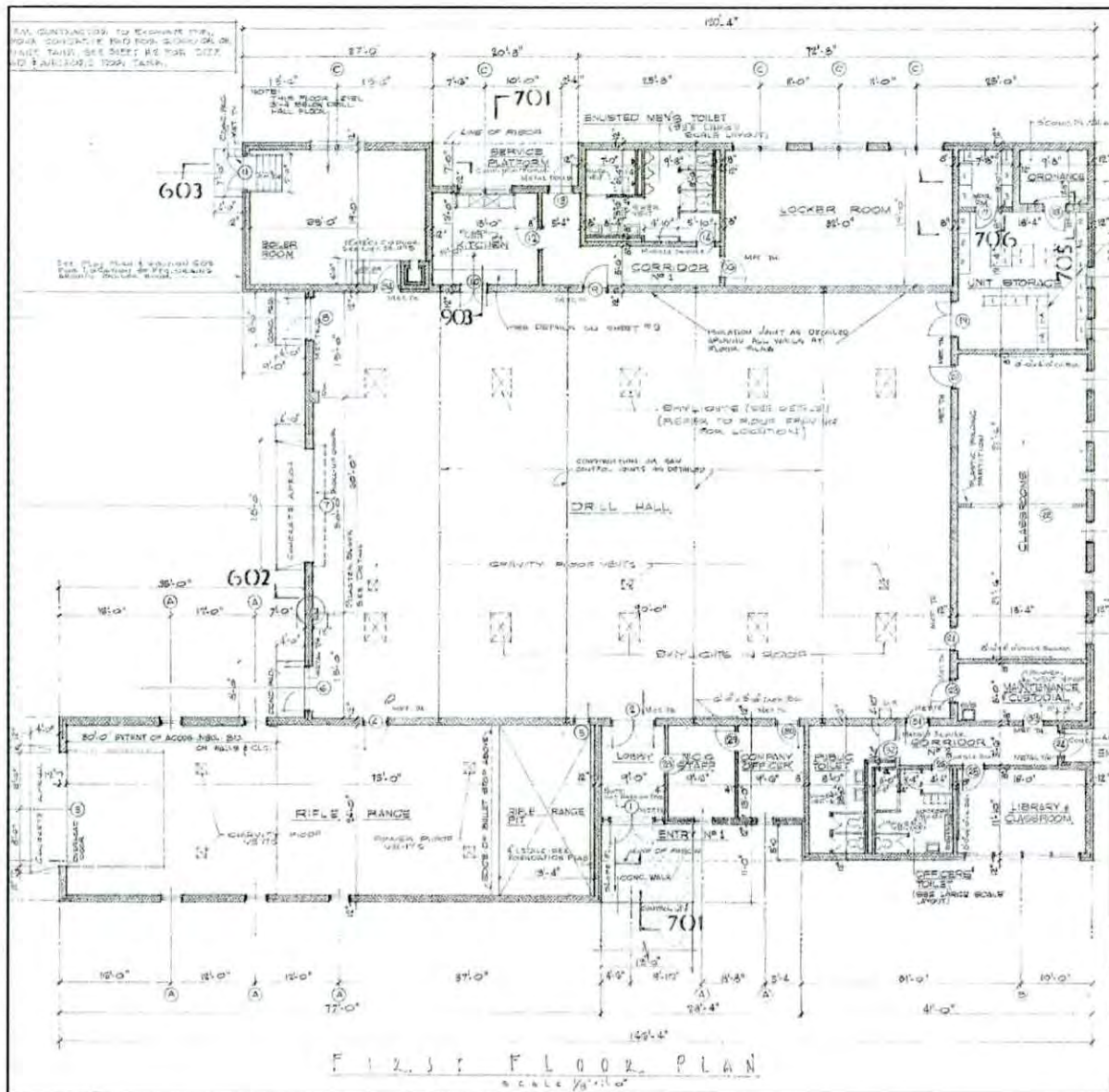


Figure 3.2. Floor Plan of a Type A Armory (Brown 2010).

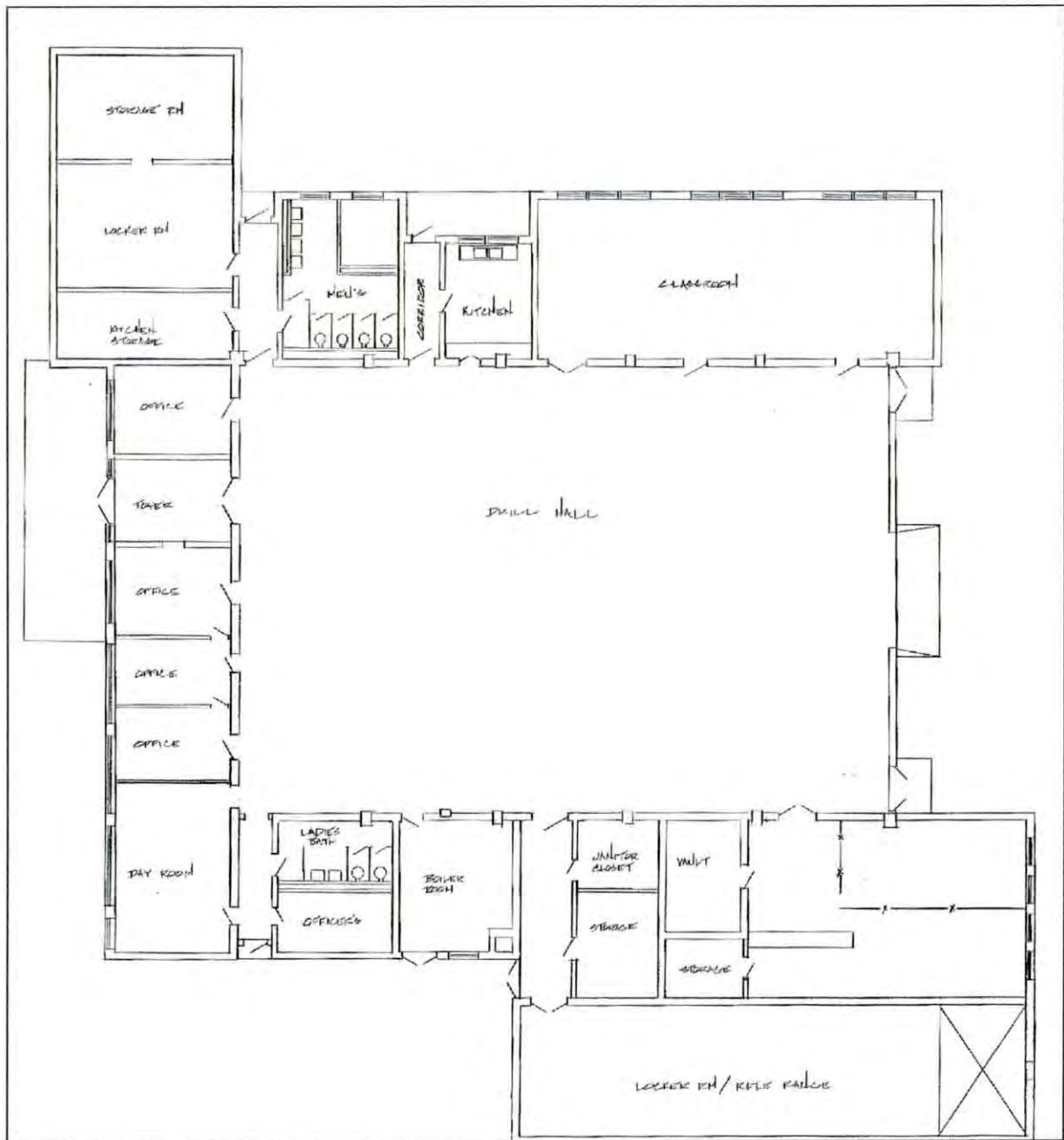


Figure 3.3. Floor Plan of a Type Alt-A Armory (Berger 2010).

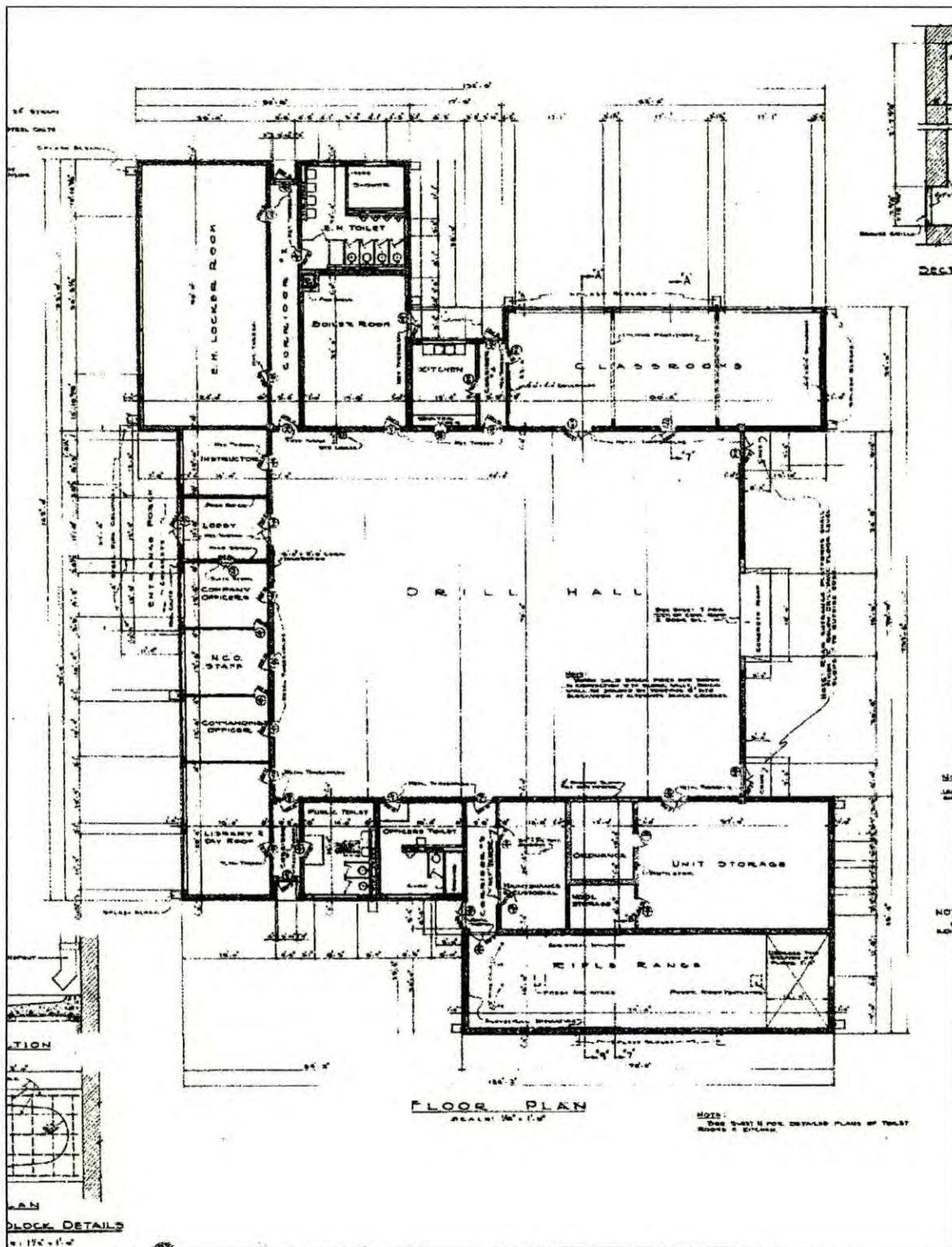


Figure 3.4. Floor Plan of a Type B Armory (Berger 2005).

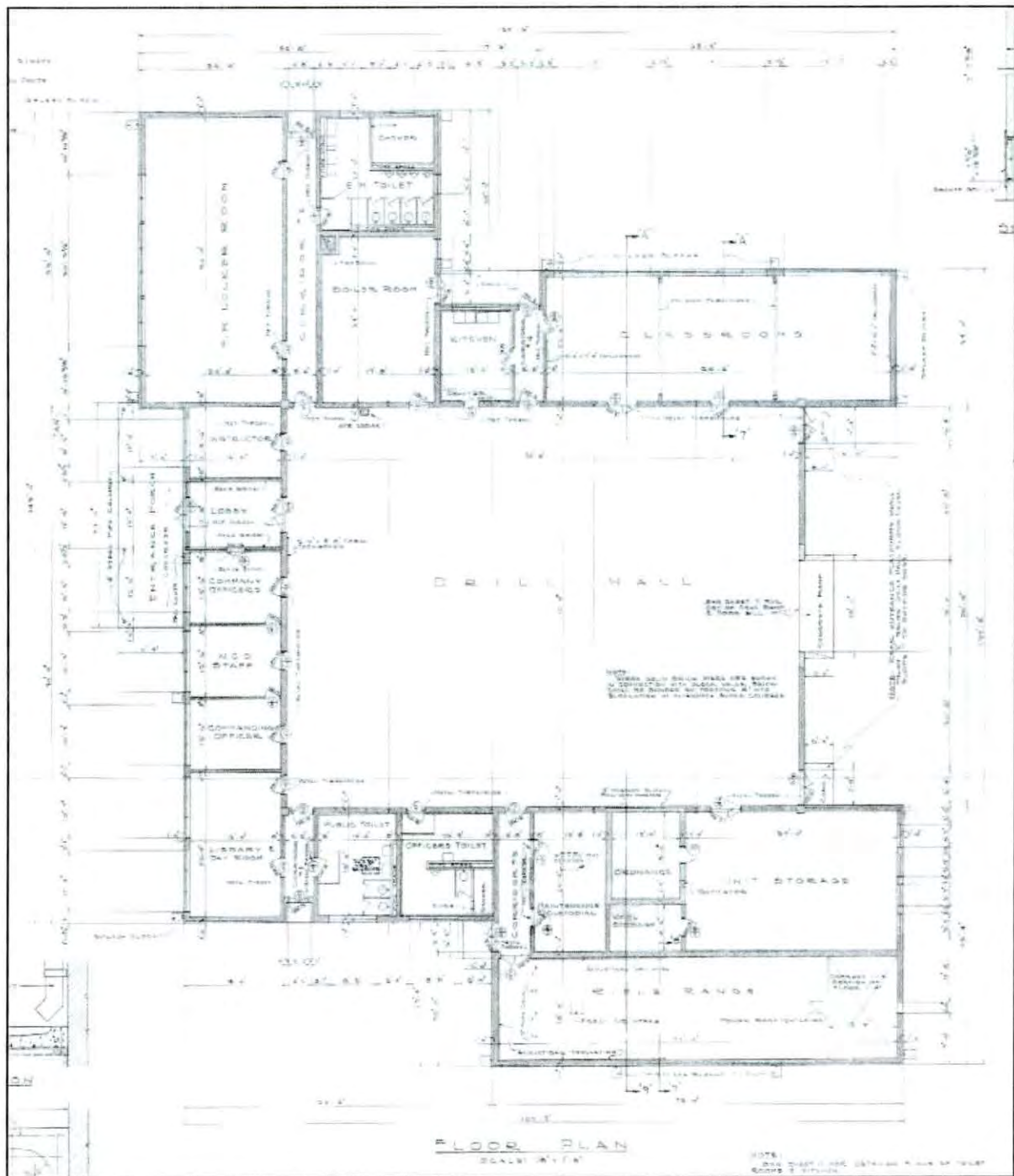


Figure 3.5. Floor Plan of a Type B-Coffey & Olsen Armory (Berger 2010).

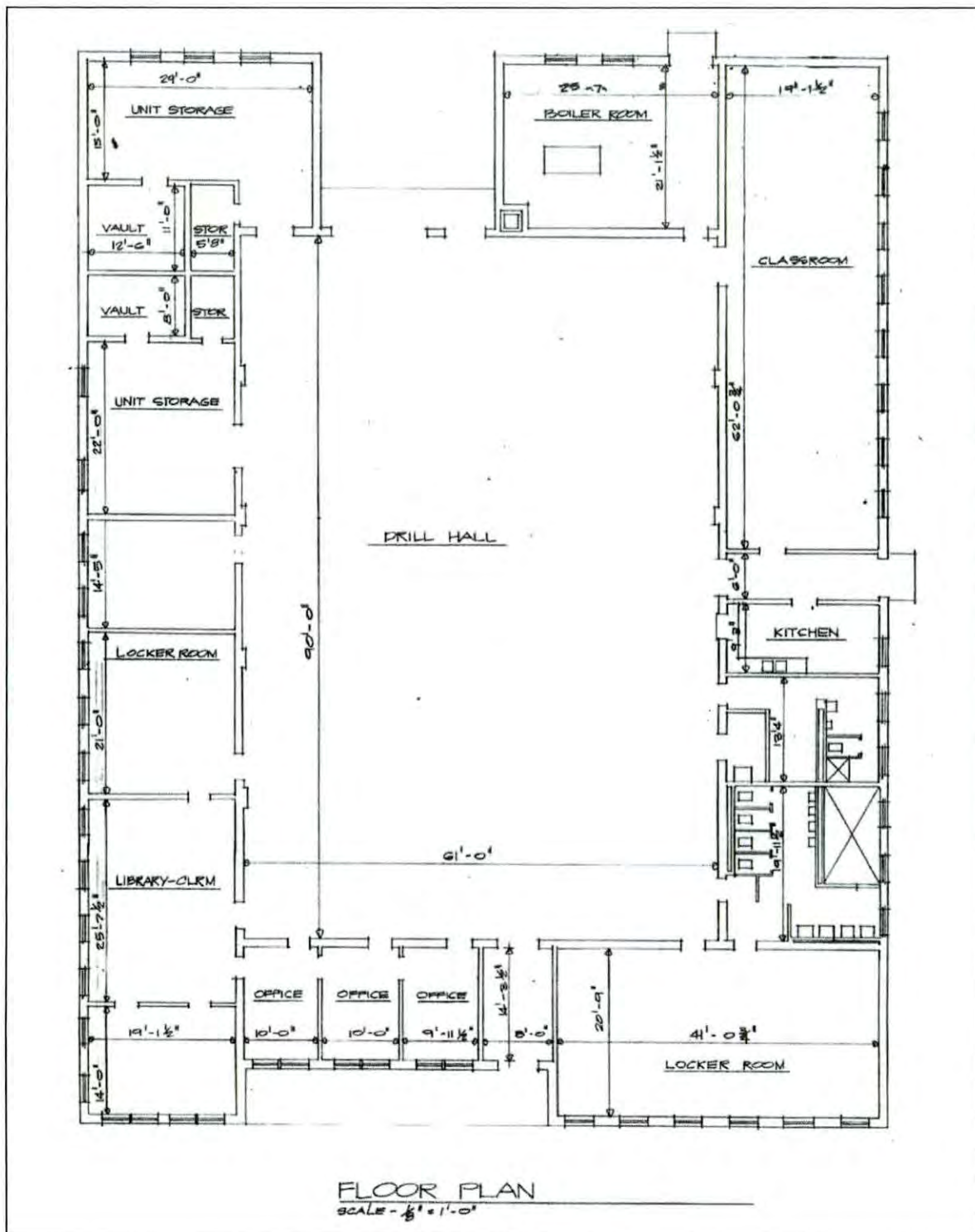


Figure 3.6. Floor Plan of a Reversed One-Unit Armory (Berger 2005).

3.4. History of Armories and Associated Units

Understanding the history associated with each individual armory is necessary when evaluating the resources' historic significance. Thus, Wood conducted both on-site research at a number of local repositories during the field survey and in-depth desktop research in order to better understand the histories of both the armories themselves and the units that have been associated with the armories over the years.

3.4.1 Beulaville Armory

The Beulaville Armory was awarded funding for a new building in the fiscal year of 1970 for \$193,499.64 with 26% of the funds provided through state contributions (Department of the Adjutant General 1972). The armory was preceded by a prefabricated motor storage building constructed in 1950 for \$17,258.00 and with the security fencing added later using leftover federal funds (Department of the Adjutant General 1951). The armory is a 12,918-square-foot building on 5 acres of property (Duplin County Tax Administrator 2022). The facility was renamed the Sgt. Robert L. Bittiker Readiness Center in 2019 in honor of Sgt. Robert L. Bittiker, who was fatally wounded during his tour in Iraq (Junell et al. 2019). Currently, Detachment 1, Company 'I' (Forward Support Company) of the 232nd Brigade Support Battalion is stationed in Beulaville.

The first recorded unit stationed in Beulaville was Battery B of the 150th Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Gun Battalion whose headquarters were based in Wilmington. The 150th AAA Gun Battalion was Federally recognized on November 2, 1947 and Battery B in Beulaville Federally recognized on May 12, 1949 (Department of the Adjutant General 1950). In 1959, plans were set in place with the goal of "organization of [the] battalions and battle groups in the same general geographic area, maximum utilization of existing army facilities, minimum changes of the branch for personnel, and maintaining a unit in each community in which one had been located" (Department of the Adjutant General 1961). The unit based out of Beulaville became the non-divisional unit, Battery B, 2nd Automatic Weapon Battalion of 252nd Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1961). In 1963, the unit became the 2nd and 3rd Division Rifle Platoons of Company A in the 5th Battalion, 119th Infantry with the headquarters based out of Kinston (Department of the Adjutant General 1964). After 1966, the unit became the Maintenance Section and 3rd Rifle Platoon under Company A of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry (Department of the Adjutant General 1968).

Company I of the 232nd Bridge Support Battalion is one of five companies that make up the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment headquartered in Wilmington. The 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment is a part of the 30th Armored Brigade Company Team, also known as "Old Hickory," which traces its lineage back to WWI as the 30th Division created in 1917 (Marshall 2006). The 120th and 119th Infantry Regiments of the 60th Infantry Brigade in the 30th Division were "the only unit[s] of its size in the 30th Division composed entirely of former National Guard units from one state, and it was, in reality, a North Carolina Brigade" (Department of the Adjutant General 1919). On September 29th, 1918, the 120th Infantry would successfully capture

the village of Bellecourt, France effectively breaking the Hindenburg Line (Peek 2018). The 1st Battalion of the 120th Infantry Regiment would mobilize again in WWII participating in the Battle of Mortain in August 1944, and eventually be "cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy from 8 to 12 October 1944, in Germany" (Aguila 2014; Department of the Adjutant General 1947). The 232nd would deploy to Iraq in 2004 and 2009 for Operation Iraqi Freedom, then again in 2019 for Operation Spartan Shield (Fine 2007; King 2019).

3.4.2 Boone Armory

The Boone Armory was constructed during a period in the Guard's history when more resources were allocated to improving the preparedness of the state forces. The building was constructed in 1974 as a 1-unit, Type A structure for \$179,000, and is a 12,518-square-foot facility set on 5.7 acres (Auditor Office 2022a; Committee on Armed Services 1972). At this time, the unit stationed in Boone is the 1451st Transportation Company under the 630th Company Sustainment Support Battalion.

The history of Boone's National Guard can be traced to the 1950s during a major reorganization of the state's military forces with new communities sponsoring National Guard units that did not have units previously (Department of the Adjutant General 1957). A significant effort was put forth by "cooperation of the mayors and governing bodies of these communities, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars posts, the secretaries of the chambers of commerce, boards of county commissioners, and business and professional men" to organize new units (Department of the Adjutant General 1957). The unit assigned and activated in Boone was the Service Battery of the 112th Field Artillery Battalion, which was Federally recognized on March 17, 1955 (Department of the Adjutant General 1957). Four years later, another major reorganization would occur in 1959 with the Service Battery of the 112th Field Artillery changing to the 2nd Rifle Platoon of Company C in the 2nd Brigade in the 120th Infantry. Within that same year, the unit would be mobilized in April of 1960 to transport supplies to over 900 families after a significant snow emergency in the state (Department of the Adjutant General 1961). Over the next decade, Boone would station different units of the 120th Infantry beginning with the 2nd and 3rd Rifle Platoons of Company C, the 3rd Rifle Platoon of Company A, and a detachment of Company A, 2nd Battalion (Department of the Adjutant General 1966, 1968, 1972).

Boone's current unit, the 1451st Transportation Company, is assigned to the 630th Company Support Battalion of the 113th Sustainment Brigade. The 1451st Transportation Company was "converted, reorganized, and redesignated 1 December 1971 as Detachment 1, 1451st Transportation Company" then redesignated again one year later as the 1451st Transportation Company (Department of the Adjutant General 1972). The unit was ordered into Federal service on November 29, 1990, in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the UN Security Council's authorization to remove Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The unit was ordered into active Federal service again on January 30, 2006, as a part of Operation Iraqi Freedom and was released back to the state of North Carolina on September 30, 2007 (Department of the Army 2011).

3.4.3 Butner Armory

The Butner Armory, built in 1973, secured federal funding in 1972 with a 28% contribution from the state for a Type-D one-unit Amory (Committee on Armed Services 1971; Department of the Adjutant General 1972). Before the construction of the new facility, seven buildings had been secured for National Guard use from Camp Butner in 1947 (Department of the Adjutant General 1950) followed by a USP & DOW Warehouse and State Maintenance Shop in the early 1950s (Department of the Adjutant General 1953). The Butner Armory is a 19,080-square-foot building built in a community that began as Camp Butner in 1942 and then closed in 1947 (Anon 2022; NC Department of Public Safety 2022). After the closing of the camp, twenty thousand acres were sold back to farmers with 5,000 acres transferred to the North Carolina National Guard; however, the town of Butner was not officially incorporated until 2007 (Anon 2022). Currently, three units are stationed at this site: 258th Engineer Utilities Detachment, 429th Concrete Platoon, and the 725th Engineer Platoon.

The first noted unit of the North Carolina National Guard to be stationed in Butner was the 3624th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company of the 252nd Antiaircraft Artillery, which was Federally recognized on February 20, 1948 (Department of the Adjutant General 1951, 1953). Additionally, the United States Property and Fiscal Officer under the Adjutant General's Department operated out of the old Camp Butner site with the duties to provide supplies to the NC National Guard (Department of the Adjutant General 1955). In 1954, the unit was redesignated from the 3624th Ordnance Company (Direct Support) to Company B of the 730th Ordnance Battalion (Rear). At this time, construction was also planned for two prefab metal warehouses, a State Ordnance Maintenance Shop, and a USP & FO warehouse with plans to obtain financial authorization by 1955 (Department of the Adjutant General 1955).

Two years later, additional plans were put in place to procure an additional twenty acres of land from the State Hospital Board of Control for the construction of an armory with an academy and barracks (Department of the Adjutant General 1959). In 1959, Company B of the 730th Ordnance Battalion was redesignated as Company A with both the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment stationed in Butner (Department of the Adjutant General 1961). Following a second major reorganization in 1963, the non-divisional unit, 123rd Signal Battalion, was stationed at Butner along with the redesignated Headquarters & Company A Main Specialists of the 730th Main Battalion (Department of the Adjutant General 1964). No major changes were made to the unit through the 1970s, and the 730th Main Battalion would continue to be stationed in Butner after the completion of the new armory and organizational maintenance shop in 1972 (Department of the Adjutant General 1972).

Currently, the 725th Engineer Platoon of the 505th Engineer Battalion, the 258th Engineer Utilities Detachment of the 505th Engineer Battalion, and the 429th Concrete Platoon of the 105th Engineer Battalion are stationed in Butner and assigned to the 130th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, a combined arms force made up of "engineer, military police, chemical, air defense, and other units" (North Carolina (NC) National Guard 2022a). The 725th Engineer Platoon was Federally recognized on September 1, 2011, and the 258th Engineer Utilities Detachment, Union

III team was established as recently as 2017, before their deployment to Iraq for Operation Inherent Resolve (Department of the Army 2017; Tribbey 2017). Additionally, the 505th Engineer Battalion provided support for Operation Spartan Shield and Operation Freedom's Sentinel in their most recent deployment (Murry 2018).

The 429th Concrete Platoon is also a new unit assigned to the 105th Engineering Battalion. The 105th Engineer Battalion shares the early years of its lineage with the 113th Field Artillery starting as the 1st Regiment of Infantry in 1899 (Department of the Army n.d.). The unit was reorganized to the 105th Engineer Regiment in the early 1920s and "inducted into Federal service 16 September 1940 at home stations" (Department of the Adjutant General 1941). The unit was reorganized and redesignated several times over the next decade before becoming the 105th Engineer Battalion under the 30th Infantry Division and active at the time of the construction of the new armory in Butner in the 1970s (Department of the Adjutant General 1972).

3.4.4 Dunn Armory

The Dunn Armory's history can be traced to WWI when the Seventeenth Company reserve militia in Dunn was created and utilized the old armory in place of Company M in 1918 (Department of the Adjutant General 1919). Later, the unit would be relocated to a new facility in 1928, which was noted to have "a very attractive club room for the enlisted personnel" (Department of the Adjutant General 1929). By the late 1930s to early 1940s, a new building was constructed in Dunn utilizing federal funds from the WPA as well as community sponsorships, which eventually became the property of the state through 25-year leases in the 1950s (Department of the Adjutant General 1941; Department of the Adjutant General 1953). Today, the Dunn Readiness Center is a 14,639-square-foot building set on a 4.970-acre property (State of North Carolina 2022). At this time, the unit stationed at this building is Bravo Company "Broncos" of the 230th Brigade Support Battalion.

Prior to WWI, an infantry unit was created at Dunn on March 28, 1911, as Company K of the Third Infantry (Department of the Adjutant General 1912). Two years later, the unit would become Company M of the 2nd Infantry with a total of 3 officers and 52 enlisted men who would be mobilized for WWI on June 18th, 1916. During their deployment, the state organized reserve militias for the purpose of "preserving the peace" which included the Seventeenth Company in Dunn, which demobilized on April 26th, 1921 (Department of the Adjutant General 1919, 1923). Following WWI, Dunn's new assigned unit became the Headquarters Battery of the 117th Field Artillery which was Federally recognized on May 13, 1924 (Department of the Adjutant General 1925). The unit was redesignated three years later by order of the governor from the 117th Field Artillery to the 113th Field Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1927). The 113th Field Artillery was active in Dunn until the reorganization in 1941, when the unit was reorganized into the 15th Company of the Third Battalion on December 19, 1941 and then the 15th Company of the First Battalion on October 15th, 1942 (Department of the Adjutant General 1943). The 15th Company was disbanded on November 4, 1946, following an unsatisfactory inspection and replaced with Battery B of the 113th Field Artillery Battalion, which was Federally recognized on November 10, 1947 (Department of the Adjutant General 1947, 1950). The unit stationed in Dunn would change several more times through the next two decades following major reorganizations

starting in 1959. At that time, the unit was reorganized and redesignated as the divisional unit Troop B, 1st Ren Squad of the 196th Armor Regiment, then as the 2nd and 3rd rifle and weapon platoons in Company C of the 6th Battalion of 119th Infantry (Department of the Adjutant General 1961, 1964). Less than two years later, the unit became the Maintenance Platoon Headquarters of the 691st Maintenance Company and then finally, the Detachment 2 of the 691st Maintenance Company in the 1970s (Department of the Adjutant General 1968, 1972).

Today, Bravo Company of the 230th Brigade Support Battalion is stationed in Dunn and attached to the 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team, a modular, self-sufficient formation with units in both North Carolina and West Virginia (NC National Guard 2022b). Bravo Company, nicknamed the "Broncos," provides military vehicle and equipment maintenance and was deployed to Iraq in both 2003 and 2009 with the 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team (Journal Now Staff 2008).

3.4.5 Jacksonville Armory

The Jacksonville Armory was approved for construction in the fiscal year of 1970 and completed in 1972, with a 25.5% contribution from the state (Committee on Appropriations 1969; Department of the Adjutant General 1972). Before the armory's construction, Jacksonville utilized a motor vehicle storage warehouse, which was built using federal funds in 1947 on land deeded to the state from the local community, as well as utilizing a "reconditioned, old cotton gin building" for the armory (Department of the Adjutant General 1950, 1951). The armory today is a 14,879 square foot, one-unit Type C building designated as the SPC Daniel A. Desens, Jr. Readiness Center in honor of 20-year-old Specialist Daniel Desens, Jr. who was fatally wounded in Iraq in 2004 (Auditor Office 2022b; Oliver and Strong 2018). The current unit stationed at Jacksonville is Alpha Company of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team.

Like many communities in North Carolina, the history of the National Guard in Jacksonville can be traced back to WWI when the 45th company of the reserve militia was organized and stationed in the community until September 23, 1917 (Department of the Adjutant General 1923). After the war, there would not be another unit stationed in Jacksonville until the addition of the Service Battery assigned to the 690th Field Artillery Battalion, which was Federally recognized on March 19, 1948 (Department of the Adjutant General 1950). The unit would be reorganized and redesignated in 1959 to the Combat Specialist Company of the 1st Brigade, 119th Infantry, then again in 1963 to Company C of the 5th Battalion, 119th Infantry (Department of the Adjutant General 1961, 1964). The unit would be reorganized one more time in the late 1960s to Company A of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry (Department of the Adjutant General 1968).

The 1st Battalion of the 120th Infantry Regiment is currently assigned to the 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team and has a rich history and lineage that can be traced back to WWI. The 120th and 119th Infantry Regiments of the 60th Infantry Brigade in the 30th Division was "the only unit of its size in the 30th Division composed entirely of former National Guard units from one state, and it was, in reality, a North Carolina Brigade" (Department of the Adjutant General 1919). Alpha

Company of the 120th Infantry deployed in 2000 to Bosnia-Herzegovina and then to Iraq in 2004 and 2009 (WRAL 2007).

3.4.6 Louisburg Armory

The Louisburg Armory, constructed in 1974, replaced a former WPA-funded facility that was built in the late 1930s (Department of the Adjutant General 1955). The current building is a 17,408 square-foot facility set on a 5.31-acre property, which was built approximately the same time as the armories in Mocksville and Boone (Committee on Armed Services 1972). Today, the Louisburg Armory is utilized as the Headquarters and Service Battery (-) of the 5th Battalion, 113th Field Artillery assigned to the 60th Troop Command.

The history of the National Guard in Louisburg can be traced back to 1905, just 2 years after the redesignation of the State Guard to its current title of the National Guard of North Carolina. In 1905, two new infantries were organized, one of which was Company D of the Third Infantry which would provide service to the Louisburg community for nearly 20 years until its redesignation in 1925. Company D of the Third Infantry was mobilized on July 1, 1916, to Camp Glenn, then drafted to serve in WWI on August 5, 1917 (Department of the Adjutant General 1917, 1919). Following WWI, the unit was reorganized and redesignated as Battery B of the 117th Field Artillery, then redesignated a year later to Battery B of the 113th Field Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1927, 1928). For a brief period in WWII, the unit was reorganized into the 8th Company of the Third Battalion, First Brigade Infantry of the First Infantry Regiment, then into the 8th Company of the Third Battalion, Third Regiment until being disbanded on June 24, 1947. The Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 113th Field Artillery was again stationed in Louisburg and Federally recognized on August 25, 1947 (Department of the Adjutant General 1947, 1950). Following the major reorganization in 1959, the unit was redesignated as the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion of the 113th Artillery, then to the 5th Battalion of the 113th Field Artillery which would remain mostly unchanged to today (Department of the Adjutant General 1961, 1964).

The 5th Battalion of the 113th Field Artillery is assigned to the 60th Troop Brigade, which was created in 1994 from Detachment 3 of the Headquarters State Area Command, a former part of the disbanded 30th Infantry Division. The 60th Troop Brigade is responsible to "facilitate and assist subordinate units in organizing, manning, equipping and training to support the full spectrum of operations" (Department of the Army 1964; NC National Guard 2022c). The lineage of the 113th has been traced back to service in the Confederate army as the 11th North Carolina Infantry Regiment in 1862, eventually becoming the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the North Carolina State Guard before the State Guard was redesignated to the National Guard in 1903. The 1st Infantry Regiment would be deployed to serve on the Mexican border on June 19, 1916, then drafted into service for WWI on August 5, 1917 (Department of the Army 1964).

The 1st Infantry Regiment would be combined with several additional units to recreate the 105th Engineers of the 30th Division, a unit still active today in Mocksville, participating in several major WWI campaigns including the Somme Offensive, Lorraine and Flanders in 1918, and Ypres-Lys.

The unit would also take part in the World War II campaigns of Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Rome-Arno. Following the major reorganization of the National Guard in 1959, several battalions were consolidated to "form the 113th Artillery, a parent regiment under the Combat Arms Regimental System" (Department of the Army 1964). The unit was deployed in 2009 to Iraq with Battery A of the 113th being the fire to utilize precision-guided artillery in combat (Jordan 2009).

3.4.7 Mocksville Armory

The Mocksville Armory was built in 1974 as a Type-A, one-unit armory for \$178,000 nearly 30 years after the last construction of a storage building approved in 1947 (Department of the Adjutant General 1950). This armory, along with armories in Boone and Louisburg, was constructed in response to improve the readiness of the National Guard as active military numbers were being reduced (Committee on Armed Services 1972). The Mocksville Armory is a 12,718-square-foot facility on a 5.65-acre property (State of North Carolina 2021). Two units currently utilize this building, the 882nd Engineer Company (Vertical) and the 105th Engineer Battalion.

The history of the National Guard in Mocksville starts with the 120th Infantry Medical Detachment, eventually becoming the 120th Infantry Medical Company, which was Federally recognized on September 29th, 1947 (Department of the Adjutant General 1950). The Medical Company was active until the major reorganization in 1959 when the unit was changed to the 2nd Rifle Platoon of Company D, 3rd Brigade, eventually adding the 3rd Rifle Platoon as well in the early 1960s (Department of the Adjutant General 1961, 1964). The 2nd and 3rd Rifle Platoon of Company B, 2nd Battalion was reorganized into the 3rd Platoon in Company C of the 120th Infantry Regiment (Department of the Adjutant General 1968). By the 1970s, the unit would change again several more times starting as Detachment 2 of Company C in the 2/120, then Detachment 1 of Company A in the 2/120 (North Carolina AG 1968-1970:18; Department of the Adjutant General 1970, 1972). By the 1980s, the unit was changed to Detachment 1 of Company B, 2nd Battalion, 120th Infantry known as the "Mushroom Platoon".

The 882nd Engineer Company (Vertical) and 105th Engineer Battalion are currently stationed in Mocksville, and both under the 130th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB) stationed in Charlotte. The 130th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade is a combined arms force made up of "engineer, military police, chemical, air defense, and other units that routinely function together during protection, stability, and support operations" (NC National Guard 2022a). The 882nd Engineer Company is part of the 505th Engineer Battalion of 130th MEB. The 882nd Engineer Company was deployed as recently as 2012 to Kuwait as a part of Operation Enduring Freedom (Murry 2018). The 105th Engineer Battalion deployed in both Operation Iraqi Freedom II, 2004-2005, and Operation Enduring Freedom, 2009-2010 (McClary 2014).

3.4.8 Raleigh Armory

The Raleigh Vehicle Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), constructed in 1972 for \$110,652.46, secured funding in 1971 with a 4% state contribution (Committee on Armed Services

1971; Department of the Adjutant General 1972). Preceding the addition of the OMS, the Raleigh Armory was constructed on Reedy Creek Road in 1964 for the "consolidation of all National Guard Activities in the Raleigh area" along with a second armory at the Raleigh-Durham Airport, as well as the construction of a USPFO Warehouse (Department of the Adjutant General 1963). Every unit of battalion size (four to six companies) was authorized to have an organizational maintenance shop (North Carolina AG 1963-1964:27), and by 1972, there were twenty active shops in the state (Department of the Adjutant General 1964, 1972). At the time of the OMS construction in 1972, the Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment of the NCARNG, 382 PI Detachment, the Headquarters & Headquarters Company of the 30th Infantry Division, as well as the Headquarters & Headquarters Company of the 30th Infantry Division Support Command were all stationed in Raleigh (Department of the Adjutant General 1972).

3.4.9 Whiteville Armory

The Whiteville Armory was built as a one-unit armory in 1976 and was preceded by an armory building constructed in 1950. This building replaced the former WPA-funded armory built in the 1930s, which also replaced a building formerly donated by the community in the 1920s (Department of the Adjutant General 1925, 1938). The current building consists of 16,400 square feet and is constructed on a 5.3-acre property (Columbus County Land Records 2022). Today, it is home to Company B of the 1st Battalion 120th Infantry Regiment.

A major reorganization of the National Guard occurred through the 1920s following WWI and included the creation of new units such as the 117th Motor Transport Company in Whiteville, federally recognized on April 26th, 1923. On February 12, 1930, the 117th Motor Transport Company was transferred to the Coast Artillery Regiment and redesignated as the Service Battery of the 252nd Coast Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1931). In 1948, the unit was reorganized and redesignated as Battery C of the 150th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, then the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 725th Anti-aircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) Battalion on January 10, 1950 (Department of the Adjutant General 1951). It was also at this time that the WPA-funded Amory in Whiteville became the property of the state (Department of the Adjutant General 1953). Major reorganization occurred again in the late 1950s, and the unit was changed to the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 3rd Automatic Weapon Battalion of the 252nd Artillery in 1959 (Department of the Adjutant General 1961). In the early 1960s, the unit was changed to the divisional unit Company B of the 6th Battalion, 119th Infantry with headquarters in Wilmington (Department of the Adjutant General 1964). Today, Company B "Tusk Hogs" of the Combined Arms Battalion of the 1st Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment is based in Whiteville and is a part of the 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team. The company deployed both in 2004 and 2009 as a part of Operation Iraqi Freedom (Aguila 2014).

3.4.10 Youngsville Armory

The Youngsville Armory was constructed in 1975 during a period of decreasing active military units and following badly needed upgraded facilities in the community. The presence of an armory in Youngsville started back in the 1920s with the addition of the Motor Vehicle Storage Warehouse

in 1957, and an Organizational Maintenance Shop was added in the late 1960s (Department of the Adjutant General 1925, 1959, 1970). The Youngsville Armory is a 12,790-square-foot building on 4.6 deeded acres (Assessor Office 2022). Today, the readiness center is used by the 211th Military Police Academy and is named for Robert E. Cheatham, who served the 5th Battalion, 113th Field Artillery during his time in the National Guard in the late 1930s, a unit stationed out of Youngsville (Haldeman 2022).

The Youngsville National Guard has a history that extends back to WWI when its Supply Company unit was drafted with the 3rd Regiment Infantry based out of Durham on August 5, 1917 (Department of the Adjutant General 1919). Post-World War I, the unit was reorganized into the First Battalion Headquarters and Combat Train of the 113th Field Artillery on March 4, 1924 (Department of the Adjutant General 1925). By the late 1920s, the unit was redesignated as the 1st Battalion Headquarters Battery and Combat Train of the 113th Field Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1931). The 113th Field Artillery would be present in Youngsville for over 50 years, continuing to serve in major military campaigns. The unit was mobilized into Federal service for WWII on September 16, 1940, participating in the campaigns including Normandy, Northern France, Po Valley, and Rome-Arno (Department of the Army 1964). The unit was reorganized after WWII and became the Service Battery of the 113th Field Artillery, which was Federally recognized on August 19, 1947. In 1960, the unit became Battery B of the 1st Rocket Howitzer Battalion of the 113th Artillery (Department of the Adjutant General 1961).

Today, the 211th Military Police Company currently in Youngsville, formerly stationed at the Clyde Armory, is a part of the 105th Military Police Battalion based out of Asheville. The 105th Military Police Battalion started as Detachment 1 of the 449th Aviation Company and was Federally recognized on February 15, 1974. The unit would be reorganized and redesignated several times including being changed to the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 730th Support Battalion after the location changed to Asheville in the early 1990s (Department of the Army 1964). The unit was reorganized into the current 105th Military Police Battalion on September 1st, 2003, and ordered into active Federal service on August 15, 2004, as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom (Department of the Army 2008).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background Research

Background research was performed to identify any previous investigations of the ten NCARNG facilities statewide and to identify established historic context from which to evaluate the buildings and facilities. Site file checks at the North Carolina SHPO were conducted on 11 October 2022. The NRHP was examined to determine if any of the buildings identified for survey and documentation were listed or if any NRHP-listed resources and/or historic districts currently existed on site or near the facility (**Table 4.1**). None of the NCARNG facilities documented in this survey have been previously listed in the National Register.

The Ten NCARNG Armories include the following facilities:

- Beulaville National Guard Armory, 435 South Jackson Street, Beulaville, NC 28518
- Boone National Guard Armory, 274 Hunting Hills Lane, Boone, NC 28607
- Butner National Guard Armory, 105 Central Avenue, Butner, NC 27509
- Dunn National Guard Armory, 901 Susan Tart Road, Dunn, NC 27534
- Jacksonville National Guard Armory, 309 Broadhurst Road, Jacksonville, NC 28540
- Louisburg National Guard Armory, 600 South Bickett Blvd, Louisburg, NC 27549
- Mocksville National Guard Armory, 804 US Hwy 64 East, Mocksville, NC 27028
- Raleigh (former) FMS #20, 1636 Gold Star Drive, Raleigh, NC 27607
- Whiteville National Guard Armory, 929 Washington Street, Whiteville, NC 28472
- Youngsville National Guard Armory, Hwy US 1-AS, Youngsville, NC 27596

Thirteen NRHP-listed resources and three NRHP eligible resources are located within one-mile of the NCARNG facilities. Facilities with NRHP resources within one mile include: Boone Armory which is located near one NRHP resource; Dunn Armory is near one resource; Jacksonville Armory is near three resources; Mocksville Armory is located near six resources; Whiteville Armory is near one resource; and Youngsville Armory is near one resource. The remaining NCARNG facilities, including Beulaville Armory, Butner Armory, and Raleigh Armory, do not have any NRHP-listed resources located within one-mile of the site. Within the NRHP-listed resources, two NCARNG facilities are located within one-mile of National Register-listed historic districts. Jacksonville Armory is located near Mill Avenue Historic District, which consists of thirty-three contributing resources. Mocksville Armory is located near Salisbury Street Historic District (40 contributing resources), Downtown Mocksville Historic District (22 contributing resources), and the North Main Street Historic District (117 contributing resources).

