

# National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items

New Submission  Amended Submission

## A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Oregon National Guard Armories: 1888-1978

## B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Rise of the Modern Oregon National Guard (1887-1902)

International Conflict and Legislative Change: The Early Boom Years (1903-1929)

The Depression Era and World War II (1930-1945)

The Post-World War II Demobilization, The Cold War and Rebuilding the National Guard (1946-1989)

Architectural Contexts (1888-1978)

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## D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.  
(           See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## Oregon's National Guard Armories: 1888-1978

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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 250 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

## I. Overview

This context statement describes the history of Oregon Army National Guard (ORARNG) armories constructed from 1888-1978 and details the historic events that influenced their design, siting, and construction.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the history of the Oregon National Guard, acronyms for the organization have changed, particularly after the formation of the Oregon Air National Guard. Today, the Oregon National Guard is “ORNG,” the Oregon Army National Guard is “ORARNG,” and the Oregon Air National Guard is “ORANG.” In the past, the Oregon National Guard was known as “ONG.” Throughout the document, a variety of acronyms are used that correspond to the associated bureaucratic organizations. The period of significance begins in 1888 with the construction of the first ONG armory in Portland and ends in 1978 with the construction of the McMinnville Armory. The period of significance end date is based on the fact that, after 1978, armories were being replaced with reserve centers that housed both National Guard and other reserve units. Army Reserve Centers are evaluated under a separate context: *Blue Prints of a Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers*. The Statement of Historic Contexts begins with the establishment of Oregon’s first militias in 1843 and ends with the end of the Cold War—era in 1989.

Many Oregon National Guard armories may be considered historically significant in American history or architecture, as they may exhibit design and siting changes that occurred in association with major historic events involving the ONG, both locally and nationally. Regional labor conflicts, the Spanish American War and Philippine War, the Mexican Border Campaign, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the advent of the automobile and resulting suburbanization, and the gradual twentieth-century shift in control from local governance to federal governance all influenced the development of the ONG. Despite changes throughout its history, the National Guard’s primary mission has remained the same—*readiness*. The ONG demonstrated exemplary success in accomplishing that mission from 1898-1940 by being one of the first, if not the first, state National Guard to assemble for federal deployments. Though the ONG continued to rebuild, train, and maintain a state of readiness after World War II, it was not called on for direct participation in any major Cold War-era events such as the Korean War, the Berlin Crisis, or the Vietnam War, nor was it involved in missions related to post-World War II nuclear development.

The National Guard traces its lineage through the militias of the early seventeenth-century colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Early American colonists had a “fear of centralized, full-time (i.e., ‘standing’) armies, such as the ones that characterized the monarchical and despotic Western European empires from which they had recently fled.”<sup>2</sup> Instead, they opted for decentralized local militias, like the famous Massachusetts Bay Minute Men, to provide military support in times of crisis.

Today’s National Guard is a dual-mission military that can be called up by the President for federal duty under Title 10 US Code or by the Governor for state duty under Title 32 US Code. Soldiers are typically recruited from the same community in which they train, and the nexus between soldiers and civilians is the local National Guard armory. Armories typically provide space to store equipment, administrative offices, classrooms for individual instruction, scaled-down rifle ranges (sometimes referred to as gallery ranges), and an assembly hall or drill hall for small unit instruction and physical training. In many smaller cities, the armory also serves as one of the largest public meeting facilities in the community. As such, they often host public meetings, dances, high school graduations, and other community-based functions.

Despite changes in the construction, design, and siting of ONG armories since 1888, their functional use has remained remarkably consistent and has always centered on the drill hall. As the name implies, the drill hall is a place for soldiers to train in close-order marching or drill, a fundamental process of converting individuals into a team that responds and reacts as one. Drill halls have always served as multi-use areas, adapting to functions as diverse as dining facilities to truck maintenance and storage areas.

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<sup>1</sup>At least five armories were constructed between 1890 and 1922 that were privately owned and leased to the state. These various privately owned armories were not built using public funds and are therefore outside the scope of this study; however, they probably represent the extreme local end of the federal-local funding continuum. Also, those buildings constructed by other public entities and later acquired by the Oregon National Guard (ONG) for use as armories would not be included in this study, as their original design and construction was not influenced by the ONG.

<sup>2</sup> Nancy L. Todd, *Army National Guard Armories in New York State National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Waterford, NY: Division for Historic Preservation, 1993), E-9.

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Oregon's first armory was constructed in Multnomah County in 1888, in response to growing local civil unrest. It was built near the center of Portland and designed to be a formidable fortress in the Medieval-inspired castellated style. The beginning of the twentieth century marked a transition to an equal funding share between state and local governments for armories. These armories, which continued to be located near downtown areas, no longer served as fortresses against civil unrest. However, they did keep many of the details of the Medieval and Gothic Revival styles, to portray an image of strength, while incorporating other popular Revival styles of the era into their designs. While most other states used New Deal funding to construct armories during the Great Depression, Oregon used the majority of its federal relief funds to vastly improve its two main training sites: Camp Clatsop and Clackamas Rifle Range.

As massive amounts of federal military equipment returned home following World War II, the federal government looked to states for support in storing and maintaining the surplus equipment. In Oregon, as in other regions across the country, the state provided funding to construct temporary Quonset huts to store surplus federal military equipment; some of these Quonset huts served as temporary armories. The Post-World War II period also marked the first major nationwide federal funding initiative to provide military equipment storage. Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings (MVSBs) of a standardized design were funded by the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to provide storage space for military vehicles. Oregon supplemented this federal funding to transform these storage buildings into armories. Federal influence over armory funding and design culminated in 1950 with the passage of Public Law 783 (PL783), which provided 75 percent federal funding for armories constructed according to standardized designs developed by the federal government. With the arrival of these modern standardized armories also came the suburbanization of the ONG. Post-World War II armories were sited in suburban areas, where additional space for parking and military vehicle storage was available, and were often located near public spaces, such as parks and fairgrounds, to facilitate community use. Armory construction in Oregon waned in the 1970s, as the state focused on funding its aging training facilities. PL783 continues to fund armories today, but designs are now based on allowable square footage instead of standardized plans, a federal policy change that began in 1966.

**i. Historical Background**

The ORARNG dates back to the pre-territorial period in the Pacific Northwest. Oregon's militia began in 1843 with the passage of the first militia law by the provincial government. Local militia units were organized ad hoc to address specific events, particularly conflicts with Native Americans. On December 27, 1847, Provisional Governor George Abernethy named Asa L. Lovejoy Oregon's first Adjutant General and charged him with the task of recruiting a volunteer militia to fight against the Cayuse.<sup>3</sup> In 1849, having achieved territorial status, the federal government assisted the militia by paying for its volunteers and weapons. Over two dozen Oregon militia forts and camps were established during this period to fight Native Americans in a series of Indian Wars including the Cayuse War and the Rogue River Wars (1855-56) (Figure 1).<sup>4</sup> In 1857, laws regarding the militia gave the governor ex-officio Commander in Chief authority and provided rules governing the militia. Then in 1862, the state formally adopted a military code officially giving the governor control over the militia.<sup>5</sup>

During the Civil War period, the state organized additional militia units and provided uniforms, arms, and camp drill pay. In fact, Oregon raised six companies of cavalry. Known officially as the First Oregon Cavalry, they served until June 1867.<sup>6</sup> Following the war, the Oregon legislature weakened the state's militia law in 1870 by

<sup>3</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1970), 4.

<sup>4</sup> Oregon Military Department, *Oregon Military: Forts, Camps, and Roads 1805-1976 (map)* (Salem, OR: Oregon State Archives), accessed electronically October 11, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> John M. Tess, *First Regiment Armory Annex National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1999), 3:1.

<sup>6</sup> Civil War Archive, "Union Regimental Histories, Oregon, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Cavalry." Accessed electronically October 11, 2020, <http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unregst/unotr.htm#1stcav>.



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stopping funding of the office of the Adjutant General. Some units continued as drill organizations without state support, but many ceased to exist when state funding dried up.<sup>7</sup>

In the late 1880s, the need for a locally controlled, organized military in Oregon arose following a series of deadly riots, massacres, and enforced migrations of immigrant Chinese workers in Washington State. The depression of the mid-1880s meant jobs were scarce. Chinese workers were willing to work for low wages and were often used as strikebreakers. Anti-Chinese rhetoric from labor unions, workers, and businessmen led to forced migrations in Tacoma on November 3, 1885, and in Seattle on February 7, 1886, among many other incidents.<sup>8</sup> It was, however, the Seattle incident, in which two militiamen and three rioters were seriously injured, that prompted President Grover Cleveland to send in federal troops to assist the Washington State Guard.<sup>9</sup> Many feared that similar riots might erupt in Oregon, particularly as labor strikes and general civil unrest increased during this period across the U.S. The Bayview Tragedy (Wisconsin 1886) and the Haymarket Affair (Illinois 1886) are similar incidents in which regional labor strikes were subdued by local militias and police. Indeed, mobs expelled Chinese workers in small Oregon towns over several months in the winter and summer of 1886.<sup>10</sup>

## **E. Statement of Historic Contexts**

### **I. Rise of the Modern Oregon National Guard (1887-1902)**

#### **Colonel Owen Summers and the Creation of the ONG**

In response to growing local civil unrest, Portland businessman and Civil War veteran Owen Summers successfully lobbied lawmakers to push a law through the Oregon legislature in 1887 to reorganize the state's militia. What became known as Summers' Law set up two classes of military, the ONG and Oregon Reserve Militia, and enlisted the governor as Commander in Chief of both classes.<sup>11</sup> The ONG consisted of active and/or currently enlisted militia. The Oregon Reserve Militia consisted of all those subject to military duty but not enlisted in the National Guard. The newly organized ONG was set up with one brigade, which consisted of three regimental districts of not more than 30 companies with 40-60 men in each company.<sup>12</sup> Any existing organized militia at that time was obliged by the new law to become part of ONG and answer to the Adjutant General. If an existing militia did not become part of ONG, it was to disband and send equipment back to the state. The law required ONG companies to meet at least once a month for military instruction and participate in an annual muster and training camp.<sup>13</sup> The state provided each company an annual sum of \$300 for rental of armory or drill facilities.<sup>14</sup>

Within a year of creation, the ONG included three regiments of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of field artillery. ONG units were located in Portland, Hillsboro, Albina, Astoria, Whitaker, Salem, Eugene, Corvallis,

<sup>7</sup> Warren W. Aney, *History of the Clackamas Armory and Building Complex 6410-6410A-6415 at Camp Withycombe and the Occupying National Guard Unit* (Salem, OR: Oregon Army National Guard, 2004).