Table 4.1. NRHP-Listed and Eligible Resources within 1-Mile of each Facility

Resource	Location	Proximity to Facility	NPS Reference Number	Date Listed	NRHP Significance
Beulaville Armory					
Beulaville Elementary School	138 Lyman Road, Beulaville, NC	0.36 miles northeast of Beulaville Armory	N/A	Determined Eligible in 1996	N/A
Boone Armory					
Blair Farm	Junction of Deerfield Road and Blairmont Drive, Boone, NC	0.19 miles east of Boone Armory	08000812	08/29/2008	Eligible under Criteria C; Art, Architecture
William Wallace Dixon Edmisten House	134 Deerfield Road, Boone, NC	0.54 miles south of Boone Armory	N/A	Determined Eligible in 2019	Eligible under Criterion C; significant at the local level; Architecture
Boone Golf Club	433 Fairway Drive, Boone, NC	0.52 miles southeast of Boone Armory	N/A	Determined Eligible in 2019	Eligible under Criteria A and B; significant at the local level; Tourism, Economy
Butner Armory					
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dunn Armory					
Kenneth L. Howard House	402 South Layton Avenue, Dunn, NC	0.98 miles east of Dunn Armory	82003465	08/19/1982	Eligible under Criteria C; significant at the local level; Architecture
Jacksonville Armory					
Pelletier House and Wantland Spring	Old Bridge Street at New River, Jacksonville, NC	0.9 miles northeast of Jacksonville Armory	89001852	11/13/1989	Eligible under Criteria A and Criteria C; significant at the local level; Architecture, Commerce
Mill Avenue Historic District	Mill Avenue Residential Neighborhood, Jacksonville, NC	0.8 miles east of Jacksonville Armory	90000439	03/16/1990	Eligible under Criteria A, B, and C; significant at the local level; Architecture, Industry, Transportation

Resource	Location	Proximity to Facility	NPS Reference Number	Date Listed	NRHP Significance
Bank of Onslow/Jacksonville Masonic Hall	214-216 Old Bridge Street, Jacksonville, NC	1 mile east of Jacksonville Armory	89001850	11/13/1989	Eligible under Criteria A and C; significant at the local level; Architecture, Builders, Commerce, Social History
Mocksville Armory					
Salisbury Street Historic District	Salisbury Street, S. of Lexington S., Mocksville, NC	0.74 miles west of Mocksville Armory	90000819	06/01/1990	Eligible under Criteria A and C; significant at the local level; Architecture, Community Development, Builders
Davie County Jail	248 South Main Street, Mocksville, NC	0.97 miles west of Mocksville Armory	73001335	04/24/1973	Eligible under Criterion C; significant at the local level; Architecture
Davie County Courthouse	140 South Main Street, Mocksville, NC	0.97 miles west of Mocksville Armory	79001702	05/10/1979	Eligible under Criterion C; significant at the local level
Downtown Mocksville Historic District	Town Square, N. and S. Main Street, Mocksville, NC	0.97 miles west of Mocksville Armory	90000821	06/01/1990	Eligible under Criteria A and C; significant at the local level; Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture
North Main Street Historic District	N. Main, N. Church, parts of Cherry Street, Mocksville, NC	0.86 miles northwest of Mocksville Armory	90000822	06/01/1990	Eligible under Criteria A and C; significant at the local level; Architecture and Community Development
Jesse Clement House	East Maple Avenue, Mocksville, NC	0.77 miles west of Mocksville Armory	80002823	04/17/1980	Eligible under Criteria B and C; significant at local level; Architecture and Commerce
Raleigh Armory					
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource	Location	Proximity to Facility	NPS Reference Number	Date Listed	NRHP Significance
Whiteville Armory					
Dr. Neil M. and Nancy Elizabeth Culbreth House	251 Washington Street, Whiteville, NC	1 mile east of Whiteville Armory	15000955	01/05/2016	Eligible under Criterion C; significant at the local level; Architecture
Youngsville Armory					
Wakefields (Home Acres)	S.R. 1929, w. of U.S. 1 at S.R. 1931, Wake Forest, NC	0.88 miles southwest of Youngsville Armory	74001378	10/16/1974	Eligible under Criteria C; significant at the local level; Architecture and Agriculture

Wood staff also conducted research at state, county, and local repositories (**Table 4.2**). The focus of the research at these facilities was county/city histories, military histories associated with local facilities and units, and overall NCARNG history in the area. Information overall was scarce on unit histories, and information on each facility came from the Point of Contact (POC) at each facility.

Table 4.2. Repositories Researched.

Belk Library and Information Commons
Watauga County Historical Society
Phillip Leff Memorial Library
Duplin County Historical Society
South Branch Public Library
Granville County Historical Society Museum
Dunn Public Library
Harnett County Public Library
Onslow County Public Library
Onslow County Museum
Franklin County Library
Davie County Public Library
Olivia Raney Local History Library
Wake County Historical Society
Columbus County Library
Youngsville Branch – Franklin County Public Library

4.2 Project Methodology

Wood staff utilized two NRHP Bulletins to evaluate the ten NCARNG facilities statewide: NRHP Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (US Department of the Interior 2002) and NRHP Bulletin #22, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years* (US Department of the Interior 1998). Wood staff also utilized existing historic contexts for the evaluation of the buildings as Cold War buildings, which are discussed in **Section 4.2.4**.

4.2.1 NRHP Criteria for Eligibility

The ten NCARNG facilities were evaluated in accordance with the four criteria established by the National Park Service (NPS) to determine if they were eligible for NRHP listing. The evaluation criteria, as detailed in National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, are as follows:

- **Criterion A:** Association with a famous event. This criterion involves the association of a building with an important event specifically in American prehistory or history (such as World War II) or a specific historical pattern or trend that significantly contributed to local, state, or national history (such as the development of agriculture within the state).
- **Criterion B:** Association with a significant historical figure. This criterion involves the association with a person at a local, state, or national level who has contributed greatly to history. The resource should "illustrate" rather than "commemorate" these contributions and must be properly documented before eligibility will be considered.
- **Criterion C:** Association with a distinctive type/period/method of construction, a master designer or builder, high artistry, or whose components lack individual merit. This criterion accounts for the physical design of a resource, including its architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, or artistry. According to the last part of the criterion, historic districts have been nominated for eligibility due to their characteristics as a group of buildings, allowing for the nomination of resources that individually do not satisfy any of the NRHP criteria, but contribute to a grouping of resources that do.
- **Criterion D:** Association with the ability to yield information regarding prehistory or history. This criterion provides a means for saving any physical cultural resources that offer important information regarding human history. This criterion tends to apply mainly to archaeological sites, although in some instances it is used for buildings. Overall, it helps test hypotheses about people or events, or substantiates existing information.
- **Criterion Consideration G:** For properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years and are of exceptional significance, such as Cold War properties.

4.2.2 NRHP Criteria for Integrity

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

- **Location:** Location refers to the physical setting where a building was built or a historic event occurred. It is important in understanding the how and why of a building or property and in helping recapture the historic event. If a property is moved, it can affect the historic associations of the building.
- **Design:** Design is the form, plan, space, building, and style of a property. It results from the decisions made during the original conception of the property or during its alteration. Design applies to function and technology as much as it applies to aesthetics. It includes the decisions that made the plan of the property, including use of space, fenestration (windows), ornamentation, and layout.
- **Setting:** Setting should not be confused with location. It is the physical environment of the property, and involves how the character of the property was created. It includes the actual physical setting of the property - topographic features, vegetation, and man-made features. The relationship between the property and these features defines setting.
- **Materials:** Materials are the physical elements used or deposited during a specific period of time and in a particular pattern to create the building or property. Materials not only show the preference of the person who created the building, but can also indicate what materials were available or popular at the time of construction or alteration. If a building has been altered, the original materials as identified within the building's period of significance must have been saved. Materials must be original, not recreations.
- **Workmanship:** Workmanship is the evidence of the technology of a particular culture or a group of people during a particular period of time as deemed significant. It provides evidence on the craftsmanship of the age, the aesthetic styling, and the methodology of design. Workmanship in historic buildings includes carving, painting, joinery, tooling, and graining.
- **Feeling:** Feeling is defined in the bulletin as "a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time" (US Department of the Interior 2002). It conveys the property's historic significance through the presence of physical features.

- **Association:** Association is the direct association between a historic event or person with the building or property. To have integrity of association, the building must retain its original location and the presence of physical features that convey the historic significance of the property.

To properly evaluate integrity, a series of steps must be followed. First, the physical features must be defined and determined if visible enough to convey historic significance. Second, it must be determined if the property is the lone example of its kind, or if it needs to be compared with other, similar properties. Finally, the aspects of integrity must be identified and established as essential to the historic significance of a property.

4.2.3 Criteria for Buildings Less than 50 Years of Age

The ten NCARNG facilities statewide included buildings that date to the Cold War era, and some are under 50 years of age. Wood staff used established guidelines detailed in National Register Bulletin #22, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*, to assess buildings under 50 years of age. These guidelines include:

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

4.2.4 Context for Cold War Buildings

An important factor in evaluating the NCARNG facilities during this building evaluation was the possible association with the Cold War, which is the theme associated with Criterion Consideration G. Cold War studies have become prevalent due to recognition of these resources despite the lack of 50-year age minimum. Two documents, as well as previous experience with both military and specifically Cold War facilities (Schatz and Scherer 2004; Scherer 2004; and Scherer, Andrews, and French 2003), provided a context from which to re-evaluate the PAR complex: *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of US Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Lavin 1998) and *Coming in from the Cold* (Gerber 1994). Gerber, whose document was written as part of the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program, wrote:

The Cold War, a series of international military, diplomatic, and political events that occurred over a forty-five-year period, shaped the lives and domestic and

international expectations of millions of Americans today. Beginning in 1945, its hallmarks included events and developments as disparate as Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech, the Marshall Plan, the Chinese Revolution, the Soviet Union's development of the atomic bomb, McCarthyism, the Berlin Airlift, the perceived "spheres of influence," the cult of government secrecy and superpower politics and the Strategic Defense Initiative, from Iran to the Dominican Republic to Vietnam. It added sites, buildings, and cultural landscapes such as the Berlin Wall, the Defense (Distant) Early Warning (DEW) line, the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to a common cultural resource vocabulary. The American military had a good deal to do with many of those developments and places.

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

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

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

- Sites: early rocket test sites/test tracks; nuclear testing ranges or manufacturing facilities; treaty locations; and aircraft wrecks.
- Districts: buildings united historically or aesthetically; military bases; significant airports; and dependent housing and support facilities.
- Buildings: administration buildings; chapels and libraries; housing; hangars and garages; launch control centers; and radio stations.
- Structures: launch facilities (ships, missiles and silos, launch pads and weaponry, satellites, runways) and infrastructure (water towers, wind tunnels, bridges, fences, roads, railroads).

- Landscapes: landing beaches; demilitarized zones; static displays; and training grounds/courses.
- Objects: equipment (tanks, aircraft, combat art equipment) and memorabilia (uniforms, unit objects and artifacts) (Gerber 1994).

Mary K. Lavin's study also provides a context that Wood used to evaluate the NCARNG buildings and facilities. Lavin's study focused specifically on Army buildings and provided new insight into evaluating buildings constructed during the Cold War era. Of particular relevance are themes under which a historic resource could have a direct association with the Cold War. These themes include:

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Availability of Data

Research shows that the North Carolina National Guard had a minimal involvement in Cold War activities; however, during the Cold War Era, the North Carolina National Guard was busy on the Homefront and in other capacities. During the course of this study, in-depth research was

conducted at each site and at local and statewide repositories in addition to a detailed examination of other publications and online resources. As was the case with many of the armories surveyed, very little, if anything, was found regarding the facilities and their relationship with the Cold War. This is due, in large part, to the fact that many of these facilities played no part in the Cold War conflict and were only listed as Cold War Era buildings to reflect the time period in which they were constructed. Any Cold War related information that is missing from the individual historic contexts or discussions is not a result of negligence, but instead a reflection of the North Carolina National Guard's minimal involvement.

4.3 Survey Results

A complete description of each site and its NRHP evaluation is provided in **Chapter 5.0** through **Chapter 14.0**.

5.0 BEULAVILLE ARMORY

The Beulaville Armory, also known as the Sergeant (Sgt.) Robert L. Bittiker Readiness Center (RC), is located at 416 South Jackson Street in the town of Beulaville, within Duplin County. The Beulaville Armory sits to the southwest of the intersection between South Jackson Street and Cavanaugh Street in a rural residential area on the southern edge of town (**Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.1**). It is a 5-acre facility with a total of three buildings: the armory, a large storage building, and a small storage building. In addition, infrastructure elements such as access drive, parking area, signage, chain link fencing with barbed wire, and a flagpole are also present. According to Beulaville personnel, the property was first obtained in 1950, and is sometimes rented for local events, such as local Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) activities.

Table 5.1. Summary of the Beulaville Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Beulaville Armory or Sgt. Robert L. Bittiker RC
Address	416 South Jackson Street
Township	Beulaville
County	Duplin
Acreage	5 acres
Environment	Residential, rural
Buildings On-Site	Beulaville Armory (1972); Large Storage Building (2007); Small Storage Building (2009)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	HHC, 1 st Battalion, 120 th Infantry Regiment; Hotel Company, 230 th Brigade Support Battalion; Detachment 1, Company 'I' of the 232 nd Brigade Support Battalion
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Michael Wilson; SSG Marty Thompson
Community Usage	Rented for ROTC activities and other local events

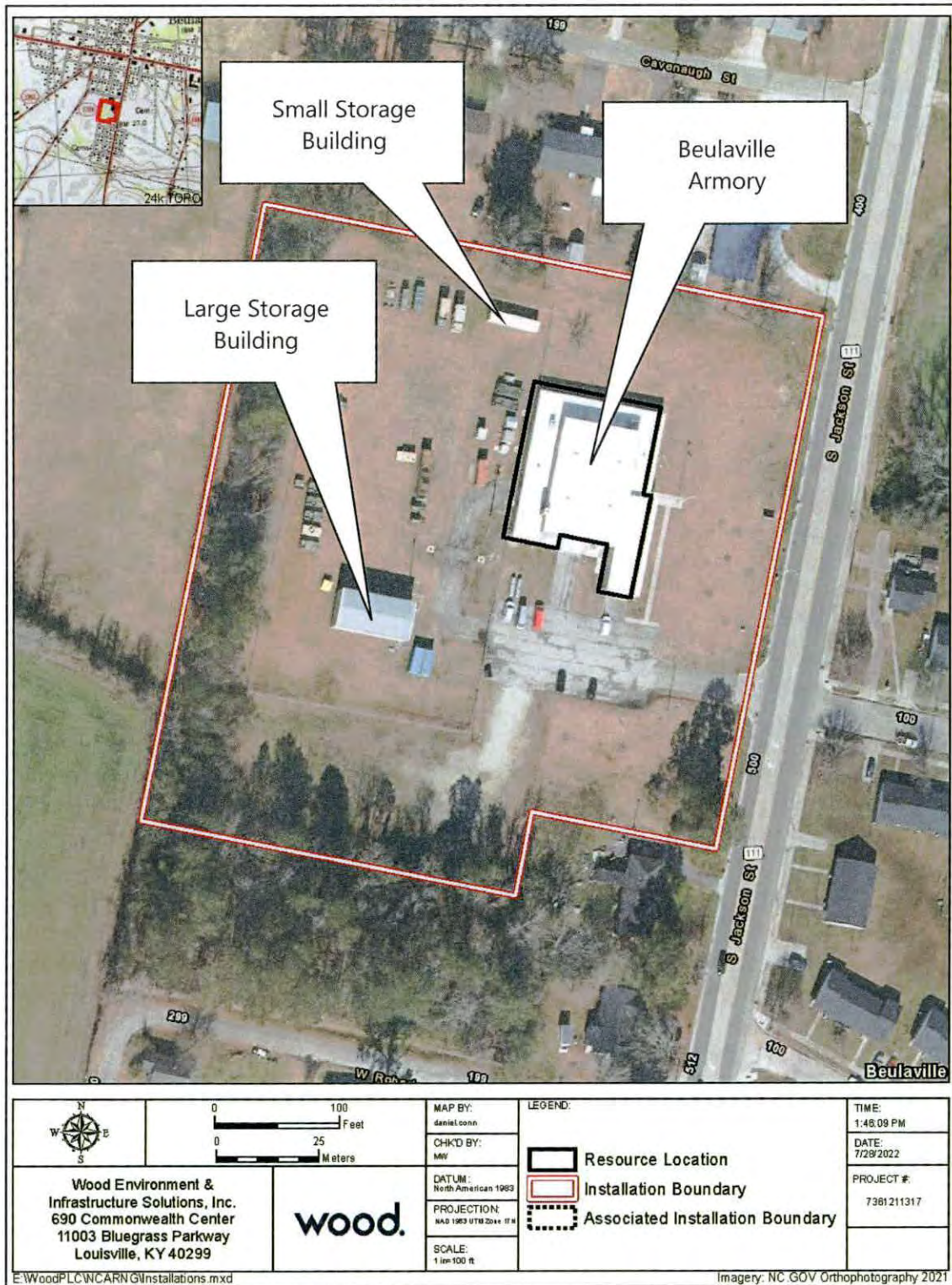


Figure 5.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Beulaville Armory Facility.

5.1 Beulaville Armory

The armory was built in 1972 and has a total area of 12,918 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in a modest interpretation of the International style that resembles an elementary school design, utilizing the Leif Valand Type A plan (**Table 5.2; Figure 5.2**). The Type A armory has its main entrance on the long side of the building, with the assembly hall extended and illuminated with six skylights instead of clerestory windows (**Figure 5.3**). The facility is irregular in plan with one-story, flat roofed wings and a centralized two-story, flat roofed assembly hall. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has exterior brick walls. The roofing material was replaced in 2014 with 2-ply modified bitumen roofing system on ¼" fiber reinforced gypsum overlayment board on 3" min. tapered rigid insulation on existing metal deck. An external brick chimney is found along the west elevation. The doors, overhead garage doors, and windows are 2014 replacements, and all the windows have concrete sills.

The recessed section of the main, east-facing elevation has a row of four single fixed replacement windows with rectangular transoms set in white cast aluminum situated on the north end of the building and two single fixed replacement windows with rectangular transoms set in white cast aluminum to the north of the main entrance (**Photo 5.1 and 5.2**). The main entrance consists of a set of metal frame replacement double doors with large single lights and surrounded by sidelights and transom windows (**Photo 5.3**). To the south of the main entrance, along the projecting section of the east elevation, is white cast aluminum lettering that says, "North Carolina National Guard Armory" (**Photo 5.47**).

Beginning on the west end, the south elevation has a set of replacement metal, louvered double doors with a large metal vent above the door, a second set of replacement metal double doors, a replacement, steel coiling, overhead garage door, a third set of replacement metal double doors, and a second replacement, steel coiling, overhead garage door (**Photos 5.5 and 5.6**).

The north elevation has a single recessed metal replacement door and six single fixed replacement windows with rectangular transoms set in white cast aluminum (see **Photo 5.1**). A small wall opening to the east of the single door is infilled with brick and was formerly a vent (**Photo 5.7**). Two additional single fixed windows with rectangular transoms were once located to the west of the row of six windows but are now infilled with brick (**Photo 5.8**). Beneath the six windows were vents that have now been infilled with brick (**Photo 5.9**).

From north to south, the west elevation has three pairs of single fixed replacement windows with rectangular transoms set in white cast aluminum and a single replacement metal door with transom (**Photo 5.10**). The exterior wall surrounding this door was formerly clad in horizontal board, but it was removed and recessed in 2014 (**Photos 5.11 and 5.12**). When it was modified, the wall material was replaced with brick veneer, and a sliding window and small vent were removed and replaced with a single pair of fixed replacement windows with rectangular transoms set in white cast aluminum. This section was originally a deck entrance into the kitchen that was enclosed but is now open again. To the south of the door, there is a pair of single fixed windows over awning windows set in white cast aluminum. The recessed section to the south of this window

opening has a non-historic single fixed window with rectangular transom and a single replacement door with transom (see **Photo 5.5**). The door replaced a window opening, and a vent opening was infilled with brick to the south of the new door. The brick veneer along the west elevation, the infilled vent opening, and non-historic window were added or modified on the building in 2014.

Table 5.2. Summary of Beulaville Armory.

Building	Beulaville Armory
Gross Area	12,918 square feet
Date of Construction	1972
Architect/Builder	Leif Valand/Unknown
Facility Number	37A35-001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, 2-ply modified bitumen
Windows	Fixed and awning
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Pedestrian pathway constructed, flagpole and facility information sign added (1972); roof replaced (1995); Enclosure of the kitchen entrance along the west elevation (unknown); fencing added, training area roads paved, nonorganizational vehicle parking added, sidewalks and walkways paved (2007); brick infill of multiple wall openings, new exterior doors and frames, new fascia panel, new metal gutter, down spot, and splash block, new window along rear elevation, new overhead garage doors, modification of section of wall along the west elevation, replacement of intake vents on roof, new concrete walkways, windows replaced, and roof replaced; upgrade of MOV and POV parking to enhance drainage plan and provide additional functional space (2014); overhead door removed in gym and siding; door added on south elevation extension (2016-2019); replacement of roof and windows (2022)
Interior Alterations	Indoor firing range was cleaned and reused as storage (1972); interior painted (1995); replacement of boiler (1997); replacement of kitchen hood and fire suppression system and

	replacement of electrical system (2007); replacement of HVAC (2009); enclosure of access door into conference room from assembly hall, new mop sink in kitchen area, updated HVAC/furnace system and electrical systems, plumbing replaced, security fencing replaced, multiple light fixtures and switches were replaced, telephone communication outlets, boxes, wireways, and cabling removed and/or replaced, water, sewer, gas and electrical lines replaced; lockers removed (2014); officer's bathroom remodeled as women's bathroom, lead abatement, conversion of rifle range to offices (2016-2019); removal and prevention of mold, installation of air scrubbers and dehumidifiers, HEPA vacuum horizontal surfaces, wipe down all surfaces with EPA registered disinfectant (Hurricane Florence damage, 2018); repair of HVAC and boiler after water damage, removal of wall (2022)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance and loss of material integrity.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

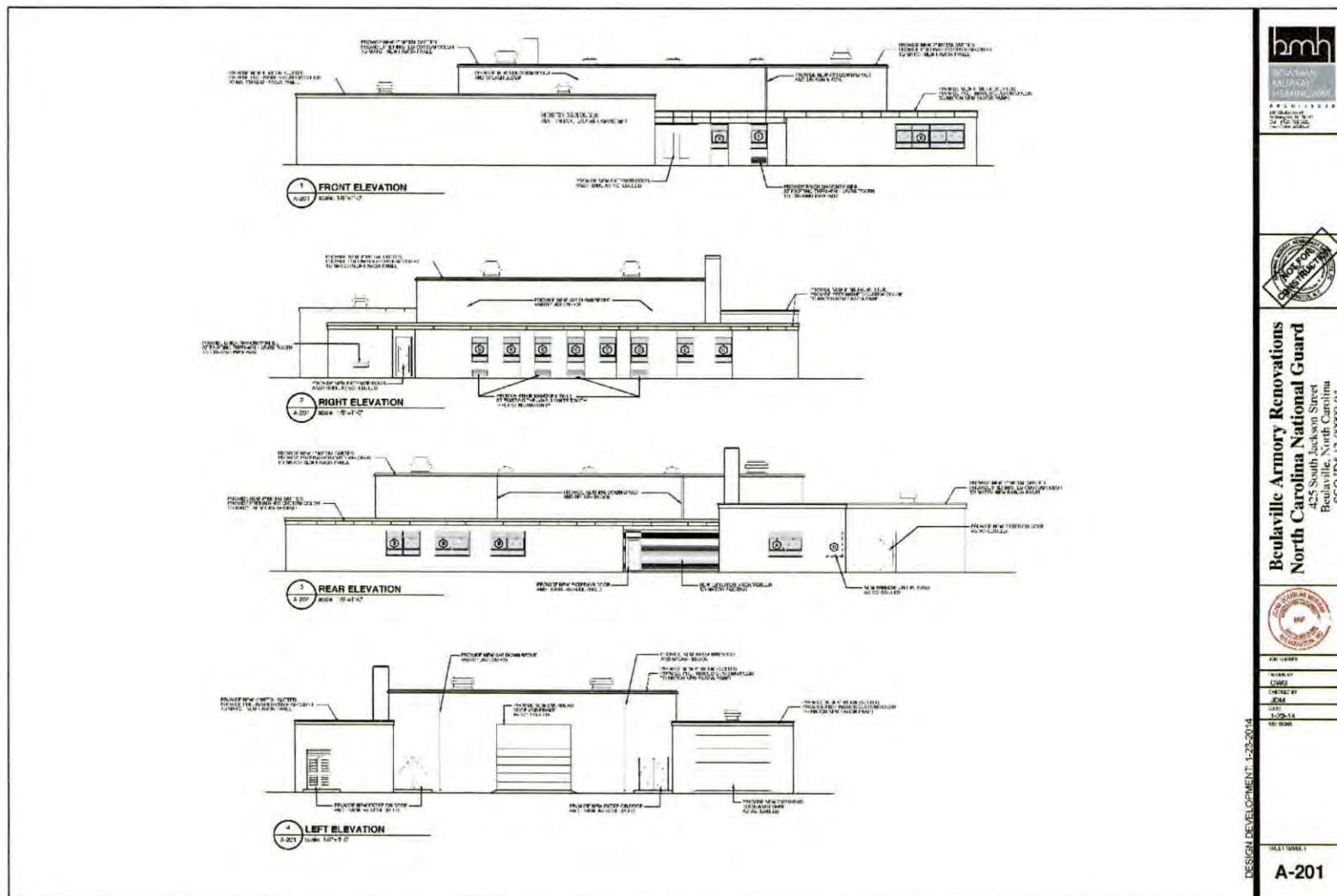


Figure 5.2. Modification drawing of the elevations of Beulaville Armory, drawn in 2014.



Photo 5.1. East and north elevations of the Beulaville Armory, facing southwest.



Photo 5.2. View of group of four fixed windows with transoms along the east or front elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.3. View of main entrance and windows along the east or front elevation of the Beulaville Armory.

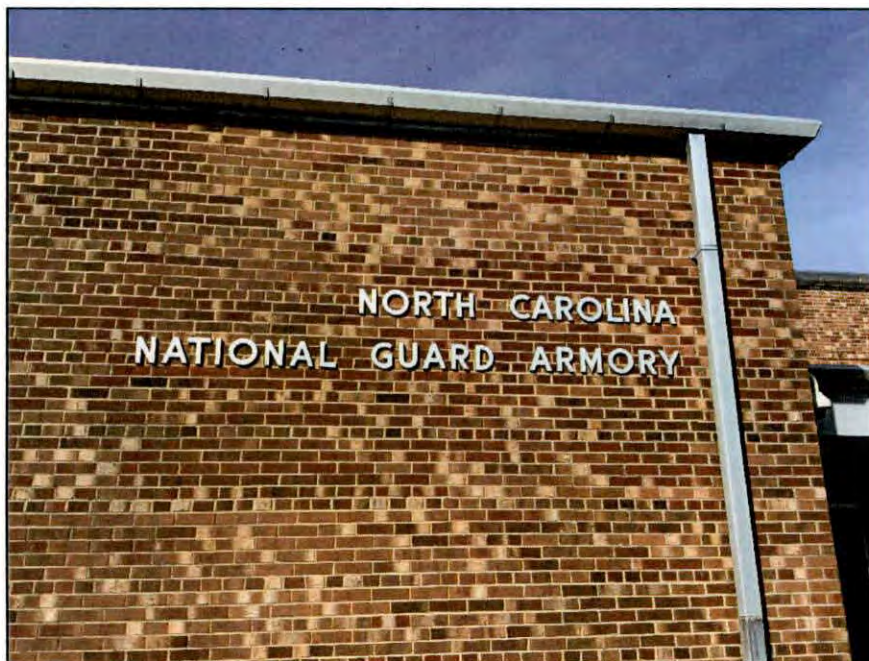


Photo 5.4. View of white cast aluminum lettering that says, "North Carolina National Guard Armory."



Photo 5.5. South and west elevations of the Beulaville Armory, facing northeast.



Photo 5.6. Set of metal replacement double doors along the south elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.7. View of former vent wall opening infilled with brick along the north elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.8. View of wall openings infilled with brick along the north elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



PHoto 5.9. View of wall openings infilled with brick beneath the fixed windows along the north elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.10. North and west elevations of the Beulaville Armory, facing southeast.



Photo 5.11. West elevation of the Beulaville Armory, facing east-southeast.



Photo 5.12. Recessed entrance along the west elevation of the Beulaville Armory, facing east-southeast.

The interior of the building consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, a fitness room, offices, storage rooms, a conference room, a lobby, men's and women's restrooms, classrooms, a vault, a kitchen, and a boiler room (see **Figure 5.3**). The main central entryway or lobby is an east/west corridor with the conference room and an office on either side (**Photo 5.13**). The lobby opens to the large assembly hall which connects to and is surrounded by the other rooms within the armory. The interior of the armory has poured concrete flooring throughout with some areas having tile or rubber flooring over the concrete. The walls are either concrete block or painted drywall, and the ceiling is either exposed rafters with duct work or acoustic tile. The fitness room has rubber flooring, walls of concrete block and painted drywall, and the ceiling has exposed rafters with duct work and dropped lighting (**Photo 5.14**). The restrooms have tile flooring, walls with half tile and painted drywall, acoustic tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting (**Photos 5.15** and **5.16**). The hallways, offices, conference room, classrooms, storage rooms, and kitchen mostly have walls of painted drywall or concrete block, tile flooring, and acoustic tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting (**Photos 5.17 - 5.22**). Although, one of the classrooms and storage rooms have exposed rafters with duct work and hanging lighting instead of acoustic tile ceilings (**Photo 5.23**). The boiler room has concrete block walls, poured concrete flooring, and exposed rafters with duct work (**Photo 5.24**). The interior of the assembly hall has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed steel I-beam rafters with conduit and dropped lights (**Photo 5.25**).



Photo 5.13. The main entrance into the lobby of the Beulaville Armory.

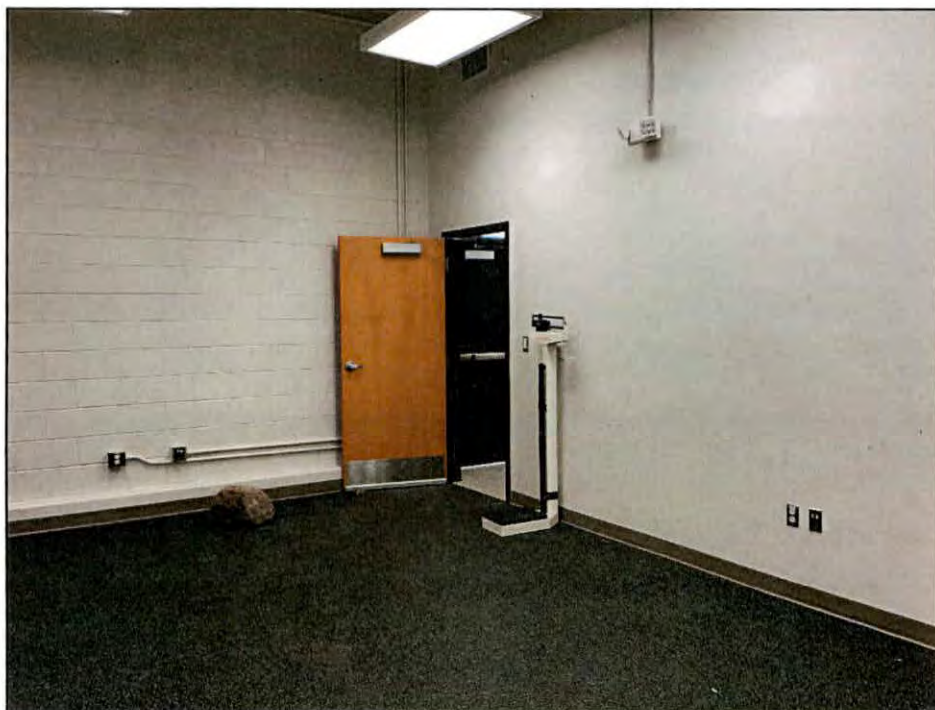


Photo 5.14. Fitness room at Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.15. Representative restroom at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.16. Representative restroom at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.17. Representative hallway at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.18. Representative office at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.19. Conference room at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.20. Representative classroom and training space at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.21. Representative storage room at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.22. The kitchen at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.23. Representative classroom and training space at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.24. The boiler room at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.25. The centralized assembly hall at the Beulaville Armory.

The Beulaville Armory facility has undergone alterations since first constructed. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plans with newer plans, discussions with NCARNG, and through on-site observations. Extensive exterior alterations were made in 2014 when the windows, doors, overhead garage doors, fascia panels, gutters/down spot/splash block, roof, and roof intake vents were replaced (see **Photos 5.5 – 5.9; Photos 5.26 – 5.28**). A window opening was added along the rear elevation, concrete walkways were added, and other wall openings were infilled with brick. A wall section covered in horizontal board along the west elevation was also replaced with brick veneer. The interior was altered multiple times, but the most extensive was also in 2014.

Exterior alterations include:

- Replacement of roofing material (1995)
- Brick infill of multiple wall openings along the north elevation (2014)
- Brick infill of two wall openings along the west elevation (2014)
- Section of wall clad in horizontal board replaced with brick veneer along the west elevation (2014)
- Replacement of exterior doors and windows (2014)
- Replacement of fascia panel (2014)
- Replacement of gutter, down spot, and splash block (2014)
- Window opening added along the west elevation (2014)

- Replacement of overhead garage doors (2014)
- Replacement of intake vents on roof (2014)
- Replacement of roofing material (2014)
- Concrete walkways added (2014)
- Replacement of security fencing (2014)

Interior alterations include:

- Indoor firing range was cleaned and reused as storage (1972)
- Interior painted (1995)
- Replacement of kitchen hood (2007)
- Replacement of fire suppression system (2007)
- Replacement of electrical system (2007)
- Replacement of HVAC (2009)
- Enclosure of access door into conference room from assembly hall (2014)
- Mop sink added to kitchen area (2014)
- Replacement of HVAC/furnace system (2014)
- Replacement of plumbing (2014)
- Replacement of water, sewer, gas, and electrical lines (2014)
- Replacement of electrical system with multiple light fixtures and switches replaced (2014)
- Removal and/or replacement of telephone communication outlets, boxes, wireways, and cabling (2014)
- Hurricane Florence damage cleanup: removal and prevention of mold, installation of air scrubbers and dehumidifiers, HEPA vacuum horizontal surfaces, wipe down all surfaces with EPA registered disinfectant (2018)



Photo 5.26. Original doors before replacement along the south elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.27. Original windows before replacement along the south elevation of the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.28. Replacement windows along the south elevation of the Beulaville Armory.

5.2 Large Storage Building

The large, prefabricated storage building was added to the property in 2007 and consists of 1,682 square feet. Initially, the building housed a simulator for a Bradley Tank, but was converted to storage building in 2009. It is an east facing, one-story height, rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, standing seam metal exterior siding, and a standing seam metal, low rise gabled roof (**Table 5.3; Figure 5.4 and 5.5**). The main or east elevation of the building has a large metal overhead door, a single metal door, and a metal vent (**Photo 5.29**). The south elevation has no wall openings. The west elevation has a single metal vent, and the east elevation has a single metal door (**Photo 5.30**). The interior space is open with a poured concrete floor and exposed beams and rafters on the metal walls and ceiling (**Photo 5.31**).

Table 5.3. Summary of Beulaville Armory.

Building	Large Storage Building
Gross Area	1,682
Date of Construction	2007
Architect/Builder	N/A
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal
Roof	Standing Seam Metal, Gable end
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	None
Interior Alterations	None
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

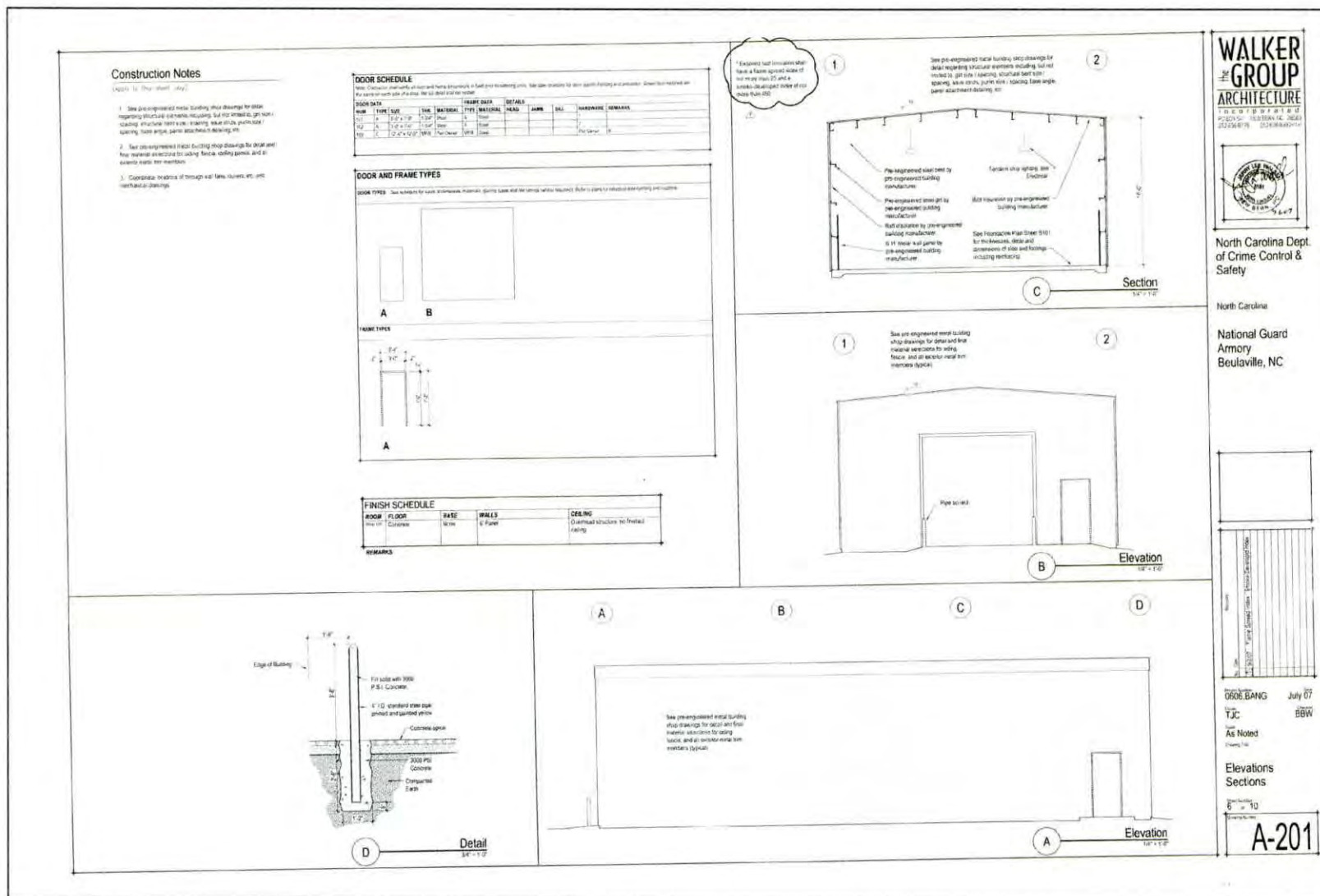


Figure 5.4. Drawing of elevations of the large storage building associated with the Beulaville Armory.

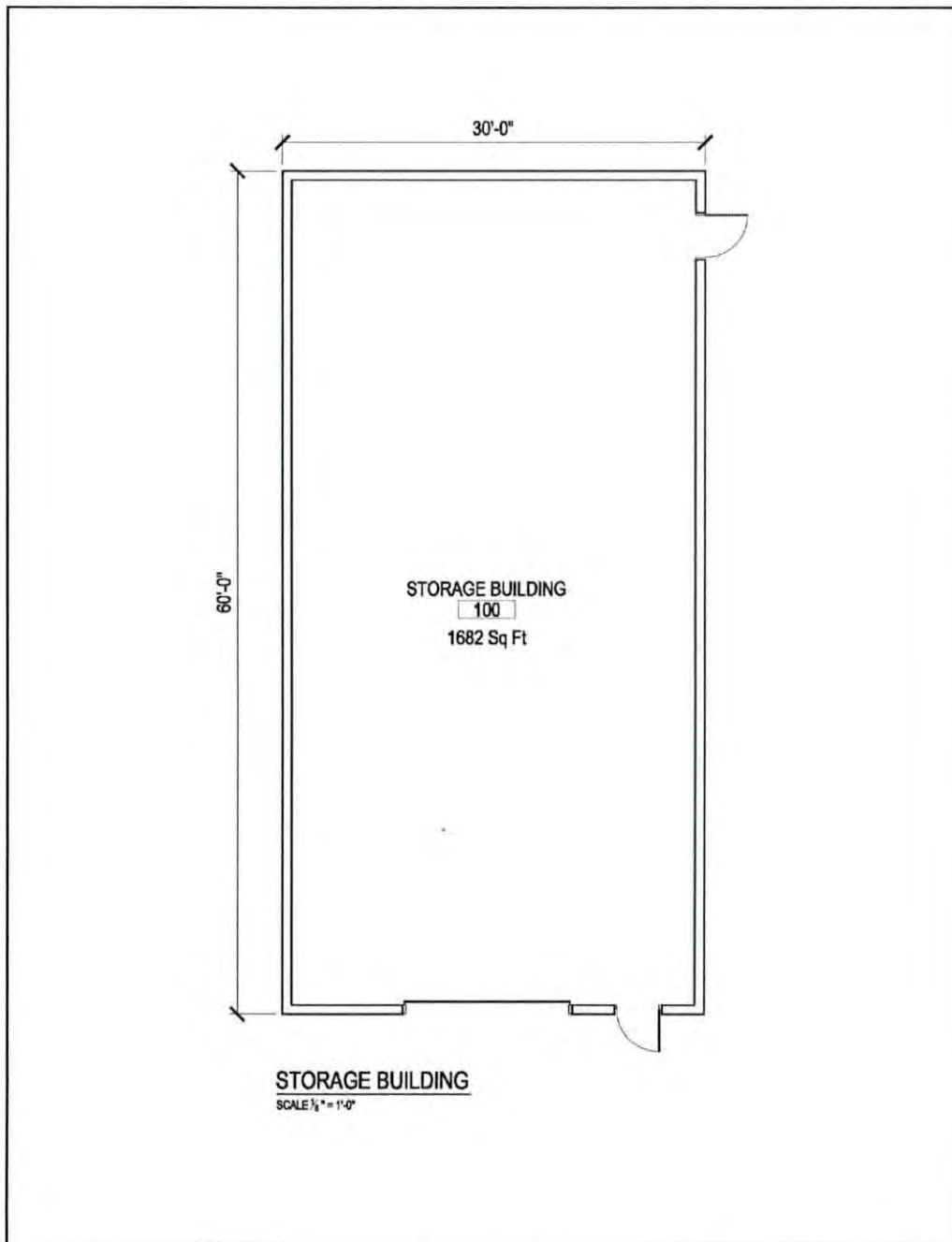


Figure 5.5. Drawing of floor plan of the large storage building associated with the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.29. East elevation of the large storage building at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.30. North and west elevations of the large storage building at the Beulaville Armory.



Photo 5.31. Interior of the large storage building at the Beulaville Armory.

5.3 Small Storage Building

The small, prefabricated storage building was added to the property in 2009. It is a south facing, one-story height, rectangular building with corrugated metal exterior siding and a corrugated metal, flat roof, that rests directly on the ground (**Table 5.4**). The main or south elevation of the building has four metal overhead garage doors (**Figure 5.32**). The remaining elevations have no wall openings.

Table 5.4. Summary of the small storage building at Beulaville Armory.

Building	Small Storage Building
Gross Area	1,682
Date of Construction	2009
Architect/Builder	N/A
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	N/A
Exterior Walls	Corrugated Metal
Roof	Corrugated Metal, Flat
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	None
Interior Alterations	None
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Photo 5.32. South elevation of the small storage building at the Beulaville Armory.

5.4 NRHP Evaluation

The Beulaville Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1972, this resource was constructed during the Cold War era. As such, it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends from 1946 to 1989. Beulaville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Beulaville Armory is not recommended as eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly to its military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the area as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administrative staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers in the region and across the state.