<sup>8</sup> Gwen Perkins, "Exclusion in Washington," Washington State Historical Society, <https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/WAExclusion.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Walt Crowley, "Anti-Chinese Activism – Seattle," HistoryLink.org, posted May 2, 1999, accessed April 21, 2015, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=1057\\_1](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=1057_1); Jennifer H. Lee, "Anti-Chinese Riots in Washington State," Dartmouth Department of History, accessed March 11, 2015, <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~hist32/History/S01%20-%20Wash%20State%20riots.htm>, 2003), 2.

<sup>10</sup> Crowley, "Anti-Chinese Activism," 2. Although there were incidents of anti-Chinese violence in Portland, the mayor of the city, John Gates, instructed police and militia to defend the Chinese. This attitude gained Portland the reputation for fairness and safety that drew many Chinese to Portland in the late nineteenth century.

<sup>11</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General* (Salem, OR: State of Oregon, 1889), 5.

<sup>12</sup> Oregon National Guard. *Historical Annual, National Guard of the State of Oregon* (Salem, OR: Oregon Army National Guard, 1939), 210.

<sup>13</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1889), 5-6.

<sup>14</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1889), 7.

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Albany, Marshfield, Coquille, Macleay, Bandon, The Dalles, Pendleton, Lexington, Heppner, Centerville, La Grande, Joseph, and North Powder. By 1889, additional units had been created in Ashland and Baker City.<sup>15</sup>

One of ONG's first challenges was outdated arms and equipment, such as antiquated .50 caliber muzzle-loading muskets. With assistance from state officials, the ONG obtained "165 improved Springfield .45 rifles in 1887 and a like number in 1888, and by a special act of Congress, January 16, 1889, providing for the issue of 1,000 improved Springfield .45 caliber rifles, 60 Springfield cadet rifles, two Gatling guns and a quantity of parts and ammunition to the state of Oregon."<sup>16</sup> However well-armed, the state still did not pay troops and was unable to afford the first annual camp of field instruction until 1891.<sup>17</sup>

Unlike the settlement period militia, which was authorized and raised on an ad hoc basis to deal with specific crises, a full-time National Guard required storage and training space; it required armories. In response, the Goodsell Law (1887) was passed in conjunction with Summers' Law and empowered county courts to authorize construction of armories in cities with a population of at least 10,000. County courts administered the armories, making determinations as to which ONG companies and community groups would use the facility. Companies housed in county-provided armories did not receive a rental allowance from the state.<sup>18</sup>

The first and only publicly funded armory under the Goodsell Law was constructed by the Multnomah County Court in downtown Portland. The Multnomah County Armory or "First Regimental Armory" was designed by the Portland architectural firm McCaw and Martin and was completed in 1888. The castellated style of the Multnomah County Armory, with its rusticated stone and brick walls, castellated roofline, turrets, and rifle slits, was intended to convey the formidable might of the militia and designed to intimidate and defend. The *Oregonian* reported, "troops stationed in [its] bastions could easily defend the four walls of the armory from successful attacks by a mob."<sup>19</sup>

An annex was added to the armory in 1891 that provided an indoor rifle range in the basement and a large drill hall above, also designed by McCaw and Martin.<sup>20</sup> The large drill hall, which featured an innovative bow-string roof truss system, accommodated large crowds of over 5,000 people when wooden bleachers were used on the main floor. This large space housed a number of major Portland public events in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as concerts by the Chicago and New York Symphony Orchestras, reunions of the Oregon Pioneer Association, operas, trade shows, and during the 1912 Presidential campaign, appearances by then Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson, and President William H. Taft.<sup>21</sup>

The ONG companies stationed in cities outside of Portland used the state-provided rental monies to secure suitable storage and training space to serve as armories. Many had little more than an upper floor of a commercial building to store their arms and uniforms; drill training was conducted in a nearby alley or public square. Other units rented high-styled armories such as Company G of The Dalles (c. 1890). Built with private capital, for which the units paid \$100 per month, the armory building consisted of a headquarters room, a band room, two company rooms, two storerooms, and a 96-x-100-foot drill hall.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1889), 8.

<sup>16</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 211.

<sup>17</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 211.

<sup>18</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1889), 10-11.

<sup>19</sup> Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1989), 158.

<sup>20</sup> In 1966, the armory was sold to the Blitz-Weinhard Brewing Company for use as storage. Two years later, the original armory was demolished for a parking lot and storage tank facility, but the armory annex still stands today. Tess, *First Regiment Armory Annex*, 8:6.

<sup>21</sup> Portland Center Stage, "About the Armory: A Brief History," Portland Center State At the Armory, accessed April 22, 2014, <http://www.pcs.org/about-the-armory/>, 1.

<sup>22</sup> Warren N. Aney, *History of The Dalles National Guard Unit and Armory* (Salem, OR: Oregon National Guard, 2003), 5.

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**The Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War**

The Spanish-American War and ensuing Philippine-American War marked the first time National Guard units were federalized for duty overseas. By 1898, Cuba and the Philippines were among the only remaining colonies of the Spanish Empire, and civil unrest in those regions had been growing for years as local revolutionaries worked to secure their independence from Spain. At first, the US did not intervene in its neighbor's affairs with Spain, but when the USS *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, the US blamed Spain for the loss. By April, the US had declared war with Spain—a war that would eventually lead to the fall of the Spanish Empire in the Pacific and the rise of America as an international power.

The ONG's first federal activation occurred on April 25, 1898, when President William McKinley requested that the Governor of Oregon provide one infantry regiment consisting of 12 companies with 81 men each for deployment to the Philippines.<sup>23</sup> Governor William P. Lord issued orders in response to President McKinley's request, and within a few hours Colonel Owen Summers had the companies of the First Regiment assembled at the Multnomah County Armory. Colonel George Yoran also had companies of the Second Regiment assembled at their respective armories around the state by noon that day and ready for their journey to Portland.<sup>24</sup> Thirty-eight other states also organized militias for the Spanish-American War. National Guard troops amounted to three-quarters of the US troops assigned to duty in the Philippines.

Oregon's National Guardsmen were mustered into service, and all units were assembled at the Presidio in San Francisco, California by May 18, 1898. The month-long delay in mustering the National Guardsman into federal service was caused by a conflict over interpretation of federal laws regarding the president's authority to federalize the state militias for overseas duty. To resolve this conflict, soldiers resigned from their state militia and volunteered for federal service as individuals, forming volunteer regiments.<sup>25</sup> Although federal supplies had not arrived, The Oregon Adjutant General reported that the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment was one of the best equipped and ready for field service. They were one of the first commands sent to the Philippines. Fifty officers and 971 enlisted men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment, along with the First California Volunteers, five companies of the Fourteenth US Infantry, and a detachment of California Volunteer Artillery set sail for Manila from San Francisco on May 25, 1898 (Figure 2). They were the first expedition to leave the US for the war.<sup>26</sup>

Escorted by the cruiser *Charleston*, three transports anchored in Manila Bay on June 30, following a brief stop in Honolulu. Disembarking on July 1, nine companies of the Second Oregon Regiment became the first American troops to land in the Philippines. The regiment's three remaining companies, the California Volunteers, and the Fourteenth Infantry joined them the following day. The Spanish forces in Manila surrendered following naval bombardment from Admiral George Dewey's fleet, and the Second Oregon Regiment marched into the Intramuros (Manila's walled city) to provide support to Dewey. ONG troops helped safeguard American interests in Manila, engaging in battles under the command of Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton. Ultimately, the signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898, ended the war, forcing Spain to cede Guam and Puerto Rico to the US, guaranteeing Cuban independence, and securing the Philippines for the US at the cost of \$20 million. By the end of the war, more than a thousand Oregon soldiers participated in this military theater—13 were killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 3 were reported missing in action, 2 were killed by accident, 43 died of disease, and 84 others were wounded in action.<sup>27</sup> Three members of the regiment were

<sup>23</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1898), 7; Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 212. While the president could authorize regiments to be formed, he could not send National Guard troops outside the US, so Guard units volunteered as individuals and reelected their officers.

<sup>24</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 212.

<sup>25</sup> Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc., *Final Armory Historic Context* (2008), 2-16.

<sup>26</sup> Warren N. Aney, *From Before Lewis and Clark, A Brief History of the Oregon Army National Guard* (Salem, OR: Oregon Army National Guard Unit, 2004), 4; Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1898), 36.

<sup>27</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 215.

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awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in the Philippines: Private Edward E. Lyon of Portland, Private Frank C. High of Jacksonville (later Ashland), and Private Marcus Robertson of Hood River.<sup>28</sup>

Oregon National Guard armories built during this period are associated with the Castellated Armory subtype in Section F. An associated architectural context is presented in Section E.VI.

## II. International Conflict and Legislative Change: The Early Boom Years (1903-1929)

### The First Militia Act of 1903

The Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War secured the US' role as an international power but also revealed serious flaws in the organization of US military forces. Inefficiencies and supply scandals that emerged during mobilization and combat inspired many politicians and Army officers after the war to push for a larger full-time standing army or federalized reserve force. States'-rights advocates in Congress defeated plans for a large federal-reserve force and instead favored reforming the existing National Guard. The states'-rights advocates won the debate with the passage of the First Militia Act of 1903 (Dick Act). The bill, sponsored by Senator Charles Dick (Ohio), a Major General in the Ohio National Guard, gave federal status to state militias and guards so that they could easily be federalized by orders from the President. This was the first significant legislation to assert greater federal control over the National Guard. All National Guard units were required to conform to US Army organization, rules, and regulations. The legislation specifically required that guardsmen undergo an annual inspection by Regular Army Officers within 5 years and attend regular drills and annual training exercises. In return, federal funds would pay the salaries of soldiers on duty during annual training and would provide state guard units and militia with arms and other military equipment.<sup>29</sup> In 1906, the federal government allocated \$2 million for equipment and arms for state militias and guard units. Between 1903 and 1916, the federal government spent \$53 million on equipping and training National Guard units across the country.<sup>30</sup> The Dick Act provided federal support for the National Guard but the design and construction of armories remained locally controlled.

### The Oregon Armory Bill of 1909

The tremendous influx of federal equipment and training quickly rendered existing armory facilities across the state inadequate. In 1907, the Oregon state legislature responded to the increased need for space by appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of armories. However, the appropriation was deemed illegal by Oregon state law, and the question of funding had to be put to the general public by referendum. Oregonians rejected the referendum in the election of June 1907.<sup>31</sup> Then, in 1909, the Oregon state legislature passed an armory bill that appropriated \$40,000 from the state's general fund for the acquisition of land and the construction of armories in cities with one or more legally organized ONG companies. An additional \$20,000 would be allocated every following year for the same purpose. The state would fund half the cost for the armory and grounds; the remaining half was to be contributed by the local community.<sup>32</sup>

Passage of the new legislation led to the first major armory construction boom in Oregon's history. Between 1910 and 1931, the state constructed 13 new armories, roughly one each year, with a gap from 1916 to 1920 related to the Mexican Border Crisis and World War I and a gap from 1926 to 1930 likely related to intensive

<sup>28</sup> Warren N. Aney, "2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry," Oregon Encyclopedia, accessed November 15, 2020, [https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/second\\_oregon\\_volunteer\\_infantry/#.X9AWs2hKIUk](https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/second_oregon_volunteer_infantry/#.X9AWs2hKIUk).

<sup>29</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-18, 2-19.

<sup>30</sup> Julius Rothstein, "The History of the National Guard Bureau," National Guard Bureau, accessed March 12, 2003, <http://www.ngb.army.mil/ngbgomo/history/ngbhist.htm>, 2.

<sup>31</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1909), 24.

<sup>32</sup> Marianne Kadas, *Roseburg National Guard Armory, National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, April 8, 1992), accessed November 11, 2020, [https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/93000447\\_text](https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/93000447_text).

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construction focus at Camp Clatsop (Camp Rilea).<sup>33</sup> Company G of the 4th Infantry, located in Albany, made the first application for armory construction funds, requesting \$10,000 from the state to be matched with \$10,000 in local funds. A bid submitted by the construction firm of Snook and Traver to build the Albany Armory for \$19,500 was accepted on May 10, 1910 (Figure 3).<sup>34</sup> The final armory constructed under this funding scheme was completed in Cottage Grove in 1931 (Figure 4). Several of the armories built during this period were designed with room for community organizations, such as the American Legion at McMinnville (1921), Tillamook (1924), and Silverton (1925).<sup>35</sup> In addition to these armories, small rifle ranges were constructed under the 1909 bill in Baker (ca. 1911), Corvallis (1914), and Medford (1914).<sup>36</sup>

**The Mexican Border Crisis**

In March 1916, the Mexican Border Crisis came to a head when Pancho Villa, the Mexican General and revolutionary, raided Columbus, New Mexico, killing 17 Americans and burning much of the town. President Wilson mobilized just over 140,000 National Guard troops from 47 states and the District of Columbia to strengthen the military presence along the border as a show of force. ONG units mobilized at the Clackamas Rifle Range. Oregon's Third Infantry Regiment and the separate cavalry and artillery companies from western Oregon were the first in the nation to deploy to the Mexican border, leaving Clackamas only 9 days after the mobilization order was received.<sup>37</sup> Ten of the 16 companies mobilized were from the Portland armory, and three companies came from the new armories at Salem, McMinnville, and Dallas. While on duty in Palm City, San Ysidro, and Calexico, California, they trained and patrolled the border from the end of June through the end of September. Battery A, Field Artillery, and Troop A Cavalry remained on duty at the border until February 1917.<sup>38</sup>

The Mexican Border mobilization was more successful than the Spanish-American War mobilization 18 years earlier. The National Guard units of Oregon and California were again the first to arrive and quickly integrated with the regular duty Army troops on the California-Mexico border. However, the Mexican Border Crisis exposed a fundamental flaw in the Dick Act of 1903: guardsmen could not be federalized for conflicts outside the US. When President Wilson mobilized troops in June 1916, he did so under the Dick Act of 1903, which allowed him to mobilize the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection, or threat of invasion. However, the act limited any military operations to within the continental US. Had the crisis escalated into a war, the National Guard forces would not have been able to cross the US-Mexico border.<sup>39</sup> Although American casualties from the border conflict were few, this incident inspired changes in federal legislation to prevent logistical complications with operations on foreign soil. Named the National Defense Act, it was signed into law on June 3, 1916.

The National Defense Act guaranteed that state militias would serve as the nation's primary reserve force. It gave the president authority to mobilize the National Guard—during war or emergency—for the duration of the crisis within or outside of the US.<sup>40</sup> All National Guard soldiers were required by the War Department to take a new oath that reenlisted troops into a dual state and federal status and qualified them for pay under the new law.<sup>41</sup> National Guard forces could now be brought into the US Army for war and, as soldiers of the federal

<sup>33</sup> Armories constructed between 1910-1931 under the 1909 Oregon Armory Bill: Albany (1910), Dallas (1911), Salem (1912), Woodburn (1912), Ashland (1913), Roseburg (1914), Eugene (1915), Coos Bay (1921), McMinnville (1921), Medford (1923), Tillamook (1924), Silverton (1925), and Cottage Grove (1931).

<sup>34</sup> Oregon Military Department, *General Staff Minutes* (Salem, OR: Oregon State Archives, 1909).

<sup>35</sup> "McMinnville Armory," *Oregon Guardsman* (August 15, 1921), 2; "Tillamook Armory Assured," *Oregon Guardsman* (September 15, 1923), 1.

<sup>36</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1912), 31; (1914), 83.

<sup>37</sup> "History of the Oregon National Guard," *Oregon Guardsman* (August 15, 1928), 3; Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1915-1916), 58-70.

<sup>38</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 215.

<sup>39</sup> Brent A. Orr, *Borderline Failure: National Guard on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917* (Fort Leavenworth, KS: School of Advanced Military Studies, United States Army Command and General Staff College, 2011), 17.

<sup>40</sup> The First Militia Act (Dick Act) of 1903 limited federal mobilizations to 9 months and confined those operations to within the US.

<sup>41</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1916), 49; Michael D. Doubler, *I Am the Guard: A History of the Army National Guard, 1636-2000* (Washington, D.C.: US Government Publishing Office, 2001), 140.

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army, would be discharged from the National Guard but retain unit designations. Under the new law, the Secretary of War would withdraw federal funding from states not meeting federal regulations, and the Army would determine the number and type of units allotted to each state. As a result, National Guard forces quadrupled to a force strength of over 400,000 nationwide. The new legislation authorized federal pay for 48 drill periods per year, for the first time, and increased paid annual summer training from 5 days to 15.<sup>42</sup> Finally, the National Defense Act made use of the term "National Guard" mandatory for all units and established a federal reserve force consisting of the Officers' Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers Training Corps.<sup>43</sup>

**World War I**

By the time the last ONG troops returned from duty at the Mexican border, the US' entry into the war in Europe was almost certain. On March 25, 1917, the Third Infantry was again called into federal service by the president. They mobilized at home station Armories overnight and reported to the state mobilization camp at the Clackamas Rifle Range. The Third Oregon Infantry Regiment became the first National Guard unit in the country to be mobilized for service to full wartime strength (56 officers and 2,002 enlisted soldiers).<sup>44</sup> The distinctive unit insignia of the 162<sup>nd</sup> Infantry (which included the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiments) has the motto "First to Assemble" to commemorate this achievement.<sup>45</sup> The regiment mustered at Vancouver Barracks only 5 days after the mobilization call and were assigned to guarding utilities and bridges in the First District (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho). The remaining ONG organizations were ordered to mobilize on July 25, and all troops were drafted into federal service by August 5, 1917. By October 1917, all units left Oregon for division concentration points on the east coast before shipping out to France and England in November and December.<sup>46</sup>

All ONG troops except the Field Hospital Company and the Coast Artillery were designated to the 41st Infantry Division. The Oregon Coastal Artillery was disbanded and its members incorporated into the 65th, 69th, and 27th Artillery Regiments.<sup>47</sup> The 41st Infantry Division became a replacement and training division in Europe, taking over for officers and men lost in combat across the entire front.<sup>48</sup> As such, division infantry troops had no combat record as regiments but were assigned as replacements to virtually every American combat force along the entire front. Most of the Third Oregon troops were sent to the 1st and 2nd Regular Army Divisions and the 26th, 32nd, and 42nd National Guard Divisions. The remainder of the regiment gave instruction to troops at training centers in France.<sup>49</sup> The 147th Field Artillery was attached to the 32nd Division and saw action at Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, and other areas. The 146th and 148<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiments of the 66th Field Artillery Brigade were attached as corps artillery units and participated in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, St. Michel, and Meuse-Argonne.<sup>50</sup> US General John Joseph Pershing stated that the 41st Division had "the longest and hardest career of service in the entire A.E.F [American Expeditionary Forces]."<sup>51</sup>

Because the entire ONG was technically drafted for the war in Europe by President Wilson under the Selective Service laws rather than mobilized as a National Guard unit, Oregon had no National Guard force during the war. The returning veterans also had no requirement to return to the National Guard at the end of the war, as

<sup>42</sup> Richard W. Stewart, ed., *American Military History Volume 1: The United States Army and the Forging of a Nation* (Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1989), 382; Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1916), 9; Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 141.

<sup>43</sup> David W. Moore, Justin B. Edgington, and Emily T. Payne, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Context Study of United States Armory Reserve Centers* (Austin, TX: Dept. of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, 2008), 13.

<sup>44</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1917-1918), 26.

<sup>45</sup> Warren N. Aney, *Oregon Military Department History* (Salem, OR: Oregon Army National Guard), 21.

<sup>46</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 216-217.

<sup>47</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 216-217.

<sup>48</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 216.

<sup>49</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 217.

<sup>50</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 217.

<sup>51</sup> Oregon National Guard, *Historical Annual*, 217.

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they had been relieved of that duty upon draft.<sup>52</sup> The state created its own new militia during the war to serve the same important functions of the National Guard. This organization was called the State Defense Forces and consisted of roughly 1,000 officers and soldiers by 1918. The war came to an end on November 11, 1918, and by April 12, 1919, the federal government began the process of restoring its National Guard forces. The first step in that process was to allow states to convert their existing forces into federally recognized National Guard forces under the National Defense Act of 1916. Accordingly, the State Defense Forces, which consisted of one Regiment of Infantry (12 companies), a headquarters company, a machine gun company, and a supply company, were officially recognized as part the ONG on June 30, 1919. The state also focused recruitment efforts on returning veterans to provide the required depth of experience sought by ONG. Despite these efforts to rebuild at a state level, federal funding lagged after the war until mid-1924.<sup>53</sup>

At the national level, Congress passed the National Defense Law of 1920, which increased the amount of federal control of the state National Guards, as well as the amount of federal funding to support them. The law firmly rejected the call for a large standing regular army in favor of a larger and more capable National Guard made up of citizen-soldiers.<sup>54</sup> In his 1920 report to Oregon Governor Ben W. Olcott, the Adjutant General George A. White stated that "Under this law the National Guard has become the largest single factor in the land defenses of the United States, and... Congress has placed upon the states in a larger measure than ever before the burden of national defense."<sup>55</sup> In addition to the gradual increase in federal funding to support National Guard troops, the law ensured that when the National Guard was called up for federal service, soldiers were not discharged from their state militia obligations after completion of their federal service.