Under Criterion B, Beulaville Armory is recommended as not eligible. Background research associated with the armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Beulaville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance and loss of material integrity. The facility is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans, all of which are extremely similar in material,

appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has been unsympathetically altered, which has negatively impacted the armory's material integrity. Specifically, many of the wall openings have been modified, enclosed, or replaced.

Beulaville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Beulaville Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building does not possess a high degree of integrity of materials. In addition, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style, and due to its loss of integrity, other examples of the design exist that better represent its type. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

The large storage building and the small storage building are recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Both buildings are non-historic and are exceedingly common building types that can be found at most facilities. Thus, the buildings have no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, or D. Under Criterion Consideration G, the buildings are recommended as not eligible as significant Cold War properties as they do not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements, and the building is a common type found outside of the Cold War period.

No further work is recommended.

6.0 BOONE ARMORY

The Boone Armory, also known as the Boone Readiness Center (RC), is located at 274 M.L.K. Jr. St. (Hunting Hills Lane) in the town of Boone, in Watauga County. The Boone Armory is situated to the northeast of the intersection between State Farm Road and M.L K. Jr. Street in a suburban area on the southeastern edge of town (**Table 6.1** and **Figure 6.1**). It is a 5.7-acre facility with a total of one building: the armory. In addition, infrastructure elements such as access roads, parking area, chain link fencing with barbed wire, memorial monuments, and a flagpole are also present. According to Boone personnel, the armory property was obtained in 1974.

Table 6.1. Summary of the Boone Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Boone Armory or Boone RC
Address	274 M.L.K. Jr. Street (Hunting Hills Lane)
Township	Boone
County	Watauga
Acreage	5.7
Environment	Residential and commercial, suburban
Buildings On-Site	Boone Armory (1974)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	1451 st Transportation Company under the 620 th Company Sustainment Support Battalion
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Jeffrey Rice; SFC Wesson; SGT Pepi Allen
Community Usage	Unknown

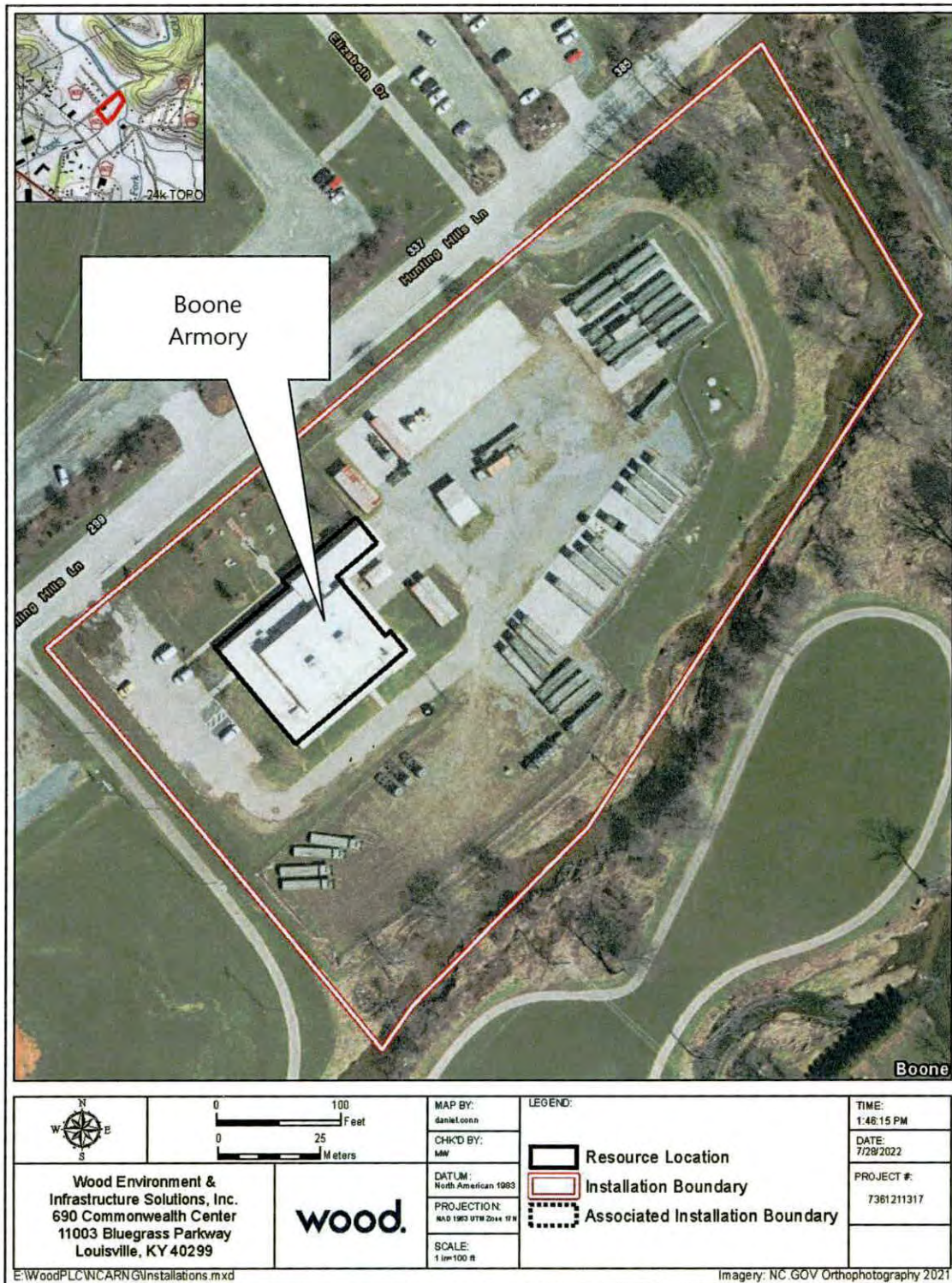


Figure 6.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Boone Armory Facility.

6.1 Boone Armory

The Boone Armory or Readiness Center (RC) was built as an armory in 1974 and has a total area of 12,518 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in a modest interpretation of the International style and resembles an elementary school design, utilizing the Leif Valand Type A plan (**Table 6.2; Figure 6.2 – 6.6**). The Type A armory has its main entrance on the long side of the building, with the assembly hall extended and illuminated with four skylights instead of clerestory windows. The facility is irregular in plan with one-story, flat roofed wings and a centralized, two-story assembly hall with a flat roof. The building has a poured concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. In addition to the skylights, the assembly hall roof has four fan/vents along the roof, and the locker room and adjacent maintenance room each have one smaller fan/vents. The roofing material was replaced in 2014 with single-ply roof membrane over new cover board on ½" fan fold insulation on the existing build-up roof. An external brick chimney is found along the south elevation with a cast concrete cap. The doors, overhead garage doors, and windows are 2014 replacements.

The recessed section of the main, northwest-facing elevation has a row of three single double-hung replacement windows set in brown cast aluminum situated to the southwest of the main entrance and two single double-hung replacement windows set in brown cast aluminum to the southwest of the recessed windows (**Photo 6.1**). The main entrance consists of a set of metal frame replacement double doors with large single lights surrounded by sidelights and transom windows (**Photo 6.2**). To the northeast of the main entrance, along the projecting section of the northwest elevation, is white cast aluminum lettering that says, "NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY" (**Photo 6.3**).

The west elevation has a single recessed metal replacement door with transom and eight single double-hung replacement windows set in brown cast aluminum (see **Photo 6.1; Photo 6.4**). Beneath the eight windows were thru-wall units that have now been infilled with brick (**Photo 6.5**).

Beginning on the south end, the east elevation has a set of replacement metal double doors and a metal vent above the door has been enclosed with a sheet of metal that matches the doors in color, a second set of replacement metal double doors, a replacement, steel coiling, overhead garage door, a third set of replacement metal double doors, and a second replacement, overhead, metal garage door on a part of the building that projects away from the main section (**Photos 6.6 and 6.7**).

From west to east, the south elevation has four single double-hung replacement windows set in brown cast aluminum and a single replacement metal door with transom. The exterior wall surrounding this door was formerly clad in vertical wood board, but it was removed in 2014 and replaced with brick veneer. This section was originally a deck entrance into the kitchen that was enclosed at an unknown point. To the east of the door, there are two single double-hung windows set in brown cast aluminum (**Photo 6.8**). The recessed section to the east of these windows has no wall openings.

Table 6.2. Summary of Boone Armory.

Building	Boone Armory
Gross Area	12,518 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1974
Architect/Builder	Leif Valand & Associates/Harold W. Hartley
Facility Number	37A45-001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, single-ply roof membrane
Windows	Double-hung and awning windows
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Parking area, fencing, pedestrian walkways, flagpole, and concrete pads were constructed (2009); deck entrance to kitchen was enclosed along the south elevation (unknown); replacement of security fencing, doors, windows, roof; upgrade of MOV and POV parking to enhance drainage plan and provide additional functional space; repair exterior walls; replace and addition of sky lights; removal of thru-wall HVAC units and infill wall with brick along the north and west elevations; wall section clad in wood board replaced with brick veneer along south elevation; flashing replaced; roof drain strainer and damaged gutters or splash blocks replaced; enclosure of metal vent above double doors along the east elevation; addition of new exhaust fans; removal of roof ballast; removal and replacement of flashing and all plumbing vents and raised where needed (2013-2014)
Interior Alterations	Indoor firing range was cleared and lead levels deemed safe and space was converted into storage (1974); replacement of the HVAC/furnace system, electrical and plumbing systems, and all water, sewer, gas, and electrical lines; replacement of wood stud walls, ceiling with gypsum board, VCT floor, interior doors; kitchen and bathrooms upgraded; interior painted; lead abatement; removal of oil tank and natural gas hook-up;

	upgrade P/A system; add new handicap accessible water cooler; new concrete floor in the range pit & storage room; installation of large metal fans; replacement and repair of interior walls and partition walls; removal of bullet stop and repair of adjacent wall; removal of light baffles, acoustical panels, and water cooler; installation of acoustical wall panels in all four walls of the assembly hall (2013-2014); fire alarm and protection systems installed; epoxy of assembly hall floor (2016)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance and loss of material integrity.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

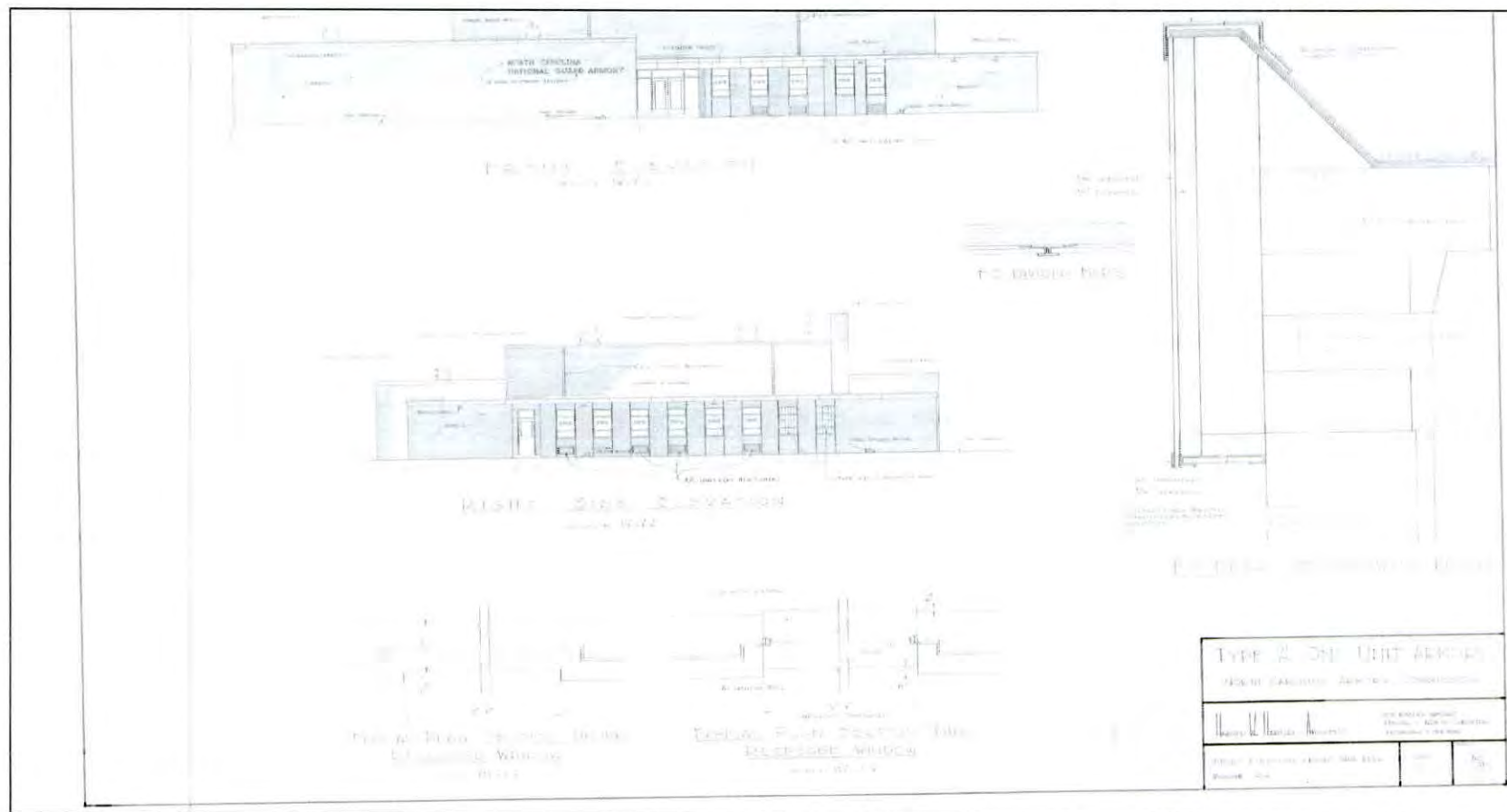


Figure 6.2. Original drawing of the elevations of Boone Armory, drawn in 1973 by Harold W. Hartley, page 1.

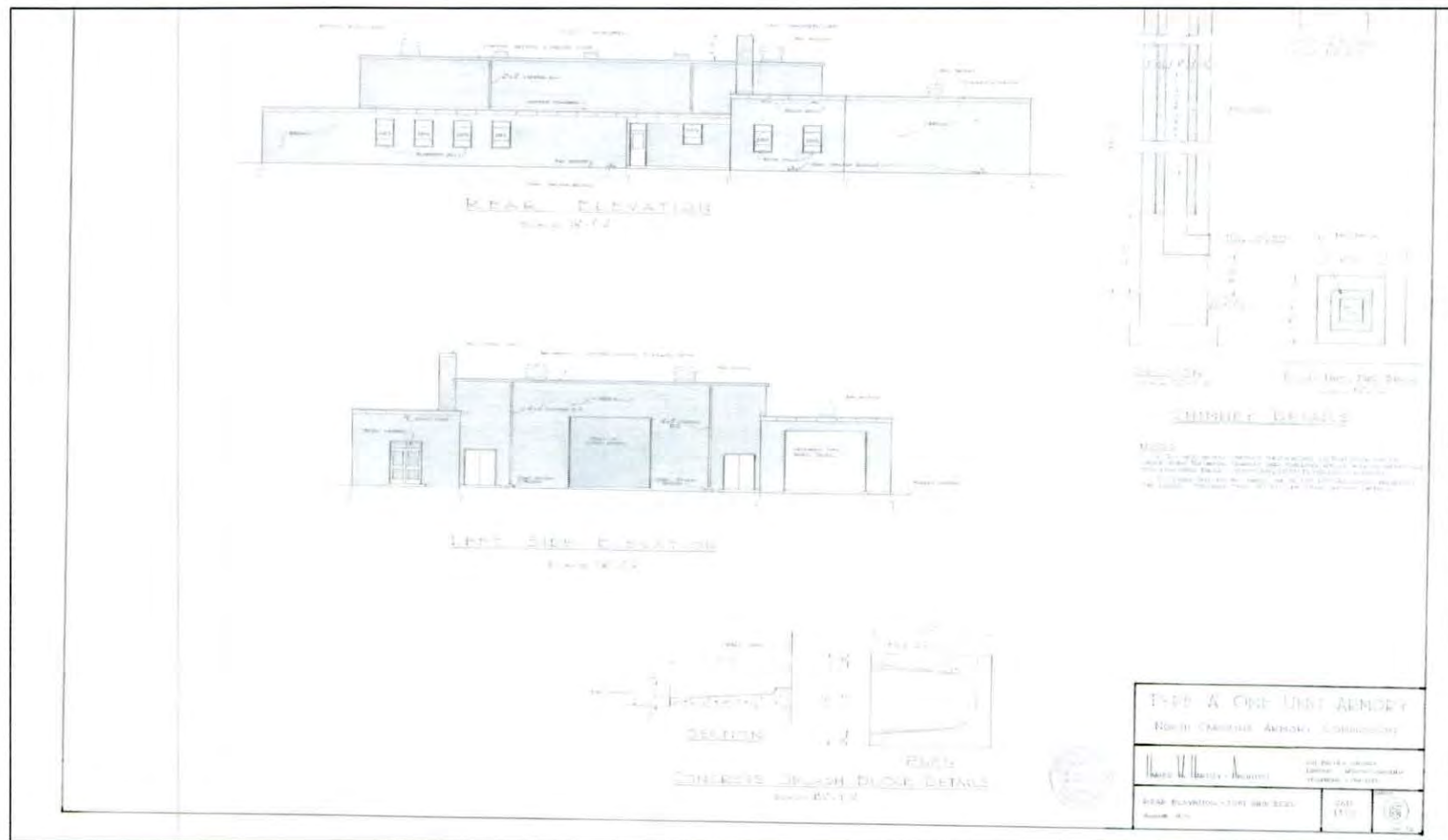


Figure 6.3. Original drawing of the elevations of Boone Armory, drawn in 1973 by Harold W. Hartley, page 2.

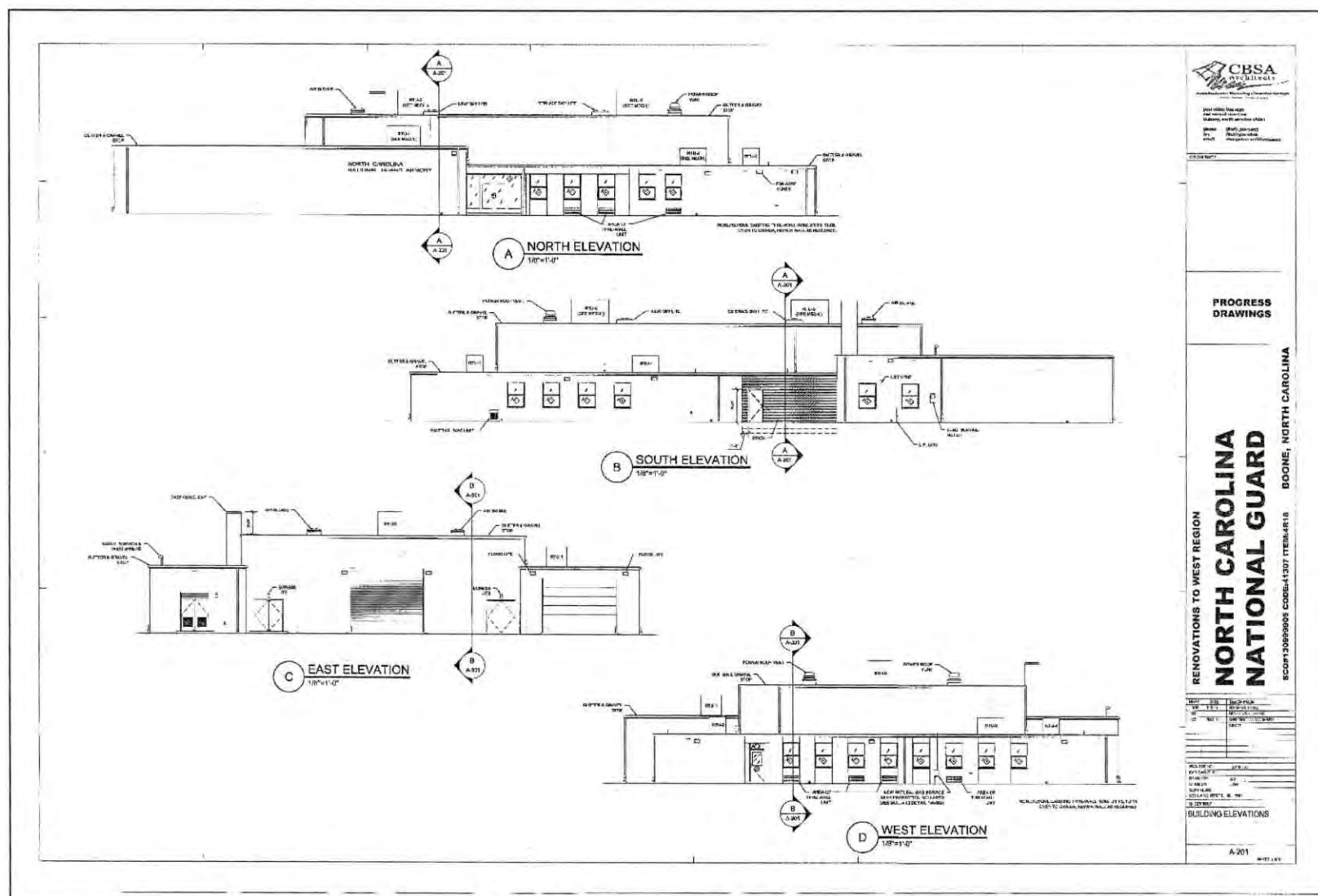


Figure 6.4. Modification drawing of the elevations of Boone Armory, drawn in 2014.

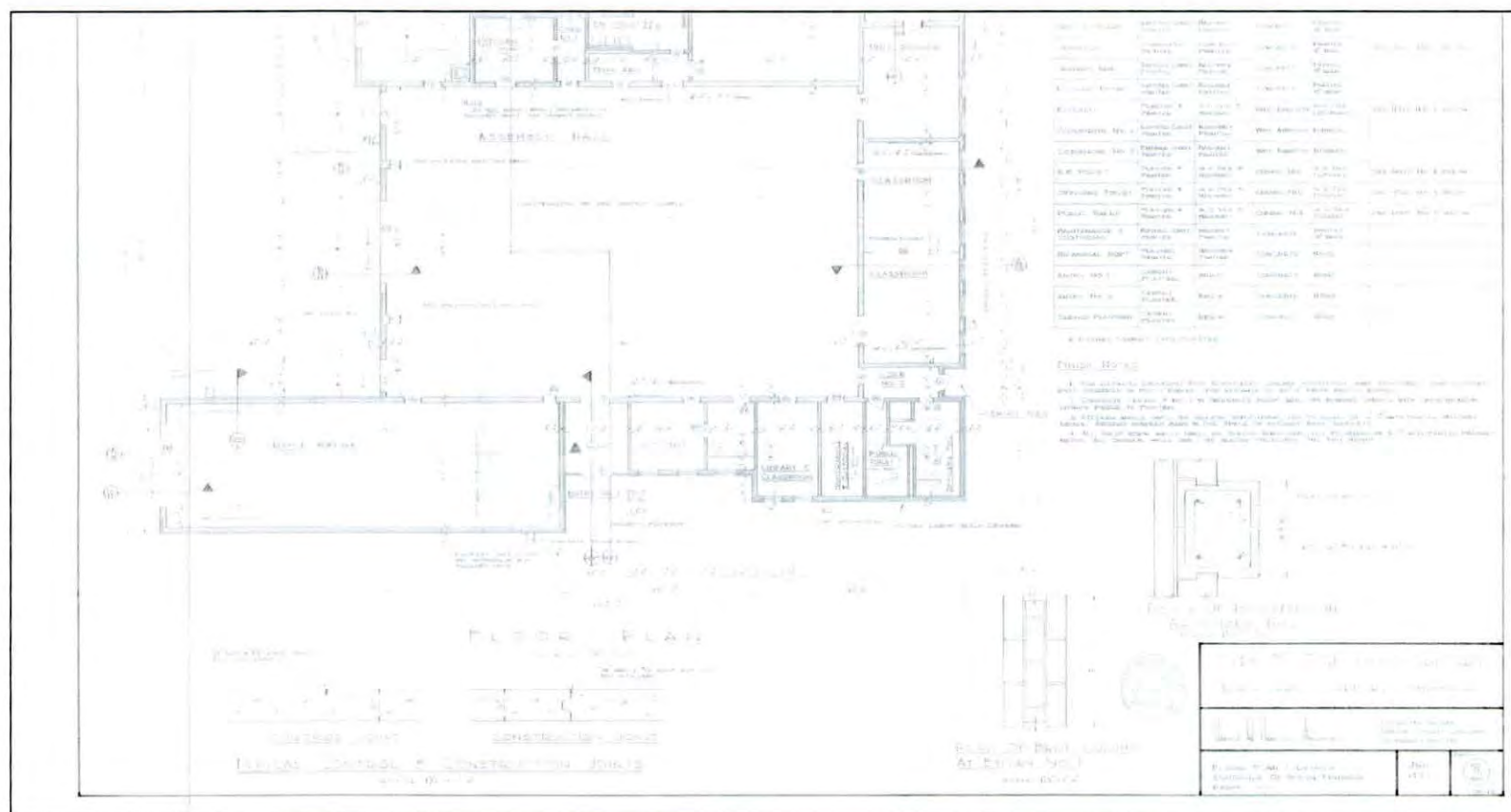


Figure 6.5. Original floor plan drawing of the Boone Armory, drawn in 1973.



Photo 6.1. North and west elevations of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.8. Main entrance along the north elevation of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.9. View of white cast aluminum lettering that says, "North Carolina National Guard Armory," along the north elevation.



Figure 6.10. West elevation of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.11. West elevation of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.12. East elevation of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.13. East elevation of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.14. South elevation of the Boone Armory.

The interior of the building consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, a fitness room, vehicle maintenance room, dispatch room, maintenance room, hall/corridors, range pit & storage room, foyer/lobby, offices, men's and women's restrooms, classroom, recruiting office, supply rooms, vault, storage rooms, training aids rooms, kitchen, and boiler room. The main central entryway is a north/south foyer with offices and the range pit & storage room on either side. The foyer opens to the large assembly hall which connects to the other rooms that surround it. The interior of the armory has poured concrete flooring throughout with some areas having tile laid over it. The walls are either concrete block, brick, or painted drywall, and the ceiling is either exposed rafters with duct work, acoustic tile, or gypsum board. The foyer has brick and concrete block walls, gypsum board ceiling, and tile flooring (**Figure 6.15** and **6.16**). The offices, recruiting office, and training aid rooms have concrete block walls, tile flooring, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 6.17**). The kitchen has concrete block walls, tile flooring, and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 6.18** and **6.19**). The restrooms have concrete block walls, tile flooring, and an acoustic tile or gypsum board ceiling (**Figure 6.20** and **6.21**). The supply rooms and storage rooms have concrete block walls, tile or poured concrete flooring, and acoustic tile ceiling or exposed rafters with duct work and hanging lights (**Figure 6.22** and **6.23**). The halls/corridors have concrete block walls, poured concrete flooring, and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 6.24**). The interior of the centralized assembly hall has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and the ceiling is exposed steel I-beam rafters with conduit, dropped lights, and large metal fans manufactured by Big Ass Fans (**Figure 6.25** and **6.26**). The classrooms have tile flooring, concrete block and movable partition walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 6.27** and **6.28**). The boiler room has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed rafters with duct work (**Figure 6.29**). The fitness room and vehicle maintenance room have exposed rafters with duct work, poured concrete flooring, and concrete block walls (**Figure 6.30** and **6.31**). The vault room has poured concrete flooring, walls of painted drywall, and an acoustic tile ceiling (**Figure 6.32**).



Figure 6.15. The foyer at the main entrance of the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.16. The main entrance of the Boone Armory.

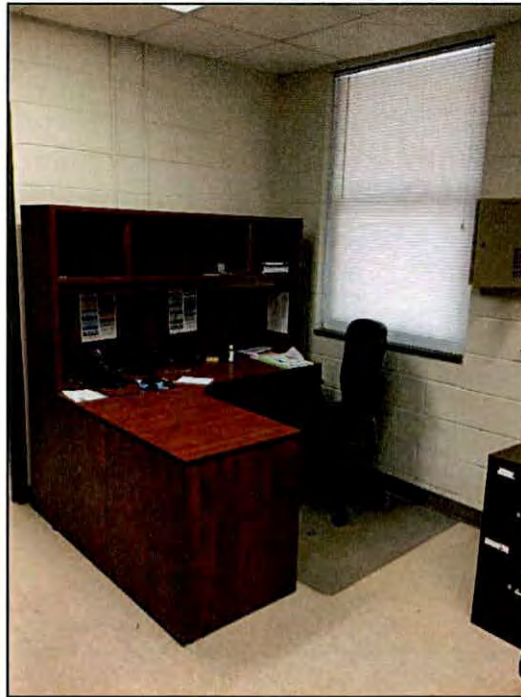


Figure 6.17. Representative office at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.18. The kitchen at the Boone Armory.

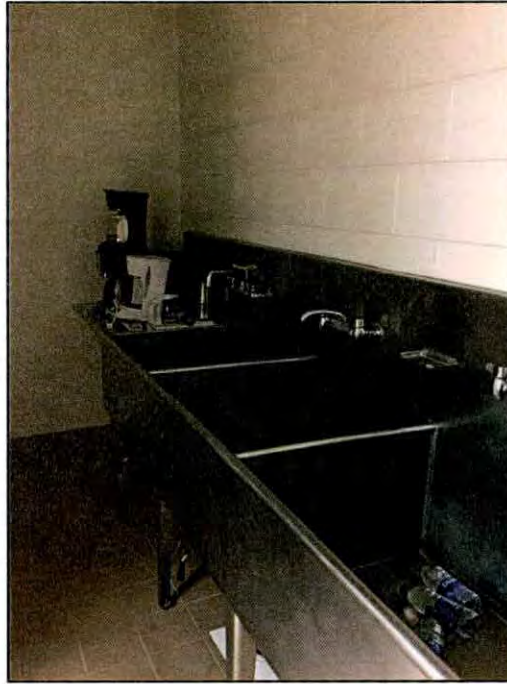


Figure 6.19. The kitchen at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.20. Representative restroom at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.21. Representative restroom at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.22. Representative storage room at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.23. Representative storage room at the Boone Armory.

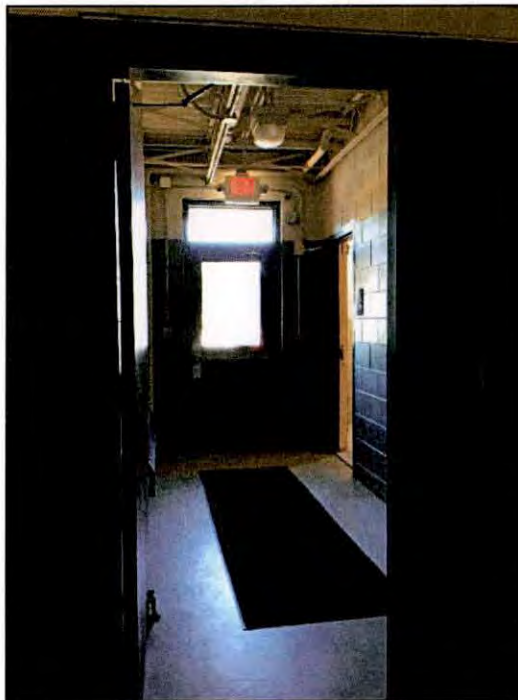


Figure 6.24. Representative hall or corridor at the Boone Armory.



Figure 6.25. The centralized assembly hall at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.26. Representative large metal fan in the assembly hall at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.27. Representative Classroom at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.28. Representative Classroom at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.29. Boiler Room at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.30. Fitness Room at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.31. Vehicle maintenance room (former rifle range) at Boone Armory.



Figure 6.32. Vault Room at Boone Armory.

The Boone Armory facility has undergone alterations since first constructed. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plans with newer plans, discussions with NCARNG, other associated documentation provided by NCARNG, and through on-site observations. Extensive exterior alterations were made between 2013 and 2014 when the windows, doors, overhead garage doors, and roofing material were replaced. The interior was most extensively altered between 2013 and 2016, but the room designations or functions have changed multiple times over the years.

Exterior alterations include:

- A deck entrance to the storage and kitchen area along the south elevation was enclosed (Unknown)
- Removal of thru-wall HVAC units and wall openings infilled with brick along the north and west elevations (2013-2014)
- Upgrade of MOV and POV parking to enhance drainage plan and provide additional functional space (2013-2014)
- Section of wall clad in wood board replaced with brick veneer along the south elevation (2013-2014)
- Replacement of exterior doors and windows (2013-2014)
- Replacement of security fencing (2013-2014)
- Replacement and addition of new sky lights (2013-2014)
- Addition of new exhaust fans (2013-2014)
- Removal of roof ballast (2013-2014)
- Enclosure of metal vent above double doors along the east elevation (2013-2014)
- Replacement of overhead garage doors (2013-2014)
- Removal and replacement of flashing and all plumbing vents raised as necessary (2013-2014)
- Replacement of roof drain strainer and damaged gutters or splash blocks (2013-2014)
- New cover board (1/2" thick cover board) and new roof membrane (mechanically attached single-ply roof membrane) placed on top of existing roof covering but the existing roof materials were removed from all existing roof penetrations and/or curbs (2013-2014)
- Exterior walls repaired (2013-2014)
- Concrete walkway from the side entrance of the building to the building parking lot added (2014)

Interior alterations include:

- Indoor firing range was cleared, and lead levels deemed safe, and then space was converted into storage (1974)
- Interior painted (2013-2014)
- Replacement of electrical system (2013-2014)

- Replacement of HVAC/furnace system (2013-2014)
- Replacement of plumbing systems (2013-2014)
- Replacement of water, sewer, gas, and electrical lines (2013-2014)
- Replacement and repairs of interior walls and partition walls (2013-2014)
- Removal of bullet stop and repair of adjacent wall (2013-2014)
- Removal of light baffles, acoustical panels, and water cooler (2013-2014)
- Replacement of ceiling (2013-2014)
- Replacement of VCT flooring (2013-2014)
- Replacement of interior doors (2013-2014)
- Kitchen and bathrooms renovated (2013-2014)
- Lead abatement (2013-2014)
- Removal of oil tank and natural gas hook-up (2013-2014)
- Upgrade of P/A system (2013-2014)
- Addition of handicap accessible water cooler (2013-2014)
- New concrete flooring in the range pit & storage room (2013-2014)
- Installation of large metal fans in the assembly hall (2013-2014)
- Installation of fire alarm and fire protection systems (2016)
- Installation of acoustical wall panels in all four walls of the assembly hall (2016)
- Epoxy of assembly hall floor (2016)

6.2 NRHP Evaluation

The Boone Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1974, this resource is under 50 years of age. As such, it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends from 1946 to 1989. The Boone Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Boone Armory is not recommended as eligible since it is not distinguished as a place associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly to its military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the area as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administration staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers.

Under Criterion B, Boone Armory is recommended as not eligible, as the building is not associated with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Boone Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance and loss of material integrity. The design for the Boone Armory is exceedingly common, one of several readiness centers built based on standardized plans, all which are

extremely similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations, such as the replacement of several wall openings, which has negatively impacted the armory's material integrity.

The Boone Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Boone Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building does not possess a high degree of integrity of materials. In addition, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style, and due to its loss of integrity, other examples of the design exist that better represent its type. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

No further work is recommended.

7.0 BUTNER ARMORY

The Butner Armory or Readiness Center (RC) is located at 105 Central Avenue in the town of Butner, in Granville County. The facility is situated to the northwest of the intersection between I-85 and Gate 2 Road in a rural residential area on the southern side of town (**Table 7.1** and **Figure 7.1**). It is a 24.2-acre property with a total of three buildings and two structures: the armory, the facility maintenance shop (FMS), two shelters, and a tire repair building (see **Figure 7.1** and **7.2**). In addition, infrastructure elements such as access roads, parking area, static displays, and a flagpole are also present. According to Butner personnel, the armory was first acquired in January of 1973, and has hosted community events, like the Veterans' Stand Down and a Military Resource Fair.

Table 7.1. Summary of the Butner Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Butner Armory or Boone RC
Address	105 Central Ave.
Township	Butner
County	Granville
Acreage	24.2
Environment	Industrial and commercial, suburban
Buildings On-Site	Butner Armory (1973); Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS) (1970); First Shelter (between 1998-2006); Second Shelter (between 2010-2012); Tire Repair Building (c. 1950)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	258 th Engineer Utilities Det., 429 th Concrete Platoon, 725 th Engineer Platoon
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Benjamin Norton; 1SG Richard Huff; SSG Michael Kimball
Community Usage	Veterans' Stand Down and Military Resource Fair

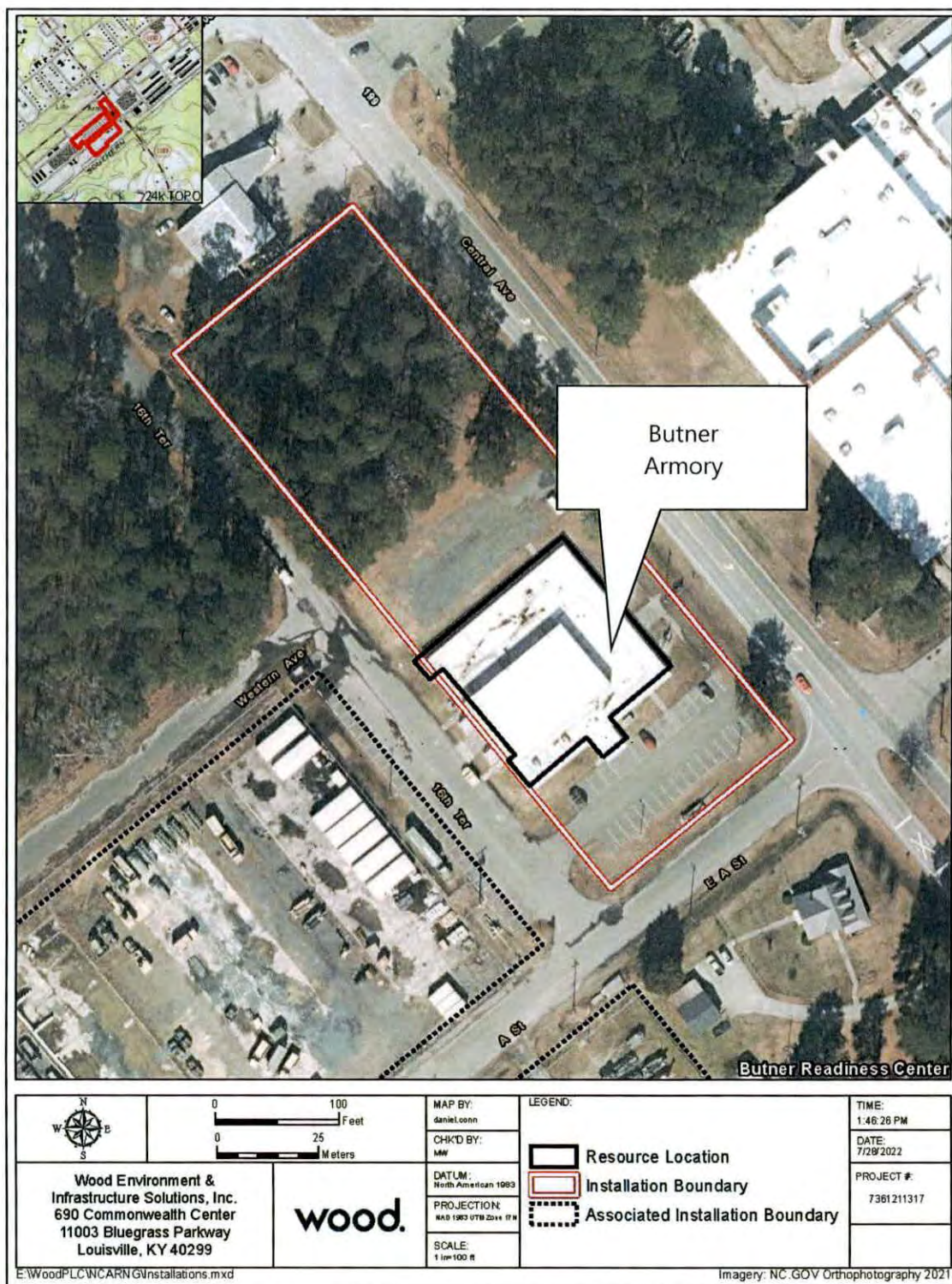


Figure 7.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Butner Armory (Readiness Center).

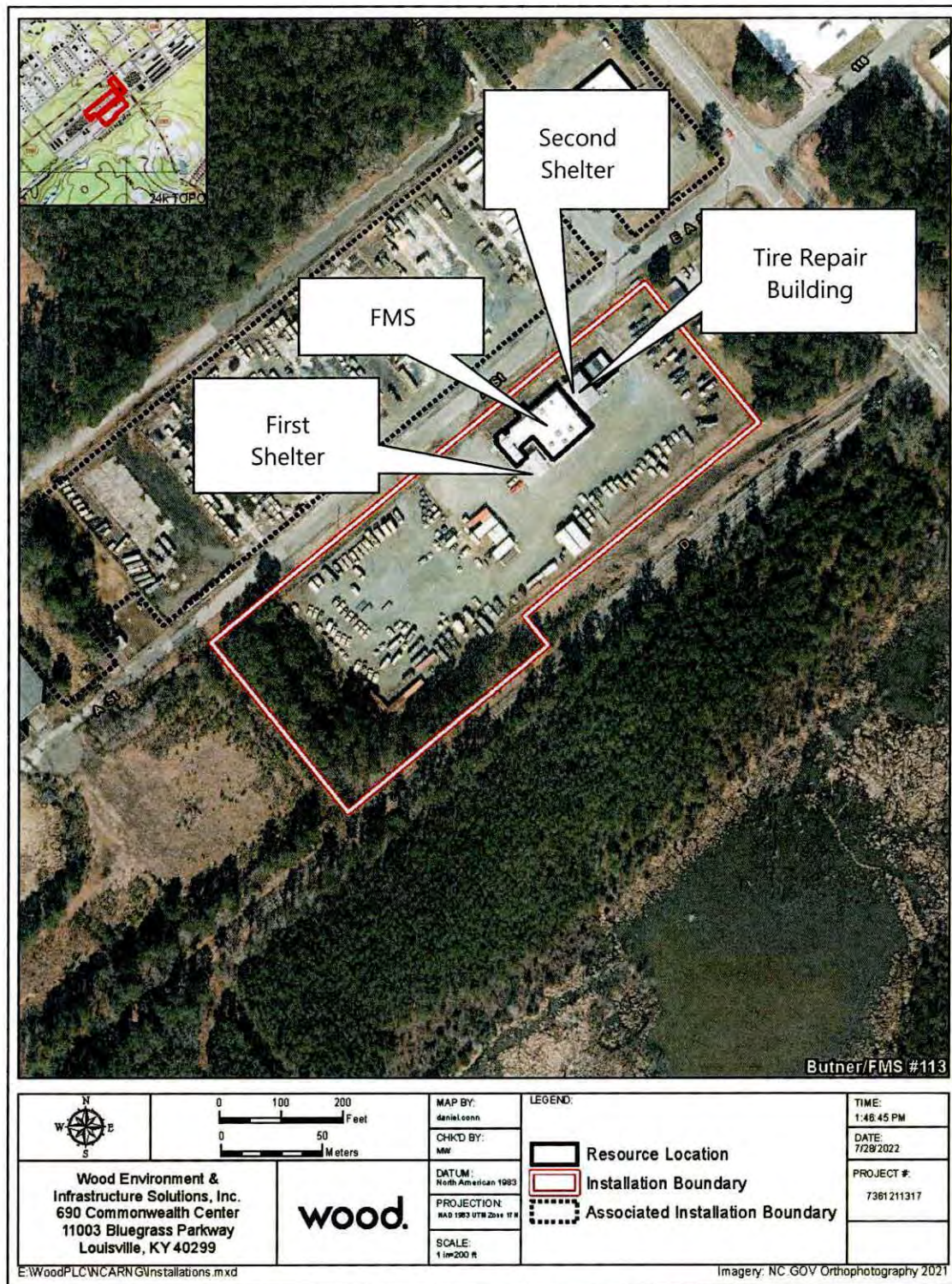


Figure 7.2. Aerial Map showing layout of other buildings associated with the Butner Armory (Readiness Center), including the FMS building, two shelters, and a tire repair building.

7.1 Butner Armory

The Butner Armory or Readiness Center (RC) was built as an armory in 1973 and has a total area of 19,080 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and is Type-D one-unit plan armory, which resembles an Alt-A plan, although the Butner Armory is squarer in plan like the Original Plan type (**Table 7.2; Figure 7.3**). Being built after January of 1966, the designs followed Public Law 783 for Non-Standardized Armories, which typically followed early standardized plans but were also altered to fit each individual armory's needs. The facility has one-story flat roofed wings, that wrap around three sides of a centralized two-story assembly hall with flat roof. The building has a poured concrete foundation, brick walls, and a rubber membrane covering the roof. An external brick chimney with a concrete cap is located along the south elevation.