Oregon National Guard armories built during this period are associated with the Castellated Armory and Revival Armory subtypes in Section F. Associated architectural contexts are presented in Section E.VI.

### III. The Depression Era and World War II (1930-1945)

#### The Great Depression and Federal Relief Funding for the National Guard

The stock market crash in September 1929 and resulting Great Depression left scores of citizens destitute and out of work. In an effort to put Americans back to work, Congress passed legislation in 1933 to provide federal funding for a combination of social services and infrastructure projects such as building dams, bridges, roads and buildings under a series of New Deal programs including the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Nationwide, the National Guard benefited greatly from these two programs. Four hundred new armories were constructed across the country using both PWA and WPA funds. Most of these armories were built in the South and West and in rural areas of the Great Plains region. In Oregon, only one purpose-built armory, Klamath Falls, was constructed using federal funds from these programs.<sup>56</sup>

The Cottage Grove Armory (1931) was designed by the architectural firm of Hunziker, Smith, and Phillips—successor firm to Hunziker, Smith and Phillips—in the Art Deco style.<sup>57</sup> The armory features the typical character-defining elements of the Art Deco style, including stepped piers, floral motifs, and zigzag decoration along the roofline, but its corner entrance pavilion is unique among all ONG armories (Figure 4). The armory was funded with a combination of state, county and city bonds and hosted not only armory drills but a myriad of

<sup>52</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 152.

<sup>53</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1917), 243-4 and 10-12.

<sup>54</sup> Richard W. Stewart, ed., *American Military History, Volume 2: The United States Army in a Global Era 1917-2008* (Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 2010), 57.

<sup>55</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1917) 4.

<sup>56</sup> Although only one armory was constructed using New Deal funds, training areas such as Camp Clatsop received Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and WPA funding to make improvements to the land and build numerous permanent structures.

<sup>57</sup> Lys Opp-Beckman, *Cottage Grove Armory National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 2011), 12-13.

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community gatherings including a roller skating rink, ballroom dancing events, gymnastics competitions, and flower shows.<sup>58</sup>

In 1933, Congress passed the National Guard Status Act, which completely federalized the National Guard. The new law streamlined the process of passing troops into federal control by removing the requirement to draft troops from state to federal service. Upon completing their federalized service, soldiers would revert back to their previous status in the National Guard, ensuring that states would still have a National Guard contingent after a major deployment rather than having to start over from scratch as they had done following World War I. Officers of the National Guard received commissions in the Army, but states would continue to use National Guard forces in state emergencies. The new law also eliminated the National Guard Reserve, creating the National Guard of the United States in its place.<sup>59</sup>

The four-unit armory in Klamath Falls was built in 1935 using \$30,700 in PWA funds. With minimal input from the ONG, this project appears to have been initiated and managed by the local governments. The city of Klamath Falls contributed \$45,000 from city bonds, and Klamath County put up the matching funds of \$49,000 for the building; state funds were not used.<sup>60</sup> This Art Deco-style structure was designed by local architect Howard R. Perrin. Following the PWA criteria for using local labor and resources, the building was constructed with local brick.<sup>61</sup> Unlike the armory at Klamath Falls, the Astoria Armory was built with funds from the WPA, which provided funding for projects in Oregon from 1935 to 1942 and employed 25,000 people in Portland alone.<sup>62</sup> However, because the Astoria armory was designed and constructed as a United Service Organization (USO) recreation center (only to be turned over to the ONG for use as an armory after the war), it should not be evaluated under this MPD but under a separate context.<sup>63</sup>

## World War II

The federal government began expanding the National Guard in the mid-1930s in response to the growing threat of war in Europe. In 1936, Congress committed to increasing the size of the National Guard by 10,000 men—5,000 to be organized during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and the second 5,000 to be enrolled prior to June 30, 1937. After President Roosevelt declared a limited emergency in July 1939, the ONG more than filled its quota of 915 recruits within a week, again becoming the first state in the nation to reach its new quota for recruits.<sup>64</sup> National Guard troops were ordered into federal service in August 1940, more than a year before the US formally entered World War II. More than 400,000 National Guardsmen were called up, including four National Guard divisions, 18 National Guard coast artillery regiments, and four National Guard observation squadrons, doubling the size of the active-duty US Army. Oregon's 249th Coast Artillery Regiment and the 41st Infantry Division were two of those units. The 249th Coast Artillery Regiment was stationed at Camp Clatsop in September and began training at nearby Fort Stevens. The regiment remained on the Pacific coast as a harbor defense at the Columbia River until it was inactivated in September 1945.<sup>65</sup>

The 41st Infantry Division, made up of guardsman from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, was shipped overseas in March 1942, alongside guardsmen from the 32nd Infantry Division, a National Guard unit from Wisconsin and Michigan. The 41st underwent additional training in Australia for amphibious operations and

<sup>58</sup> Ops-Beckman, *Cottage Grove Armory*, 12-13.

<sup>59</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1934), 4.

<sup>60</sup> C.W. Short and R. Stanley Brown, *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture under the Public Works Administration, 1933 to 1939* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1939).

<sup>61</sup> Judith Hassen, *Klamath County Armory and Auditorium National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (Eugene: on file, Oregon State Historical Society, 2011), 15.

<sup>62</sup> Layne Sawyer, "Depression Era Public Works Web Exhibit," (website accessed March 13, 2015, at <https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/explore/exhibits/depression-intro.aspx>).

<sup>63</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1944), 10.

<sup>64</sup> *Oregon Guard Bulletin* (December 15, 1939), 3.

<sup>65</sup> Warren N. Aney, *History of the Klamath Falls National Guard Unit and Armory* (Salem, OR: Oregon National Guard), 2.



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was ultimately sent into combat in New Guinea. Between December 1942 and August 1944, elements of the 41st fought in battles in New Guinea including Buna, Gona, Sananada, Hollandia, Aitape, Wakde, and Salamaua. Another significant battle involved Oregon's 162nd and 186th regiments on the island of Biak, where the guardsmen attempted to dislodge over 10,000 entrenched Japanese soldiers from a network of trenches and caves. Between February and June of 1945, the 41st supported General Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines, including battles on Palawan Island, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Mindanao. The division was preparing for the invasion of Japan when the Japanese surrendered unconditionally on August 15, 1945. The guardsmen continued on to occupy the Kure-Hiroshima area in Japan until they were inactivated on December 31, 1945.<sup>66</sup>

In late 1940, the ONG received authorization to organize its first air unit, the 123rd Observation Squadron, predecessor of today's Oregon Air National Guard. The squadron was organized by April 1941, received its first airplane in May, and was activated in September 1941.<sup>67</sup> The 123rd was grouped with a regular army observation unit patrolling the Pacific coast against surprise attack.<sup>68</sup> In August 1943, the 123rd Observation Squadron was re-designated as the 35th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron. In April 1944, the new unit was sent overseas to China to track Japanese troop movements for the 14th Army Air Force. The 35th was inactivated in November 1945.<sup>69</sup>

As of the federal mobilization in 1940, all armory rental leases were cancelled. Construction plans for new armories and training sites also ended. Throughout the war, keys to state-owned armories were typically turned over to local officials for use as state guard stations or civilian defense headquarters. Federal troops also used state guard facilities. Between 1943-1944, the US Army took control of Camp Clatsop and Camp Withycombe under a consent agreement with the state. With new construction halted in support of the war effort, federal occupancy also served as a way for the government to make repairs to the camp's infrastructure when other sources of revenue had dried up.<sup>70</sup> Use of the camps reverted back to the state by 1945.

Oregon National Guard armories built during this period are associated with the Art Deco Armory subtype in Section F. An associated architectural context is presented in Section E.VI.

#### **IV. The Post-World War II Demobilization, the Cold War and Rebuilding the National Guard (1946-1989)**

Following World War II, the US Army completed its largest demobilization in history, from a high of 8.3 million soldiers at the close of the war in 1945 to a little over 550,000 by the summer of 1948. Again, the discussion of a large peacetime standing army came to the political forefront, this time within the context of a Cold War standoff between the US and the Soviet Union hanging over the debate. In 1946, the ONG was reorganized into Army (ORARNG) and Air National Guard (ORANG) components. The state was allocated an Air Force Group Headquarters, an Air Service Group Headquarters, and an Air Service Group Detachment.<sup>71</sup> In 1947, the Secretary of Defense chaired a board to determine the best use of the nation's reserve forces. Chaired by Assistant Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray, the board "...concluded that the National Guard system, with its dual federal and state allegiances, was not adequate for the needs of the Cold War."<sup>72</sup> The board recommended that the National Guard and the Army Reserves be merged into one force under direct federal control. Under intense lobbying by the National Guard Association, Congress dismissed the finding of the Gray

<sup>66</sup> Aney, *From Before Lewis and Clark*, 5.

<sup>67</sup> Aney, *From Before Lewis and Clark*, 7.

<sup>68</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1942), 4.

<sup>69</sup> Aney, *From Before Lewis and Clark*, 5.

<sup>70</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1944), 8-9.

<sup>71</sup> The Air National Guard was officially established as a separate reserve component of the US Air Force on September 17, 1947.

<sup>72</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 199.

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Board and supported the continued strengthening of the National Guard. Major General Manton S. Eddy, the War Department Information Chief, stated, "We know that the country cannot support a standing regular army of sufficient size to perform all essential missions in the early stages of a war of the future. Thus, the existence of trained National Guard units in adequate state of readiness is vitally essential to the success of our whole program."<sup>73</sup>

Anticipating an increase in troop strength, an armory construction bill was submitted for consideration to the Oregon state legislature in 1945. The bill would raise approximately \$500,000 a year for 10 years to finance the construction of armories in 22 Oregon cities.<sup>74</sup> The ONG was under tremendous pressure to plan adequate quarters for nearly three times the number of pre-World War II guardsmen allocated to Oregon after the war.<sup>75</sup> Furthermore, state armories lacked adequate space to store and maintain an increasingly large amount of surplus federal military equipment given to them during and after the war. During the biennial period 1941/1942, ONG absorbed about \$2.5 million in federal supplies and equipment, and additional surplus equipment continued to arrive through the end of the decade. In his biennial report, the Adjutant General cautioned, "...the [US] War Department will deem many of the present armories as unsuitable for the storage of federal property."<sup>76</sup> Despite the Adjutant General's warning, the bill did not pass.

Oregon was not the only state struggling to finance an extensive armory-building program, but its funding problems were exacerbated by an inventory of older buildings. No state-owned armory had been constructed since 1935, and no state-owned armories were located east of the Cascade Mountains. As a temporary measure, the state of Oregon allocated \$50,000 dollars in the 1947 biennium budget to begin erecting Quonset hut armories to temporarily house guard units and large quantities of federal equipment and supplies. Local communities typically donated the land and often the construction of the building's foundation while the state purchased and assembled the Quonset huts. By December 1948, temporary Quonset hut armories had been constructed in Bend, Clackamas, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Lebanon, Ontario,<sup>77</sup> St. Helens, and Tri-City (located in Douglas County).<sup>78</sup> Additional smaller Quonset huts were constructed across the state between 1948-1949 as storage facilities, one of which remains at the site of the Lebanon MVSBS (Figure 5).

At the national level, Congress approved a one-time facilities construction bill in 1949 to alleviate the states' burden of storing the large quantities of surplus federal military equipment. Under the National Defense Facilities Act of 1949, the federal government agreed to provide the National Guard with \$75 million nationwide for the construction of MVSBSs and other storage/maintenance-related buildings to provide more permanent facilities for vehicle storage.<sup>79</sup> Some states, including Oregon, paired state funds with the federal funds to construct administrative and/or rifle-range additions to the MVSBSs so they could function as full armories.<sup>80</sup> This measure continued to fund the construction of MVSBSs in Oregon through 1951. MVSBSs became the first permanent state-owned armories east of the Cascade Mountains and represent the first federal funding for the construction of armories in Oregon.<sup>81</sup>

### The Korean War

With the end of World War II, the Korean peninsula, essentially a colony of Japan since 1905, was split in two by the Allied victors. The Soviets installed a communist government in North Korea, and the US set up a

<sup>73</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 190.

<sup>74</sup> "Economic Argument for Armory Bill," *Oregon Voter* (September 7, 1946), 12.

<sup>75</sup> In 1948, the War Department allocated 11,915 troops for Oregon, but the total force strength was only 3,229 by the end of the year, as it proved difficult to promote interest in the National Guard program after 4 years of war; Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1946), 6.

<sup>76</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1946), 6.

<sup>77</sup> "C.O. Inspects New Guard Armory," *Ontario Argus-Observer* (April 8, 1948), 1.

<sup>78</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1948), 4.

<sup>79</sup> United States Senate Committee on Armed Services (USSCAS), *National Defense Facilities Act of 1949: Hearings* (1949), 36.

<sup>80</sup> Known examples exist in Arizona, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Indiana.

<sup>81</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1950), 5.

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democratic government in South Korea. In June 1950, the North Korean People's Army invaded South Korea, quickly overwhelming the South Korean forces and their 500 US military advisors.<sup>82</sup> In an address to the nation in July 1950, President Truman announced a partial call-up of the National Guard for duty in Korea. By August, guardsmen from four infantry divisions, the 28th (Pennsylvania), the 40th (California), the 43rd (Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont), and the 45th (Oklahoma) had been mobilized for service in Korea. In September, General Douglas MacArthur landed the 1st Marine Division at Inchon in a flanking maneuver that threatened to cut off supply lines of the advancing communist forces. Reinforced by the National Guard units, MacArthur pushed the communist forces north of their starting point to near the Chinese border. In late November 1950, China entered the fray and overwhelmed the Allied forces, pushing them back in a bitterly fought winter campaign.<sup>83</sup> Eventually, an armistice was reached in July 1953. The last of the National Guard forces were demobilized by February 1956.

Although 138,600 guardsmen were mobilized for the Korean War, the ORARNG was not called to duty. Three ORARNG units totaling approximately 1,100 men were inducted into federal service and served in Korea, less than one percent of the total Korean War Guard mobilization.<sup>84</sup> Three ORANG pilots from the 123rd Fighter Squadron died in action, and a fourth pilot was shot down during aerial combat and became a prisoner of war.<sup>85</sup> Ultimately, the war in Korea claimed some five million lives. Cold War tensions continued to increase following the armistice, and in August 1956, Congress created Title 10, US Code to consolidate all laws that govern federal status soldiers, ensuring "a large peacetime military, both active and reserve."<sup>86</sup> Several months later, Congress created Title 32, US Code to consolidate all laws regarding National Guards while in state service.<sup>87</sup>

### The Armories Construction Bill

In the lead-up to the Korean War, the National Guard Association continued to lobby Congress to fund armory construction.<sup>88</sup> Army representatives argued that no war could be won without the assistance of the National Guard, making armory construction integral to national security.<sup>89</sup> Hearings on both Senate and House bills illustrated the emphasis of utilitarian designs and military requirements for the new armories over stylistic concerns.<sup>90</sup> After the Korean War broke out and Truman called up the National Guard, interest in funding armory construction renewed in response to the growing communist threat. PL783, an amendment to the National Defense Facilities Act of 1916, was finally passed in September 1950 after "four years of pleading, pounding and plugging on the subject."<sup>91</sup> The robust bill included a \$500 million armory construction program (\$50 million a year for 10 years) for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps and stipulated a 75/25-percent federal/state funding split. Due to budget shortfalls early in the Korean War, PL783 was not funded until 2 years after its passage. Furthermore, the law did not fund construction costs of buildings that exceeded an estimated square footage criterion or anything beyond 5 feet from the building. Additionally, states were required to pay the cost of connecting utilities and landscaping.<sup>92</sup> Initial implementation of the program was stalled in part due to legal difficulties surrounding these obligations. "In many states these requirements interposed legal and funding obstacles which could only be overcome by state legislative action."<sup>93</sup> Funding

<sup>82</sup>Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-29.

<sup>83</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-29.

<sup>84</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1950), 3; Renee Hylton, *When Are We Going? The Army National Guard and the Korean War, 1950-1953* (Arlington, VA: National Guard Bureau), 49-61.

<sup>85</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1952), 3.

<sup>86</sup>Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-30.

<sup>87</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 207.

<sup>88</sup> "The President's Page," *National Guardsman* (May 1950), 2.

<sup>89</sup> USSCAS, *National Defense Facilities Act*, 5.

<sup>90</sup> Robert P. Wieggers, *Missouri Armories: The Guard's Home in Architecture and History* (Kirksville, MO: Truman State University Press, 2012), 108.

<sup>91</sup> "Washington Report," *National Guardsman* (June 20, 1950).

<sup>92</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1954), 5; Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc., and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Draft Final Historic Context Study, Cold War Era (Post WWII Era) (1946-1989)* (Kansas City, MO: prepared for the Army National Guard, 2004), 36-38.

<sup>93</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1954), 19.

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was especially delayed in states where the legislatures only meet once every two years; by the end of fiscal years 1953, seven states had been unable to sign the agreement establishing the terms of PL783. However, \$6.6 million was obligated for 82 National Guard Bureau projects that year including 66 new armories.<sup>94</sup>

Public Law 783 propelled armory construction across the country. Over 2,000 National Guard armories were constructed nationwide with PL783 funding during the Cold War era; of these, 983 were constructed during the early decades of the Cold War (1946-1960).<sup>95</sup> Between the end of World War II and 1961, ORARNG built 27 new armories in communities across the state with federal assistance from the 1949 Defense Facilities Act and the Armories Construction Bill of 1950 amounting to approximately \$2.2 million in federal support. An additional nine armories were constructed with PL783 funds across the state between 1962-1978, the end of the period of significance for this MPD.

In an effort to reduce costs of armory construction nationwide, the Army produced several standardized plans that were less expensive to build and were utilitarian in both function and appearance.<sup>96</sup> In 1947 the Department of Defense's Committee on Facilities and Services compiled an official space scale of minimum and maximum armory requirements. The space requirements, referred to as NME Form 134, provided an official range of Post-World War II space requirements for armories which included a drill hall, classrooms, and unit instructor offices.<sup>97</sup> In anticipation of the passage of the armory construction bill, the NGB sent drawings, specifications, and pictures of four model armories designed by the US Army Corps of Engineers to state adjutant generals in the spring of 1948.<sup>98</sup> The NGB hoped that "states financing their own construction programs might use them as guides in advance of any federal program." The four prototypes were designed to accommodate between one and ten units and were described in the *National Guardsman*:

Of modern design, all of the armories are centered on a demonstration and assembly hall which can be utilized for civic and athletic functions. They are designed so that additions can be made if required to take care of more units. Each has a small arms range. Administrative space for individual and organizational equipment vary with the size of each armory.<sup>99</sup>

In September 1949, the NGB issued a set of three new standardized designs that were drawn up by the architectural firm of Bail, Horton, & Associates. These designs were designated as Type D, Type F, and Type G facilities. The US Army Reserve went on to develop its own set of designs over four different iterations using the architectural services of Reisner & Urbahn (1950, 1952, 1953-1954, and 1956). The US Army Reserve effort is captured in existing documentation, most notably the historic context *Blueprints of a Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers*. The NGB issued its own designs beginning in 1952 for several similar designs, including Type K, One-Unit, Two-Unit, Type T-T, Type Z and Type Z-Z designs. The Type K, One-Unit, and Two-Unit designs were drafted by Reisner & Urbahn (Figure 6). The Type Z and Type Z-Z designs were drafted by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson in 1954. The Type T-T plan was drafted for the NGB in 1961, but the name of the architect is not visible on the historic drawing received for this study. Representative photographs and drawings of these designs and other variations of NGB plans are presented in Appendix B.

ORARNG constructed three armories in 1954 using funds provided under PL783 in Hillsboro (Figure 7), Milton-Freewater, and Burns (Figure 8). These three armories, and five more built in 1955 (Hood River, Newburg, Gresham, Redmond, and St. Helens) generally followed the standardized plan of "Type K" or One-Unit

<sup>94</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1954), 20.

<sup>95</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 4-25.

<sup>96</sup> Burns & McDonnell and Architectural and Historical Research, *Draft Final Historic Context Study*, 36-38.

<sup>97</sup> Moore, Edgington, and Payne, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier*, 147.

<sup>98</sup> These appear to be the Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill designs designated "A," "B," 5-Unit and 10-Unit (an additional modified One-Unit was added in June 1948).