The main, northeast-facing elevation has a row of three and a ribbon of five fixed single-pane windows with rectangular awning windows above and below the fixed window set in white cast aluminum situated on either side of the centrally located main entrance, which is recessed (**Figure 7.4** and **7.5**). The windows have brick sills. The main entrance consists of a set of painted metal double doors surrounded by transoms and sidelights. To the north of the metal doors is white cast aluminum lettering that says, "NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY" (**Figure 7.6**). A poured concrete sidewalk runs parallel to this elevation and a second poured concrete sidewalk leads up to the main entrance and a flagpole and sign (**Figure 7.7**). Static displays sit on a poured concrete pad on either side of the main entrance.

The north elevation has a single recessed metal door on the northeast end of the one-story section that is accessed via a poured concrete path that leads to the gravel parking lot along this side of the building (see **Figure 7.4**). Above this section, along the second story of the assembly hall, are two sets of clerestory windows set in white cast aluminum.

The south elevation of the two-story assembly hall has two sets of clerestory windows set in white cast aluminum, and to the east of these windows is an external brick chimney with concrete cap (**Figure 7.8**). Along the one-story section are six single, narrow, fixed windows with rectangular awning windows above and below the fixed window set in white cast aluminum. A single metal door is located to the east of these windows along a recessed section of the elevation. A short, privacy brick wall extends out from the projecting section of this elevation to just before the door (**Figure 7.9**). A poured concrete deck adorns this recessed section that leads to the asphalt parking lot along this side of the building. A non-historic metal, open port protects this entrance. Two additional single, narrow, fixed windows with rectangular awning windows above and below the fixed window set in white cast aluminum and a single recessed metal door are located to the east of this door (**Figure 7.10**). A poured concrete path leads to the door from the adjacent parking lot.

From north to south, the west elevation has a metal overhead garage door, a set of metal double doors, a second larger metal overhead garage door, and a second set of metal double doors (see **Figure 7.11 - 7.13**). A poured concrete sidewalk leads to a set of concrete steps with metal railings

and then to a small concrete deck entrance into both set of double doors. A short, poured concrete and asphalt drive leads up to the large garage door and a partially overgrown asphalt, gravel, and poured concrete drive leads to the other garage door.

Table 7.2. Summary of Butner Armory.

Building	Butner Armory
Gross Area	19,080 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1973
Architect/Builder	Unknown/Unknown
Facility Number	37A55-00001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, rubber membrane covering
Windows	Awning and fixed
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Paved parking, sidewalks, facility information sign, fencing, a concrete pad, exterior lighting, and a flagpole added (1973); removal of asphalt and base of access road and new material installed, and existing parking area was painted with stripes (1987); replacement of wall opening for A/C window unit and infill with brick, insulation, and interior materials in conference room, classroom, and weight room; set roof mounted exhaust fans (2014); replacement of roofing material (Unknown)
Interior Alterations	Indoor firing range was cleared and lead levels deemed safe (1973); removal of ventilation exhaust, duct, and fan (on roof) and enclosure of roof opening; removal of lighting, fire alarm devices and installation of new lighting and fire alarm devices; installation of kitchen hoods and fire suppression system (2007); removal of lead from rifle range (lead abatement); equipping wash racks with oil-water separators (2006); installation of conduit and wire to support 30-amp circuits in each work bay and one on the outside of the building (2007); removal of A/C window unit and installation of air system for controlled air in conference, classroom, and weight room; removal and replacement of wooden partition in conference

	room to meet code standards; removal of grid/panels and installation of new grid/panels to accommodate HVAC ducting in conference room; replacement of lights to accommodate new grid system and HVAC ducting in conference room and classroom; installation of air distribution, light fixtures, and ceiling panels in classrooms; installation of air system to provide controlled air in assembly hall and three supply rooms; installation of high volume/low speed ceiling hung fans (HVLS) for air movement; adjustment and replacement of lighting to accommodate new assembly hall ducting and fan installation; replacement and update of exhausts ventilation system in latrines; epoxy floor of classrooms, assembly hall, and corridor; replacement of 4' fluorescent light fixtures in fitness room, storage rooms, and corridor; installation of large metal fans in the assembly hall (2014-2015)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.



Figure 7.4. East and north elevations of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.5. Row of windows along the east elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.6. Lettering along the east elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.7. Sign, flagpole, sidewalk, and static displays along the east elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.8. West and south elevations of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.9. First entrance along the south elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.10. Second entrance along the south elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.11. West elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.12. Set of double doors and a large garage door along the west elevation of the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.13. First garage door along the west elevation of the Butner Armory.

The interior of the building consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, locker room, restrooms, offices, classroom and library/classroom, a kitchen, training aids, boiler room, mechanical equipment room, maintenance and custodial room, supply and storage rooms, former rifle range, vault, work room, and corridors or halls (see **Figure 7.3**). The main central entryway is an east/west corridor with restrooms and offices on either side. The corridor opens to the large assembly hall which connects to the other rooms within the armory. The interior of the armory has a poured concrete flooring, brick walls, and exposed steel I-beam rafters with conduit, dropped lights, and large metal fans manufactured by Big Ass Fans (**Figure 7.14**). The main entryway has tiled flooring, brick and concrete block walls, and a gypsum board ceiling (**Figure 7.15**). The other corridors or halls have tile or poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile or exposed rafters with duct work (**Figure 7.16** and **7.17**). The restrooms have tile flooring, concrete block walls, and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 7.18**). The classrooms, offices, and classroom/library have tile flooring, concrete block or wood panel covered walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 7.19 – 7.22**). The vehicle maintenance room or motor pool (former rifle range) have tiled or terrazzo flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed rafters with duct work (**Figure 7.23**). The maintenance and custodial room has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed rafters with duct work and dropped lighting (**Figure 7.24**). The boiler room has poured concrete flooring, brick walls, and exposed rafters with duct work (**Figure 7.25**).



Figure 7.14. The centralized assembly hall at Butner Armory.



Figure 7.15. View the main central entryway from the assembly hall at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.16. Representative corridor or hall at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.17. Representative corridor or hall at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.18. Representative restroom at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.19. Representative classroom at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.20. Representative office at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.21. Representative office at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.22. Library/classroom at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.23. Newly completed locker room (former rifle range) currently housing personal storage area at Butner Armory.

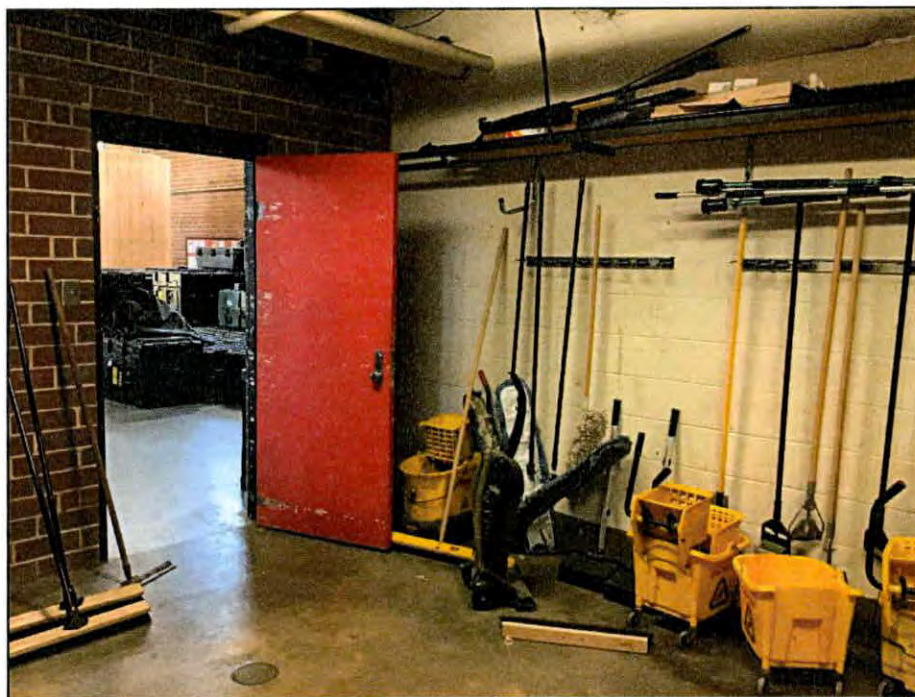


Figure 7.24. Maintenance and custodial room at the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.25. Boiler Room at the Butner Armory.

Although the interior of the building has been greatly modified, the Butner Armory has undergone little alteration to the exterior of the building since it was first constructed. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plans with newer plans, discussions with NCARNG, other associated documentation provided by NCARNG, and through on-site observations.

Exterior alterations include:

- Replacement of wall opening for A/C window unit and infill with brick, insulation, and interior materials in conference room, classroom, and weight room (2014)
- Installation of roof mounted exhaust fans (2014)
- Replacement of roofing material (Unknown)

Interior alterations include:

- Indoor firing range was cleared, and lead levels deemed safe (1973)
- Removal of lead from rifle range (lead abatement) (2006)
- Removal of equipping wash racks with oil-water separators (2006)
- Removal of ventilation exhaust, duct, and fan (on roof) and enclosure of roof opening (2007)
- Removal of lighting, fire alarm devices and installation of new lighting and fire alarm devices (2007)
- Installation of kitchen hoods and fire suppression system (2007)
- Installation of conduit and wire to support 30-amp circuits in each work bay and one on the outside of the building (2007)
- Removal of A/C window unit and installation of air system for controlled air in conference, classroom, and weight room (2014-2016)
- removal and replacement of wooden partition in conference room to meet code standards wall (2014-2015)
- Removal of grid/panels and installation of new Grid/Panels to accommodate HVAC ducting in conference room (2014-2015)
- Installation of air distribution, light fixtures, and ceiling panels in classrooms (2014-2015)
- Replacement of lights to accommodate new grid system and HVAC ducting in conference room and classroom (2014-2015)
- Installation of air system to provide controlled air in assembly hall and three supply rooms (2014-2015)
- Installation of high volume/low speed ceiling hung fans (HVLS) for air movement (2014-2015)
- Adjustment and replacement of lighting to accommodate new assembly hall ducting and fan installation (2014-2015)

- Replacement and update of exhausts ventilation system in latrines (2014-2015)
- Epoxy floor of classrooms, assembly hall, and corridor (2014-2015)
- Replacement of 4' fluorescent light fixtures in fitness room, storage rooms, and corridor (2014-2015)
- Installation of large metal fans in the assembly hall (2014-2015)

7.2 Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS)

The Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS), originally referred to as the Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) #13, was first built in 1973, consists of 9,080 sq. ft., and sits at 200 West A Street to the south of the Butner Armory building. It is a south facing, two-story height, square building with a poured concrete foundation, brick siding, and a 2-ply modified bitumen flat roof (**Table 7.3; Figure 7.26 and 7.27**). The building has three additions. The original building is the north rectangular, two-story section and one-story section along the west elevation. The first addition is covered in metal siding and topped with a low-rise gable roof, and is attached to the original one-story section via a hyphen along its west elevation. This addition was added between 1993 and 1998, and is referred to as the "Kelly Metal Building" in some documentation. The second addition is located on the west end of the north elevation of the original two-story section, and is a one-story square section clad in brick veneer with a flat roof. The third addition is a two-story rectangular section added to the south elevation of the original two-story section. It is also clad in brick veneer with a flat roof. These two additions were completed between 2006 and 2008.

From east to west, the main or south elevation of the building has four large metal overhead doors along the third addition of the building and a single metal door along the one-story section of the original building that protrudes off of the west elevation of the two-story original section (**Figure 7.28 and 7.29**). This entrance is protected by a short, asphalt shingle roof. A second door is located along the south elevation of the first addition.

The east elevation has two single metal doors, one along the original section and the other along the third addition (see **Figure 7.29 and 7.30**).

Along the original two-story section of the north elevation, there are three window openings with six-light, fixed windows above a two-light, awning window set in brown cast aluminum with concrete sills, and there is one window opening with six-light, fixed windows above a two-light, awning window with a concrete sill along the one-story original section (see **Figure 7.30 - 7.32**). This last window's bottom awning has been enclosed (see **Figure 7.31**). The north elevation of the first addition has a set of metal double-doors. A short, corrugated metal overhang covers this entrance, and a second corrugated metal overhang extends from the first overhang to the west elevation of the one-story original section of the building.

The west elevation has a single metal door opening along the first addition and a second metal door opening along the west elevation of the one-story original section of the building (see **Figure 7.28 and 7.32**).

Table 7.3. Summary of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

Building	Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS)
Gross Area	9,080
Date of Construction	c. 1970
Architect/Builder	Smith/Mills/Perry Architects-Engineers

Facility Number	37A55-00002
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, 2-ply modified bitumen; Gable, asphalt shingle
Windows	Awning
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	First addition was added (between 1993-1998); Second addition and third addition were added (between 2006-2008); Enclosure of awning window along the north elevation, Modified overhead garage door along the south elevation, Replacement of roofing material (Unknown)
Interior Alterations	Painted, Carpet added to office (Unknown); Replacement of all lighting with LED lighting fixtures (113 fixtures) (2017)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

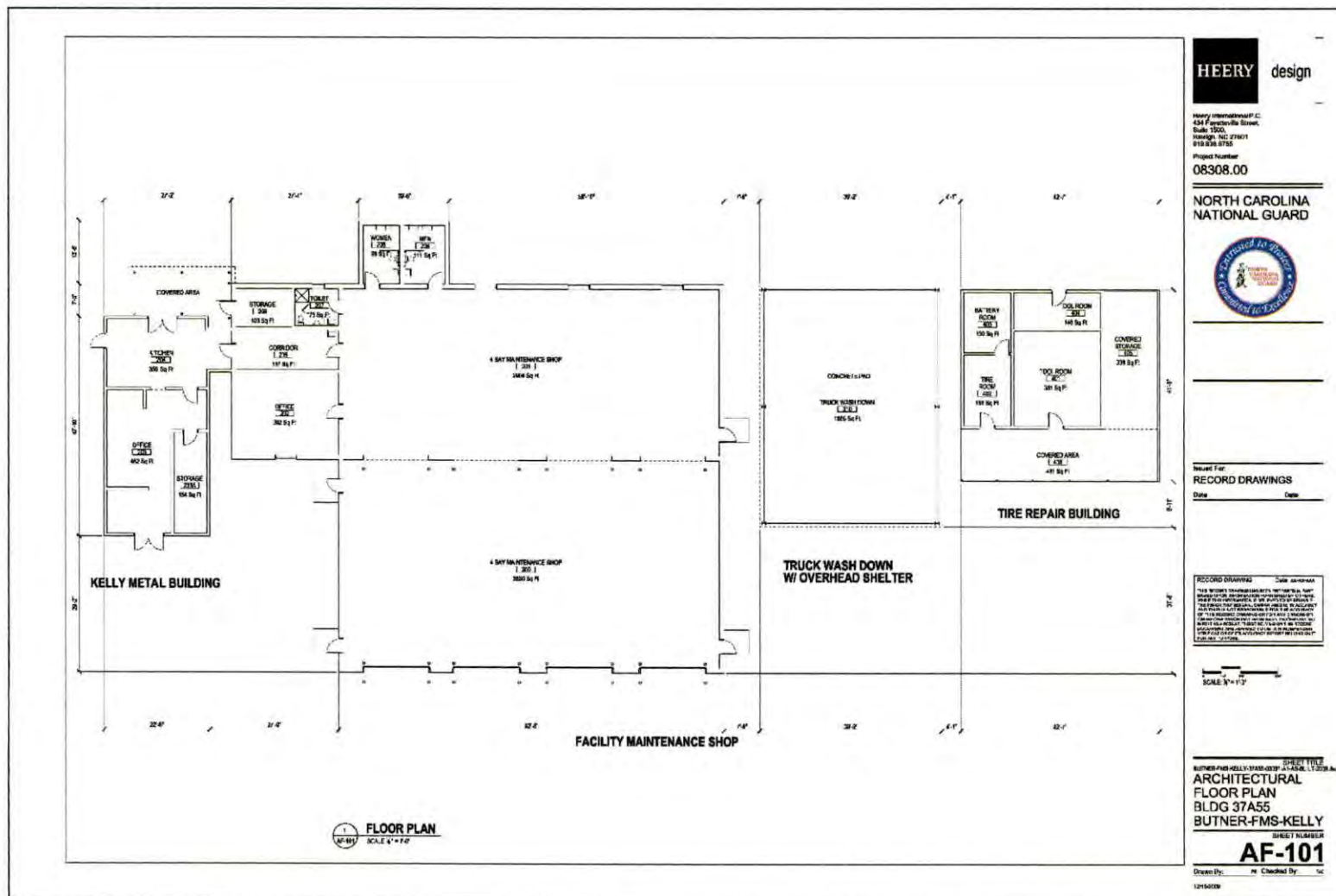


Figure 7.27. Plan drawing of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS) associated with the Butner Armory, showing the current floorplan, drawn 2009.



Figure 7.28. West and south elevations of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.29. South and east elevations of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.30. East and north elevations of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.31. Small one-story addition along the north elevation of the original section of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

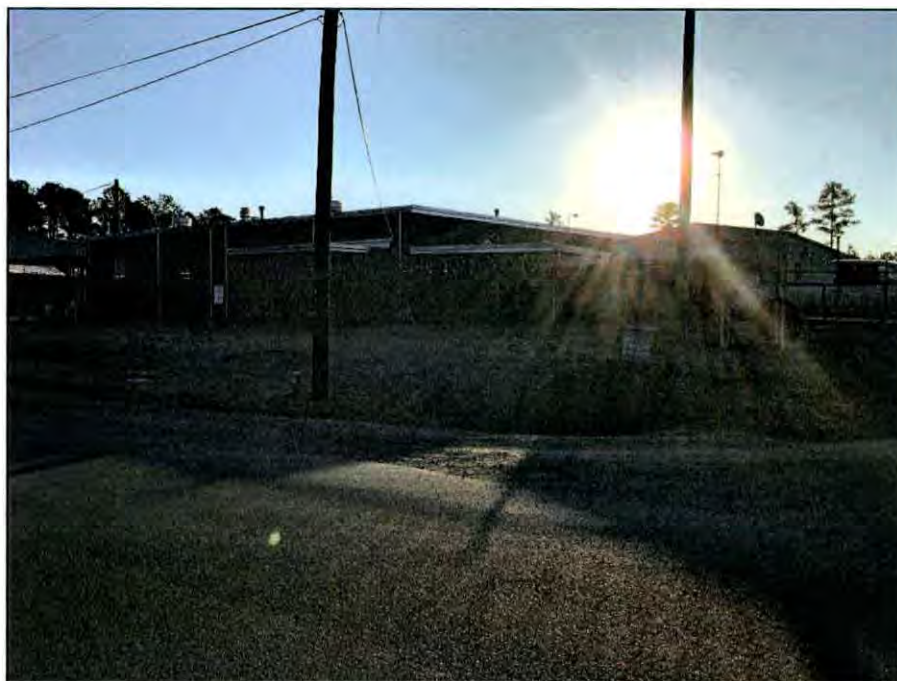


Figure 7.32. North and west elevations of the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

The interior of the two-story section of the building, both the original section and third addition, are open with a poured concrete floor, exposed beams and rafters on the metal ceiling, brick walls, and brick support beams (**Figure 7.34** and **7.35**). These areas are referred to as the 4-bay maintenance shop on a 2009 plan drawing (see **Figure 7.27**). To the north of the maintenance shop area is a woman's bathroom and a man's bathroom, which encompasses the small space of the second addition. These bathrooms have tile flooring, brick veneer walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 7.36**).

Attached to the maintenance shop area to the west, within the one-story original section, are an office and bathroom separated by a corridor. This office has flooring covered in carpet, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 7.37**). This bathroom has a single toilet, urinal, sink, and washing machine. The walls are concrete block, the flooring is tile, and the ceiling is acoustic tile (**Figure 7.38**). The corridor has tile flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 7.39**). A storage room sits to the west of the bathroom, but this room is only accessible via an outside entrance.

The corridor leads to the hyphen that connects to the kitchen within the area of the first addition. The kitchen has tile flooring, acoustic tile ceilings, and drywall, wood paneling, and concrete block walls (**Figure 7.40**). An office and a second storage room sit to the south of the kitchen. The office space and storage room have tile flooring, drywall and partition board walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 7.41**).



Figure 7.33. The large open area at Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

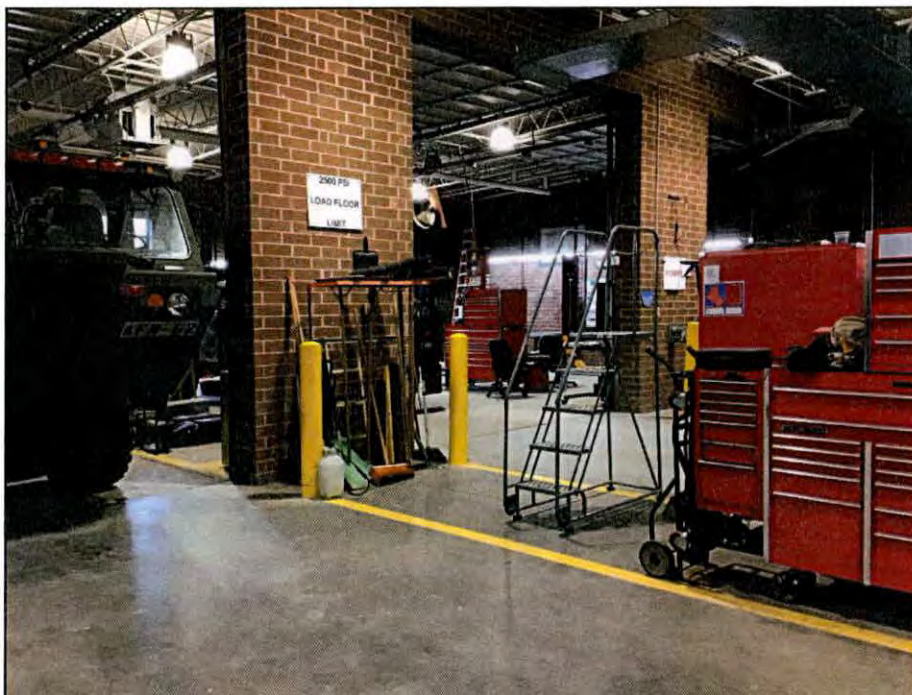


Figure 7.34. The large open interior area at Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.35. Representative restroom at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.36. Representative office at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

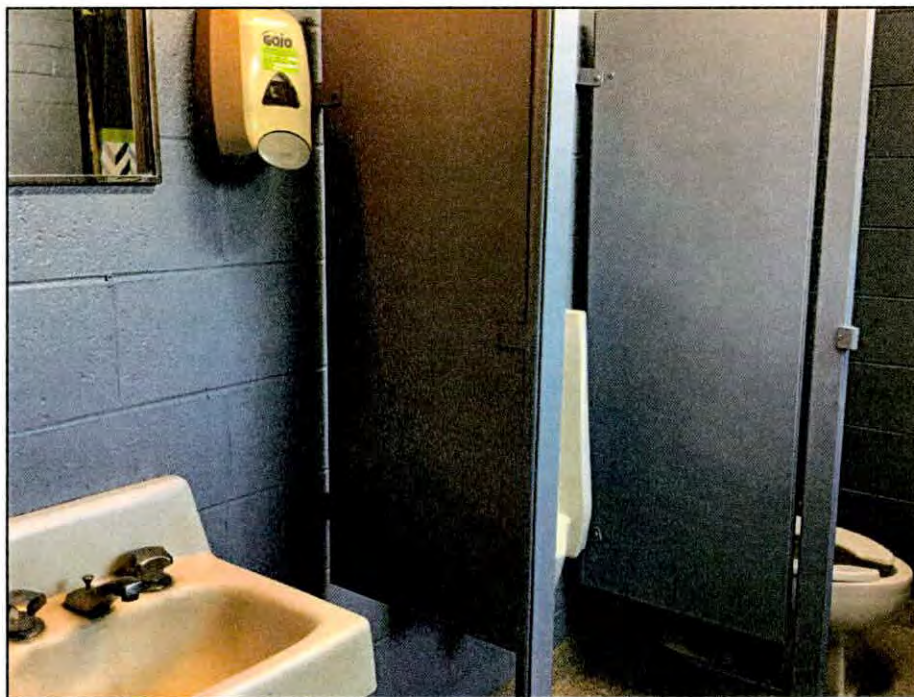


Figure 7.37. Representative restroom at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.38. Representative of the corridor at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.39. Representative of the kitchen at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).



Figure 7.40. Representative of the second office and storage space at the Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS).

The Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS) has undergone alteration since first constructed. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plans with the current plan, discussions with NCARNG, other associated documentation provided by NCARNG, through on-site observations, and a review of available aerials. Extensive exterior alterations were made in the 1990s and the early 2000s that altered the building's plan, such as the three additions to the building.

Exterior alterations include:

- Enclosure of awning window along the north elevation (Unknown)
- Modification of overhead garage door along the south elevation (Unknown)
- Replacement of roofing material (Unknown)
- First addition added (between 1993-1998)
- Second and third additions were added (between 2006-2008)

Interior alterations include:

- Painted (Unknown)
- Carpet added to office space (Unknown)

7.3 Shelters

The Butner Armory is associated with two metal frame shelters or open sheds that sit on either side of the FMS at 200 West A Street to the south of the armory building (**Table 7.4; Figure 7.41**). The two structures open to the north and south, are topped with low-rise gable roofs, and cover a concrete slab. The shelters are supported with six metal posts, and the roofs are covered in metal siding. The first shelter sits to the east of the FMS and is currently utilized to protect government vehicles and miscellaneous equipment (**Figure 7.42 - 7.44**). On the 2009 floorplan drawing, the concrete pad beneath this shelter was referred to as the "Truck Wash Down W/ Overhead Shelter." This structure's support posts rest on concrete piers. The second shelter sits to the west of the FMS, and, at the time of the survey, was protecting two large grills and other miscellaneous equipment (**Figure 7.45**). This structure's support posts rest directly on the concrete pad. The two shelters have not undergone any alteration since first constructed.

Table 7.4. Summary of the Two Shelters.

Building	Shelters
Gross Area	1,885 sq. ft. (first)
Date of Construction	Between 1998-2006 (first); between 2010-2012 (second)
Architect/Builder	N/A
Facility Number	N/A
Foundation	Metal posts/concrete piers (first); metal posts (second)
Exterior Walls	N/A
Roof	Gable, Metal Siding
Windows	N/A
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	None
Interior Alterations	None
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 7.42. North elevation of the first shelter associated with the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.43. North and west elevations of the first shelter associated with the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.44. South and east elevations of the first shelter associated with the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.45. West and south elevations of the second shelter associated with the Butner Armory.

7.4 Tire Repair Building

The tire repair building is the oldest building associated with Butner Armory, and, according to aerial images, the building was likely constructed prior to 1955. It sits at 200 West A Street to the south of the Butner Armory building, next to the first shelter on the east side of the FMS, and consists of 1,150 sq. ft. (**Figure 7.46**). It is a southeast facing, one-story, rectangular building with concrete block walls that extend down to grade and a front gable roof with wide eaves covered in asphalt shingle (**Table 7.5; Figure 7.47**). The upper portion of the gable ends are constructed of wood. A shed addition sits along the west elevation that also has concrete block walls and an asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves. A second shed addition is located along the east elevation. The windows are three-over-three, double-hung metal windows with concrete sills. A corrugated metal overhang extends out from the south elevation over a concrete deck and is supported with six slender wood posts. A small concrete ramp leads up to the deck.

The main or south elevation has two single metal doors and a large opening entrance into the covered storage area within the second shed addition (**Figure 7.48**). The east elevation has no wall openings. The north or rear elevation has a single metal door (**Figure 7.49**). The west elevation has two three-over-three, double-hung metal windows with concrete sills, and one of the windows is missing the panes of glass in the lower portion (see **Figure 7.49** and **7.50**).

Table 7.5. Summary of the Tire Repair Building.

Building	Tire Repair Building
Gross Area	1,150 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	c. 1950
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete block
Exterior Walls	Concrete block
Roof	Gable, asphalt shingle
Windows	Double-hung
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	First shed addition added (between 1955-1972); Second addition added (after 1993); Panes of glass missing from lower portion of window along the west elevation, roofing material replaced, Concrete block painted (Unknown)
Interior Alterations	Unknown
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

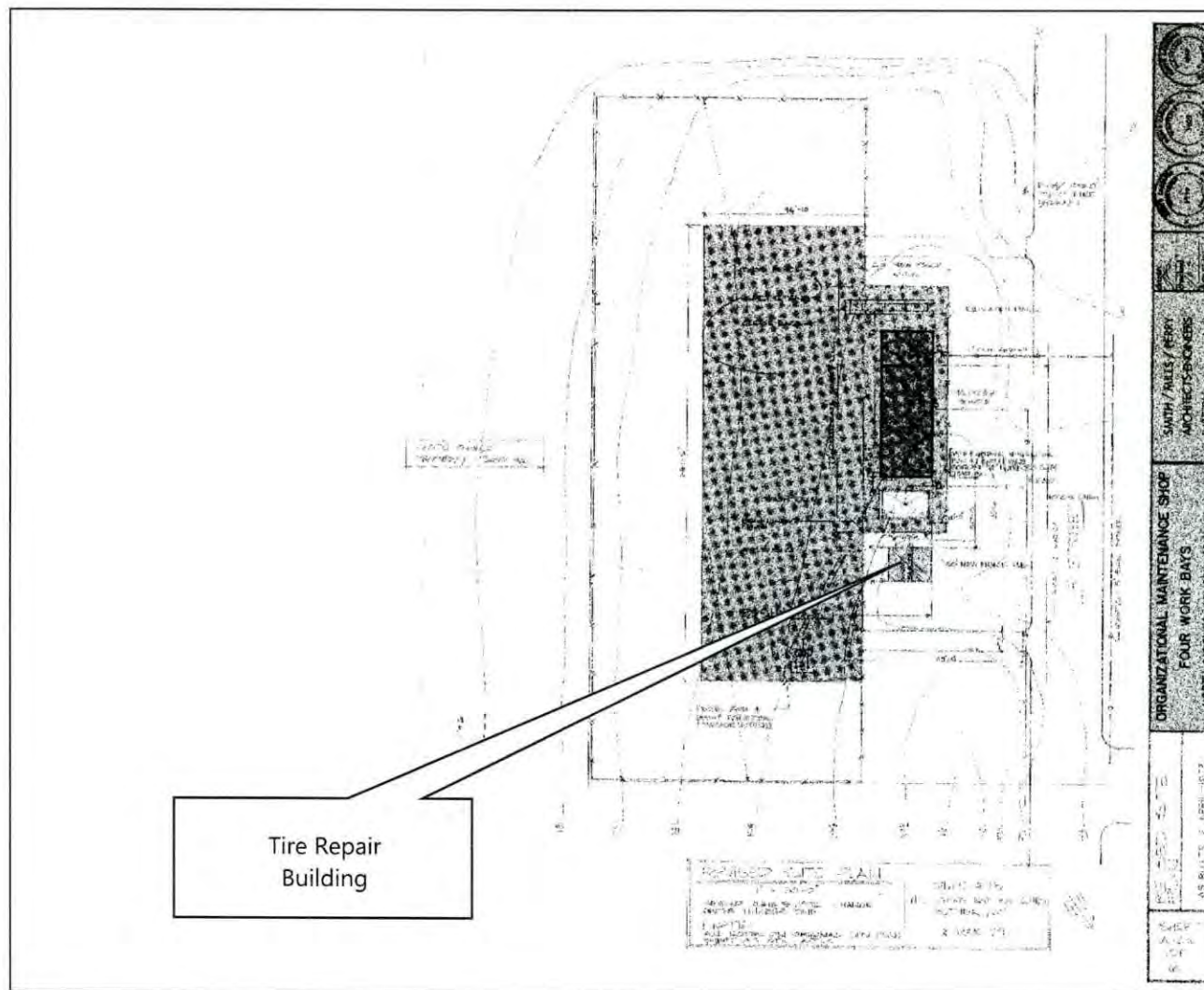


Figure 7.46. Plan drawing showing the fire repair building associated with the Butner Armory, drawn 1973.

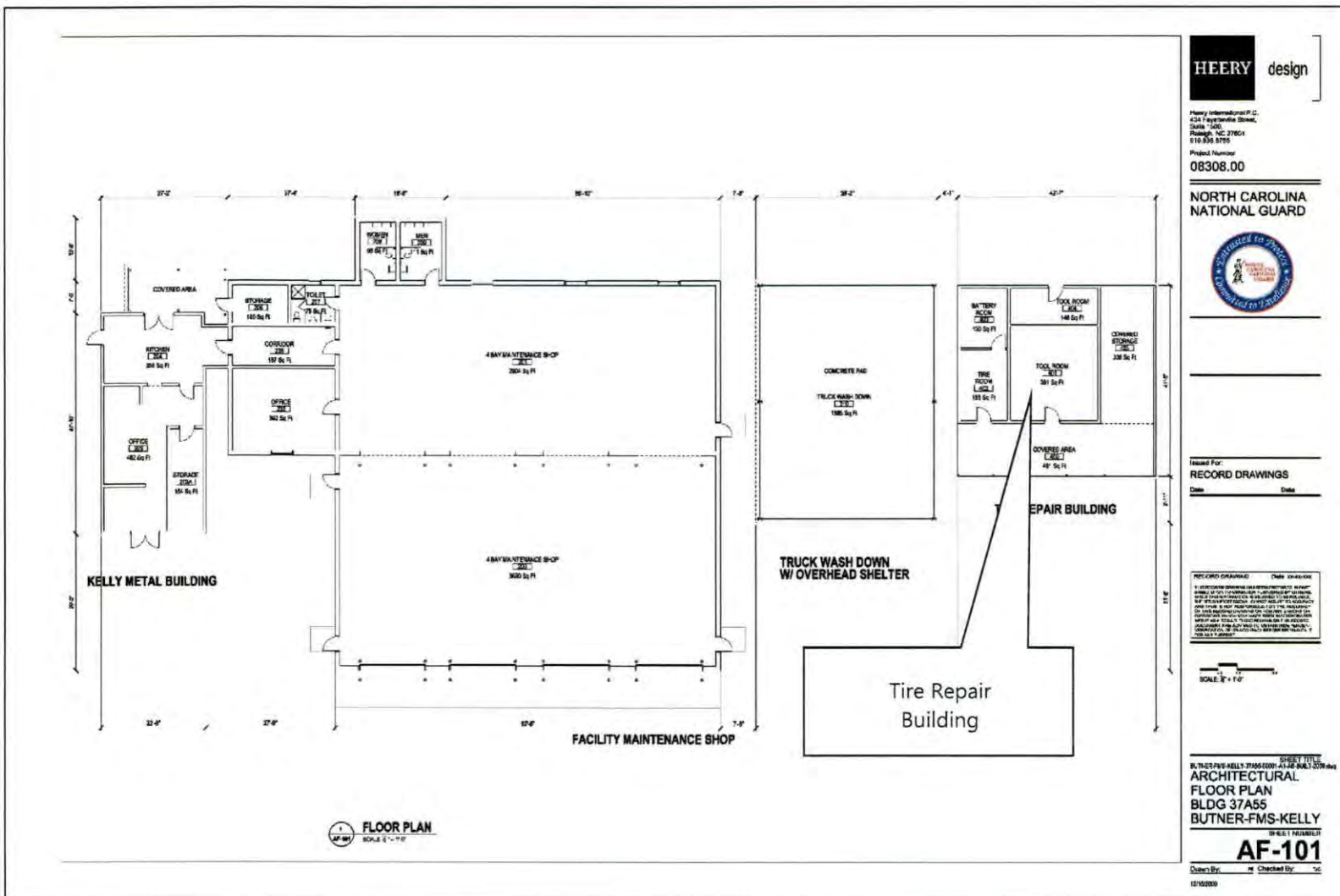


Figure 7.47. Drawing of the plan of the fire repair building associated with the Butner Armory, drawn 2009.

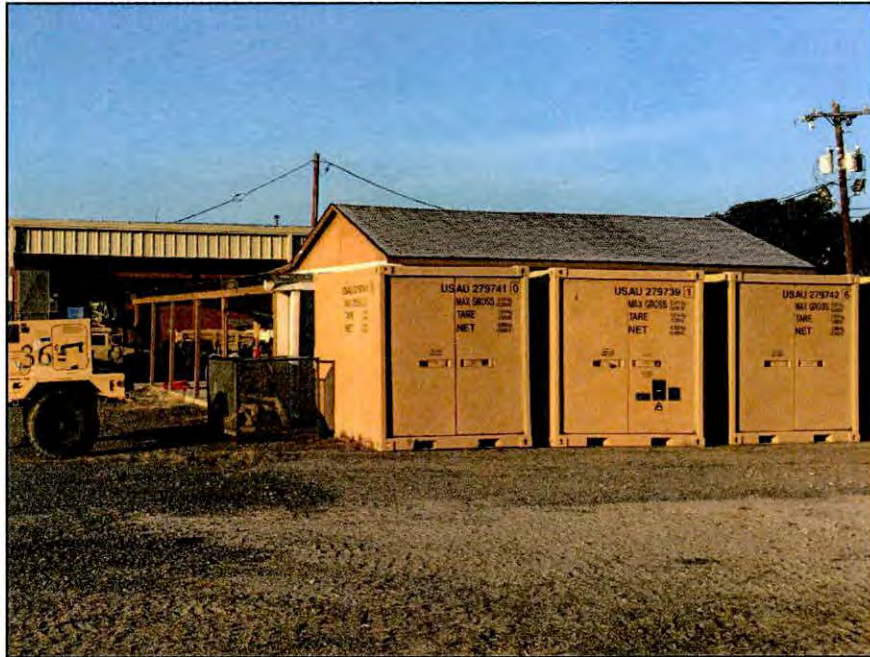


Figure 7.48. South and east elevations of the fire repair building associated with the Butner Armory.

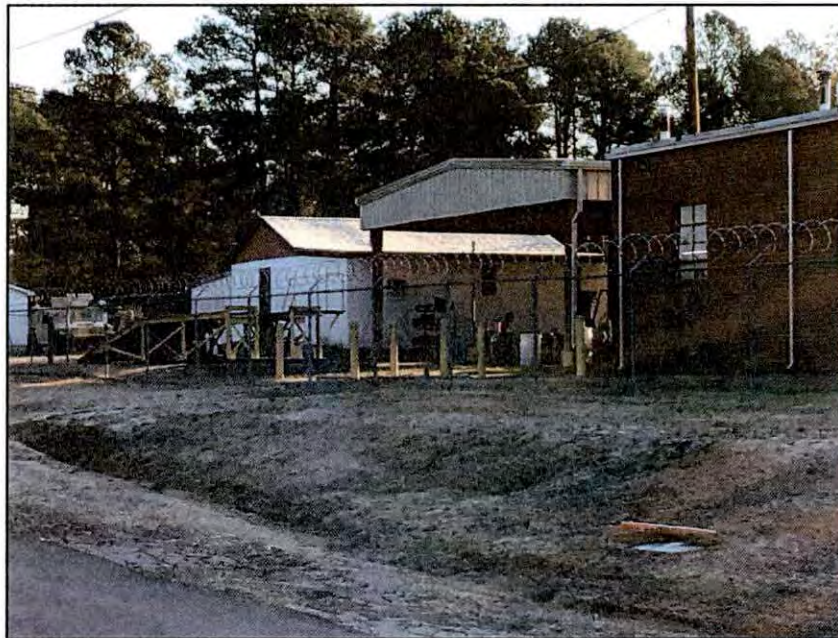


Figure 7.49. North and west elevations of the fire repair building associated with the Butner Armory.



Figure 7.50. Windows along the west elevation of the fire repair building associated with the Butner Armory.

The interior of the fire repair building consists of four rooms and an open shed area (see **Figure 7.47**). From west to east, the building has an exterior entrance into a tire room that leads to a battery room. Then a second entrance that leads into a tool room followed by a storage area within the open shed addition along the east elevation (**Figure 7.51**).

A second smaller tool room is accessed via a single door on the north elevation. This room has a wood board ceiling with exposed wood rafters, poured concrete flooring, and plywood walls.



Figure 7.51. The interior of the fire repair building tool room associated with the Butner Armory.

The fire repair building has undergone extensive exterior alteration since first constructed, with the two shed additions. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plan with the current plan, discussions with NCARNG, other associated documentation provided by NCARNG, on-site observations, and a review of aerial images.

Exterior alterations include:

- First shed addition added (between 1955-1972)
- Second addition added (after 1993)
- Panes of glass missing in lower portion of window along the west elevation (Unknown)
- Roofing material replaced (Unknown)
- Concrete block painted (Unknown)

Interior alterations include:

- Painted (Unknown)

7.5 NRHP Evaluation

The Butner Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. The building was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends from 1946 to 1989. The Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event(s) nor has it contributed significantly to military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the Town of Butner and Granville County as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administrative staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers in the region and across the state.

Under Criterion B, the Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible. Background research associated with the Armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The facility is one of many one-unit armories constructed according to standardized plans, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style.

The Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Butner Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

Additionally, the FMS, two shelters, and tire repair building were all recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. The FMS has undergone extensive unsympathetic alterations that have modified the building's original plan, resulting in a loss of material and design integrity. The two shelters are non-historic and exceedingly common building types that can be found at most facilities, and have no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, D, or Criterion Consideration G. The tire repair building also is an exceedingly common building type, has undergone multiple alterations, which have negatively impacted its material and design integrity, and has no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, D, or Criterion Consideration G. No further work is recommended for these buildings and structures.

8.0 DUNN ARMORY

The Dunn Armory or Readiness Center (RC) is located at 901 Susan Tart Road in the town of Dunn, in Harnett County. The Dunn Armory is situated in a rural commercial area consisting of medical facilities to the north and learning and rehabilitation centers to the east (**Table 8.1** and **Figure 8.1**). It is a 4.97-acre facility with a total of thirteen buildings: the armory, two Quonset huts, and ten metal storage sheds. In addition, infrastructure elements such as access roads, parking area, motorcade, and a flagpole are also present.

Table 8.1. Summary of the Dunn Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Dunn Armory or Dunn RC
Address	901 Susan Tart Rd.
Township	Aversboro
County	Harnett
Acreage	4.97
Environment	Rural, commercial
Buildings On-Site	Dunn Armory (1974), 2 Quonset huts (1983-1994), 10 Metal storage sheds (1983-1993)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	B Company 230 th Brigade Support Battalion
Point of Contact for Project	SSG Cox; SSG Dombrowski; SFC Terraforte; SSG Danny Tatum
Community Usage	Unknown

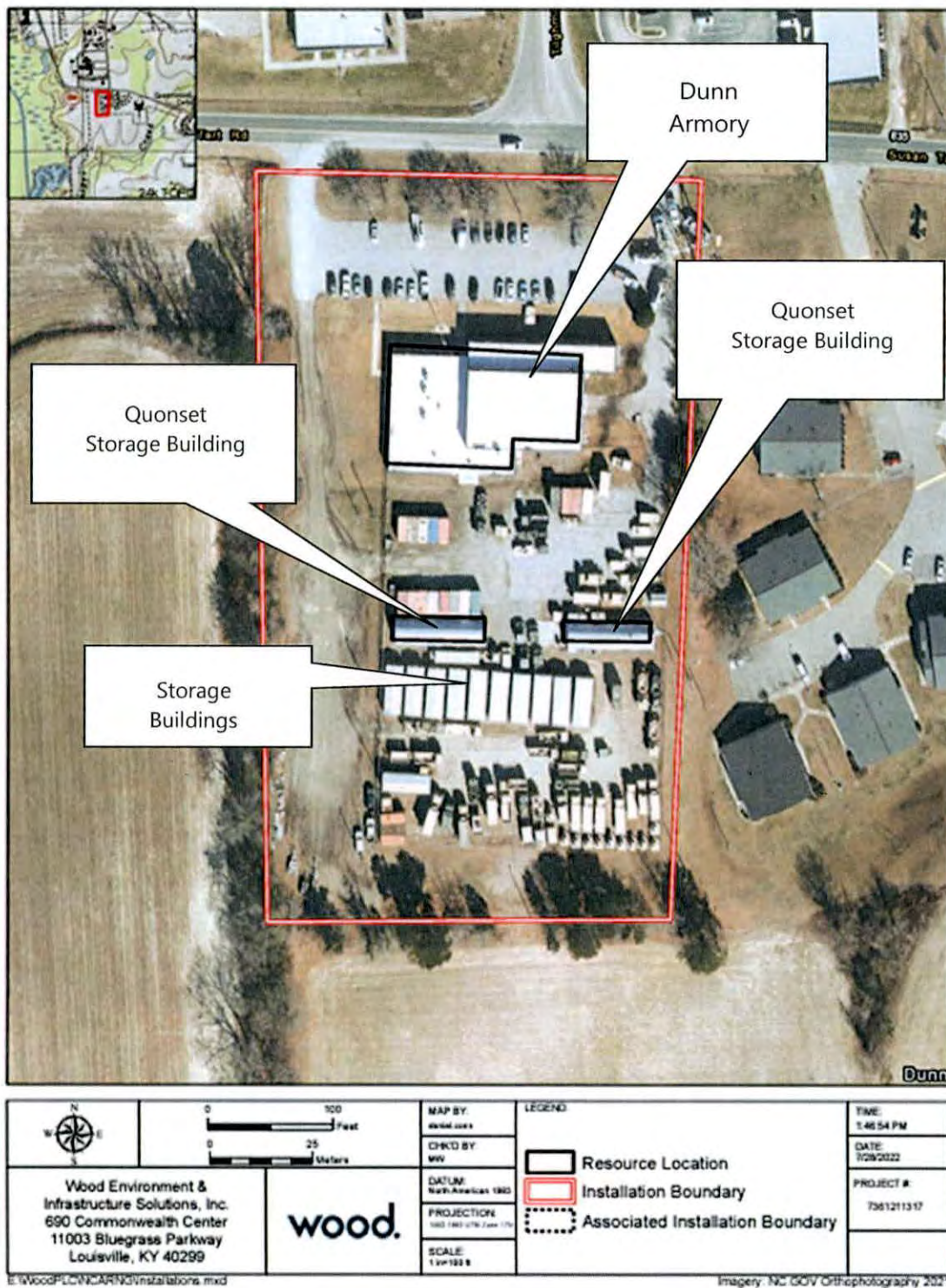


Figure 8.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Dunn Armory Facility.