<sup>99</sup> "Letting Out the Seams," *National Guardsman* (March 1948), 16-17.

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armories provided by the NGB as originally drawn by Reisner & Urbahn.<sup>100</sup> Portland architect Lyle P. Bartholomew prepared the designs for each of these Oregon armories based on the NGB standardized plans.

In 1956, the NGB released the states from the standardized design restrictions and instead simply applied an authorized space formula based on the type of units that would occupy the proposed armory. The revised space criteria permitted a more than 30 percent increase over the NGB's previously approved space criteria.<sup>101</sup> Furthermore, in May 1957, "qualitative armory construction standards were extended to provide federal contributions for shelving, cabinets, bins, and work benches in unit storage space." Additionally, "criteria were approved to permit the inclusion of additional construction items outside the building lines within the costs covered by federal contribution."<sup>102</sup>

Though still funded by PL783, these larger, 'second wave' PL783 armories were designed by the Oregon Military Department (OMD) and local architects and do not follow the original NGB standardized K-Type design that Oregon had relied upon for all of its original PL783 armories.<sup>103</sup> During this period, other states including Arkansas and Alabama followed a similar trend, abandoning early PL783 federal designs for variations produced by state architects. In Arkansas' case, for example, all armories built between 1952-1956 followed standardized NGB Type K, Z or Type Z-Z plans drawn up by the local firm of Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson. Beginning in 1957, a variety of state architects began winning armory bids and designing variations on earlier designs that deviated not only from NGB plans but also from each other. Alabama provides another fitting example. The Alabama Army National Guard (ALARNG) relied on local architect Evan M. Terry to draw up designs for their early PL783 armories.<sup>104</sup> Between 1953-1958, Alabama constructed 106 first wave PL783 armories designed by Terry, more than twice the number of armories constructed during this period in any other state.<sup>105</sup> However, Alabama began utilizing additional local architects who deviated from earlier design restrictions in 1962.

The proposed reorganization of the National Guard during fiscal year 1958 resulted in the freezing of all federal funds for armory construction. The state of Oregon appropriated \$200,000 in matching funds (25 percent) for armory construction during the 1957-1959 biennial period, yet construction could not begin until the Department of Defense (DoD) released federal funds for the remaining 75 percent. The DoD required the Adjutant General to certify that a unit would still be in existence after the reorganization, when the proposed reduction in units became effective. The federal government began releasing construction funds during fiscal year 1959.

ORARNG also sought funding support from local communities. As a show of support for their local guard units, communities helped fund armory construction by donating land for the new armories. In return, they gained use of the armory for community functions.<sup>106</sup> Indeed, it had been the policy of the NGB since the early 1940s to facilitate joint use of armories by civilian components. Community use of armory facilities was supported by ORARNG, particularly in smaller communities where "it has always been desirable to include other features in the building to provide for community gatherings and to furnish quarters for veterans' organizations."<sup>107</sup> The

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<sup>100</sup> The as-built drawings are labeled "K-Style" armories, which may be a reference to a set of 11 modified drawings developed by the California state architect between 1941-1961 categorized by the letters A, B, D, E, H, I, J, and K. Burns & McDonnell, 4-25.

<sup>101</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1957), 24.

<sup>102</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1958), 36.

<sup>103</sup> The Klamath Falls Armory (1956) is essentially a Type-K compact plan but scaled up to accommodate two units. Armories constructed after the Klamath Falls Armory deviate further from early compact plan designs from the NGB, as a result of the easing of design restrictions by the NGB in 1956.

<sup>104</sup> Research provided to AECOM from Alabama Army National Guard notes the early Terry designs as Type D, but a 2008 NGB-sponsored architectural survey of armories across the US (Burns and McDonnell 2008) concluded that Terry's early standardized designs followed NGB Type B plans.

<sup>105</sup> Hugh Sparrow, "Military Department is state's second largest," *The Birmingham News* (September 1, 1958), 12.

<sup>106</sup> Anonymous, "Handwritten manuscript" (Salem, OR: Oregon Military Department, 1951), 1.

<sup>107</sup> Elmer V. Wooten, *Correspondence to Major General George A. White, 41st Division, Camp Washington* (Salem, OR: Oregon State Archives, 1941), 1.

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large drill halls of armories were often the largest space in a community or even a region, and armories were often located near fairgrounds to facilitate and encourage community use.

Three ORARNG Modern Armories: Pendleton (1955), Medford (1957), and Salem (1961), stand out among other PL783 funded armories in the state because they leveraged local funds for community use. In all three cases, the reduction in federal funding as a result of exceeding the design criteria, was offset by an increase in local government funding. Supporting armory construction with local funding ensured that these armory designs catered more to the needs of the broader local community. All three armories included large auditoriums for civic events, and the Pendleton and Salem Armories were located on local fairgrounds, providing additional space during the Pendleton Roundup and the annual State Fair, respectively. The new four-unit Salem Armory, planned since 1954 to replace the two-unit 1912 Armory, consisted of two buildings. The smaller of the two provided space for equipment storage, classrooms, locker rooms, offices, and an indoor rifle range. The second building included a large auditorium, kitchen, dayroom, and other areas for military and community use. The Salem Armory-Auditorium was dedicated on September 17, 1961.

**The Berlin Crisis and McNamara's Thwarted Reorganization**

In the summer of 1961, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev announced the end of free travel between communist-controlled East Berlin and the democratically controlled West by beginning construction on the Berlin Wall, the quintessential symbol of the Cold War. One of the ways in which the new Kennedy administration responded was by seeking and receiving from Congress authorization to call up a portion of the National Guard. In less than 3 months, 44,371 guardsman entered federal service, predominantly from the 32nd Infantry Division (Wisconsin), the 49th Armored Division (Texas), and the 150th Armored Cavalry (West Virginia). These soldiers ultimately never left the US but continued training through the summer of 1962. No ONG personnel were called-up for the Berlin Crisis. Mobilizing the National Guard as a show of force, basically a diplomatic maneuver, was not received well by many in the Guard nor their legislative representatives.<sup>108</sup> In addition, some of the same mobilization issues that had challenged the Korean War mobilization also plagued the Berlin Crisis mobilization. One issue was that those units mobilized were full peacetime strength but required thousands of "fillers" to muster war time strength.<sup>109</sup> The fillers had to be recruited from other Guard or Reserve units, and this took additional time and logistical planning. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, one of the driving forces in the Kennedy administration, spent considerable political capital trying to remedy this issue.

Reorganization of the nation's reserve forces became a controversial national issue again during Robert McNamara's tenure as Secretary of Defense (1961-1968). In 1962, McNamara proposed that four National Guard and four Army Reserve divisions be eliminated in a cost savings and efficiency effort. The remaining divisions were to be reorganized into high, conventional, and low priority, effectively reducing the total ready force of the reserves from 700,000 to 462,000. His proposal was rejected by a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee; as a result, McNamara scaled back his initial plan and implemented a modest streamlining and reorganization of Army Reserve components.<sup>110</sup> The rationale behind reorganization was to increase combat readiness of peace time units, achieve cost savings, and eliminate unnecessary units.

Two years later, on December 12, 1964, McNamara increased the scale of his plans for reorganization, announcing a merger of all reserve forces of the Army under the National Guard—the inverse of the 1948 Gray Board proposal to merge the two under the Army Reserves. Like the Gray Board's proposal, the McNamara proposal was met with stiff opposition from Congress and the Reserve Officers Association. Members of Congress objected to McNamara's announcement of the plan before consulting them, because it circumvented

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<sup>108</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 217-219.

<sup>109</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, , 221.

<sup>110</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-31.

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Congress's constitutional responsibility for maintaining militias and violated laws that had established reserve forces. With the 1966 DoD appropriations law, Congress rejected McNamara's plan by appropriating separate funds for the Army Reserve and National Guard, mandating drill strengths for each, and prohibiting the Secretary of Defense from transferring appropriated funds to implement any realignment or reorganization of reserve components without congressional approval.<sup>111</sup> Opposition to the restructuring was reiterated by the fiscal year 1967 DoD appropriations law, which contained identical language to that in the previous legislation. The DoD approved two other significant changes during this period—the first revised comprehensive space criteria requirements for National Guard armories beginning in 1966. The NGB's annual report that year stated that the revised space criteria could be found in NGB *Pamphlet 74-1* as Change No. 1, but archival research did not uncover the original document.<sup>112</sup> However, a 1966 report to Congress and the Subcommittee on Economic Progress clarified that the design criteria redefined “the maximum space allowances for specific functional areas for which federal contributions may be made in support of new armory construction.”<sup>113</sup> The second significant change during this period instituted a new approval process for armory construction on a case-by-case basis to minimize the risk of overbuilding for the anticipated force. Nationwide, only seven new armory projects were placed under contract during fiscal year 1967.<sup>114</sup>

The controversial attempts by McNamara to reorganize the reserve forces led to the deferment of federal funding for armory construction during the 1960s, postponing construction on the multi-unit armories planned in Portland. Deferment of the National Guard Military Construction program began in December 1964 and continued through February 1968.<sup>115</sup> All projects nationwide were postponed pending review to determine armory construction requirements “under both present and future force structures.” At the end of fiscal year 1966, 756 new armory projects were needed nationwide, and 251 additional projects involved rehabilitations, alterations, and expansions to existing facilities at a cost estimated at \$148.7 million dollars,<sup>116</sup> but only one National Guard project, an armory in Keokuk, Iowa, was authorized under these conditions.<sup>117</sup>

**The Vietnam War**

At the same time, McNamara faced opposition to his plans to deploy reserve forces to Vietnam. McNamara recommended calling up 235,000 members of the National Guard for service in Vietnam, but President Lyndon Johnson rejected the proposal. The political backlash he had received for calling up the National Guard during the Berlin Crisis when he served as Vice President under Kennedy was fresh in his mind, and he also worried that a national mobilization could cause the Communist Soviet Union or China to get directly involved in the Vietnam War.<sup>118</sup> However, the seizure of the USS *Pueblo* by North Koreans on January 23, 1968, and the coordinated “Tet Offensive” across several major Vietnamese cities in 1968 prompted the US government to mobilize reserve forces. Though ultimately defeated by US and South Vietnamese forces, the scale, intensity and coordination of the supposedly weakened North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces surprised both the administration and the US public. On April 11, 1968, the president initiated a partial call-up of the National Guard, and by May 13, 1968, 13,633 guardsmen from 17 states were federalized for active duty.<sup>119</sup> Of these,

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<sup>111</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 221.