8.1 Dunn Armory

The Dunn Armory was built as a Type B-Coffey & Olsen Armory in 1976 and has a total area of 14,639 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and resembles an elementary school design, which was common in ARNG armories between 1950 and 1970 (**Table 8.2; Figure 8.2 and 8.3**). The facility is irregular in plan with a one-story flat roofed section and a centralized two-story tall assembly hall with a flat roof. The building is clad in brown brick with brown aluminum detailing. The armory has a poured concrete foundation, brick walls, and a rubber membrane covering the roof. An external brick chimney with a concrete cap is located along the south elevation.

The main, north-facing elevation has four single casement windows set in brown cast aluminum situated west of the main entrance (**Figure 8.4**). There is a static display of a tank to the east of the main entrance. The main entrance is recessed and consists of two painted metal replacement doors, each with large two-lights and a two-light sidelight. East of the entryway is a brick façade with white cast aluminum lettering that says, "DUNN READINESS CENTER." The north elevation of the two-story assembly hall has a ribbon of eleven clerestory windows above the one-story roofline which is mirrored on the west elevation.

The east elevation has a brown metal overhead garage door to the north on the one-story elevation, a set of painted metal double doors, a second overhead metal garage door, and another set of painted double doors to the south on the two-story elevation. There is a double door with a metal awning and vent transom on the west elevation of the southern extension of the building. There are seven flood lights along the roofline (**Figure 8.5**).

The west elevation has two single casement windows set in brown cast aluminum to the north, followed by a recessed metal door next to two groups of three single casement windows set in brown cast aluminum. The south end of this elevation has a row of four single awning windows set in brown cast aluminum. The second story of the east elevation has two small vent openings (**Figure 8.6**).

The south elevation has a group of three single awning windows set in brown cast aluminum, with an AC unit inserted in the central window (**Figure 8.7**). To the east of these windows is a recessed entryway with a single metal door and two single windows, and east of the recessed section is a set of two single awning windows set in brown cast aluminum. A single metal door is located to the east of the set of windows along a recessed section of the assembly hall. Along the upper section of the assembly hall is a ribbon of eight clerestory windows set in brown cast aluminum.

Table 8.2. Summary of Dunn Armory.

Building	Dunn Armory
Gross Area	14,639
Date of Construction	1976
Architect/Builder	Unknown

Facility Number	37A90-00001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat/rounded, rubber
Windows	Fixed, casement, awning
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Sidewalks and walkways paved (2007), Training roads unpaved (2007).
Interior Alterations	None
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

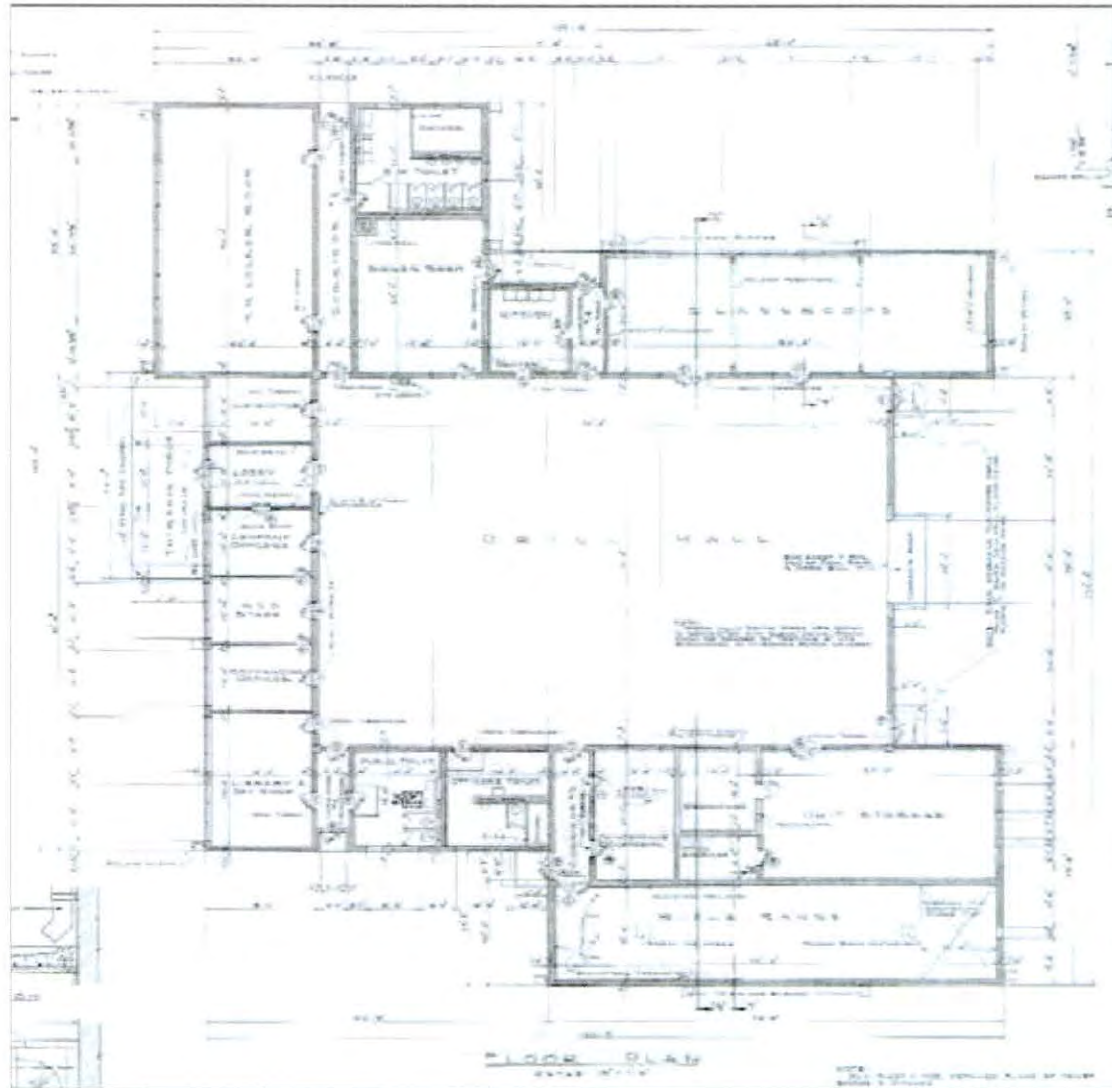


Figure 8.2. Typical floorplan layout of Type B-Coffey & Olsen Armory (Berger 2010).

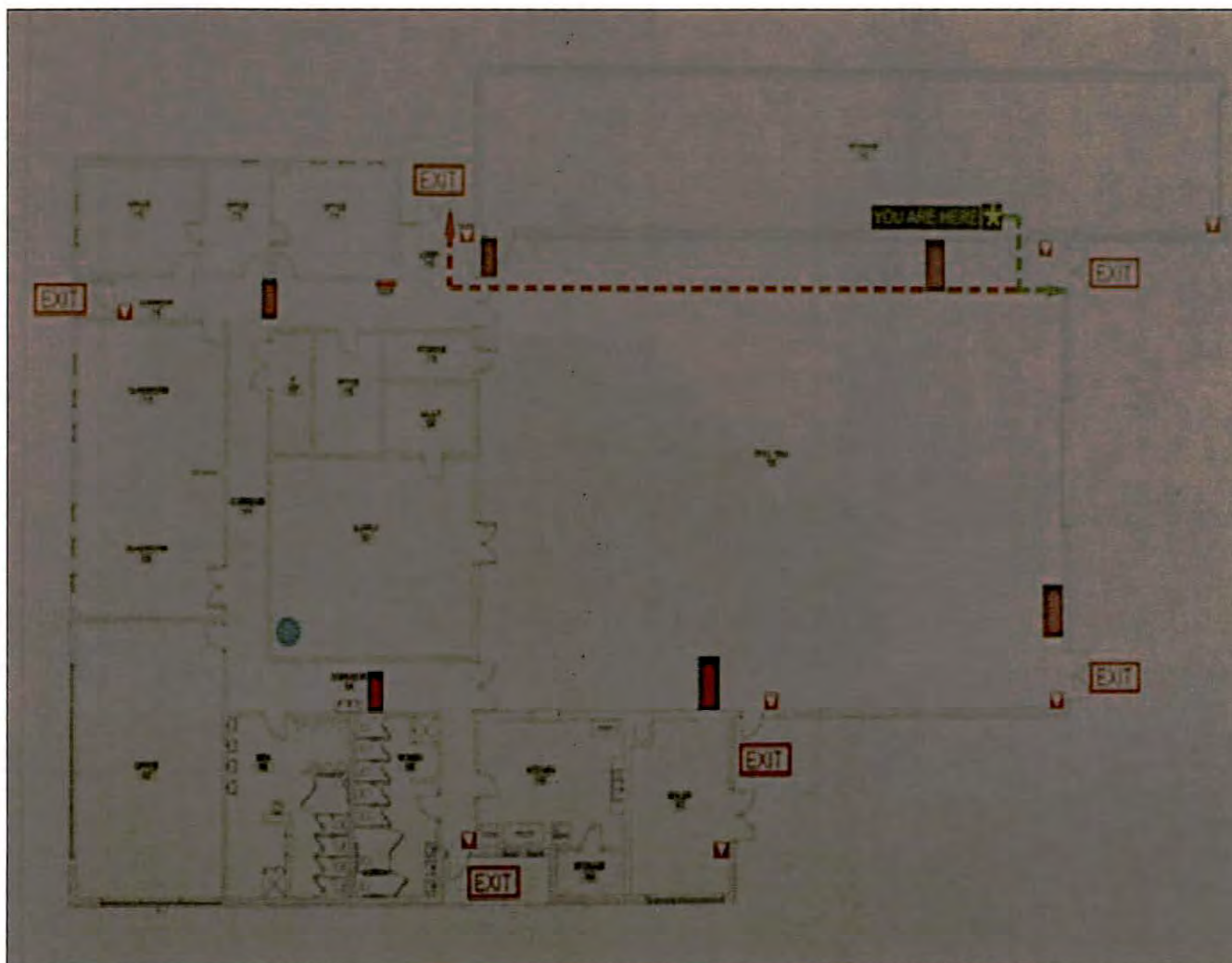


Figure 8.3. Floorplan of Dunn Armory as seen in the Emergency Evacuation Route Plan.



Figure 8.4. North elevations of the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.5. East elevation of the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.6. North and west elevations of the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.7. West and south elevations of the Dunn Armory.

The interior of the building consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, a physical training facility, locker rooms, men's and women's restrooms, a recruiting office, administration offices, a training office, a readiness office, classrooms, chair/table storage, a kitchen, general storage, vehicle maintenance storage room, state maintenance shops, mechanical rooms, and a mechanical office (see **Figure 8.3**). The main central entryway is an east/west corridor with restrooms and offices on either side (**Figure 8.8**). The corridor opens to the large assembly hall which connects to the other rooms within the Armory. The interior of the Armory has a poured terrazzo flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings throughout (**Figure 8.9** and **Figure 8.10**). The restrooms have tile flooring and walls with acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 8.11**). The interior of the assembly hall has poured terrazzo flooring, concrete block walls, and the ceiling has exposed steel I-beam rafters and conduit (**Figure 8.12**). The vehicle maintenance room or motor pool, located off of the assembly hall, has concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed rafters and duct work in the ceiling (**Figure 8.13**). This room is currently used for storage but is also the former rifle range.



Figure 8.8. The interior of the main front entry of the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.9. Representative classroom at the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.10. The kitchen located off the assembly hall.



Figure 8.11. Representative restroom at the Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.12. The centralized assembly hall at Dunn Armory.



Figure 8.13. Vehicle maintenance room or motor pool (former rifle range) at Dunn Armory.

Modifications to Dunn Armory were determined through analysis of the Real Property Inventory Support Plan and through on-site observations. The Armory has undergone few modifications since it was built in 1976. The most extensive exterior alterations were made in 2007 when the sidewalks and walkways were paved, PAD installed, and the training area roads were unpaved.

Exterior alterations include:

- Sidewalks and walkways paved (2007)
- PAD installed (2007)
- Training area roads unpaved (2007)

8.2 Quonset Storage Building

The additional storage building was built between 1983-1994. It is a west facing, two-story, semi-cylindrical building with a poured concrete and concrete block foundation and standing seam metal exterior (**Table 8.3**). The main elevation of the building has a large metal overhead garage door with a standard door adjacent. The north elevation has four metal awning windows that protrude out from the structure within small metal dormers. These are mirrored on the south elevation. The south and north elevations have small open shed additions topped with a standing seam metal roof (**Figure 8.14**). The interior space is open with a poured concrete floor and exposed beams and rafters on the metal walls and ceilings (**Figure 8.15**).

Table 8.3. Summary of Dunn Armory.

Building	Quonset Storage Building
Gross Area	Unknown
Date of Construction	1983-1994
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal, Concrete block
Roof	Standing Seam Metal
Windows	Fixed
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 8.14. West and south elevations of the Quonset Storage Building.



Figure 8.15. Interior of the Quonset Storage Building.

8.3 Quonset Storage Building

The additional storage building was built between 1983-1993. It is an east facing, two-story, semi-cylindrical structure with a poured concrete and concrete block foundation and standing seam metal exterior (**Table 8.3**). The main elevation of the building has a large metal overhead garage door. The north elevation has four metal awning windows that protrude out from the structure within small metal dormers (**Figure 8.16**). These are mirrored on the south elevation. The interior space is open with a poured concrete floor and exposed beams and rafters on the metal walls and ceilings and a standard door at the west end of the building (**Figure 8.17**).

Table 8.4. Summary of Dunn Armory.

Building	Quonset Storage Building
Gross Area	Unknown
Date of Construction	1983-1994
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal, Concrete Block
Roof	Standing Seam Metal
Windows	Fixed
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

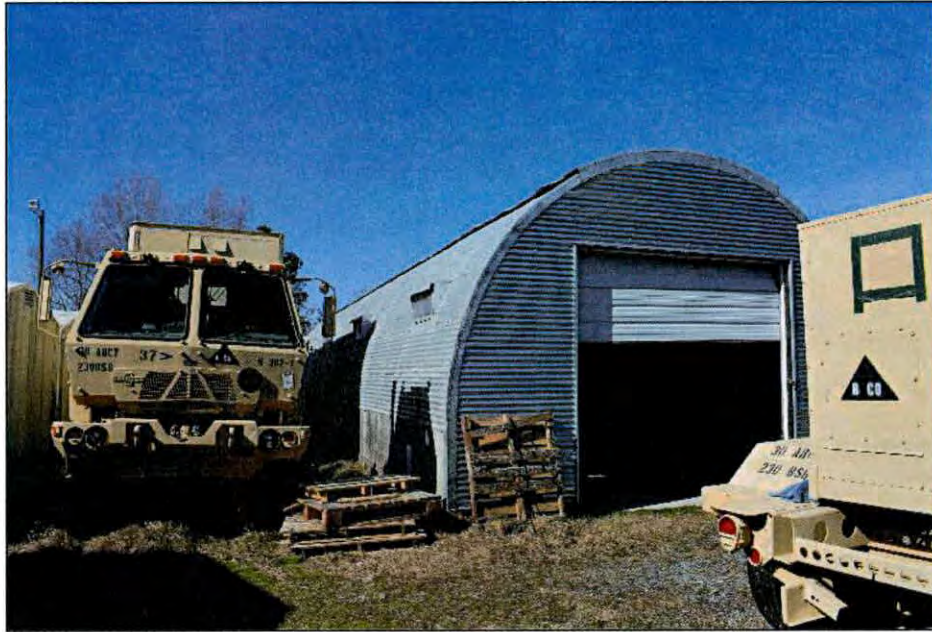


Figure 8.16. North and east elevation of the Quonset Storage Building.



Figure 8.17. Interior of the Quonset Storage Building.

8.4 Storage Building

Ten additional storage buildings were built between 1983-1994. They are south facing, one-story, rectangular buildings with wood foundations, poured concrete floors, standing seam metal exterior siding, a standing seam metal, gabled roofs, and metal overhead doors (Table 8.3 and Figure 8.18)

Table 8.5. Summary of Dunn Armory.

Building	Storage Building
Gross Area	Unknown
Date of Construction	1983-1994
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Wood
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal
Roof	Standing Seam Metal, Gable end
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

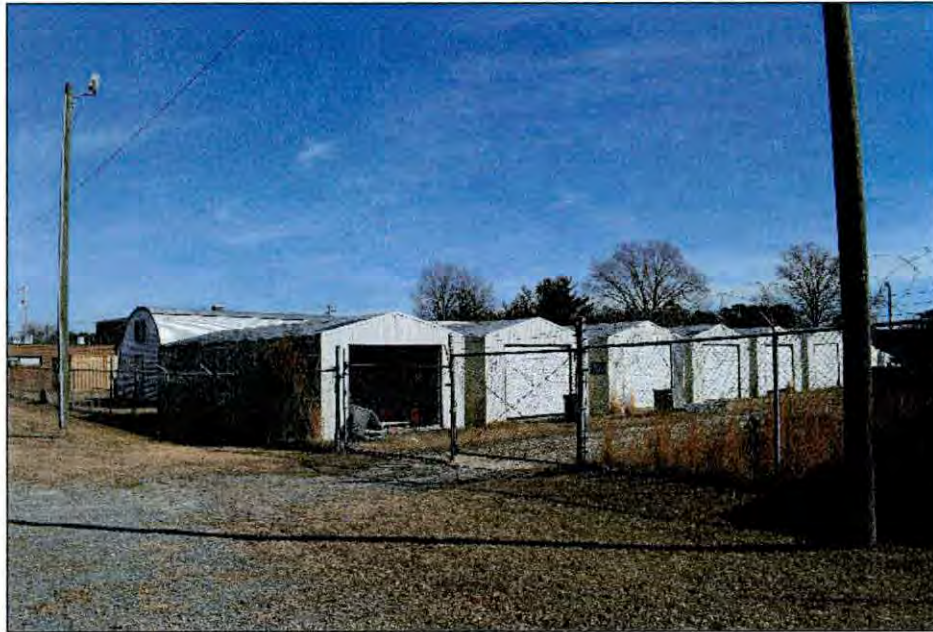


Figure 8.18. South elevation of the Storage Building.

8.5 NRHP Evaluation

The Dunn Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1972, this resource is 50 years of age. As such, it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends to 1989. Dunn Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Dunn Armory is not recommended as eligible since it is not distinguished as a place associated with significant historic events nor has it contributed significantly to its military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the City of Dunn and Harnett County as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administration staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers, and no significant events occurred at the site related to the origins and operations of the NCARNG.

Under Criterion B, Dunn Armory is recommended as not eligible. Background research associated with the Armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Dunn Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The facility is one of many one-unit armories constructed according to standardized plans, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style.

Dunn Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Dunn Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities..

The additional storage buildings, built between 1983-1994, are recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Under Criterion A, the buildings have no significant and/or specific association with any historic event. Under Criterion B, the buildings have no known association with a person or persons of historic significance. Under Criterion C, the buildings represent an exceedingly common building type that can be found nationwide in National Guard facilities. Under Criterion D, the buildings do not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the surrounding region. The additional storage buildings are not considered historic and have no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, or D. Under Criterion Consideration G, the buildings are recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property as they do not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements.

Thus, no further work is recommended.

9.0 JACKSONVILLE ARMORY

The Jacksonville Armory or Jacksonville Readiness Center (RC) is located at 142 Broadhurst Road in the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow County. The Jacksonville Armory is situated to the west-southwest of Jacksonville's city center in a suburban setting (**Table 9.1; Figure 9.1**). It is a 5-acre facility with a total of two buildings: the armory and a storage facility. In addition, infrastructure elements such as access roads, parking area, motorcade, and a flagpole are also present. According to Jacksonville personnel, the Armory has good relations with the community, hosting food drives and participating in parades.

Table 9.1. Summary of the Jacksonville Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Jacksonville Armory or Jacksonville RC
Address	142 Broadhurst Road
Township	Jacksonville
County	Onslow
Acreage	5
Environment	Suburban, commercial
Buildings On-Site	Jacksonville Armory (1972); Storage (2007)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	A Company 1 st Battalion 120 th Infantry Regiment 30 th Armored Brigade Combat Team
Point of Contact for Project	SGT Darvan Johnson; SSG Jarell Fuller
Community Usage	Food drive, Christmas Parade

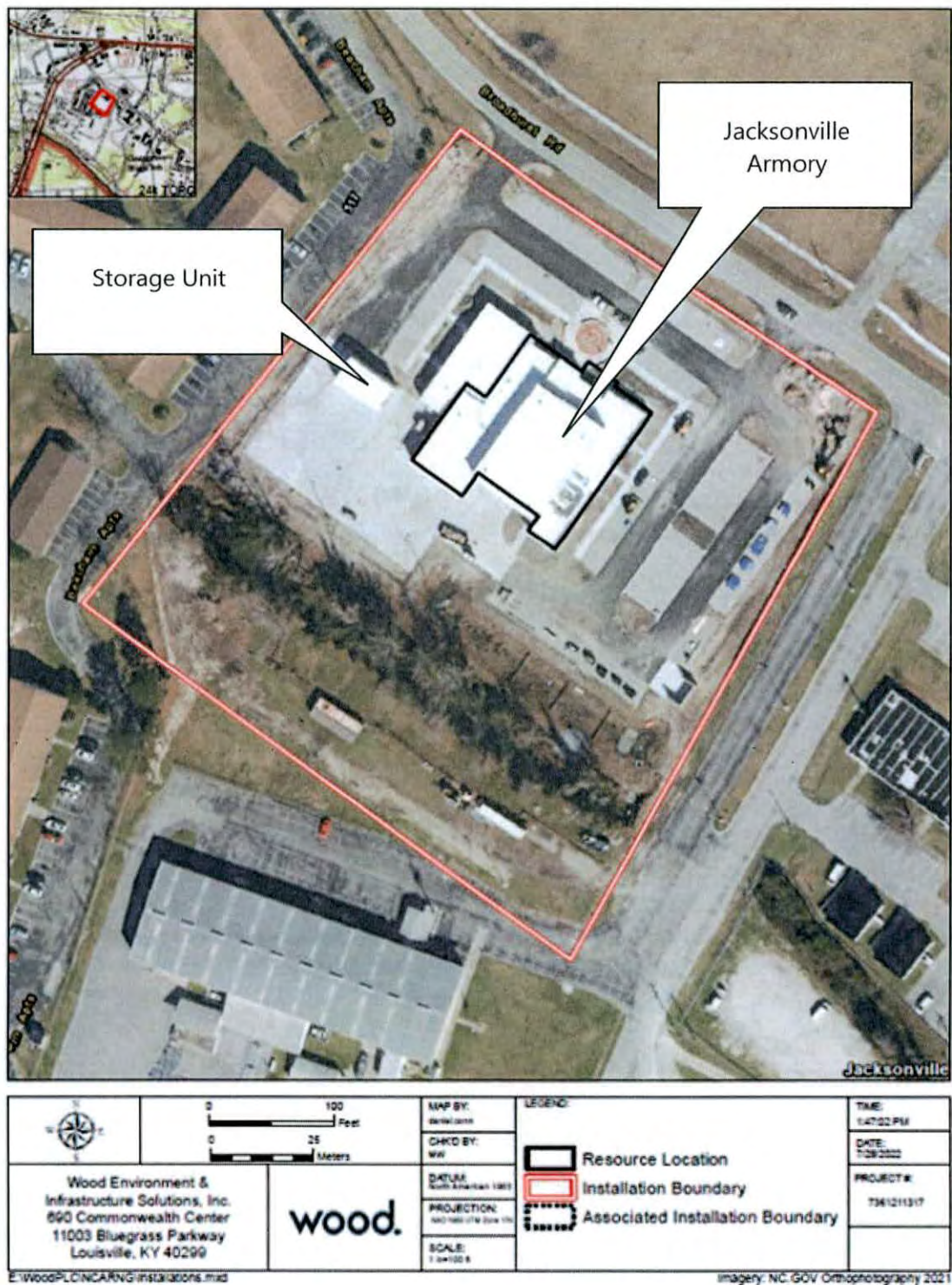


Figure 9.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Jacksonville Armory Facility.

9.1 Jacksonville Armory

The Jacksonville Armory was built as a Type C one-unit plan, which is a variation of the Type Alt-A, in 1972 and has a total area of 14,760 sq. ft. (**Table 9.2; Figure 9.2**). Architecturally, the building is designed in the International style, which was common in ARNG armories between 1950 and 1970. The facility is irregular in plan with a one-story flat roofed portion and a centralized two-story tall assembly hall with a flat roof (**Figure 9.3 - 9.5**). The building has exterior walls of brick, a poured concrete foundation, and rubber membrane covering the roof. The northeast, southeast and northwest elevations are clad in brick with four thin tan brick belt courses that run above and below the windows. In front of the main elevation, surrounding the flagpole, is a memorial to fallen soldiers.

The main northeast-facing elevation has a row of eleven pairs of single fixed windows with transoms set in white aluminum situated east and west of the main entrance (**Figure 9.6**). The main entrance consists of two metal framed glass replacement doors, each with a transom window. There are two-light sidelights on each side of the door with transoms and a metal awning. The main doors are surrounded by large glass panels in various sizes separated by white aluminum muntins. Above and to the west of the metal door is white cast aluminum lettering that says, "JACKSONVILLE RADINESS CENTER" (**Figure 9.7**).

The southeast elevation of the two-story assembly hall has five sets of multi-light clerestory windows above the one-story roofline which is mirrored on the northwest elevation (**Figure 9.8**). The one-story section of the southeast elevation has two rows of four single fixed windows with transoms set in white aluminum and to the north is a recessed section with a pair of fixed windows with transoms set in white aluminum and a single metal door inset with a narrow light. Two single fixed windows with transoms set in white aluminum and a single metal door with metal awning and narrow light are located to the north of the recessed section of this elevation.

The northwest elevation has two replacement metal doors with metal awnings, two single fixed windows with transom, a group of three single fixed windows with transoms. To the west of the building is the Storage building (**Figure 9.9**).

The southwest elevation has the rear elevation of the two-story assembly hall, clad in brick with a large metal overhead garage door. To the west of the garage door is a metal door, four small, fixed windows, and a metal double door with metal awning (**Figure 9.10**). The south façade of the northwest elevation has a metal door with a metal awning, adjacent is the HVAC unit and duct work (see **Figure 9.10**).

Table 9.2. Summary of Jacksonville Armory.

Building	Jacksonville Armory
Gross Area	14,760
Date of Construction	1972
Architect/Builder	Unknown/Unknown

Facility Number	37C15-00001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, rubber
Windows	Fixed
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Security lighting installed, roof replaced, overhead doors replaced, windows replaced, entrance doors replaced, parking lot replaced, office addition (2020)
Interior Alterations	Boiler replaced (2015); bathrooms renovated, office floor replaced, ceiling replacement, doors replaced (2020).
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance and loss of material integrity
Recommendation	No further work recommended

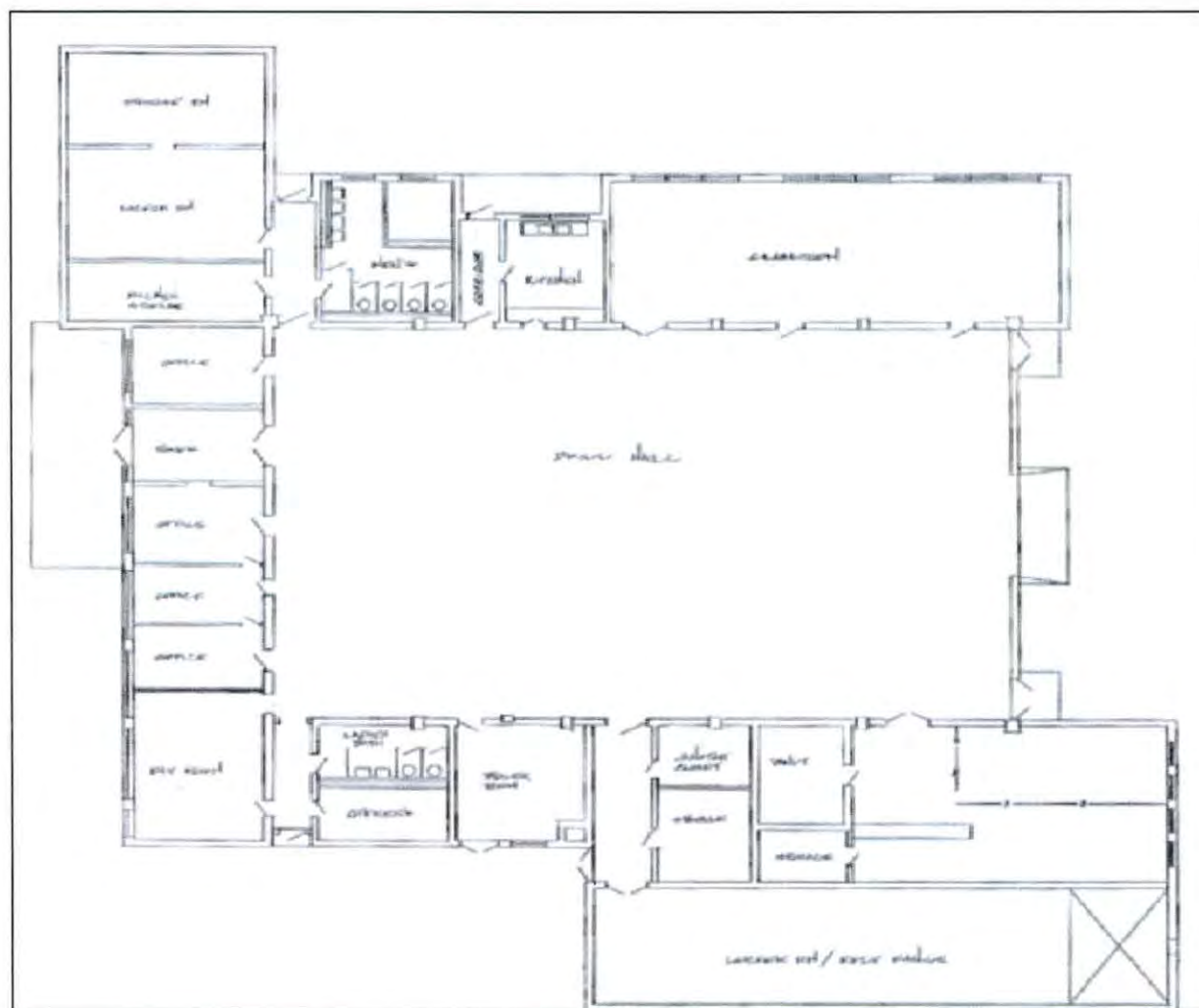


Figure 9.2. Original plan of a Type Alt-A (Berger 2010).

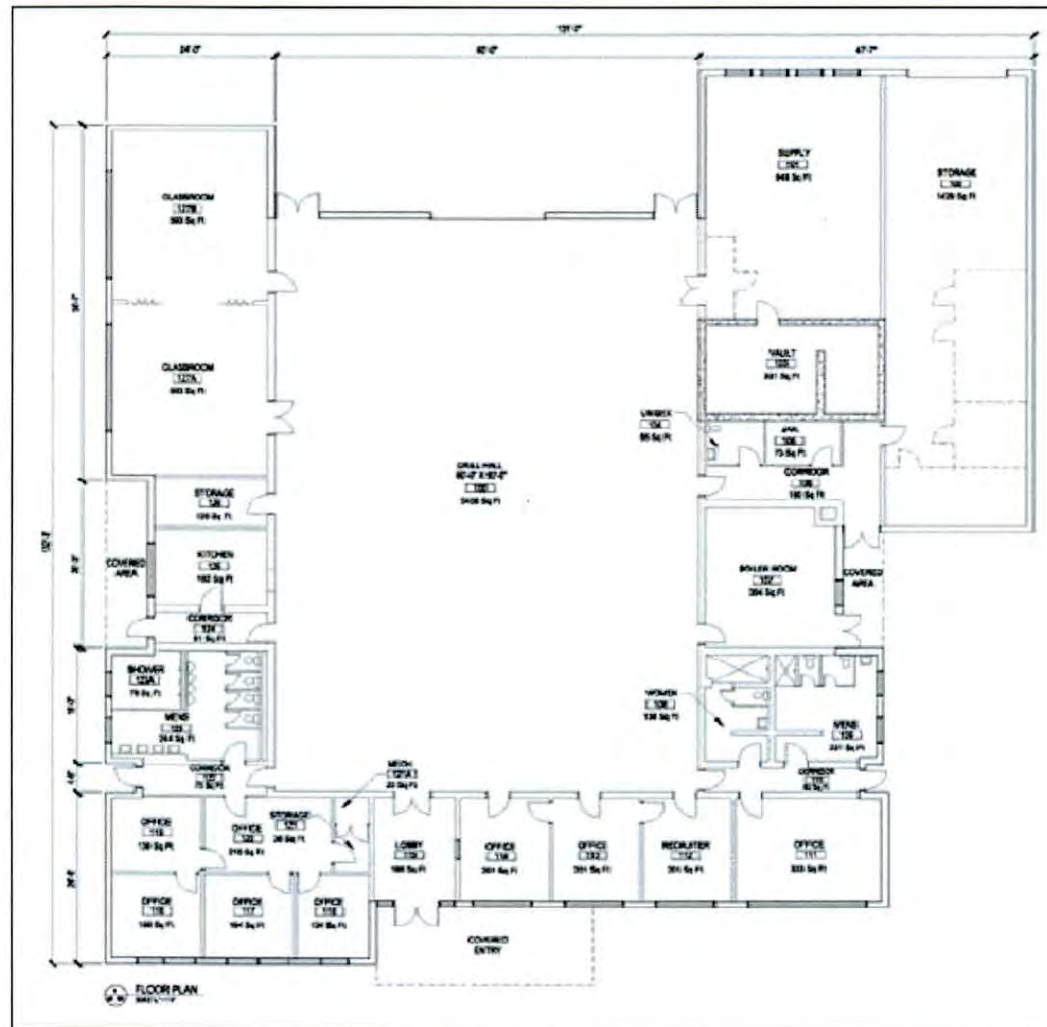


Figure 9.3. Floorplan drawing of Jackson Armory (2010).

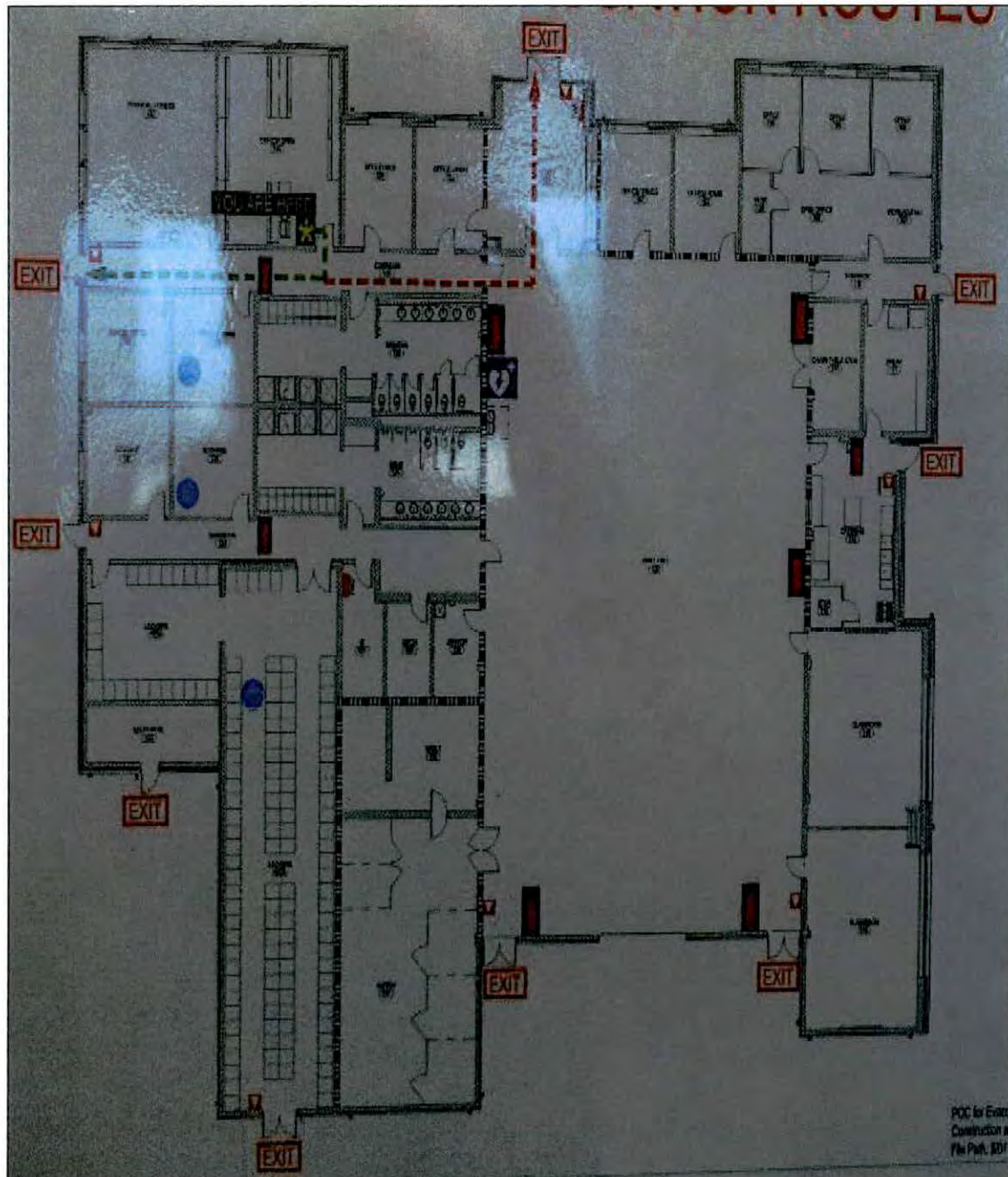


Figure 9.4. Current building floorplan for Jacksonville Armory (2022).

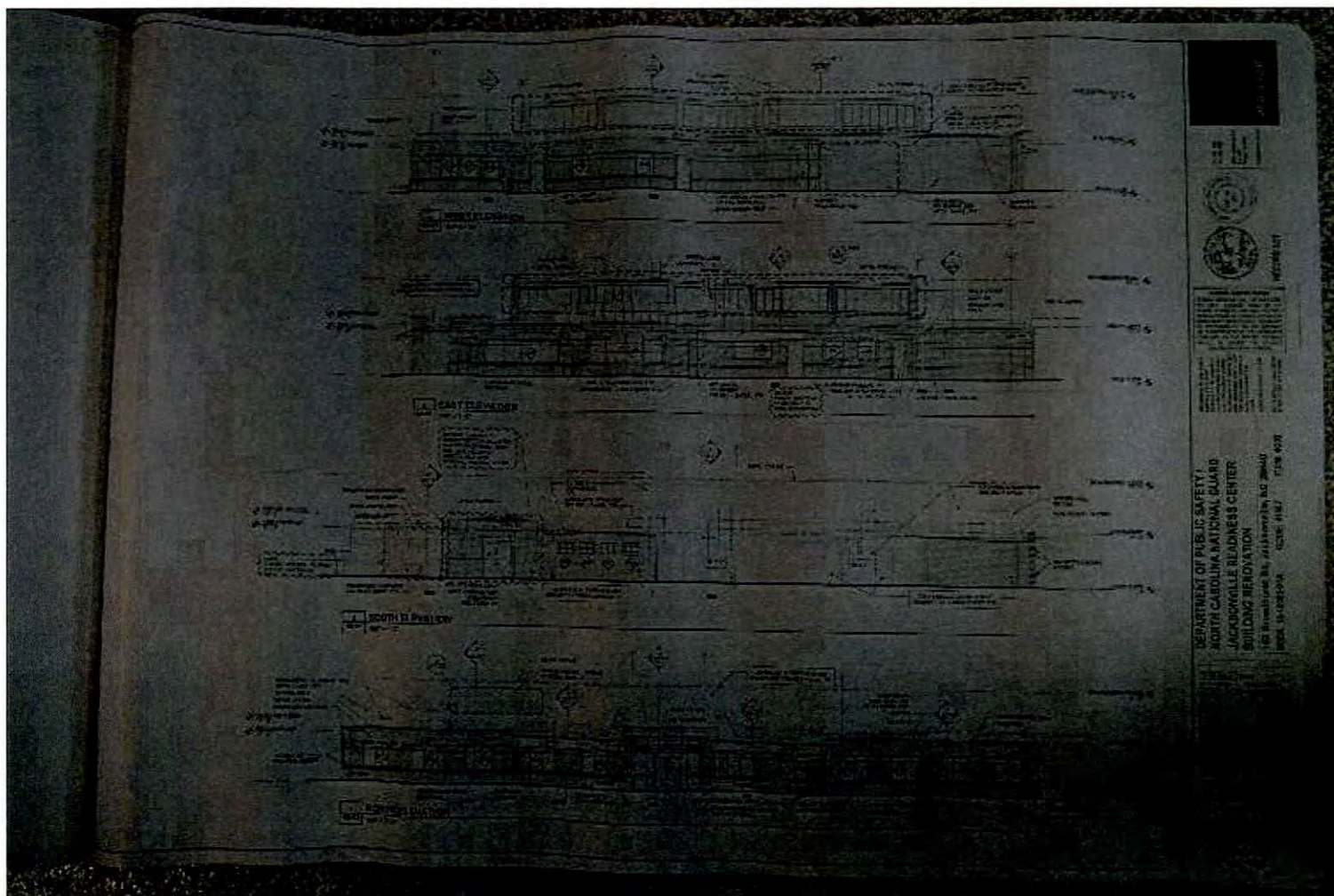


Figure 9.5. Modification drawing of the elevations of Jacksonville Armory, drawn in 2021.



Figure 9.6. Northeast or main elevation of Jacksonville Armory.



Figure 9.7. Lettering along the northeast elevation of the Jacksonville Armory and partial view of memorial to fallen soldiers near front entrance.



Figure 9.8. Northeast and southeast elevations of the Jacksonville Armory.



Figure 9.9. Northeast and northwest elevations of the Jacksonville Armory and Storage Unit.



Figure 9.10. Southwest elevation of the Jacksonville Armory.

The interior of the building consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, a physical training facility, locker rooms, men's and women's restrooms, a recruiting office, administration offices, a training office, a readiness office, classrooms, chair/table storage, a kitchen, general storage, vehicle storage, state maintenance shops, mechanical rooms, and a mechanical office (see **Figure 9.4**). The Armory also has a basement level which consists of equipment storage. The main entrance opens into a lobby which leads to the large assembly hall with a northwest/southeast corridor with restrooms and offices on either side (**Figure 9.11**). The large assembly hall connects to the other rooms within the Armory. The interior of the Armory, such as the offices and kitchen, has terrazzo flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 9.12** and **9.13**). The bathrooms were recently renovated and have modern tile flooring, concrete block and tile walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 9.14**). The physical fitness room has rubber flooring. The interior of the assembly hall has terrazzo flooring, concrete block walls, and the ceiling has exposed steel I-beams and conduit (**Figure 9.15**).



Figure 9.11. The interior of the main front entry of the Jacksonville Armory.



Figure 9.12. Representative office at the Jacksonville Armory.

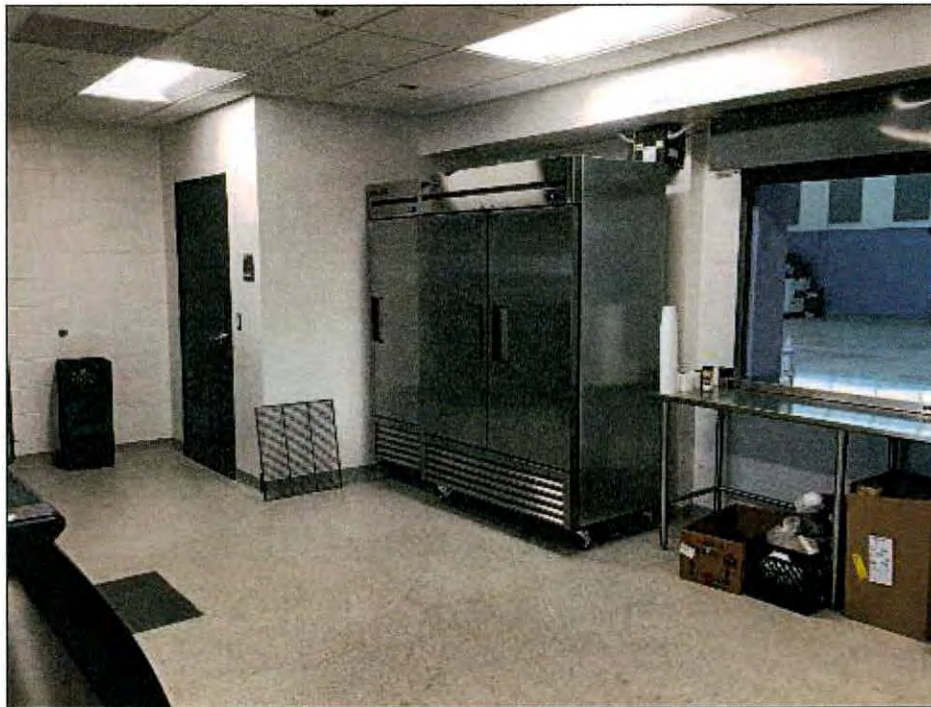


Figure 9.13. The kitchen located off the assembly hall.



Figure 9.14. Representative restroom at the Jacksonville Armory.



Figure 9.15. The centralized assembly hall at Jacksonville Armory.

The Jacksonville Armory was remodeled between 2018 and 2020. Modifications to the Armory were determined through reviewing blueprints, by comparing photographs, and through on-site observations. The Armory has undergone several modifications since it was built in 1972. The most extensive exterior alterations were made in 2020 when the Armory was completely renovated, and an addition was added to the northwestern elevation.

Exterior alterations include:

- Sanitary/storm sewer alterations (2020)
- Replacement of parking lot (2020)
- Replacement of roofing (2020)
- Replacement of windows (2020)
- General structural repairs (2020)
- Repair/replacement of fencing (2020)
- Replacement of entrance doors (2020)
- Replacement of garage doors (2020)
- Office addition (2020)

Interior alterations include:

- Replacement of boiler (2015)

- Replacement water pumps (2015)
- Replacement water heater (2015)
- Replacement ceiling tiles (XXXX)
- Replacement of office carpet with tile (2020)
- General electrical repairs (2020)
- Replacement of interior doors (2020)
- Replacement of HVAC system (2020)
- Renovation of the former rifle range (2020)
- Kitchen renovation (2020)
- Restroom renovation (2020)

9.2 Storage Unit

The additional metal storage unit was built in 2007 and consists of approximately 1,000 sq ft. It is an east facing, two-story, rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, standing seam metal vertical exterior siding, and a standing seam metal gabled roof (**Table 9.3**). The main elevation of the storage unit has a large metal overhead garage door (**Figure 9.16**). The south elevation has a standard sized metal door and a small metal utility shed. The north elevation has no wall openings. The interior space has a poured concrete floor and exposed beams and rafters on the metal walls and ceilings (**Figure 9.17**).

Table 9.3. Summary of Storage Unit

Building	Storage Unit
Gross Area	Approx. 1000 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	2007
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal
Roof	Standing Seam Metal, Gable end
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 9.16. East and south elevation of the Storage Unit



Figure 9.17. Interior of the Storage Building.

9.3 NRHP Evaluation

The Jacksonville Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1972, this resource is 50 years of age, but it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends to 1989. Jacksonville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Jacksonville Armory is not recommended as eligible since it is not distinguished as a place associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly to its military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the City of Jacksonville and Onslow County as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administration staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers. The development of Jacksonville and Onslow County do have a strong association with the U.S. military and the Federal governments, largely stemming from its association with Camp Lejeune and the Marine Corps Air Station at New River, but the armory building, constructed in 1973, does not define this relationship.

Under Criterion B, Jacksonville Armory is recommended as not eligible. Background research associated with the Armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Jacksonville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance and loss of material integrity. The design for Jacksonville Armory is exceedingly common, and its construction method, materials, and details are not unique architectural elements and do not constitute a distinctive architectural style. Furthermore, the building has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations, like the enclosure and replacement of multiple wall openings, replacement of all windows and doors, and non-historic addition.

Jacksonville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Jacksonville Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building does not possess a high degree of integrity of materials. In addition, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style, and due to its loss of integrity, other examples of the design exist that better represent its type. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

The additional metal storage unit is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Under Criterion A, the building has no significant and/or specific association with any historic event. Under Criterion B, the building has no known association with a person or persons of historic significance. Under Criterion C, the building represents an exceedingly common building type that can be found nationwide in National Guard facilities. Under Criterion D, the building does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the surrounding region. The additional metal storage unit is not considered historic and has no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, or D. Under Criterion Consideration G, the building is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property as it does not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements.

No further work is recommended.

10.0 LOUISBURG ARMORY

The Louisburg Armory or Readiness Center (RC) is located at 600 South Bickett Boulevard in the town of Louisburg, in Franklin County. The Louisburg Armory is located approximately one mile southwest of Louisburg's town center in a suburban/commercial setting with industrial properties to the east, a forested area to the south, commercial buildings to the west, and a residential area to the north (**Table 10.1; Figure 10.1**). It is a 5.31-acre facility with a total of two buildings: the armory and a new organizational storage building. In addition, infrastructure elements such as a parking area, a motor pool, cargo containers, a flagpole, and a static display featuring a howitzer are also present. According to Louisburg personnel, the armory is rented out to the community for purposes including elections, wrestling, and bike clubs.

Table 10.1. Summary of the Louisburg Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Louisburg Armory or Louisburg RC
Address	600 South Bickett Boulevard
Township	Louisburg
County	Franklin
Acreage	5.31
Environment	Suburban/commercial
Buildings On-Site	Louisburg Armory (1974); Organizational Storage Building (1994)
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	5 th Battalion, 113 th Field Artillery
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Richard Strum; SFC Steven Rau
Community Usage	Rentals: Elections, Wrestling, Bike Clubs



Figure 10.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Louisburg Armory Facility.

10.1 Louisburg Armory

The Louisburg Armory was constructed in 1974 and has a total area of 17,408 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and appears to be a variation from the standard designs, likely altered to address this armory's specific needs (**Table 10.2; Figure 10.2 - Figure 10.5**). The facility is irregular in plan with a one-story flat roofed section and a two-story assembly hall with a shed roof that slopes downward toward the east. The roof is covered with tar and gravel roofing. The facility is clad in brick with brick soldier courses along the base of the first level, the upper portion of the first level, and above windows and doors on each elevation. The foundation is poured concrete. An interior brick chimney is present along the two-story assembly hall of the building connected to the boiler room (**Figure 10.6**).

The main, west-facing elevation has a row of clerestory windows with five groupings of four fixed windows along the upper level of the two-story assembly hall north of the main entrance. The window on the far north of the row is covered by metal louvers. The recessed entrance is centered on the first level of the west elevation. The entrance consists of four consecutive metal framed glass doors, surrounded by two long transom windows and a sidelight window on either side. A row of thirteen pairs of metal casement windows is located to the south of the entrance (**Figure 10.7**).

The north elevation contains two metal overhead garage doors with metal guards, which connect the motor pool to the two-story assembly hall. Between the two garage doors is a metal door (**Figure 10.8 and 10.9**).

The east elevation contains a row of eight pairs of metal casement windows. Following the row of casement windows is an opening covered with metal louvers, followed by two more pairs of metal casement windows. There is a porch covering the back entrance supported by a metal post. The back entrance to the facility consists of two metal framed glass doors with a transom window (**Figure 10.10**).

The south elevation, facing Louisburg Road, contains a row of sixteen pairs of metal casement windows with brick sills. Also present on the south elevation are two metal doors with louvers which open to the boiler room within the two-story section of the building. Centered along the two-story portion of the south elevation are the words "NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY" in brown cast aluminum lettering (**Figure 10.11**).

Table 10.2. Summary of Louisburg Armory.

Building	Louisburg Armory
Gross Area	17,408 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1974
Architect/Builder	H. Clay Taylor III, Environmental Planning Associates of Raleigh, NC
Facility Number	37C55-00001

Foundation	Poured concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat/shed
Windows	Fixed, casement
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Roof repaired (2021)
Interior Alterations	Boiler replaced (2018); HVAC replaced (2019)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

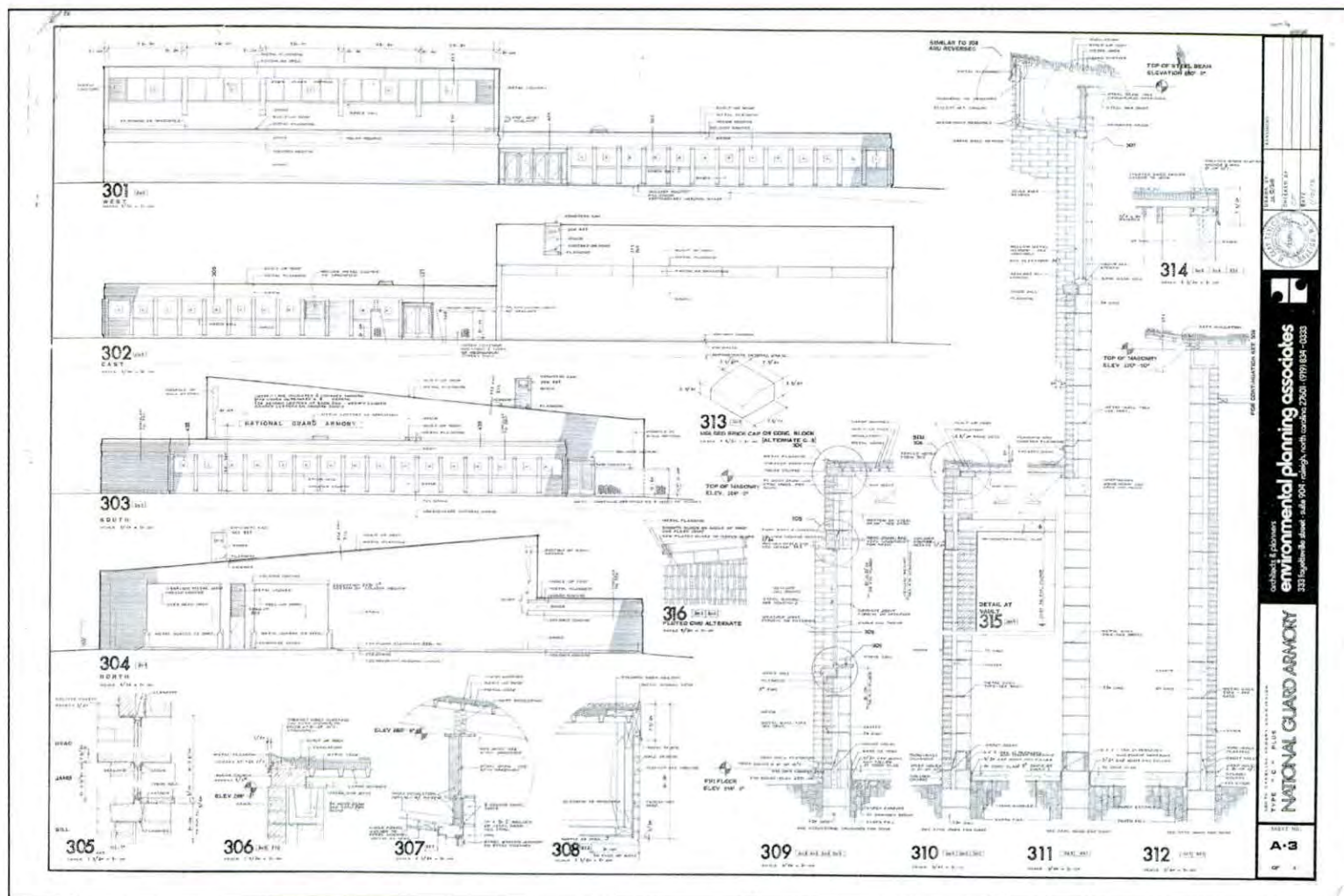


Figure 10.2. Original blueprint of the elevations of Louisburg Armory, drawn in 1973 by H. Clay Taylor III, Environmental Planning Associates



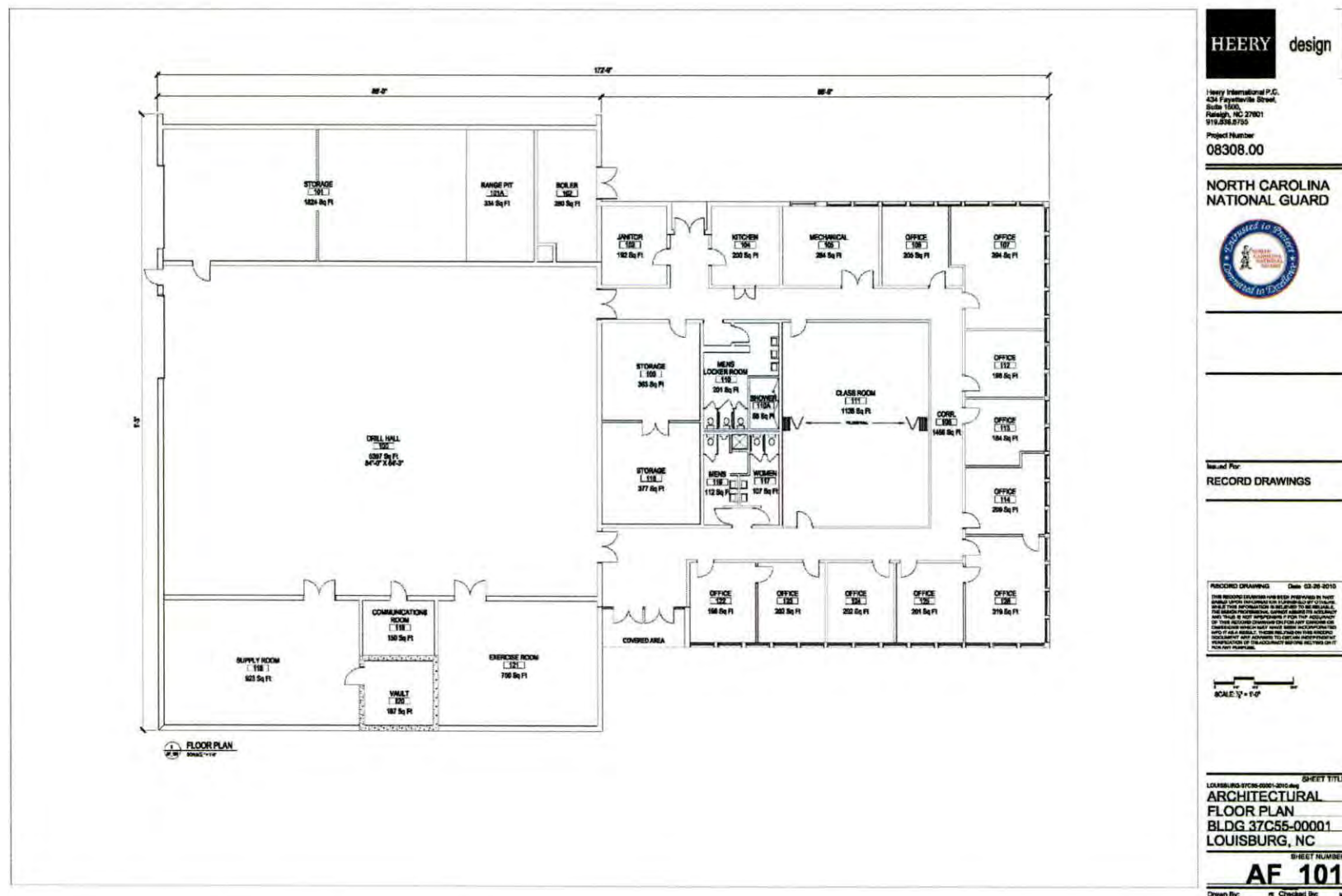


Figure 10.5. Floorplan of Louisburg Armory, drawn in 2010 by Heery International P.C.



Figure 10.6. West and south elevations of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.7. West elevation of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.8. North and west elevations of the Louisburg Armory and motor pool.



Figure 10.9. North elevation of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.10. South and east elevations of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.11. West and south elevations of the Louisburg Armory.

The interior of the Louisburg Armory consists of a large, two-story assembly hall, a fitness room, offices, men's and women's restrooms, a locker room, a kitchen, a supply room, various storage rooms, mechanical rooms, and a classroom. The main entryway from the west elevation opens into a north/south corridor with the assembly hall to the north, and restrooms, offices, and classrooms toward the south (**Figure 10.12** and **Figure 10.13**). The assembly hall connects to other rooms within the armory, including the fitness room, supply room, communications room, vault, a large storage room, and storage room/locker room (**Figure 10.14**). The interior of the armory has poured concrete flooring and concrete block walls throughout. Different areas within the armory have been designated with different flooring over the poured concrete. While the assembly hall and fitness room have finished concrete flooring, the corridors, classroom, and kitchen contain vinyl tile flooring, the bathrooms have ceramic tile, and the offices have short pile carpeting (**Figure 10.15 - 10.17**). The kitchen, bathrooms, and main entrance have ceramic tile on the walls in addition to the painted concrete blocks, and the corridor at the main entrance also exhibits brick interior walls (**Figure 10.18** and **10.19**). The ceilings in the two-story portion of the building, containing the assembly hall, storage/locker room, and supply room, consist of standing seam metal with exposed metal beams. The vehicle maintenance room or motor pool is now utilized as the storage/locker room, and was originally the location of the rifle range (**Figure 10.20**). Many of the one-story rooms, including the offices and classroom, have acoustic tile ceilings, though others, including the bathrooms and the kitchen, have conventional ceilings.



Figure 10.12. The interior of the main front entry of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.13. The interior of the main front entry of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.14. The two-story assembly hall of the Louisburg Armory.

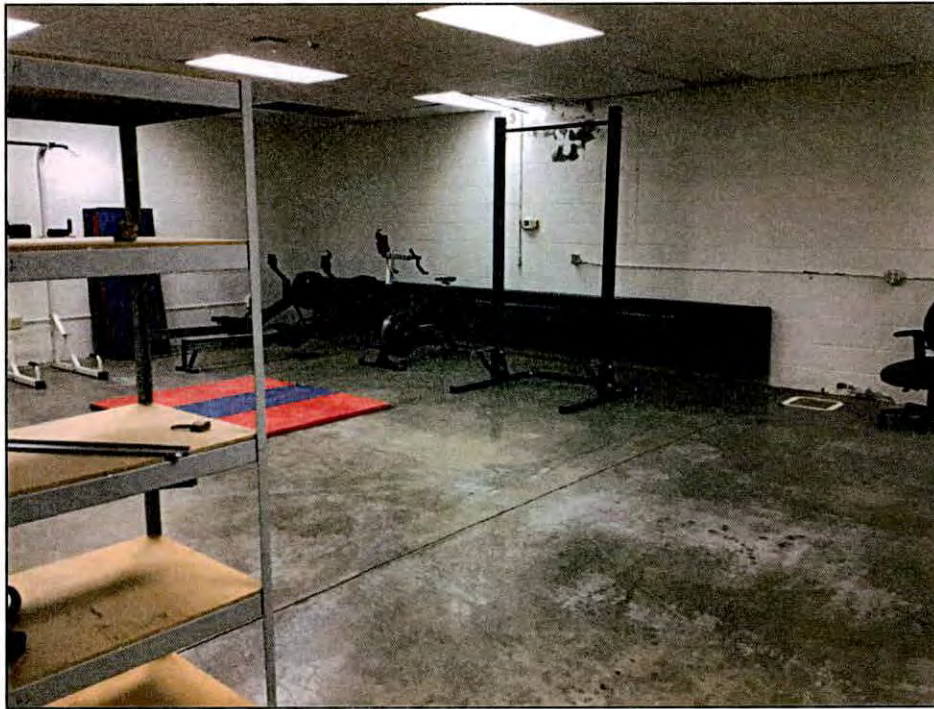


Figure 10.15. Fitness facility at Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.16. Representative corridor in the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.17. Representative office at the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.18. Kitchen of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.19. Bathroom of the Louisburg Armory.



Figure 10.20. Vehicle maintenance room or motor pool, now used for storage and lockers within the former rifle range.

The armory has undergone minimal modifications since its construction in 1974. The exterior of the armory fully reflects its original design, with the only alterations being repairs of the roofing. Similarly, the interior of the armory has undergone minor changes, including updating amenities such as the boiler and HVAC, and renovating the former rifle range into locker rooms and storage space.

Exterior alterations include:

- Additional security fence installed, connected to south elevation (1997)
- Repair of roofing (2021)

Interior alterations include:

- Paint (c. 2015)
- Replacement of boiler (2018)
- Replacement of HVAC (2019)
- Renovation of the former rifle range (2021-2022)

10.2 Organizational Storage Building

The additional organizational storage building was built in 1994 and consists of 1,058 sq ft. It is a southwest facing one-story rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, standing seam metal vertical exterior siding, and a standing seam metal low-pitched side gabled roof (Table 10.3). The main elevation of the building has two openings: a single metal door with a square louvered vent and metal double doors with square louvered vents. The other three elevations of the organizational storage building have no wall openings (Figure 10.21). The interior space is open with a poured concrete floor, standing seam metal walls, and exposed beams and rafters on the standing seam metal ceiling (Figure 10.22).

Table 10.3. Summary of Organizational Storage Building.

Building	Organizational Storage Building
Gross Area	1,058.82 sq ft
Date of Construction	1994
Architect/Builder	Michael Hining Architects
Facility Number	37C55-00002
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing seam metal
Roof	Low-pitched side gable, standing seam metal
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

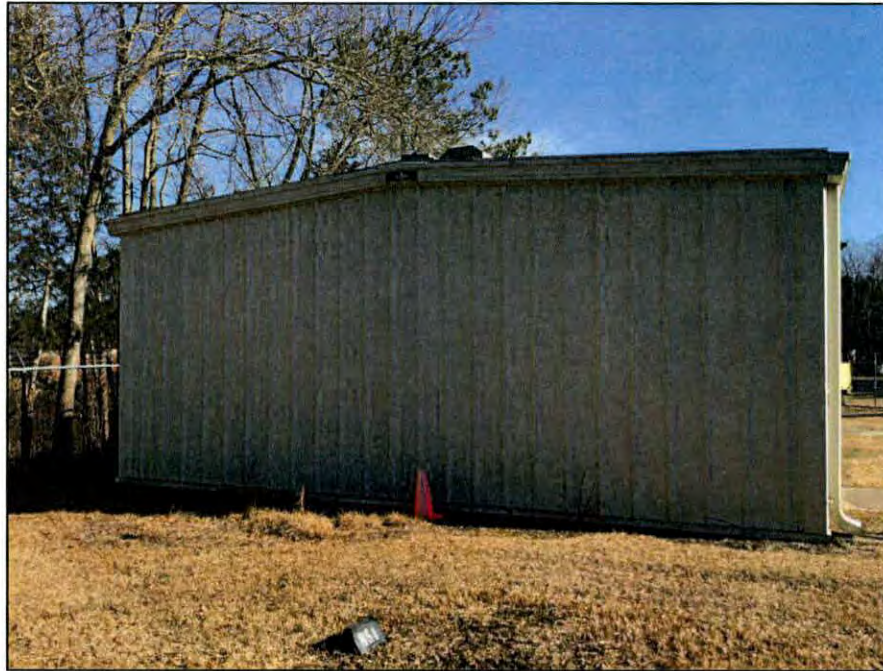


Figure 10.21. Northwest elevation of the Organizational Storage Building.



Figure 10.22. Interior of the Organizational Storage Building.

10.3 NRHP Evaluation

The Louisburg Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1974, this resource is less than 50 years of age. As such, it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends to 1989. Louisburg Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Louisburg Armory is considered not eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly for its military or social history. Although the armory has had an impact on the Town of Louisburg and Franklin County as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of 5th Battalion, 113th Field Artillery, this is not exceptional among similar armories.

Under Criterion B, Louisburg Armory is recommended not eligible. Background research associated with the armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Louisburg Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The facility is one of many one-unit buildings constructed according to standardized plans following the enactment of the 1966 Public Law 783 for Non-Standardized Armories, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style.

Louisburg Armory is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Louisburg Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

Additionally, the 1994 Organizational Storage Building is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Under Criterion A, the building has no significant and/or specific association with any historic event. Under Criterion B, the building has no known association with a person or persons of historic significance. Under Criterion C, the building represents an exceedingly common building type that can be found nationwide in National Guard facilities. Under Criterion D, the building does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the surrounding region. The storage building is not considered historic and has no significant association with

Criteria A, B, C, or D. Under Criterion Consideration G, the building is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property as it does not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements.

Therefore, no further work is recommended.

11.0 MOCKSVILLE ARMORY

The Mocksville Armory or Mocksville Readiness Center (RC) is located at 804 U.S. Highway 64 East in the town of Mocksville, in Davie County. The Mocksville Armory is situated in a suburban/residential area with a wooded area to the north, a religious property to the east, and residential properties to the south and west (**Table 11.1; Figure 11.1**). It is a 5.65-acre facility with a total of four buildings: the armory, two storage buildings, and a particle board training building. In addition, infrastructure elements such as a parking area, a motor pool with various cargo containers surrounded by metal fencing with barbed wire, a sign facing U.S. Highway 64 East, and a flagpole are also present. According to Mocksville personnel, the armory is rented out to the community for purposes including wrestling, Davie community meetings, and Department of Corrections trainings.

Table 11.1. Summary of the Mocksville Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Mocksville Armory or Mocksville RC
Address	804 U.S. Highway 64 East
Township	Mocksville
County	Davie
Acreage	5.65
Environment	Residential, rural
Buildings On-Site	Mocksville Armory (1974); Storage Buildings (1990s); Particle Board Training Building (2019)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	882 nd Engineer Company; 105 th Engineer Battalion
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Robert Holland
Community Usage	Rentals: Wrestling, Davie community meetings, and Department of Corrections trainings

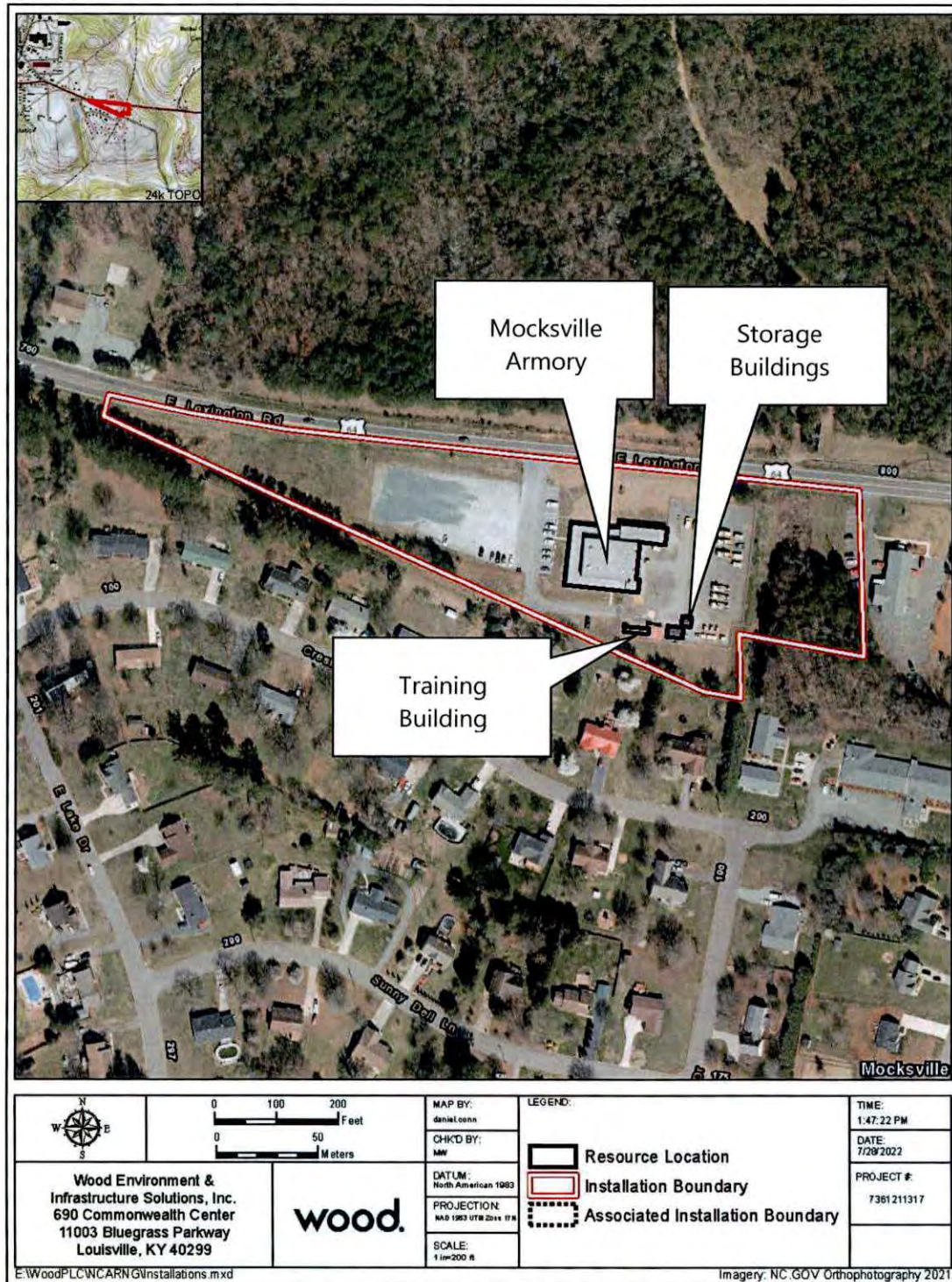


Figure 11.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Mocksville Armory Facility.

11.1 Mocksville Armory

The Mocksville Armory was built as a Type A one-unit armory in 1973 and has a total area of 12,718 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and resembles an elementary school design, which was common in ARNG armories between 1950 and 1970 (**Table 11.2**). The facility has a one-story section that wraps around the two-story assembly hall, and two 1.5-story sections which were constructed as the rifle range and the boiler room. The building has a flat roof covered with tar and gravel roofing, and has exterior walls of brick and a poured concrete foundation. The armory contains a brick interior chimney which connects to the boiler room (**Figure 11.2 and 11.3**).

The main, north-facing elevation contains white cast aluminum lettering with the words "NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY" to the east of the entrance. The covered entrance is recessed underneath the roofline and is supported by a brick column. The entrance consists of two painted metal replacement doors surrounded by three transom windows and a full view sidelight window on either side. Also, underneath the covered entrance is a row of three four-light metal hopper windows. Metal vents are situated beneath the second and third windows in the row. To the west of the recessed entry are two four-light metal hopper windows, with a metal vent underneath the second window in the row (**Figure 11.4**).

The east elevation of the building contains metal double doors on the one-story section of the building that open to the boiler room. On the two-story section of the east elevation, painted metal double doors are on either side of a metal overhead door which connects the motor pool to the assembly hall. On the 1.5-story section of the east elevation is a metal overhead garage door which connects the motor pool to the rifle range (**Figure 11.5 and 11.6**).

The south elevation contains a row of four four-light metal hopper windows. The second and fourth window in the row contain air conditioning units. A covered rear entrance is recessed into the south elevation and contains a painted metal door with single-light and a transom window, and a three-light metal hopper window. On the 1.5-story section of the south elevation are two four-light metal hopper windows (**Figure 11.7**).

The west elevation contains a covered side entry recessed underneath the roofline. The side entrance consists of a painted metal door with single-light and a transom window. South of the side entrance is a row of eight four-light metal hopper windows. Metal vents are centered underneath the first, third, fourth, and sixth windows in the row. The seventh and eighth windows in the row are covered by vertical metal bars (**Figure 11.8 and 11.9**).

Table 11.2. Summary of Mocksville Armory.

Building	Mocksville Armory
Gross Area	12,718 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1973
Architect/Builder	Harold W. Hartley
Facility Number	37C65-00001
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, tar and gravel
Windows	Hopper
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Cut in AC unit vents on the exterior of classroom and offices (2012), Window AC units added (2012), Replaced overhead garage doors (2020)
Interior Alterations	Renovated bathrooms (2003), Replaced entry doors (2003), Partition wall in locker room (2003-2010), Cut out old radiator (2012), Cut in new AC units in classroom and offices (2012), Boiler converted to gas from oil (2012), Window AC units added (2012), New floors/paint and mold removal due to flooding (2020), Rifle range converted to locker rooms (2020), Asbestos removal (2020), Replaced overhead garage doors (2020)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance and loss of material integrity.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

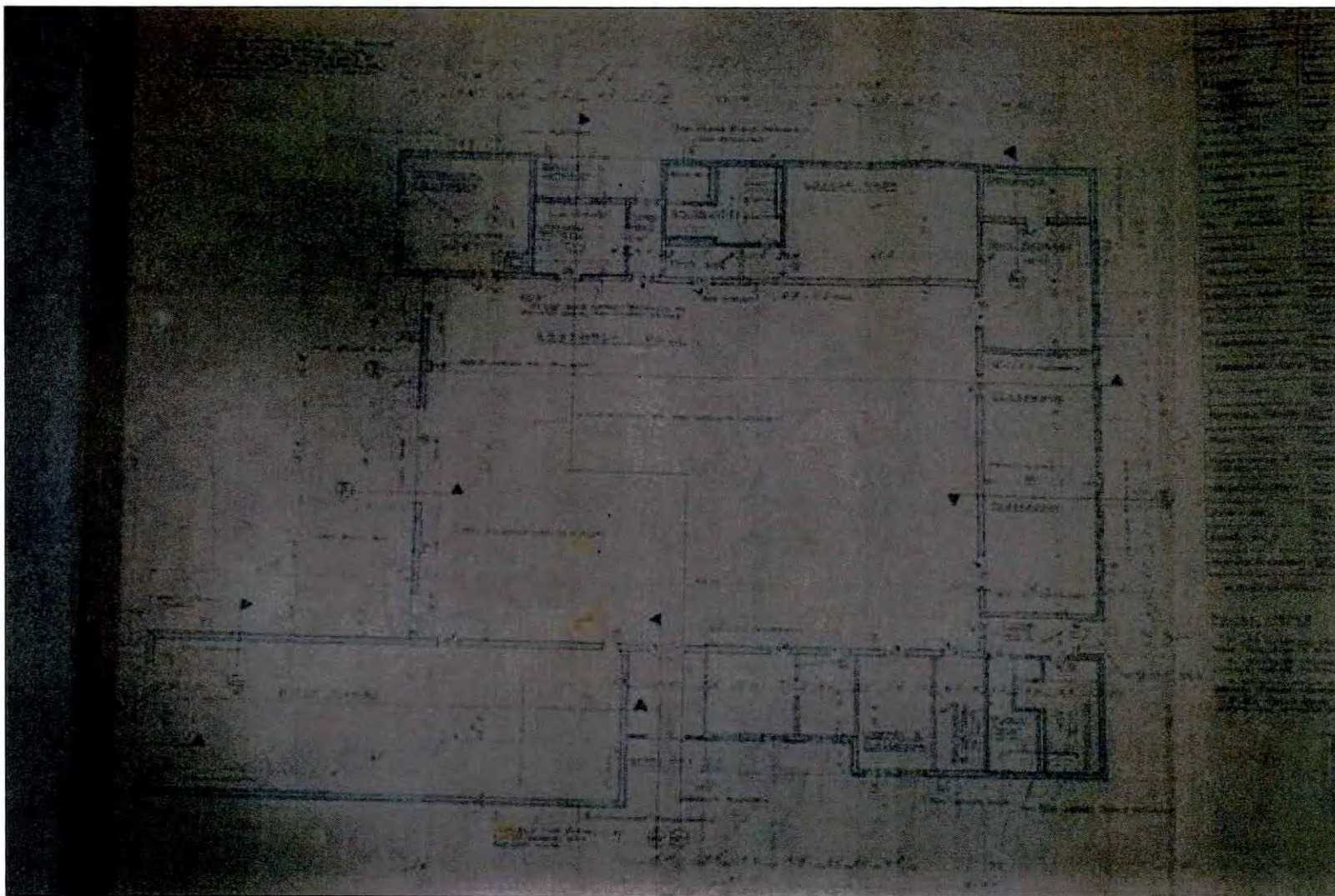


Figure 11.2. Original blueprint of the floorplan of Mocksville Armory, drawn in 1973 by Harold W. Hartley.

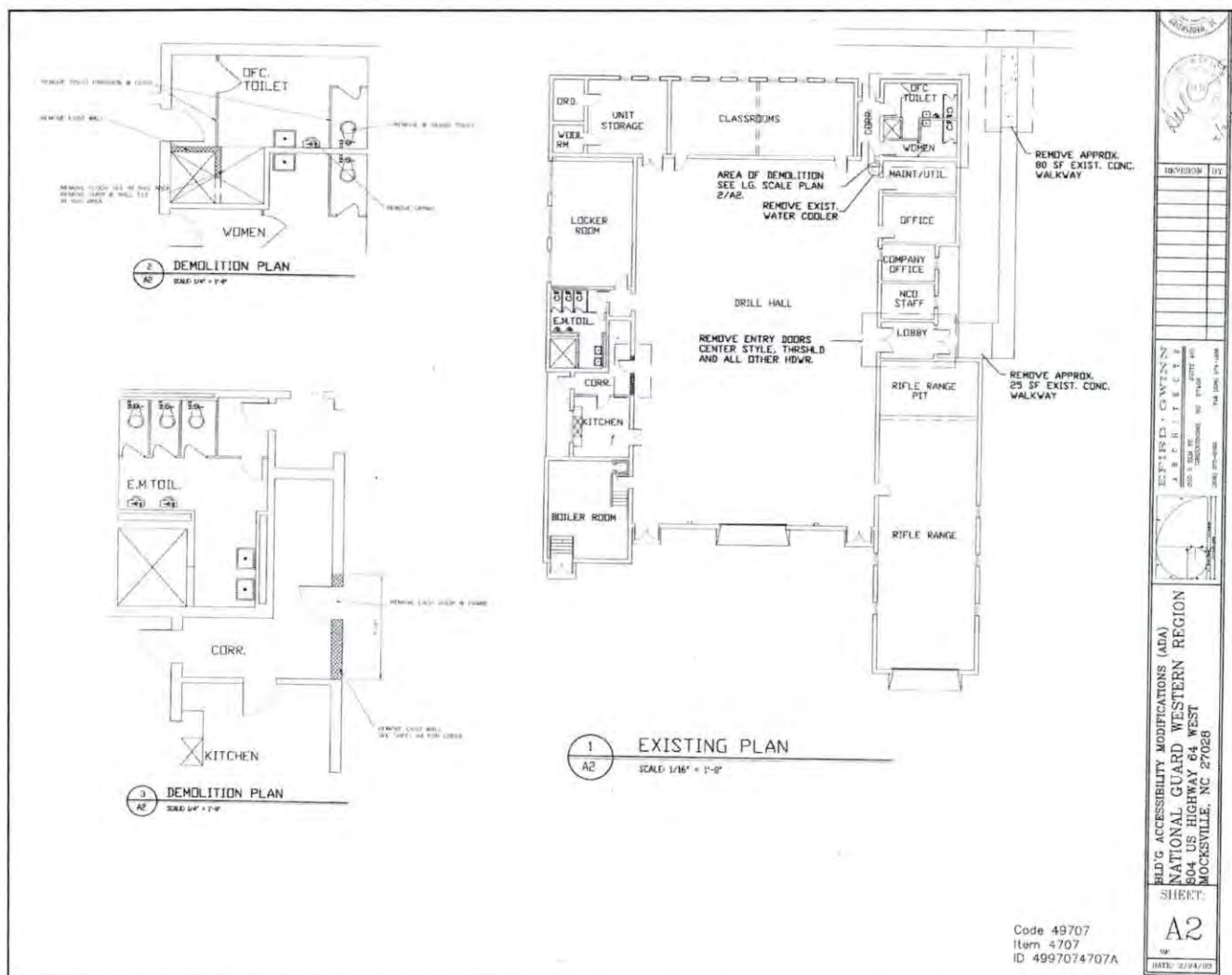


Figure 11.3. Building accessibility modification drawing of Mocksville Armory, drawn in 2003 by Efrid Gwinn Architects.



Figure 11.4. North and west elevations of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.5. East elevation of the Mocksville Armory and motor pool.

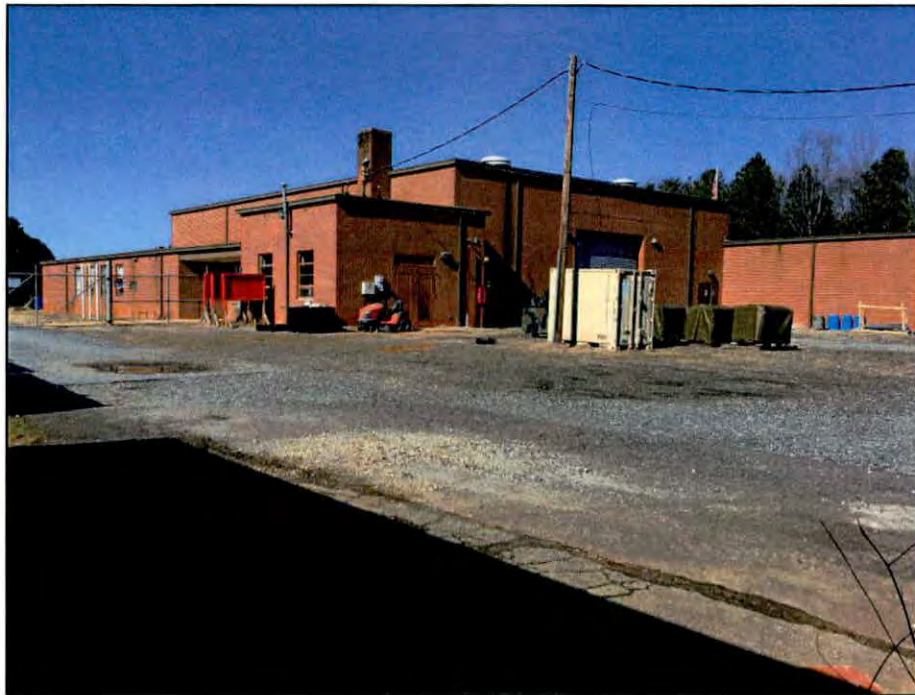


Figure 11.6. South and east elevations of the Mocksville Armory and motor pool.



Figure 11.7. South elevation of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.8. South and west elevations of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.9. West elevation and parking lot of the Mocksville Armory.

The main entryway of the Mocksville Armory opens to a lobby which has double doors into the central, two-story assembly hall (**Figure 11.10**). The assembly hall connects to the other rooms within the armory, with offices and the former rifle range, now used as a locker room/storage and for vehicle maintenance, lining the north side of the assembly hall, two metal double doors and a metal overhead garage door that opens to the motor pool on the east wall of the assembly hall, the boiler room, kitchen, a bathroom, and locker rooms to the south of the assembly hall, and a unit storage room, classroom, and the men's and women's bathrooms to the west of the assembly hall (**Figure 11.11 - 11.13**). The interior of the armory has poured concrete flooring and concrete block walls throughout (**Figure 11.14 and 11.15**). Different areas within the armory have been designated with different flooring over the poured concrete. While most rooms, including the assembly hall, locker room and boiler room, have finished concrete flooring, the classroom, kitchen, and the offices contain vinyl flooring, and the bathrooms have ceramic tile flooring (**Figure 11.16 and 11.17**). The kitchen and bathrooms have ceramic tile on the lower portion of the walls, though the concrete blocks are still visible from above the ceramic tiles to the ceilings (**Figure 11.18 and 11.19**). The assembly hall and former rifle range have corrugated metal ceilings with exposed steel trusses, while the boiler room, classroom, kitchen have conventional ceilings and the offices have acoustic ceiling tiles (**Figure 11.20**).



Figure 11.10. The interior of the main front entry of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.11. The interior of the assembly hall of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.12. The interior of the assembly hall of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.13. The interior of the assembly hall of the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.14. Lockers stored in the vehicle maintenance room or motor pool (former rifle range) of the Mocksville Armory.

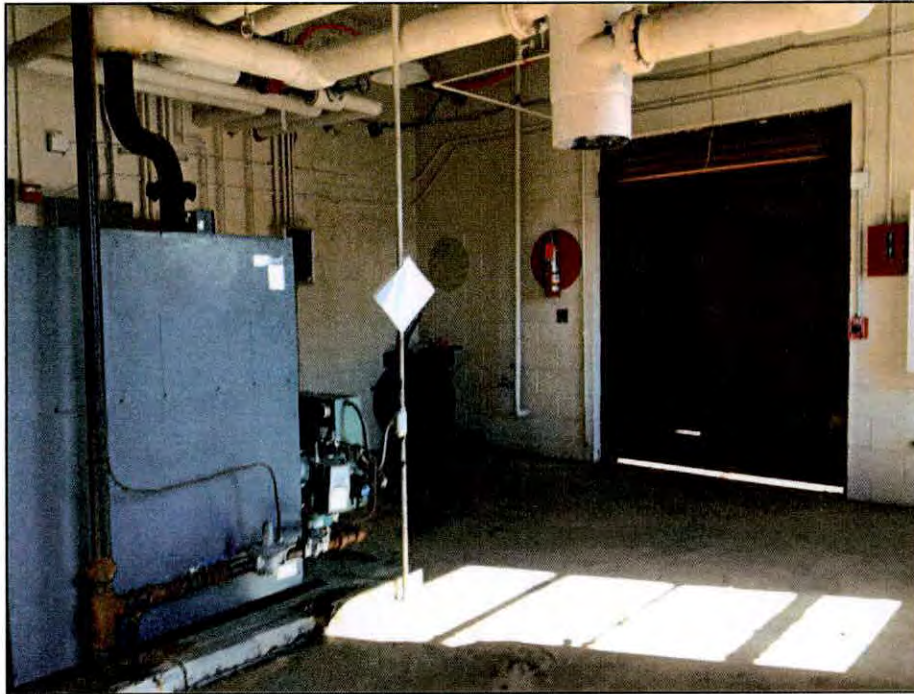


Figure 11.15. Boiler room at Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.16. Classroom at Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.17. Classroom at Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.18. Representative restroom at the Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.19. Men's restroom at Mocksville Armory.