<sup>112</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau* (Washington, D.C., 1967), 38.

<sup>113</sup> U.S. Government Printing Office, *State and Local Public Facility Needs and Financing: Study Volume 1*, (United States Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Economic Progress, January 1966: 643), accessed electronically at <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=HE2M4ZhTCgkC&rdid=book-HE2M4ZhTCgkC&rdot=1>

<sup>114</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report of the Chief* (1967), 28.

<sup>115</sup> Alice R. Buchalter and Seth Elan. *Historical Attempts to Reorganize the Reserve Components* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, 2007), 6-9.

<sup>116</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report of the Chief* (1966), 38.

<sup>117</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report of the Chief* (1968), 38.

<sup>118</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-32.

<sup>119</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 225.

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only eight units with 2,279 soldiers from Alabama, Idaho, New Hampshire, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Rhode Island, and Vermont went to Vietnam.<sup>120</sup> No ONG units were called up for service in Vietnam.

Following Congressional rejection of McNamara's proposed merger in 1967, federal funding for armory projects thawed slightly. In October 1967, the Secretary of Defense suspended the National Guard from advertising for bids and awarding contracts for construction. A month later, the suspension was modified to authorize contract awards on projects that had already received bids. The DoD also authorized some urgent armory projects on a case-by-case basis, which resumed construction pending development and approval of troop stationing plans. In February 1968, the Secretary of Defense removed virtually all funding restrictions, and the armory construction program returned to normal.<sup>121</sup> Construction on the remaining armories in Portland resumed after the lifting of armory construction restrictions. Portland Armory No. 2, later dedicated as the Kliever Armory, was completed in fiscal year 1968 with 67 percent federal funding.<sup>122</sup> Construction on the last multi-unit armory began in May 1970 in Tigard and was completed by 1971 at a cost of \$655,500.<sup>123</sup>

### The Total Force Concept

In a complete departure from the McNamara era, Nixon's new Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird introduced the "Total Force Concept" in August 1970. Instead of reducing or merging the National Guard, Laird embraced the Guard as a less expensive force to rely on for national defense. The Total Force Concept put the direct burden of national defense on the National Guard and the Army Reserve as the "initial and primary source" for reinforcing the active-duty military.<sup>124</sup> When Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger took over 3 years later, 1 year after the abolition of the military draft and implementation of the all-volunteer-force, he furthered the Total Force Concept created by his predecessor. Schlesinger's "Total Force Policy" integrated the active and reserve components of the military; the National Guard and Army Reserve became the sole augmentation to active forces. The Total Force Policy was later supported by the Army Chief of Staff General Creighton Abrams, who adopted a "Round Out Strategy" that used reserve brigades to "round out" active brigades. In the post-Vietnam era of an all-volunteer-force, this initiative sought to gain popular support after significant public backlash from the Vietnam War. The shift to an all-volunteer force also led to the integration of the National Guard during the 1960s and 1970s.<sup>125</sup> As recruiting became more difficult following the war, the Guard looked to minorities, especially women and African Americans, to help bolster their forces. Abrams believed that creating a direct connection between the Regular Army and the American public through the National Guard and the Army Reserve could increase public support. Through this initiative, the National Guard received more modern weapons, vehicles, and equipment and saw an increase of overseas deployments for training purposes.<sup>126</sup>

With Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird's introduction of the Total Force Concept, armory construction funding fully returned in 1970.<sup>127</sup> In fiscal year 1972, 49 armory and 61 non-armory projects (primarily organizational maintenance shops) were scheduled to begin nationwide. The total cost of the projects, including minor construction and planning, amounted to \$29 million dollars, but a \$300 million backlog of projects remained and threatened to hold up new construction.<sup>128</sup> It was estimated that one-fourth of existing armory facilities across the country were inadequate. Although personnel and equipment played a large role, even more significant was the "direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture

<sup>120</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 225-226.

<sup>121</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1969), 34.

<sup>122</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1968), 34.

<sup>123</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1971), 33.

<sup>124</sup> Michael D. Doubler and Vance Renfro, "The National Guard and the Total Force Policy," in *The Modern National Guard* (Tampa, FL: Faircount LLC, 2003), 42-47, accessed February 7, 2014, <http://www.minutemaninstitute.org/publications/National%20Guard%20and%20Total%20Force.pdf>.

<sup>125</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-33.

<sup>126</sup> Doubler and Renfro, "National Guard and the Total Force Policy"; Buchalter and Elan, *Historical Attempts*, 15.

<sup>127</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1971), 16.

<sup>128</sup> "Building Boom in the Making for Army Guard," *The National Guardsman* (October 1971), 16.



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of Army National Guard Units.”<sup>129</sup> With federal funding again available, ORARNG focused its attention in the 1970s to replacing its inadequate facilities, most of which had been constructed under the state armory construction bill of 1909. Generally, the federal government program called for the replacement of one older armory per year. Replacement armories were constructed in Albany (1975), Coos Bay (1976), Roseburg (1977), and McMinnville (1978).

**The Reagan Years and the End of the Cold War**

With the election of President Ronald Reagan in 1980 came a dramatically increased military budget. Staff levels, both at the National Guard Bureau and in the states and territories, increased, and included much larger numbers of full-time personnel. There was more money for modern equipment and training facilities which lead to the de-accessioning of hundreds of historic armories by the National Guard in the 1980s.<sup>130</sup> In place of these historic armories, the National Guard—in a cost-saving maneuver—built modern Reserve Centers which served units in the Guard and other Reserve components. The first of these Reserve Centers to be built in Oregon is located in Warrenton and was completed in 1980.<sup>131</sup>

Many credit the Reagan defense buildup with bringing down the Soviet government, and the Guard played an important role in displaying that US military might to the Soviets. The Army National Guard first sent small units overseas for training in the mid-1970s but under Reagan those deployments increased in both size and frequency. Even more significant was the Reagan administration's emphasis on developing the nuclear program and weapon delivery systems as well as his Strategic Defense Initiative. Between 1980-1988, the Defense budget more than doubled, from 143.9 billion to 294.7 billion.<sup>132</sup> Much of the budget was focused on new nuclear weapons and delivery systems including the MX Missile (fielded as the “Peace Keeper”) and the B-1B Lancer, a nuclear capable bomber; however, the National Guard shared in the largess as well. The Guard grew from 346,974 members in 1979 to a force of 456,960 in 1989.<sup>133</sup> Guardsmen also received new equipment, including the same modern equipment fielded by the active duty army like the M1 Abrams main battle tank, M-2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter.<sup>134</sup> In addition, the National Guard received increased funding for modern armory facilities. Nationwide Armories were replaced by the hundreds with new reserve centers designed to accommodate units from other Reserve Components.<sup>135</sup> In Oregon, much of this available funding was spent on the major training sites rather than armories, much like the federal relief effort funds in the 1930s. In fact, it was the WPA constructed tent platforms, latrines, and kitchens still in use at Camp Rilea that were replaced with modern barracks (starships) in the mid-1980s. Many factors lead to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, but the US military's show of force and the development of the nuclear program—exemplified by the Reagan buildup—were key among them.

Oregon National Guard armories built during this period are associated with the Quonset Hut, Utilitarian Armory MVSB and Modern Armory subtypes in Section F. Associated architectural contexts are presented in Section E.VI.

**V. Architectural Contexts**

A variety of architectural styles influenced armory construction throughout the history of the Oregon National Guard. Descriptions of those styles as they pertain to armory design and construction as well as discussions of their significance to the National Guard are provided in the following sections.

<sup>129</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1969), 35.

<sup>130</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 2-34.

<sup>131</sup> Reserve Centers are a building typology separate from Oregon National Guard armories and should be evaluated under a separate context.

<sup>132</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 248

<sup>133</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 251

<sup>134</sup> Doubler, *I Am the Guard*, 248

<sup>135</sup> Renee Hylton, “Chapter II: Brief History of the Army National Guard,” In *Draft Final Historic Context Study, Cold War Era (Post WWII Era)(1946-1989)*, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC (Kansas City, MO: prepared for Army National Guard, 2004), 2-34 to 2-35

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**i. Castellated Style (1888-1914)**

The Castellated Style, popularized in the U.S. between 1880-1940 and represented in Oregon armories built between 1888-1978, is characterized by turrets, castellations, towers with loopholes, fortified entrances, rusticated stone or brick walls, narrow windows, and machicolations.

As the first armory constructed under the newly formed ONG, the Multnomah County Armory (1888) marks the beginning of the armory property type in the state (Figure 9). Like many other states across the union, the ONG was inspired by the construction of the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York City, a National Historic Landmark.<sup>136</sup> Built in 1879, this monumental medieval Gothic structure “immediately became the prototype for every armory built in New York State (and America as well) between ca. 1880 and ca. 1940” (Figure 10).<sup>137</sup> Like the Seventh Regimental Armory, the Multnomah County Armory and its Annex (1891) were built in response to civil unrest and, as such, resemble fortresses, designed to both protect guardsmen and deter rioters.

Although the original Multnomah County Armory was condemned and demolished in the 1960s, the Annex (Figure 11), built as an addition to the armory in 1891, epitomizes the castellated style with its random ashlar stone walls on the first floor, pentagonal corner tower, and a central, recessed arched entrance flanked by turrets.<sup>138</sup> The thick stone walls, corner towers, and wide, fortified entrance were important features that provided protection needed against civil unrest and rioting. The Multnomah County Armory Annex follows the typical armory form—an administration building with attached drill hall—however, the walls of the drill hall are seamless with the administration building.

Beginning around 1910, the Castellated style fell out of favor nationwide. Robert Fogelson, author of *America's Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order*, suggests that the decline of the Castellated style was a result of the waning popularity of medieval architectural styles in general and the fact that the armory was no longer viewed as a fortress in which to seek asylum from escalating class warfare.<sup>139</sup> Subsequent armories were constructed in more restrained, often classically inspired styles, which had become popular in the US.

Five Castellated armories were constructed throughout western Oregon between 1888 and 1914 with various combinations of state and local funding, except for the Castellated armory in Portland, which was constructed solely with local funding and designed by the architecture firm of McCaw & Martin. Architect William C. Knighton designed the armory in Roseburg (Figure 12). The architects of the Albany (Figure 13) and Salem armories are unknown. The Salem armory was demolished in 1962.

The Castellated Style is represented in the property subtype Castellated Armory in Section F.