Figure 11.20. Representative office at Mocksville Armory.

The armory has undergone several modifications since it was built in 1953, though most modifications have impacted solely the interior of the building. The most extensive alterations to the interior were made in 2003 when the bathrooms were renovated, which modified the layout of the bathrooms, in 2018, when air conditioning/heating units were cut into the walls of the classroom and office, and in 2020 when the rifle range was converted to locker rooms/storage. In 2018, the addition of air conditioning/heating units also created vents underneath windows on the exterior of the building, impacting the north and west elevations. Finally, the overhead garage doors were replaced in 2020.

Exterior alterations include:

- Cut in AC unit vents on the exterior of classroom and offices (2012)
- Window AC units added (2012)
- Replaced overhead garage doors (2020)

Interior alterations include:

- Renovated bathrooms (2003)
- Replaced entry doors (2003)
- Partition wall in locker room (2003-2010)
- Cut out old radiator (2012)
- Cut in new AC units in classroom and offices (2012)
- Boiler converted to gas from oil (2012)
- Window AC units added (2012)
- New floors/paint and mold removal due to flooding (2020)
- Rifle range converted to locker rooms (2020)
- Asbestos removal (2020)
- Replaced overhead garage doors (2020)

11.2 Organizational Storage Buildings

The two organizational storage buildings on site were built in the 1990s, and consist of approximately 366 sq. ft. and 131 sq. ft. They are north facing, one-story rectangular structures with poured concrete foundations, concrete block siding, and side-gable asphalt shingle roofs (Table 11.3). One storage building has an open main (north) elevation with two metal wire swing doors (Figure 11.21). The second storage building has a metal addition on the main (north) elevation and a wooden door with wood door surrounds on the west elevation (Figure 11.22).

Table 11.3. Summary of Organizational Storage Buildings.

Building	Organizational Storage Buildings (2)
Gross Area	Approximately 366 sq. ft. and 131 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1990s
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Concrete block
Roof	Side-gable, asphalt
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 11.21. North and west elevations of the first Organizational Storage Building.

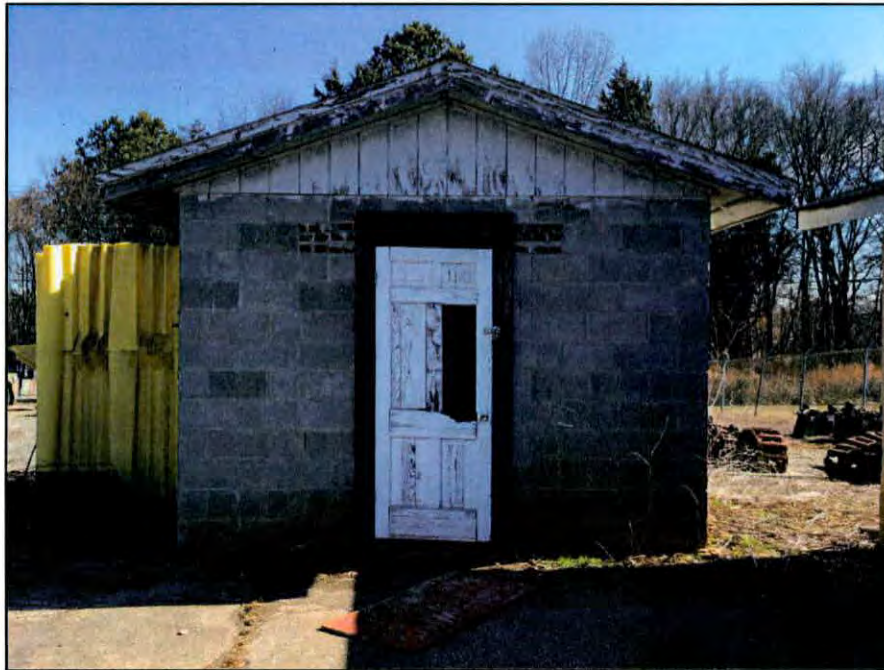


Figure 11.22. West elevation of the second Organizational Storage Building.

11.3 Training Building

The training building was built in 2019 and consists of approximately 84 sq. ft. It is a north facing, one-story building raised on a timber foundation with timber stairs leading to the entrance, particle board exterior siding, and a standing seam metal gabled roof (**Table 11.4**). The main (north) elevation of the building has a painted paneled door and an opening underneath the gable (**Figure 11.23**). The east and west elevations have no wall openings. The rear (south) elevation has a sliding vinyl window (**Figure 11.24**).

Table 11.4. Summary of Training Building.

Building	Training Building
Gross Area	Approximately 84 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	2019
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	Unknown
Foundation	Timber
Exterior Walls	Particle board
Roof	Standing seam metal, front gable
Windows	Sliding, vinyl
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 11.23. North and east elevations of the Training Building.



Figure 11.24. South and east elevations of the Training Building.

11.4 NRHP Evaluation

The Mocksville Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1973, this resource is under 50 years of age. As such, it was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends to 1989. Mocksville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Mocksville Armory is considered not eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly for its military or social history. Although the armory has had an impact on the Town of Mocksville and Davie County as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of 882nd Engineer Company, this is not exceptional among similar armories.

Under Criterion B, Mocksville Armory is recommended not eligible. Background research associated with the armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

Mocksville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to lack of architectural significance and loss of material integrity. The armory has no significant design elements that distinguish the building from other Cold-War era North Carolina armories. The design for Mocksville Armory is exceedingly common. The facility is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has been unsympathetically altered, which has negatively impacted the armory's material integrity.

Mocksville Armory is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Mocksville Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the building does not possess a high degree of integrity of materials. In addition, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style, and due to its loss of integrity, other examples of the design exist that better represent its type. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

In addition, the 1990s Organizational Storage Buildings and 2019 Training Building are recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Under Criterion A, the buildings have no significant and/or specific association with any historic event. Under Criterion B, the buildings have no known association with a person or persons of historic significance. Under Criterion C, the buildings represent common building types that can be found nationwide in National Guard facilities. Under Criterion D, the buildings do not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the surrounding region. The Organizational Storage Buildings and Training Building are not considered historic and have no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, or D. Under Criterion Consideration G, the building is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property as it does not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements.

No further work is recommended.

12.0 RALEIGH ARMORY

The Raleigh Armory or Raleigh Readiness Center (RC) is located at 4105 Reedy Creek Road in the City of Raleigh, in Wake County. The facility is situated to the northwest of the intersection of I-440 and Wade Avenue in a suburban area outside of the city (**Table 12.1; Figure 12.1**). It is an approximately 67.94-acre facility with one building of interest, the TMP. In addition, infrastructure elements such as access roads and a parking area are also present.

Table 12.1. Summary of the Raleigh Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Raleigh Armory or Raleigh RC
Address	4105 Reedy Creek Rd.
Township	Raleigh
County	Wake
Acreage	Approximately 67.94
Environment	Commercial, suburban
Buildings On-Site	Raleigh TMP (1972)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	Recruiting and Retention Command, 382d Public Affairs Detachment, 130 th Military History Detachment, 440 th Army Band of the 60 th Troop Command
Point of Contact for Project	SGM Michael Jones
Community Usage	Unknown

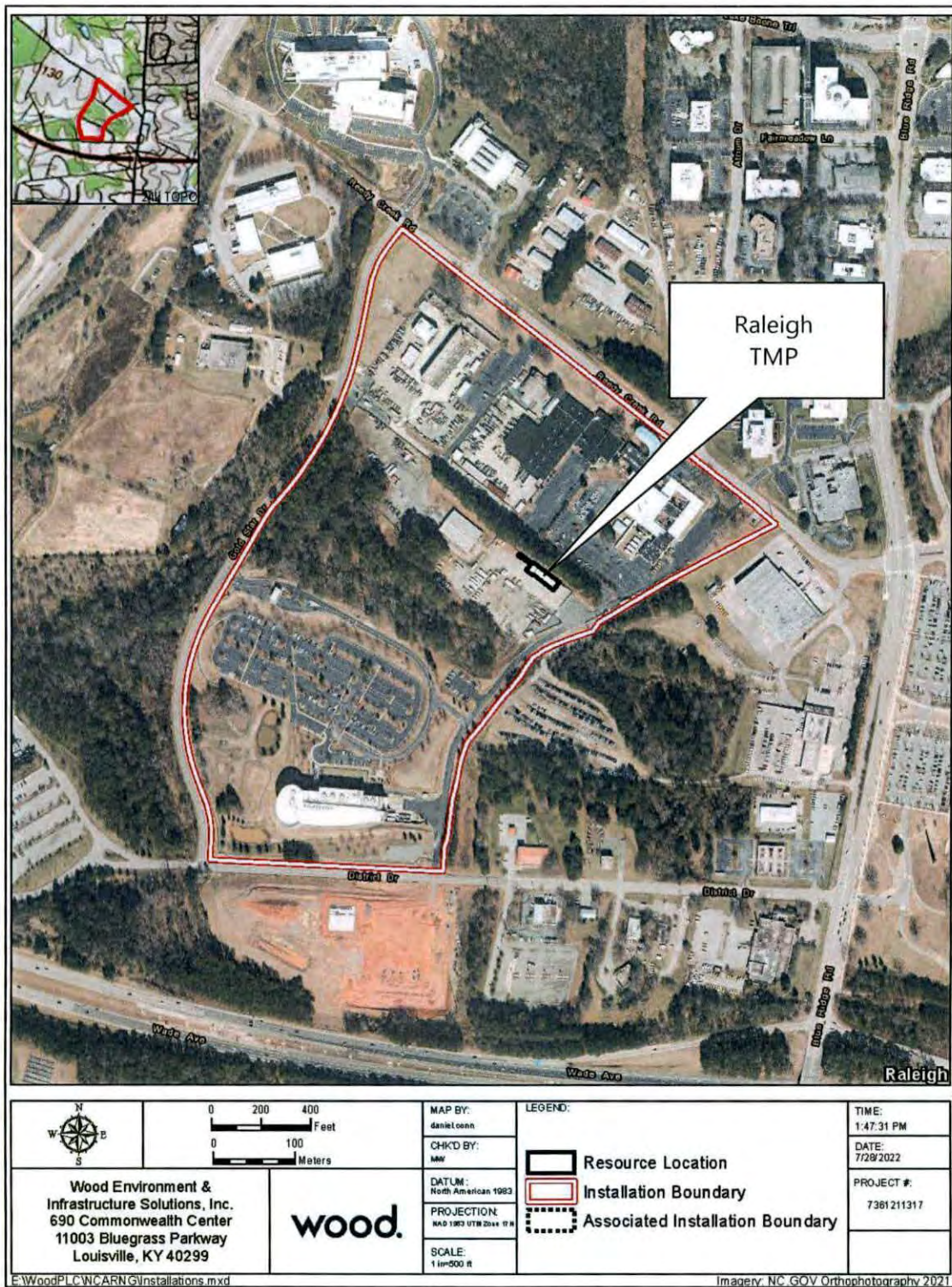


Figure 12.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Raleigh Armory Facility and the Raleigh TMP.

12.1 Raleigh TMP

Building 00011, a Raleigh TMP, is located in a large gravel lot bounded by Reedy Creek Road on the west, a paved drive on the east, a row of trees to the north and a dirt lot to the south (**Table 12.1**). The Raleigh TMP originally functioned as an Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) before being reorganized as the Transportation Motor Pool (TMP). The building is situated in the eastern section of the lot in the central portion of the NCARNG installation. The east-facing, one and a half-story building is rectangular in plan and consists of 4,331 sq. ft. (**Figure 12.2**). It has a poured concrete foundation, brick walls, and a flat rubber roof. The main elevation has a single metal door inset with large rectangular single-light and covered with a standing seam metal shed roof (**Figure 12.3**). There is a large metal, non-historic carport with a standing seam metal gable end roof to the east of the building (see **Figure 12.2**).

The one and a half-story south elevation has five metal overhead garage doors, two security cameras and three overhead security lights, a metal door inset with a large rectangular single-light, and a one-story addition with a nine-light window (**Figure 12.4**).

The west elevation has a three-light fixed window, an overhead security light, and a single metal door (**Figure 12.5**). A partially enclosed lean-to with a standing seam metal shed roof is located along this elevation. The lean-to has a poured concrete flooring, is supported with simple wood posts, and has metal mesh stretched across the west elevation except where there is a door opening with a metal chain link, swinging door.

The north elevation has five window openings with twelve-light jalousie windows on the main one and half-story elevation and a single-light fixed window on the one-story elevation (**Figure 12.6**).

Table 12.2. Summary of Raleigh Armory.

Building	Raleigh TMP
Gross Area	4,331
Date of Construction	1972
Architect/Builder	White & Slack AIA
Facility Number	37D50-00011
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Concrete block
Roof	Flat, rubber
Windows	Fixed, jalousie
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Replacement of roof and lighting (Unknown)
Interior Alterations	Replacement of lights, renovation of latrine (Unknown)

NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.



Figure 12.2. South and east elevations of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Amory; note the non-historic carport.

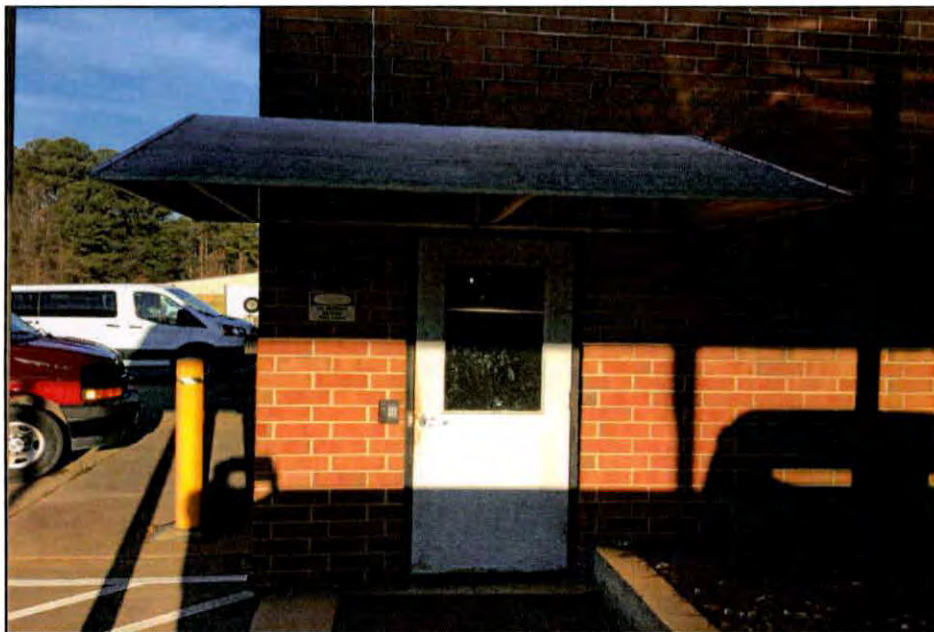


Figure 12.3. East elevation of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Amory.



Figure 12.4. South elevation of the Raleigh TWP at Raleigh Armory.

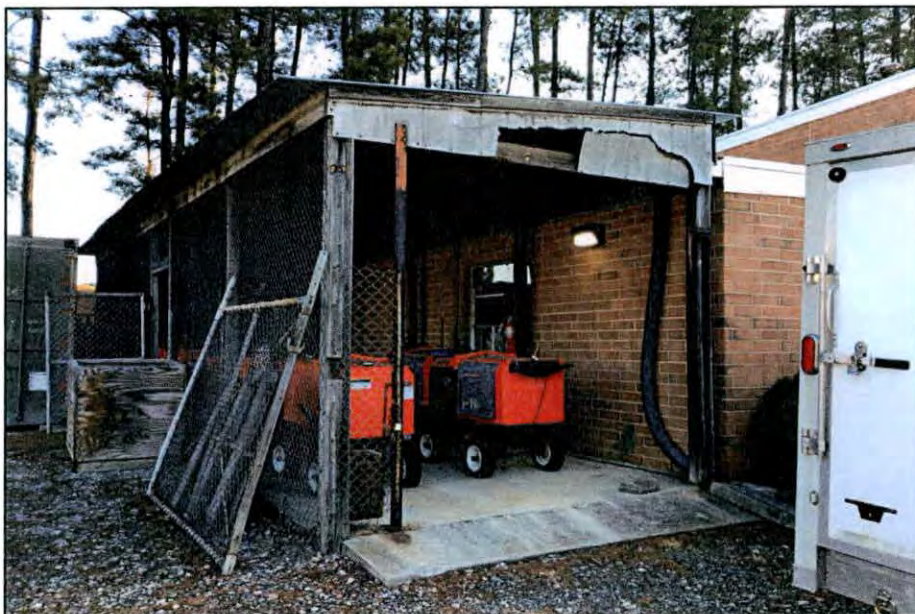


Figure 12.5. West elevation of the Raleigh TWP at Raleigh Armory.



Figure 12.6. East and north elevations of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory.

The interior of the TMP building has exposed concrete flooring and concrete block walls. The space is open to five vehicle maintenance bays with storage and offices at the east and west ends (**Figure 12.7**). The vehicle maintenance bays have unpainted concrete block walls and an unfinished ceiling with exposed metal rafters, lighting, and ductwork (**Figure 12.8**). The storage area is contained withing chain-link metal fence (**Figure 12.9**), and office areas have painted drywall walls and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 12.10**).

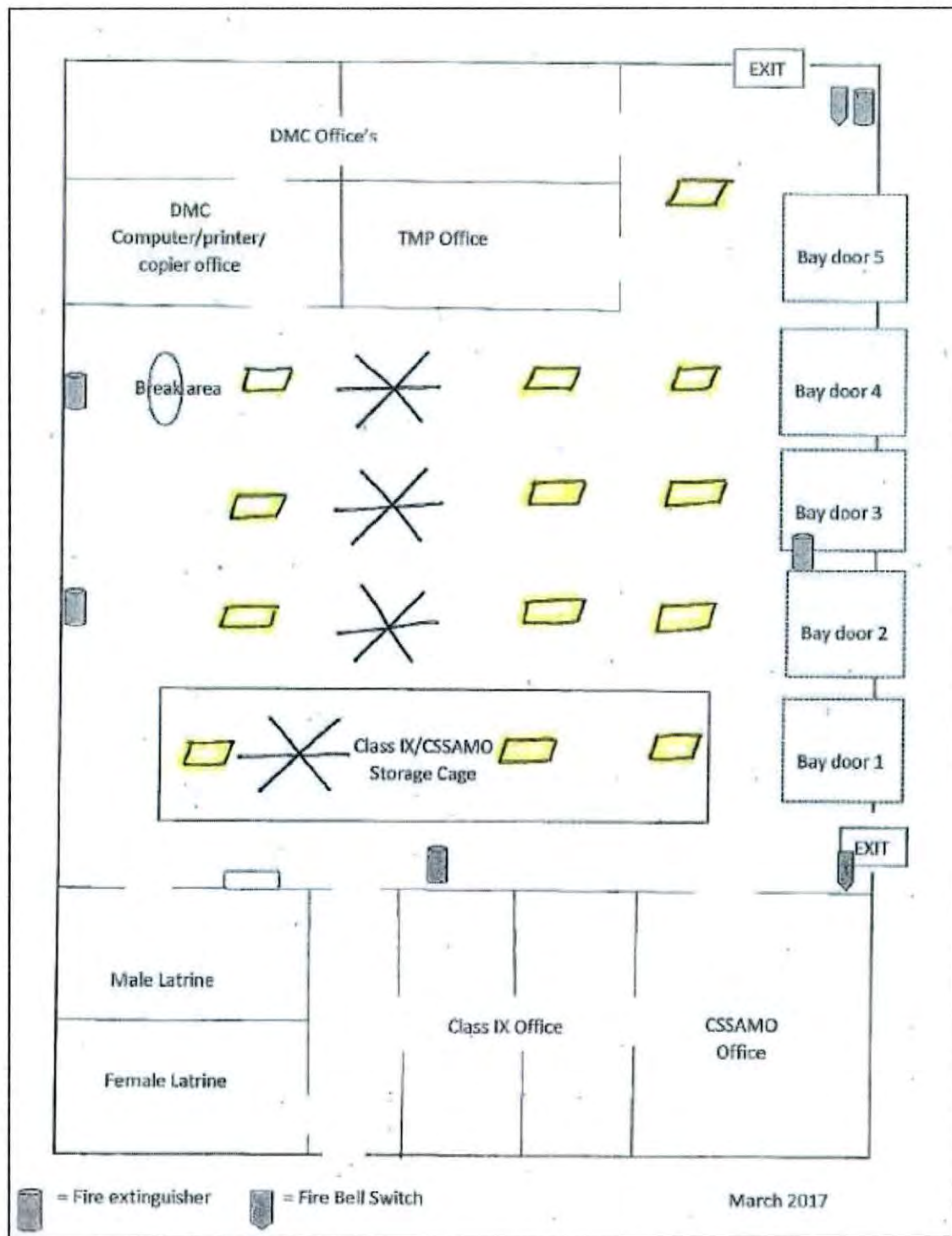


Figure 12.7. Floor plan proposing light replacement within Building 00011 at Raleigh Armory, drawn in 2017.



Figure 12.8. Vehicle maintenance bay or motor pool in the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory.



Figure 12.9. Storage area in Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory.



Figure 12.10. Office in Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory.

Alterations to the TMP building were determined by assessing plan drawings of the facility, photographs, as well as through onsite observations. Exterior alterations include the replacement of the original roof (**Figure 12.11** and **Figure 12.12**) and lighting (**Figure 12.13** and **Figure 12.14**). Interior alterations include the replacement of the overhead light fixtures (**Figure 12.15** and **Figure 12.16**) and renovation of the bathrooms (**Figure 12.17** and **Figure 12.18**).

Exterior alterations include:

- Replacement of the original roof (Unknown)
- Replacement of the lighting (Unknown)

Interior alterations include:

- Replacement of the overhead light fixtures (2017)
- Renovation of the bathrooms (Unknown)



Figure 12.11. Roof of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory before renovation.

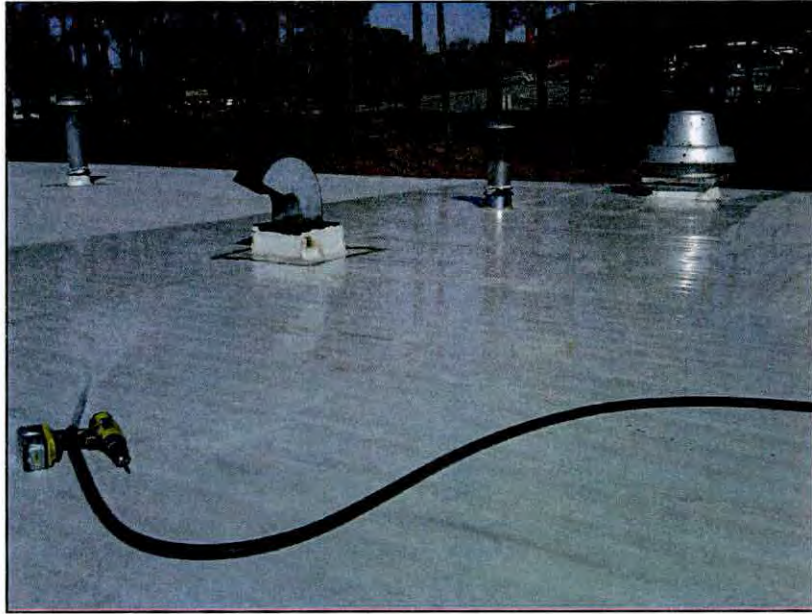


Figure 12.12. Roof of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory after renovation.



Figure 12.13. Exterior lighting of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory before replacement.



Figure 12.14. Exterior lighting of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory after replacement.



Figure 12.15. Interior overhead lighting of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory before replacement.



Figure 12.16. Interior overhead lighting of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory after replacement.



Figure 12.17. Bathroom of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory before renovation.



Figure 12.18. Bathroom of the Raleigh TMP at Raleigh Armory after renovation.

12.2 NRHP Evaluation

The Raleigh TMP was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. The building was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends to 1989. Raleigh Armory Raleigh TMP is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Raleigh TMP is considered not eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly for its military or social history.

Under Criterion B, the Raleigh TMP is recommended as not eligible. Background research associated with the armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Raleigh TMP is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The design for Raleigh TMP is exceedingly common, and its construction method, materials, and details are not unique architectural elements and do not constitute a distinctive architectural style.

The Raleigh TMP is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Raleigh TMP is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. The building cannot be defined in association with a Cold War context and fails to have any direct connection to Cold War activities that would give it exceptional Cold War significance.

No further work is recommended.

13.0 WHITEVILLE ARMORY

The Whiteville Armory or Whiteville Readiness Center (RC) is located at 929 Washington Street in the town of Whiteville, North Carolina in Columbus County. Whiteville is the county seat and one of the oldest towns in Columbus County. The armory is located approximately one mile west of Whiteville's city center in a congested suburban setting. The area to the south, west, and east of the armory is primarily county-owned property and the area to the north is predominantly residential (**Table 13.1** and **Figure 13.1**). It is a 5.30-acre facility with a total of two buildings: the armory and a maintenance/storage building. In addition, infrastructure elements are present, such as a parking area, a motor pool, a flagpole, various cargo containers, flammable storage containers, and a dumpster.

Table 13.1. Summary of the Whiteville Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Whiteville Armory or Whiteville RC
Address	929 Washington Street
Township	Whiteville
County	Columbus
Acreage	5.3
Environment	Residential, suburban
Buildings On-Site	Whiteville Armory (1950); Maintenance/Storage Building (c. 2007)
Current NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	C Company 1 st Battalion, 120 th INF (pre-2007), B Company 1 st Battalion, 120 th INF (2007 – Current)
Point of Contact for Project	SFC Conant Peploe; SSG Anthony Best
Community Usage	Unknown

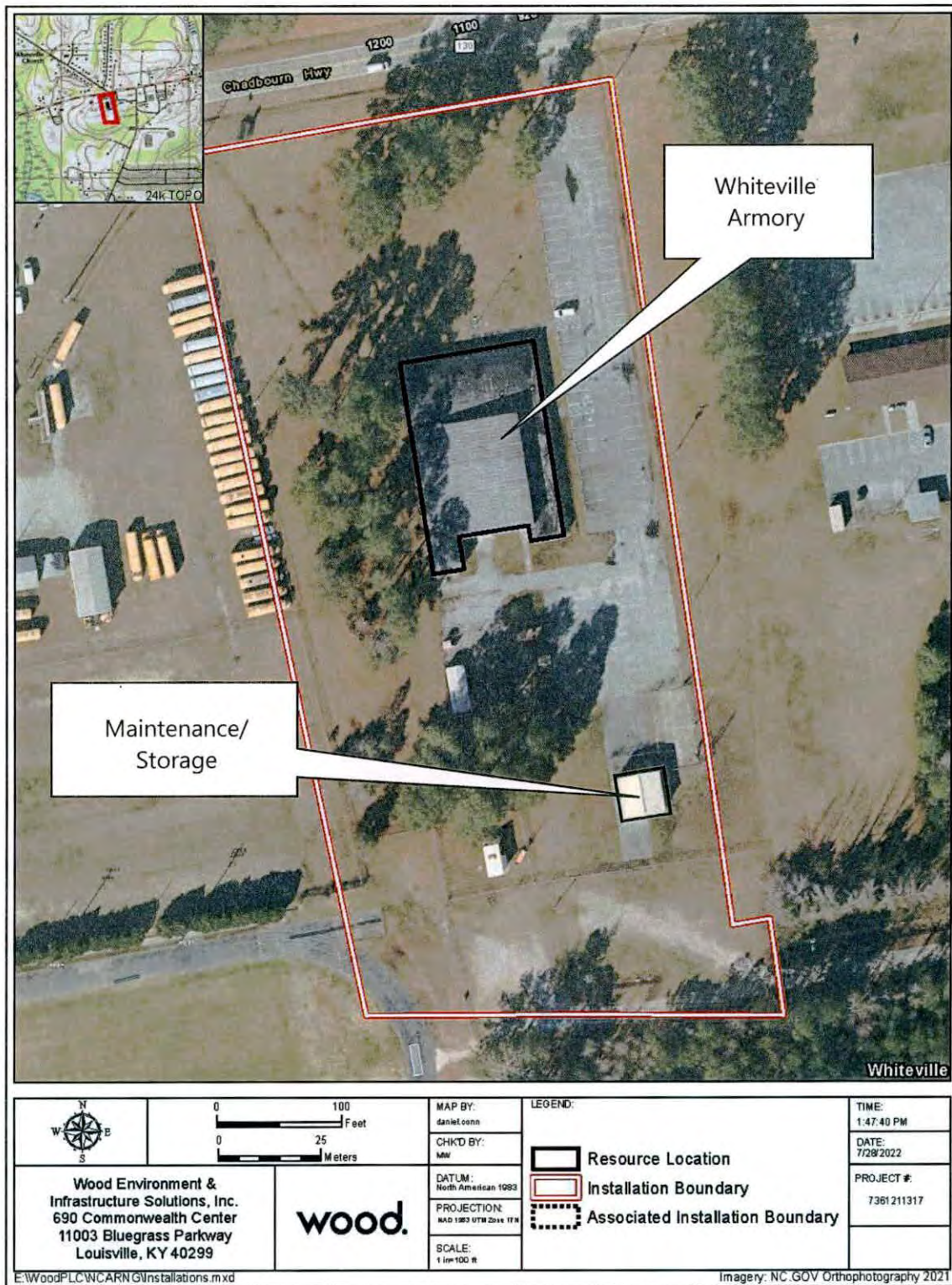


Figure 13.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Whiteville Armory Facility.

13.1 Whiteville Armory

The Whiteville Armory was built as a one-unit armory in 1976 and has a total area of 16,400 sq ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and appears to be a variation from the standard designs, likely altered to address this armory's specific needs (**Table 13.2; Figure 13.2** and **13.3**). The facility is irregular in plan with a one-story flat roofed section and a centralized two-story tall assembly hall with a shed roof that slopes downward to the west. The roof is covered with tar and gravel roofing. The facility is clad in brick and in a cementitious material that mimics four brick soldier courses beneath the roofline line of the one-story section. The foundation is poured concrete. The facility contains an interior brick chimney which connects to the boiler room on the interior (**Figure 13.4**).

The main, north-facing elevation contains the covered main entry which is recessed underneath the roofline and consists of painted metal framed glass double doors with sidelights on either side (**Figure 13.5**). West of the entryway is a row of two-light windows set in brown cast aluminum with the upper light being fixed and the lower light a hopper window. The row has eight windows: one single window followed by three pairs of windows, followed by another single window. Along the two-story section of the north elevation are the words "NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY" in white cast aluminum lettering (**Figure 13.6**).

The first level of the east elevation contains a row of four fixed windows covered by metal grates. Two fixed, one-over-one, textured glass windows are to the south of the side entrance. The covered side entrance on the east elevation is recessed under the roofline and consists of a painted metal door with one narrow light next to a sidelight window. To the north of the side entrance is a row of four windows, which are all fixed, one-over-one, textured glass windows. The fourth window in the row has been modified to insert an AC unit. The second level of the east elevation contains a row of six wall openings: four fixed windows centered between two openings which are covered by metal louvers (**Figure 13.7**).

The south elevation has a metal overhead garage door that connects the motor pool to the storage/cage room, which formally housed the rifle range. A second metal overhead garage door connects the motor pool to the two-story assembly hall. To the west of the garage door to the assembly hall is a single painted metal door. To the east of the garage door into the assembly hall are two painted metal double doors (**Figure 13.8**).

On the west elevation of the southeast wing, there is a painted metal door which opens from the motor pool into a storage room (**Figure 13.9**). The west elevation contains a covered side entrance that is recessed underneath the roofline. The side entrance consists of a metal door with one narrow light and a wide, two-light, sidelight to the south of the door. South of the covered side entrance are double doors with metal louvered vents that access the boiler room. Beside the entrance to the boiler room, along the shed roof portion of the building, is a metal vent positioned under the roofline (**Figure 13.10** and **Figure 13.11**).

At the rear of the site, a fenced area containing a storage building, cargo containers, and flammable storage units is present (**Figure 13.12**). These buildings and structures are not historic and were added to the property in the twenty-first century.

Table 13.2. Summary of Whiteville Armory.

Building	Whiteville Armory
Gross Area	16,400 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1976
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	37F05-00001
Foundation	Concrete slab
Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat/shed
Windows	Hopper and fixed
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Information sign added, flagpole installed, security lights added, memorial added to the grounds (1976); paved sidewalks, training area roads, organizational vehicle parking and nonorganizational vehicle parking (2007); new unheated storage building (c. 2007)
Interior Alterations	Modified men's and women's bathrooms, increased vault storage, added washer and dryer hookups, added office in corner of workout/lounge room near main entrance, extended storage into former indoor range (c. 2007)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

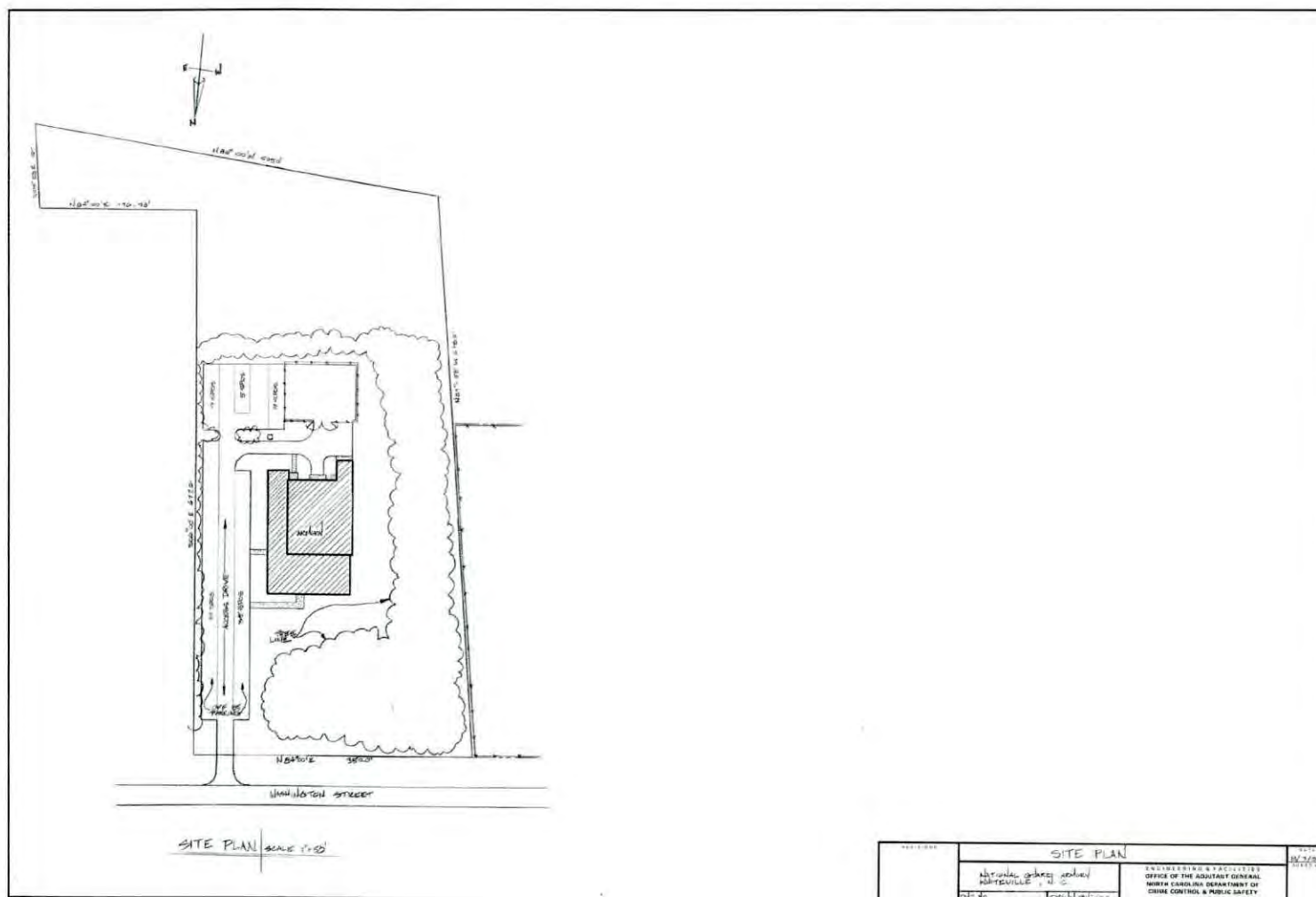


Figure 13.2. Site Plan of Whiteville Armory, drawn in 1989 for NC Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.



Figure 13.4. North elevation of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.5. Main entrance on north elevation of Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.6. North and east elevations of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.7. East elevation of the Whiteville Armory and parking lot.

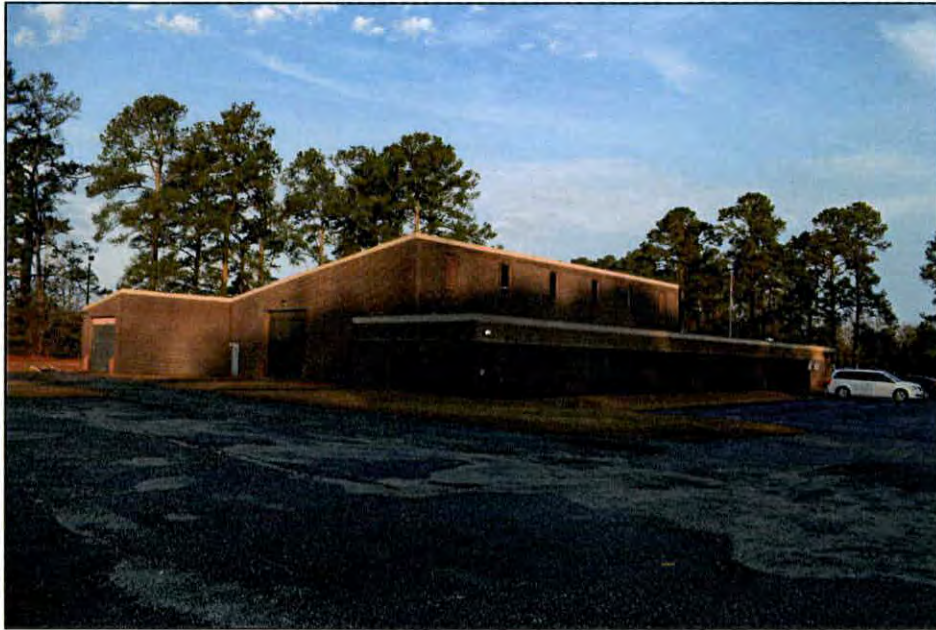


Figure 13.8. South and east elevations of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.9. South and west elevations of the Whiteville Armory.

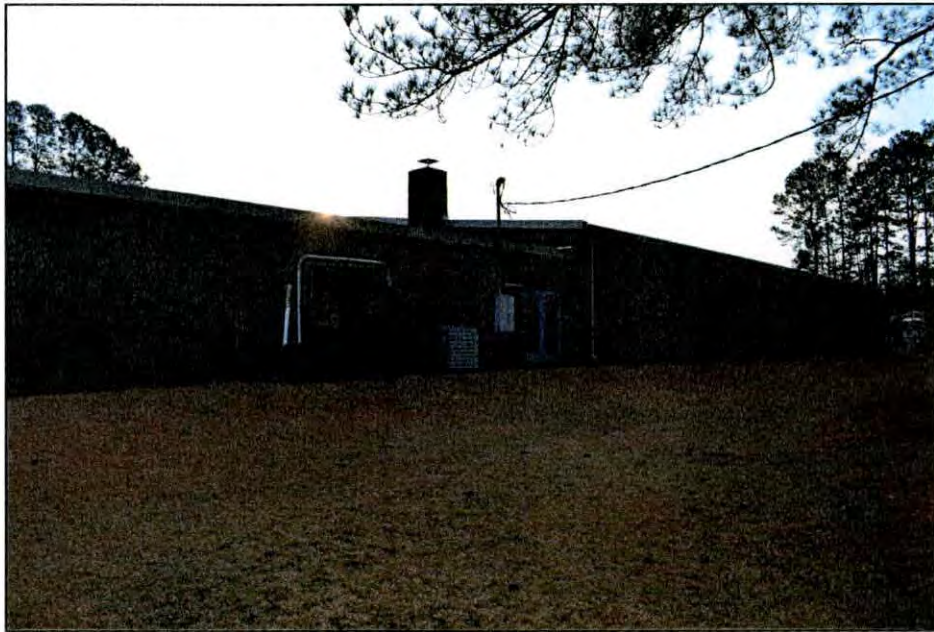


Figure 13.10. West elevation of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.11. Side entrance on west elevation of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.12. Fenced area containing a non-historic storage building, cargo containers, and flammable storage units.

The main entryway of the Whiteville Armory opens to a corridor which has double doors into the central, two-story assembly hall to the south, a classroom to the east, and a corridor connected to offices to the west (**Figure 13.13** and **13.14**). The corridor to the west leads to the mechanical room and boiler room on the northwest side of the building (**Figure 13.15**). The assembly hall connects to the other rooms within the armory, with the kitchen, bathrooms, and various storage and supply rooms lining the east side of the assembly hall, and locker rooms and the storage/cage room to the west of the assembly hall. The west wall of the assembly hall contains a metal overhead garage door to the motor pool at the rear of the armory (**Figure 13.16 - Figure 13.18**). The interior of the armory has poured concrete flooring and concrete block walls throughout. Different areas within the armory have been designated with different flooring over the poured concrete. While most rooms, including the assembly hall, locker room and boiler room, have finished concrete flooring, the classroom, and the corridors contain vinyl flooring, the bathrooms and kitchen have ceramic tile flooring, and the offices have low pile carpet (**Figure 13.19** and **13.20**). The kitchen and bathrooms have ceramic tile on the lower portion of the walls, though the concrete blocks are still visible above the ceramic tiles to the ceilings (**Figure 13.21**). The assembly hall and former rifle range have corrugated metal ceilings with exposed steel trusses and ductwork, while the classrooms and offices have acoustic ceiling tiles and the bathrooms and kitchen have conventional ceilings. The acoustic ceiling tiles show signs of water damage in multiple locations (**Figure 13.22**).

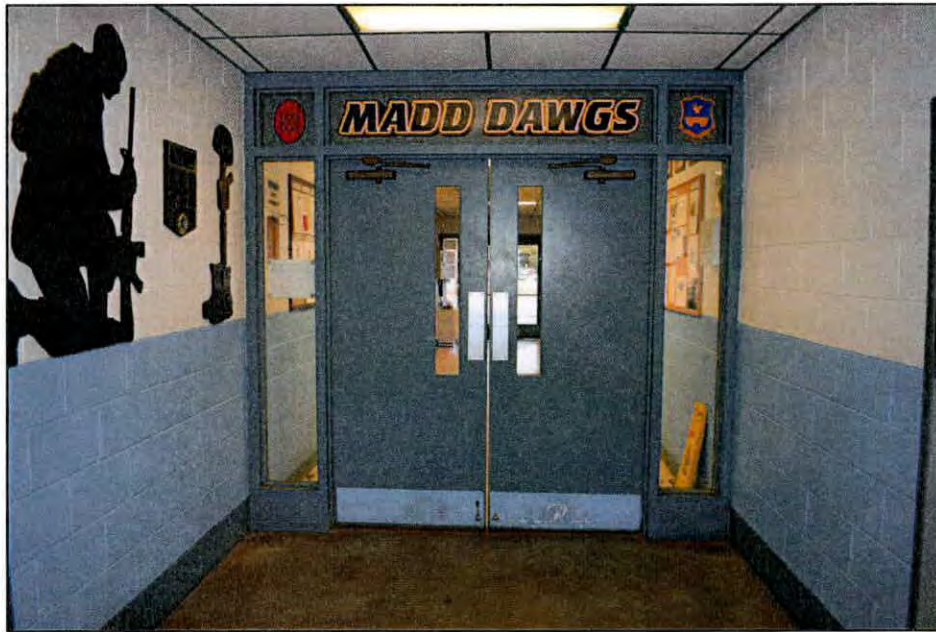


Figure 13.13. The interior of the main front entry of the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.14. Classroom east of the main entrance in the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.15. The east/west corridor in the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.16. The centralized assembly hall at Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.17. The centralized assembly hall at Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.18. The centralized assembly hall at Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.19. Corridor in the Whiteville Armory, exhibiting vinyl flooring and acoustic ceiling tiles with water damage.



Figure 13.20. Representative office in the Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.21. Representative bathroom in Whiteville Armory.



Figure 13.22. Water damage to acoustic ceiling tiles.

The Whiteville Armory has undergone minimal modifications. The exterior of the armory fully reflects its original design with no significant alterations to the armory building itself. Similarly, the interior of the armory has undergone minor changes, including updating the restrooms, renovating the former indoor range, and adding an office into the existing building.

Exterior alterations include:

- Paved sidewalks, training area roads, organizational vehicle parking and nonorganizational vehicle parking (2007)
- New unheated storage building (c. 2007)

Interior alterations include:

- Modified men's and women's bathrooms (c. 2007)
- Increased vault storage (c. 2007)
- Added washer and dryer hookups (c. 2007)
- Added office in corner of workout/lounge room near main entrance (c. 2007)
- Extended storage into former indoor range (c. 2007)

13.2 Maintenance/Storage Building

The maintenance/storage building was built c. 2007 and consists of 960 sq ft. It is a north facing, one-story rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, standing seam metal vertical exterior siding, and a standing seam metal gabled roof (**Table 13.3** and **Figure 13.23**). The main elevation of the building has a large metal overhead door with metal guards and a painted metal door (**Figure 13.24**). There are no wall openings on the other elevations. The maintenance/storage building is surrounded by chain link fencing with barbed wire. The interior space is open with a poured concrete floor and exposed beams and rafters on the walls and ceilings (**Figure 13.25**). The building sits to the southeast of the facility's property.

Table 13.3. Summary of Maintenance/Storage Building.

Building	Maintenance/Storage Building
Gross Area	960 sq ft
Date of Construction	c. 2007
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	37F05-00003
Foundation	Concrete
Exterior Walls	Standing Seam Metal
Roof	Standing Seam Metal, front gable
Windows	None
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	New construction
Interior Alterations	New construction
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work at this time.

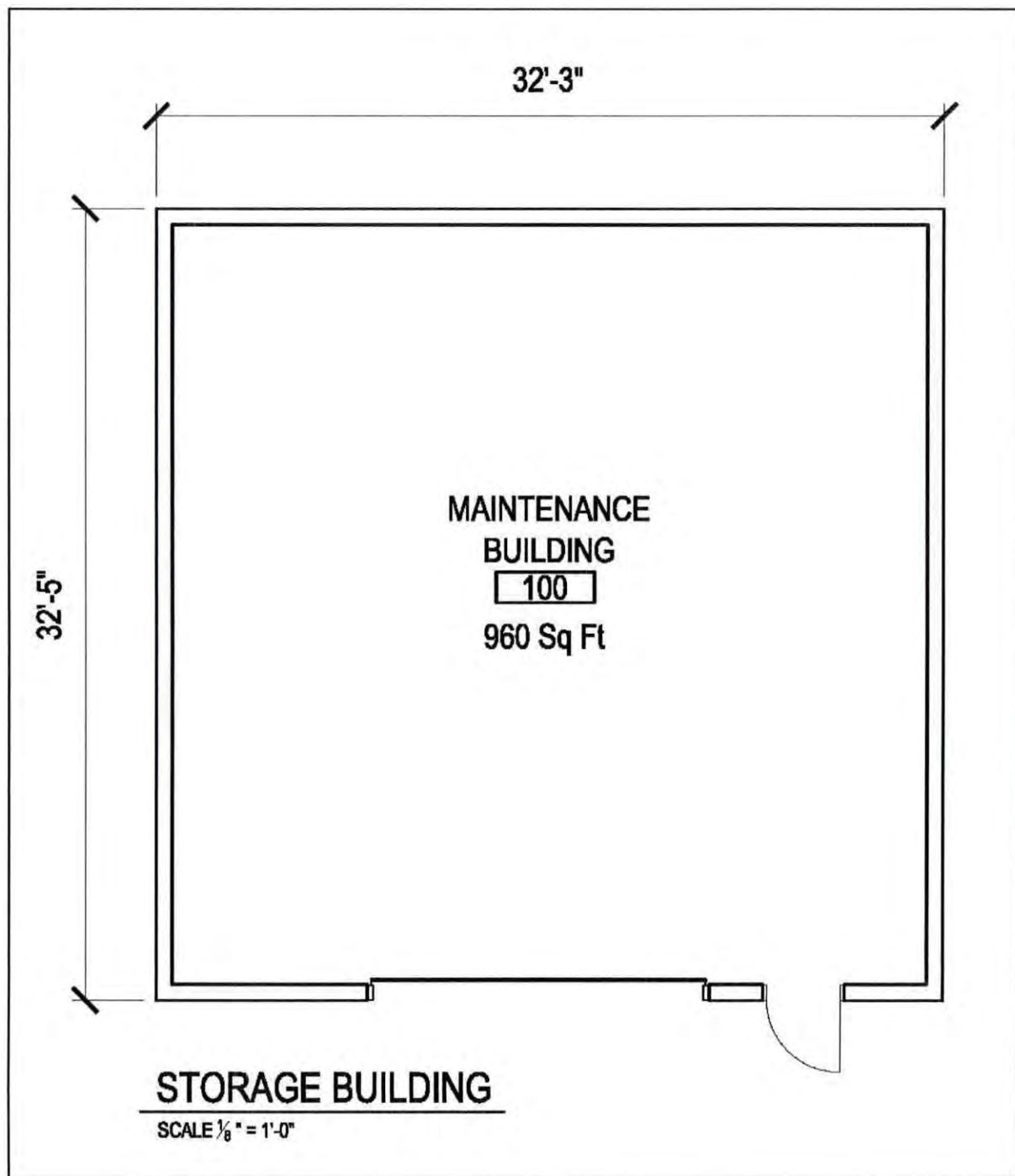


Figure 13.23. Layout of the Maintenance/Storage Building.

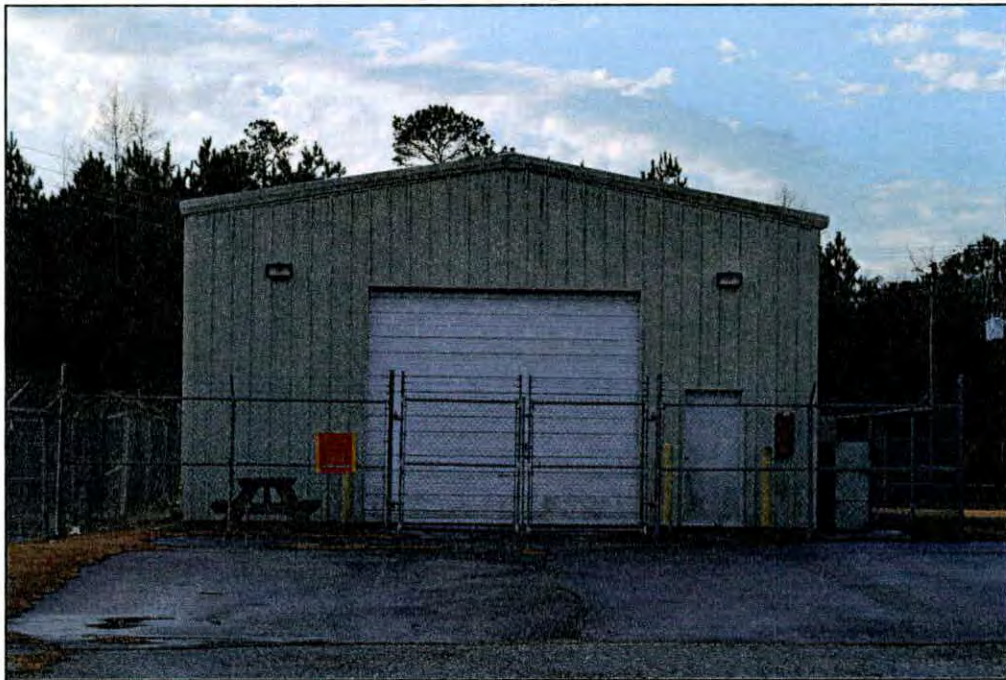


Figure 13.24. Main (north) elevation of the Maintenance/Storage Building.



Figure 13.25. Interior of the Maintenance/Storage Building.

13.3 NRHP Evaluation

The Whiteville Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1976, during the Cold War Era, the Whiteville Armory was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War. The Whiteville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Whiteville Armory is considered not eligible because it has not been associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly for its military or social history. Although the armory has had an impact on the City of Whiteville and Columbus County as a community space and on the National Guard as the previous home of C Company 1st Battalion 120th INF and the current home of B Company 1st Battalion, 120th INF, this is not exceptional among similar armories.

Under Criterion B, Whiteville Armory is recommended not eligible. Background research associated with the armory, in conjunction with personnel interviews, produced no indication that this building has any direct association with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Whiteville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The facility is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans following the enactment of the 1966 Public Law 783 for Non-Standardized Armories, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style. .

The Whiteville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Whiteville Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are extremely similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

The c. 2007 Maintenance/Storage Building is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing due to a lack of historic or architectural significance. Under Criterion A, the building has no significant and/or specific association with any historic event. Under Criterion B, the building has no known association with a person or persons of historic significance. Under Criterion C, the building represents an exceedingly common building type that can be found nationwide in National Guard facilities. Under Criterion D, the building does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the surrounding region. This building

is not considered historic and has no significant association with Criteria A, B, C, or D. No further work is recommended. Under Criterion Consideration G, the building is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property as it does not have a clear and direct connection to Cold War initiatives, activities, operations, or technological achievements.

No further work is recommended.

14.0 YOUNGSVILLE ARMORY

The Youngsville Armory or Youngsville Readiness Center (RC) is located at 124 Youngsville Boulevard South in the town of Youngsville, in Franklin County. The Youngsville Armory sits to the west of downtown Youngsville, northwest of Raleigh, North Carolina (**Table 14.1** and **Figure 14.1**). It is a 4.6-acre facility with a total of one building: the armory. In addition, infrastructure elements, such as access roads, parking area, signage, and a flagpole are also present. According to Youngsville personnel, the property was first obtained in 1948, and the armory has a good relationship with the community, serving as a rental facility for local churches, schools, and law enforcement.

Table 14.1. Summary of the Youngsville Armory Facility.

Facility Name	Youngsville Armory or Youngsville RC
Address	124 Youngsville Blvd. S.
Township	Youngsville
County	Franklin
Acreage	4.6
Environment	Residential, suburban
Buildings On-Site	Youngsville Armory (1974)
NRHP Recommendations	Not Eligible
Unit(s)	211 th Military Police Company, Detachment I Headquarters; Headquarters and Service Battery, 5 th Battalion 113 th Field Artillery
Point of Contact for Project	SPC Jacob Key
Community Usage	Rental for local community use

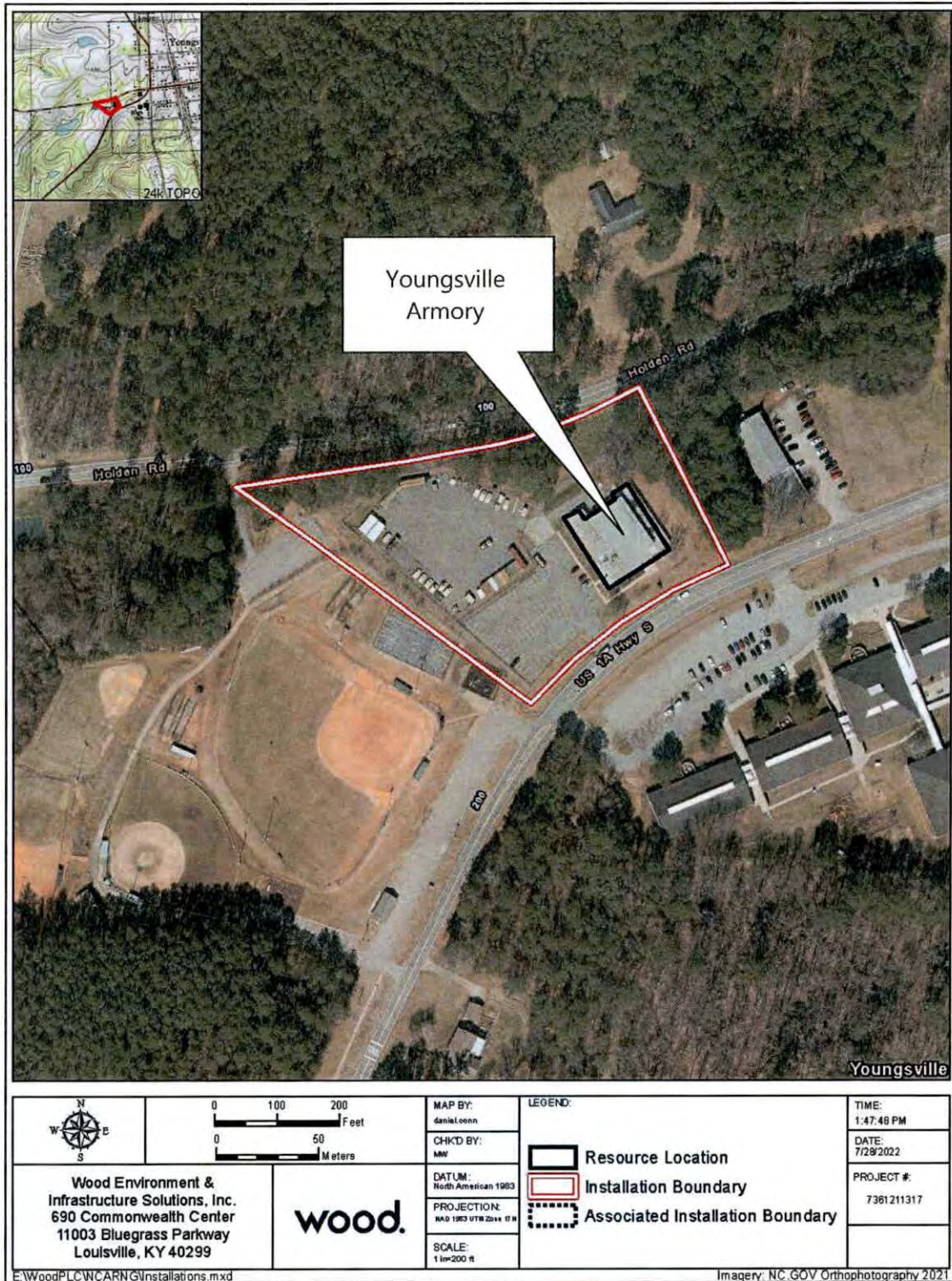


Figure 14.1. Aerial Map showing layout of Youngsville Armory Facility.

14.1 Youngsville Armory

The Youngsville Armory or Readiness Center (RC) was built as a one-unit Armory in 1974 and has a total area of 12,790 sq. ft. Architecturally, the building was constructed in the International style and utilizes the Original Plan, which was a common type for ARNG armories between 1950 and 1970 (**Table 14.2; Figure 14.2**). The Original Plan has its main entrance on the short side of the building. The facility is irregular in plan with a one-story flat roofed portion and a centralized two-story tall assembly hall with a flat roof. The building has a poured concrete foundation, brick walls, and a rubber membrane covering the roof. An external, brick chimney with a concrete cap is located along the west elevation towards the front of the building.

The front or south elevation of the one-story section of the building has a centrally located, recessed main entrance with metal double doors inset with large single lights flanked by large metal framed sidelights (**Figure 14.3**). To the west of the entrance, there are six sets of single fixed windows over single awning windows set in white cast aluminum with concrete sills, and another set of six of these windows to the east of the main entrance (**Figure 14.4 and 14.5**). Brown cast aluminum lettering that says, "N. G. ARMORY," is located along the west end of the two-story section of the south elevation (**Figure 14.6**).

From north to south, the west elevation of the one-story section of the building has two sets of single fixed windows over single awning windows set in white cast aluminum with concrete sills and then a set of metal louvered double doors (**Figure 14.7 and 14.8**). To the south of the double doors is a recessed area with a rectangular awning window set in white cast aluminum and a single metal door inset with a single light (**Figure 14.9**). The two-story section of this elevation has five groups of four-light clerestory windows set in white cast aluminum.

The north elevation has a large overhead metal garage door on the west end of the one-story section and a replacement overhead metal garage door along the two-story section (**Figure 14.10**).

Like the west elevation of the two-story section, the east elevation has five groups of four-light clerestory windows set in white cast aluminum (**Figure 14.11 and 14.12**). The one-story section of this elevation has six rectangular metal awning windows with concrete sills and metal safety or security bars.

Table 14.2. Summary of Youngsville Armory.

Building	Youngsville Armory
Gross Area	12,790 sq. ft.
Date of Construction	1974
Architect/Builder	Unknown
Facility Number	37F45-0001
Foundation	Concrete

Exterior Walls	Brick
Roof	Flat, rubber membrane covering
Windows	Fixed and awning
Significant Features	None
Exterior Alterations	Replacement of parking lot asphalt and expansion of both private owned vehicles (POV) and military owned vehicles (MOV), added concrete turning pads, added gravel to motor pool area (2013); Damage from vehicle wreck into building repaired (2016); Rifle range lead abatement (2021-2022); Replacement of overhead garage door and roofing material (Unknown)
Interior Alterations	Replacement of some doors and ceilings, walls painted (Unknown); Damage from vehicle wreck into building repaired (2016)
NRHP Evaluation	Not eligible due to a lack of historic or architectural significance.
Recommendation	No further work is recommended.

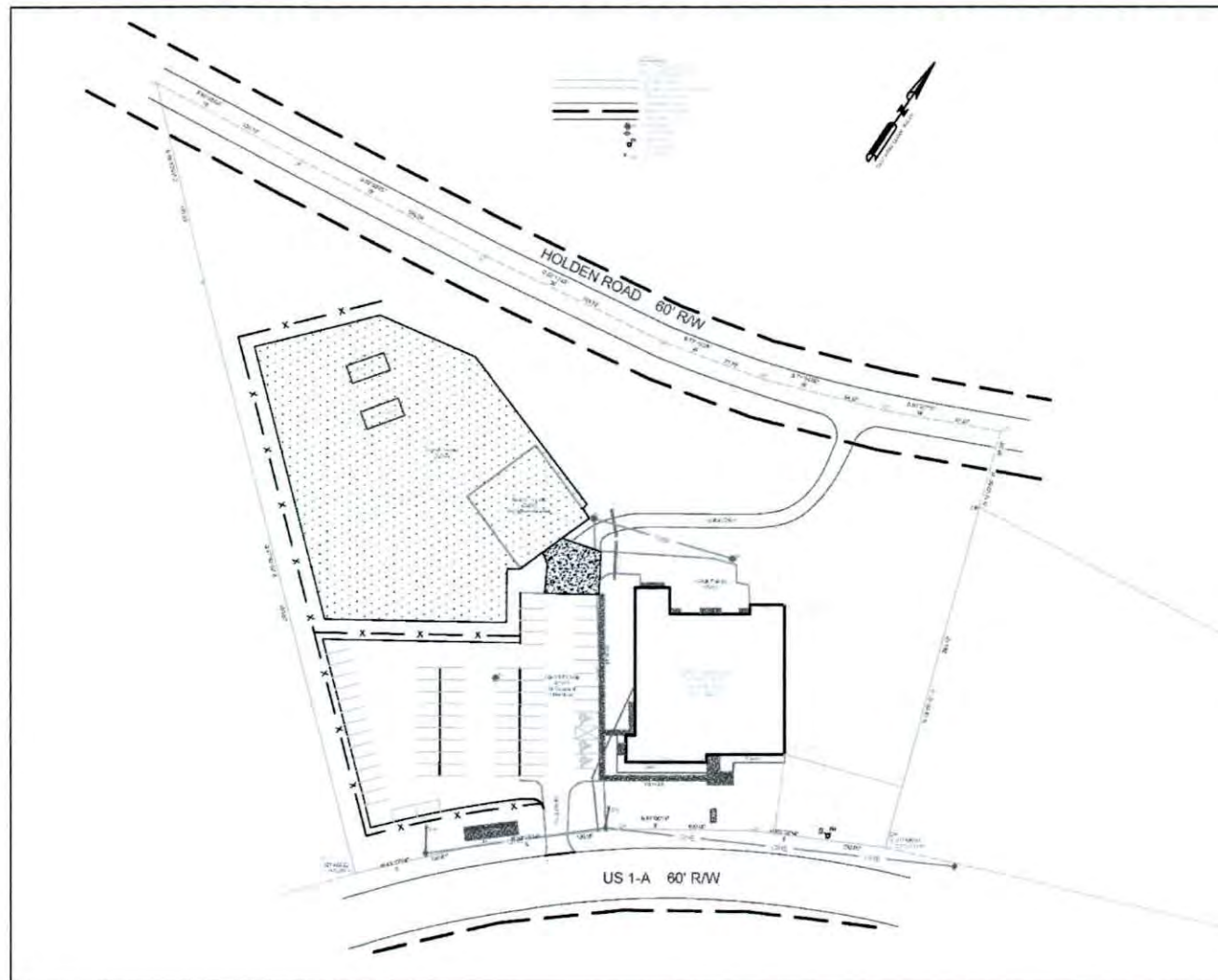


Figure 14.2. Site plan of the Youngsville Armory, drawn in 2008.

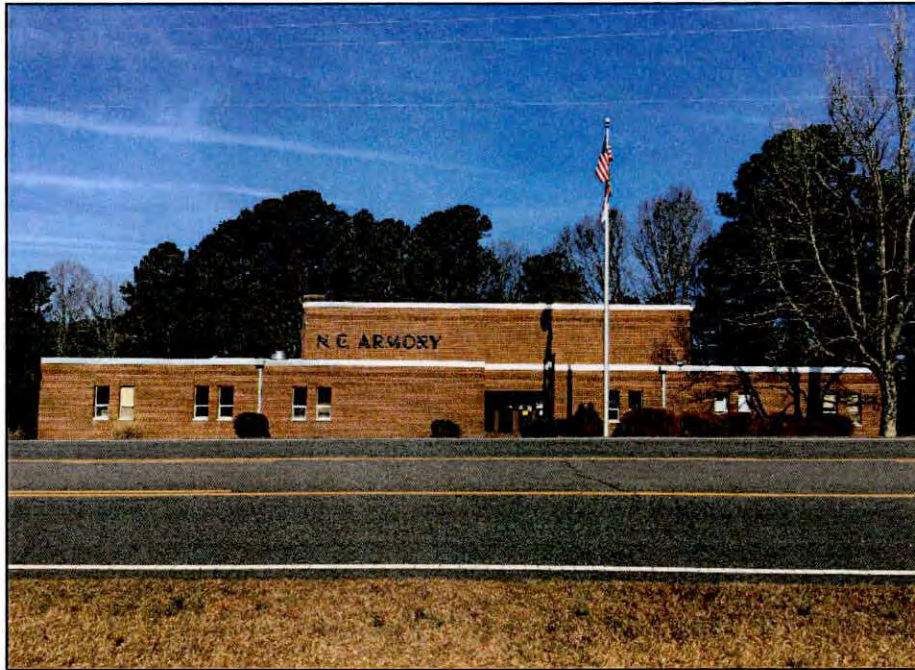


Figure 14.3. South elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.4. Example of windows along the one-story section of the south elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.5. West and south elevations of the Youngsville Armory.

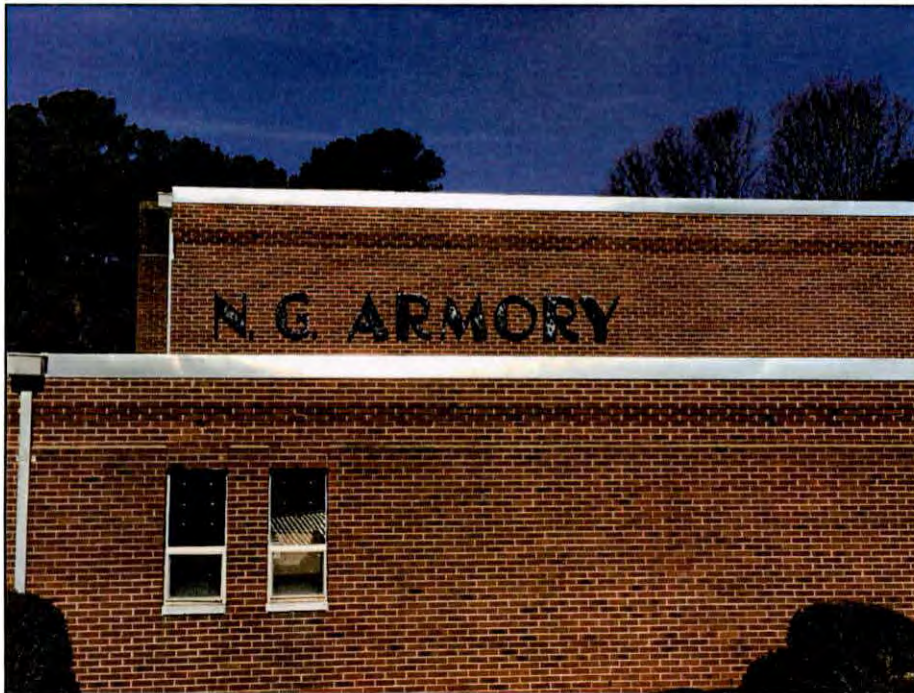


Figure 14.6. Brown cast lettering along the south elevation of the Youngsville Armory.

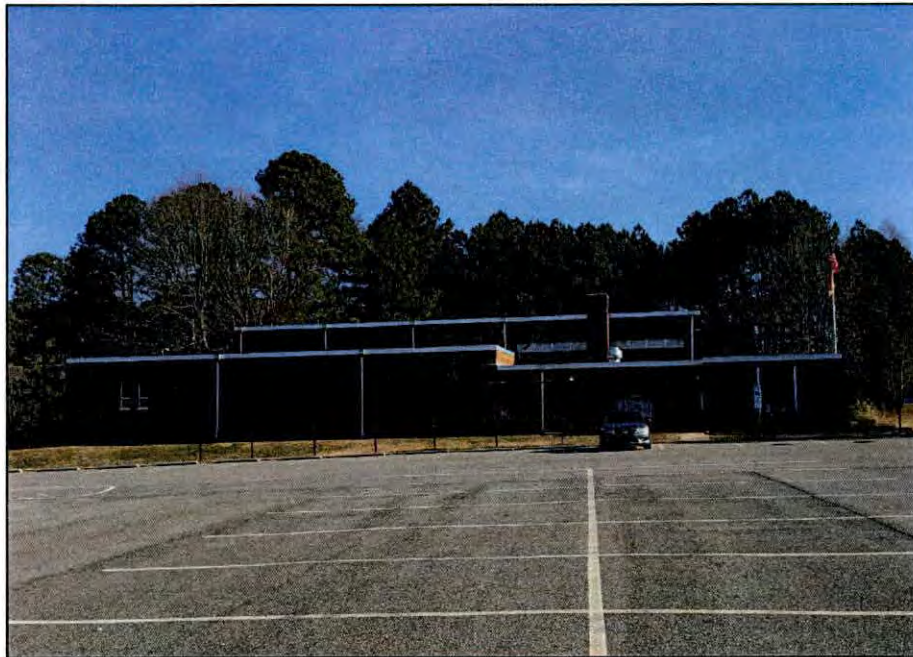


Figure 14.7. West elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.8. Louvered double doors along the west elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.9. Recessed section along the west elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.10. North elevation of the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.11. South and east elevations of the Youngsville Armory.

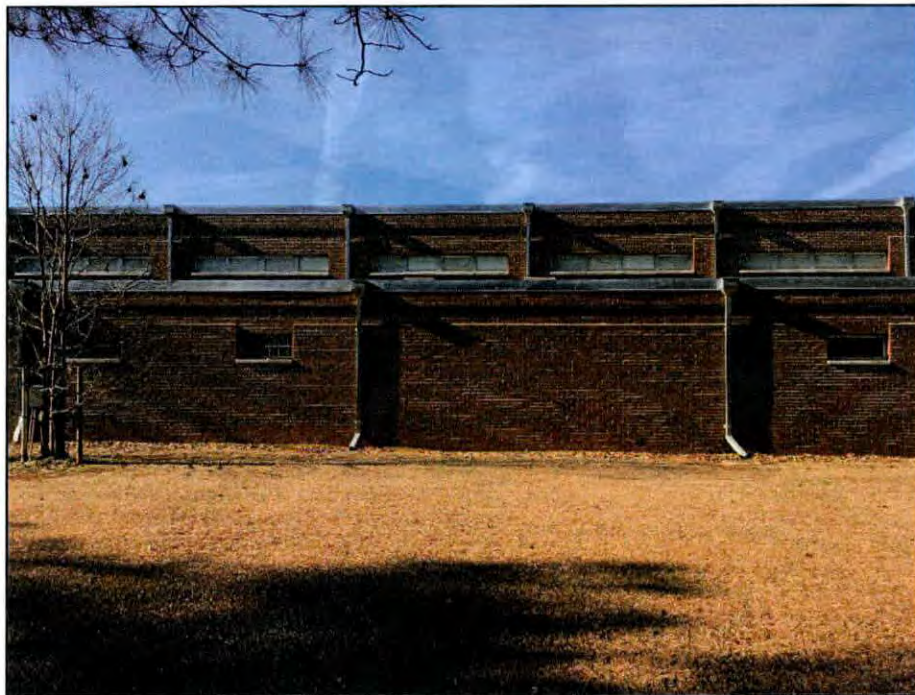


Figure 14.12. Examples of windows along the east elevation of the Youngsville Armory.

The interior of the Youngsville Armory consists of a large, centralized assembly hall, a lobby, general storage/mechanical room, classrooms, corridors, restrooms/showers, a kitchen, a boiler/storage room, a vehicle storage room, and offices. The main central entryway is a north/south lobby/corridor that opens into the large assembly hall, which connects to other rooms within the armory. The assembly hall has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed metal rafters with dropped lighting, and the main lobby and corridor have concrete block walls, tile flooring over poured concrete, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 14.13 - 14.15**). Other corridors within the building have exposed metal rafters and duct work instead of acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 14.16 and 14.17**). The bathrooms/shower rooms have gypsum board or concrete block walls, tile flooring, and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 14.18 and 14.19**). The storage/mechanical room has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 14.20**). The classrooms have tile over poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings (**Figure 14.21 and 14.22**). The kitchen has concrete block and brick walls, tile over poured concrete flooring, and exposed metal rafters and duct work in the ceiling (**Figure 14.23 and 14.24**). The boiler/storage room has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and gypsum board ceilings (**Figure 14.25**). The vehicle storage room or motor pool has poured concrete flooring, concrete block walls, and exposed rafters and duct work in the ceiling (**Figure 14.26**). The office space has concrete block walls, acoustic tile ceilings, and tile flooring over poured concrete (**Figure 14.27 - 14.29**).



Figure 14.13. Assembly hall space at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.14. Assembly hall space at the Youngsville Armory.

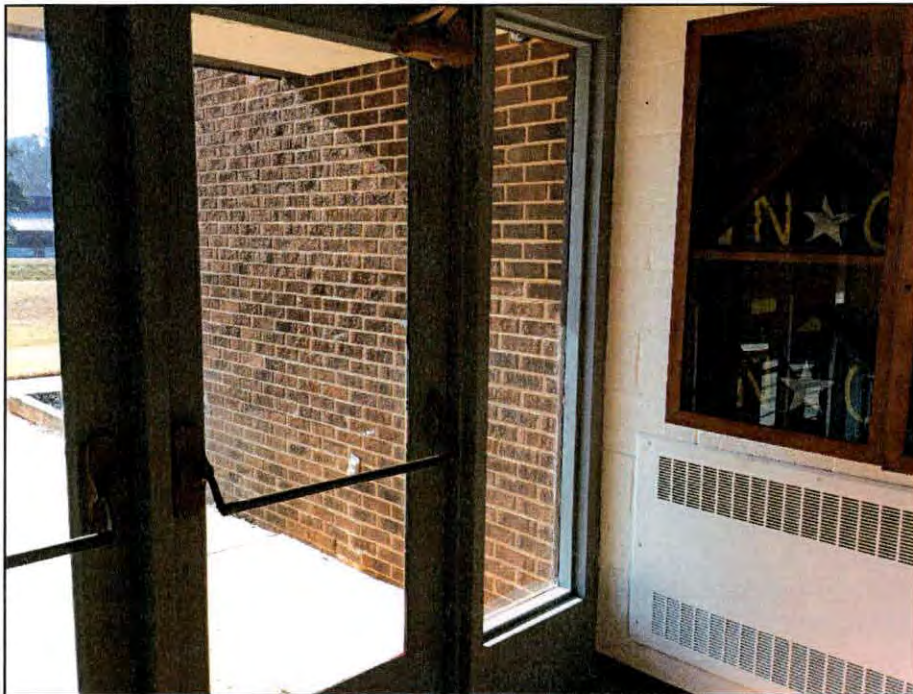


Figure 14.15. The interior of the lobby at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.16. Representative corridor at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.17. Representative corridor at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.18. Representative bathroom/shower at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.19. Representative bathroom at the Youngsville Armory.

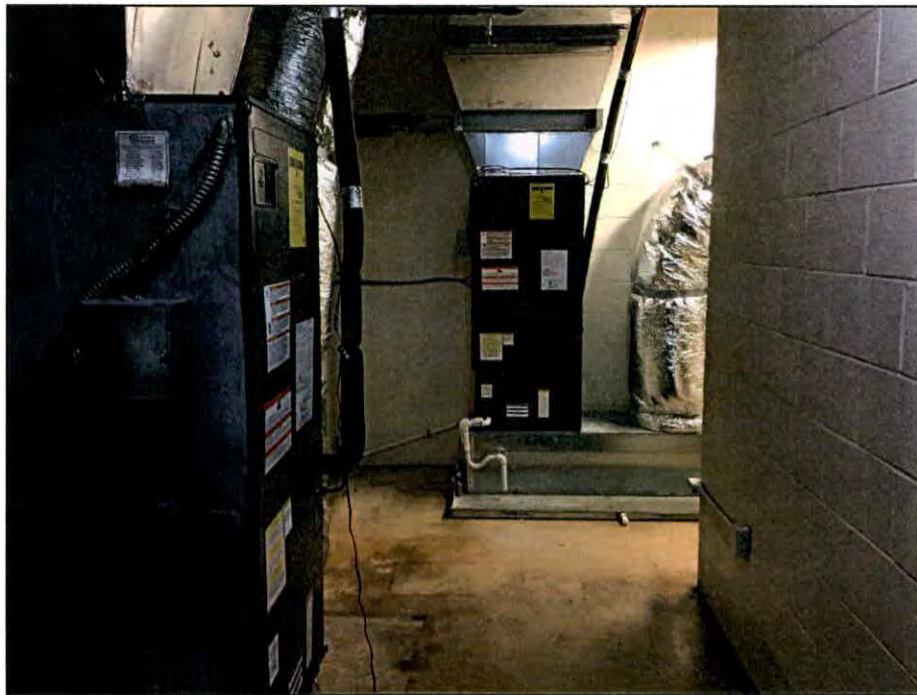


Figure 14.20. The storage/mechanical room at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.21. Representative classroom at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.22. Representative classroom and training space at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.23. The kitchen at the Youngsville Armory.

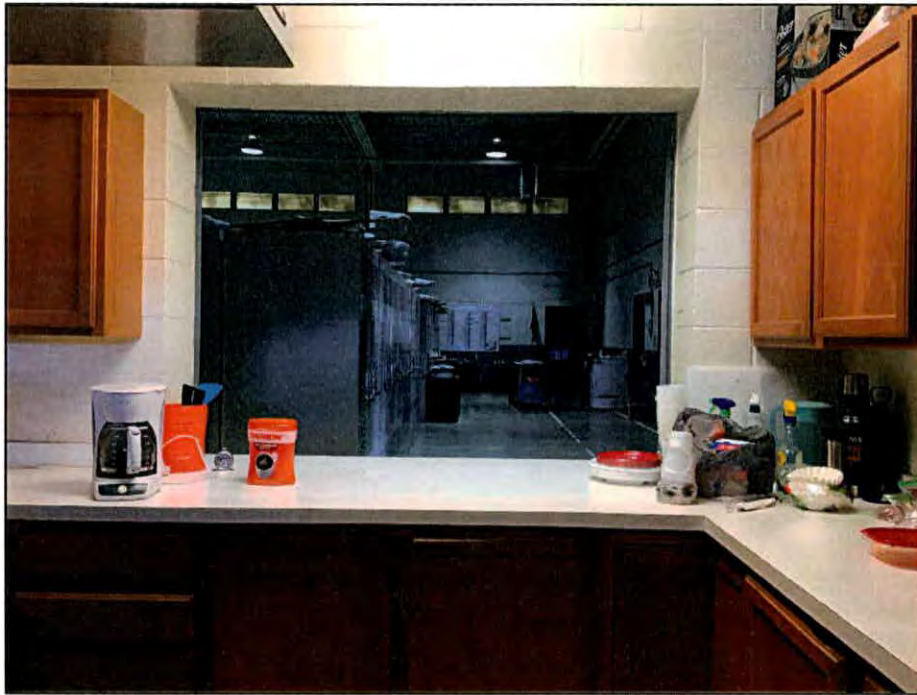


Figure 14.24. Kitchen and assembly hall at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.25. Boiler/storage room at the Youngsville Armory.

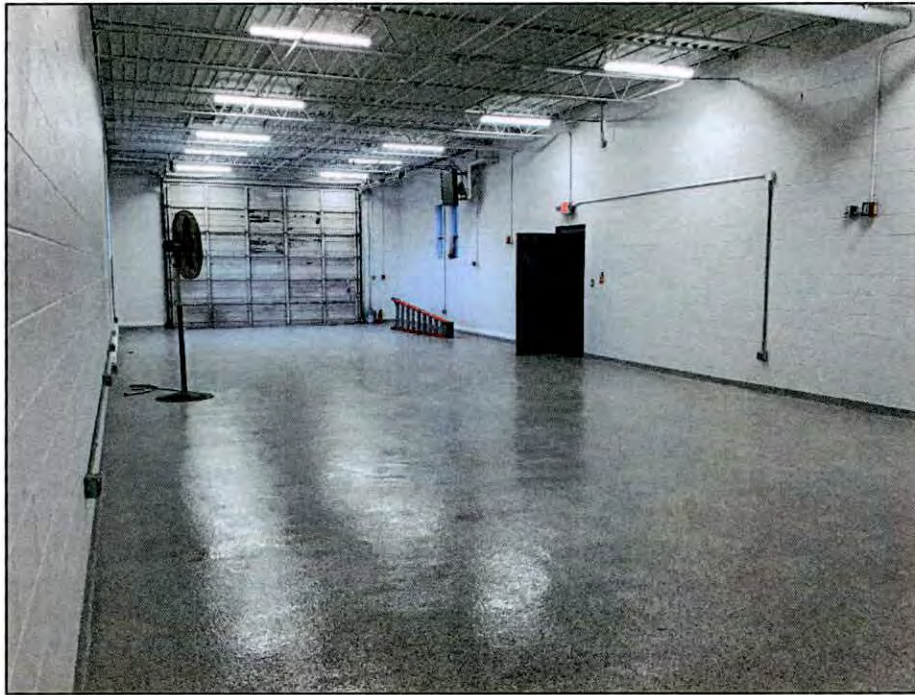


Figure 14.26. Vehicle maintenance room or motor pool at the Youngsville Armory.

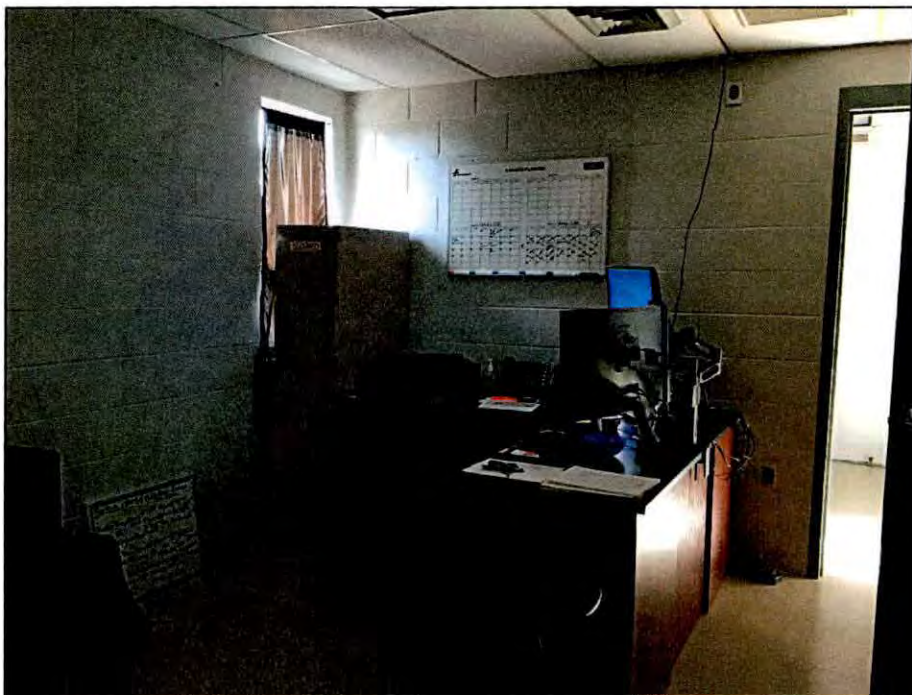


Figure 14.27. Representative office at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.28. Representative empty office space at the Youngsville Armory.



Figure 14.29. A second office space at the Youngsville Armory.

The Youngsville Armory facility has undergone little alteration since first constructed. Modifications were determined through comparing the original floor plans with newer plans, discussions with NCARNG, other associated documentation provided by NCARNG, and through on-site observations. Unlike many other contemporary armories, the Youngsville Armory retains its original windows and most of its doors, and has undergone only minimal modification to the interior.

Exterior alterations include:

- Damage from vehicle wreck into building repaired (2016)
- Rifle range lead abatement (2021-2022)
- Replacement of overhead garage door (Unknown) (**Figure 14.30**)
- Replacement of roofing material (Unknown)

Interior alterations include:

- Replacement of some interior doors (Unknown)
- Replacement of ceilings (Unknown)
- Walls painted (Unknown)
- Damage from vehicle wreck into building repaired (2016)



Figure 14.30. Original overhead garage door at the Youngsville Armory.

14.2 NRHP Evaluation

The Youngsville Armory was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for historic significance under a number of themes based on military context and regional developments. Built in 1974, this resource is under 50 years of age. As such, the armory was also evaluated under NRHP Criterion Consideration G within the context of the Cold War, which has an established period of significance that extends from 1946 to 1989. The Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing since it fails to meet NRHP criteria for eligibility under the four primary NRHP criteria and Criterion Consideration G.

Under Criterion A, the Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible since it is not distinguished as a place associated with a significant historic event nor has it contributed significantly to its military or social history. Although the readiness center has had an impact on the area as a community space and on the National Guard as the home of multiple units and a large administration staff, this is not exceptional among similar readiness centers.

Under Criterion B, the Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible, as the building is not associated with a person or persons of historical significance.

The Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural significance. The facility is one of many one-unit armories constructed according to standardized plans, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style.

The Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D because it does not yield or have the potential to yield additional information regarding the development of the NCARNG or the region.

Under Criterion Consideration G, the Youngsville Armory is recommended as not eligible as a significant Cold War property. Although built in the midst of the Cold War era, the armory is one of many buildings constructed according to standardized plans during this period, all of which are similar in material, appearance, and style. Furthermore, the building has no specific connection with a major Cold War campaign or action and does not have a clear and direct connection to specific Cold War initiatives, operations, technological achievements, or other activities.

No further work is recommended.

15.0. CONCLUSION

In August 2022, Wood was contracted by the NCARNG to conduct a cultural resource survey of ten NCARNG facilities statewide. The purpose of the cultural resource survey was to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of ten NCARNG facilities with buildings dating between 1940 and 1974. This project was performed in compliance with Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; 36 CFR 800; Public Law 89-665; 41 CFR Part 102-78; 16 USC 470h-2; 40 USC 486(c) & 490(a); Public Law 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Executive Order 13287, Preserve America; and Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement; the Standards required by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) as well as the National Park Service (NPS) U.S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Historical Documentation.

A total of thirty-four buildings were documented at the ten facilities (**Table 15.1**). None of the buildings documented are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a historic district, due to a lack of historic significance, loss of material integrity, and/or lack of architectural significance. No further work is recommended.

Table 15.1. Summary of NRHP Recommendations per Facility.

Facility	Building	NRHP Recommendation
Beulaville	Armory	Ineligible
	Storage	Ineligible
	Storage	Ineligible
Boone	Armory	Ineligible
Butner	Armory	Ineligible
	FMS	Ineligible
	First Shelter	Ineligible
	Second Shelter	Ineligible
	Tire Repair Building	Ineligible

Facility	Building	NRHP Recommendation
Dunn	Armory	Ineligible
	Quonset hut	Ineligible
	Quonset hut	Ineligible
	Metal Storage Sheds (10)	Ineligible
Jacksonville	Armory	Ineligible
	Storage Building	Ineligible
Louisburg	Armory	Ineligible
	Organizational Storage Building	Ineligible
Mocksville	Armory	Ineligible
	Storage Buildings (2)	Ineligible
	Training Building	Ineligible
Raleigh	TMP	Ineligible
Whiteville	Armory	Ineligible
	Maintenance/Storage Building	Ineligible
Youngsville	Armory	Ineligible

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