**ii. Revival Style (1911-1925)**

The Revival Style, popularized in the US between 1900-1940, is represented in Oregon armories built between 1911-1925. The Tudor Medieval/Gothic Revival styles and the Spanish/Mission Revival styles were both employed across the state. The Tudor and Medieval/Gothic Revival styles are characterized by stucco, brick, or stone wall cladding, parapet gables, steeply pitched or flat roofs, often featuring decorative half-timbering or castellations (less prominently than the Castellated style), tall, narrow windows, often with multiple pane glazing, hood moulds, loopholes, casement, and lancet windows; and rounded arch entryways. The Spanish/Mission Revival Style is characterized by low-pitched or flat roofs, rounded arches above doors, windows, and porch roofs, multi-light windows, often featuring hood moulds, Mission-shaped dormers and

<sup>136</sup> The Seventh Regiment Armory was listed in the National Register in 1975 and became a National Historic Landmark in 1986.

<sup>137</sup> Todd, *Armories in New York State*, E-4

<sup>138</sup> Tess, *First Regiment Armory Annex*, 2.

<sup>139</sup> Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories: Architecture, Society, and Public Order* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1989).

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parapets, red tile roofs using either Mission (half-cylinder shaped) or Spanish (s-shaped) tiles, rounded or square towers, brick or smooth stucco wall cladding, and arcaded entry porches in which the pier, arch, and wall surface are all in one smooth plane.

The Revival style, also known as the Eclectic style or Eclecticism, eventually replaced the Castellated style as the predominant influence in armory design in Oregon and across the nation. This building trend identified with specific architectural styles of earlier times and places with an emphasis on authentically representing those American or European precedents. First popularized at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, *The Columbian Exposition*, Revival styles became increasingly common between 1900 and the Great Depression and were regularly employed in residential, commercial, religious, and civic buildings across the country.<sup>140</sup> Although Revival styles varied in plan, materiality, and ornamentation, their common inspiration in European and American precedents and their devotion to historical representations unite their diverse interpretations. Although the style originated in Europe, Eclecticism became especially popular in the US where architects like Richard Morris Hunt and Charles Follen McKim incorporated a mixture of styles from previous historical styles to create something original and distinct.

During this period, the most popular Revival styles in the US were the Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission Revival, Tudor Revival, Medieval/Gothic Revival, Pueblo Revival, and Egyptian Revival. Architectural designs often applied characteristics from an eclectic combination of these styles. Of the Revival styles, the Medieval/Gothic and Tudor Revival as well as the Spanish/Mission Revival were used in the design of ONG Armories at the beginning of the twentieth century. The Gothic and Tudor Revival styles, in particular, with their ties to medieval military architecture and to the earlier Castellated style, were especially popular in armory construction, both in Oregon and across the US.

In Oregon, the shift away from the castellated influence began in 1911 with the construction of the eclectic armory in Dallas, but became increasingly evident in 1913, when State Architect William C. Knighton of Portland designed the armory in Ashland (Figure 14).<sup>141</sup> The Ashland armory still displays typical Castellated style features, including corner towers and castellated parapets. However, the towers are smaller, and castellation is limited to the towers, so that the overall design reflects more of the Tudor Revival style. Window openings are larger on the first floor, and the use of heavy stone—a defining characteristic of the Castellated style—has been eliminated on the first floor. Furthermore, the smooth stucco exterior and the addition of dentils along the cornice reflect the architect's eclectic inspirations from Spanish and Classical precedents.

Noted Eugene-based architect John Hunzicker (1867-1945) regularly incorporated the Mission style in his designs. Hunzicker-designed armories in Tillamook (Figure 15), Silverton (Figure 16), and McMinnville (Figure 17) feature Spanish and Mission Revival characteristics such as stucco cladding, Mission-shaped parapets, and Spanish tile. The original Coos Bay armory, designed by an unknown architect in 1921, also employed the Mission Revival Style (Figure 18).

Construction of Revival armories was influenced by architectural design trends as well as state legislation. In 1909, the Oregon state legislature passed an armory construction bill, which provided funding for the state's Revival armories. Although the indirect influence of the federal government began earlier with the First Militia (Dick) Act of 1903, the existing network of small, rented armory spaces in Oregon quickly became inadequate to the task of storing new federal equipment. Under the 1909 armory construction bill, the state matched funds designated by local jurisdictions on a "State/Local 50/50" basis, prompting a statewide armory construction boom. These new buildings still consisted primarily of a drill hall, administrative areas, and rifle range.

<sup>140</sup> Tom Paradis. "Revival Styles," *Architectural Styles of America and Europe* (November 21, 2011), accessed May 1, 2021, [architecturalstyles.org](http://architecturalstyles.org).

<sup>141</sup> Kadas, *Roseburg National Guard Armory*, 9-11.

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The Revival Style is represented in the property subtype Revival Armory in Section F.

**iii. Art Deco Style (1931-1935)**

The Art Deco Style, popularized in the U.S. in the 1920s and 1930s and represented in Oregon Armories constructed between 1931-1935, is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, usually of stucco; zig-zags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric decorative elements on the façade; cast-stone pilasters, statuary, or other decorative motifs; and towers and other vertical projections above the roof line, which give a vertical emphasis.<sup>142</sup>

The Art Deco style was first introduced to the US by Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen, whose entry in the 1922 Chicago Tribune headquarters design competition inspired a new generation of futuristic design. Although rare in residential applications, this style was frequently used in civic, commercial, and government buildings from the 1920s through the early 1940s.

What began as a niche style for wealthy private clients was later adopted by the PWA and the WPA and widely employed in New Deal-era programs across the country. Armory construction work funded by the WPA was carried out on a nationwide scale through the building construction program. The National Guard Association of the US requested assistance from the WPA for armories in small towns and big cities. By 1942, more than 400 armories had been constructed across the nation with funding from the PWA and the WPA.<sup>143</sup> Only one of those was in Oregon—Klamath Falls (Figure 19). Construction of the Klamath Falls armory (1935) was funded through city bonds, county funding, a grant from the PWA, and a single dollar from the state to meet a requirement in the federal law that the state provide funding for PWA projects.<sup>144</sup> In 1942, a USO recreation center was constructed with New Deal-era funds in Astoria and acquired by ONG following the war. Because this building was not originally designed as an armory, it does not meet the minimum requirements for listing under this MPD. The Cottage Grove armory (1931) is the second ONG armory within this property subtype and was built with a combination of state, local, and city funds.

Like other early twentieth-century armories that obtained additional community funding, Art Deco style armories also had spaces such as banquet rooms, kitchens, and other public areas to accommodate community functions. The trend of siting armories near the downtown area on tight city lots continued for this property subtype. This trend is exemplified by the Klamath Falls armory, which sits on an irregularly shaped lot adjacent to commercial buildings in the city's Hot Springs Addition.<sup>145</sup>

The Art Deco Style is represented in the property subtype Art Deco Armory in Section F.

**iv. Quonset Hut (1948-1949)**

Quonset Huts, designed and built in the U.S between 1941-1960 and used as temporary armories in Oregon in the late 1940s through the 1950s, is characterized by its steel-framed half-cylinder form, corrugated metal siding/roofing, large overhead door, and symmetrically spaced multi-pane metal windows.

The Quonset hut, which resembles a metal-clad long house, was developed to service the military and war effort on the numerous bases created in anticipation of the US entry into World War II. Designed at the

<sup>142</sup> McAlester et al., *Field Guide*, 465.

<sup>143</sup> Dr. Susan Goodfellow, Marjorie Nowick, Chad Blackwell, Dan Hart, and Kathryn Plimpton, *Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations* (Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc., 2009), 40-41.

<sup>144</sup> Judith Hassen, *Klamath County Armory and Auditorium, National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (Eugene, OR: Oregon State Historical Society, 2011), 15.

<sup>145</sup> Hassen, *Klamath County Armory and Auditorium*, 3.

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Quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island, the hut was intended to be mass produced, portable, easily assembled, and adaptable to any climate and geography.<sup>146</sup> The Quonset design team, led by architect Otto Brandenberger and engineer Peter Dejongh, used the British Nissen hut as a starting point for the design.<sup>147</sup> As the U.S. began preparing for entry into the war, the Navy approached the George A. Fuller Company to fabricate the huts, but as demand increased across military branches, the Navy let out another contract to the Stran-Steel Company, which improved upon the design and took over bulk production. By the end of WWII, an estimated 150,000 Quonset huts had been built around the world. After World War II, surplus Quonset huts were repurposed into residential, commercial and agricultural applications. Federal and state government agencies including the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Guard Bureau also found new uses for the surplus facilities.<sup>148</sup>

During the immediate Post-World War II period, the ORARNG constructed large Quonset hut armory buildings between 1948-1949 in Bend, Clackamas, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Gresham, Lebanon, Ontario, Lake Oswego, St. Helens, and Tri-city, located in Douglas County, Oregon. The Quonset huts were intended for temporary use and were built with widths ranging from 20 to 40 feet and lengths ranging from 40 to 100 feet. Larger Quonset huts were used for armories and smaller ones for storage facilities. They were constructed on concrete slab foundations and their flat façades usually consisted of an overhead vehicle/equipment door flanked by windows and/or a pedestrian door. Windows are typically metal multi-pane with hopper or casement operation and evenly spaced along the curved walls. Vents are sometimes located near the roof peak. Interior walls may be clad with particle board panels for insulation. Most interiors are open volumes. Equipment cages were often installed to create temporary secure storage spaces. A Quonset hut at the Lake Oswego armory had a narrow interior section partitioned for installation of a mezzanine, as did the Quonset hut in St. Helens.

No extant Quonset Hut armories remain. The ORARNG replaced all of the original 1948-1949 Quonset huts with newer armory buildings. The portable nature of the building design suggests that few surviving Quonset huts would remain in their original locations. When funds from the Armory Construction Bill became available, the Quonset huts were replaced with new, permanent armories. The Quonset huts were either dismantled or repurposed as ancillary storage facilities.

Small Quonset huts were constructed to function as storage facilities at numerous armory installations including those documented in Ontario, Gresham, and The Dalles. One small Quonset hut is preserved at the Camp Withycombe Museum (Figure 20). Another remains in its original location adjacent to the Lebanon MVSAB Armory (Figure 21) and a third is located in Ontario.

The Quonset Hut architectural style is represented in the property subtype Quonset Hut Armory in Section F.

#### **v. Utilitarian: Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSAB) Style (1950-1951)**

Utilitarian Armory MVSABs were the federal government's first permanent solution to the post-World War II surge of manpower and machinery, a solution that included substantial funding through the passage of PL783 in 1950. The NGB designed standard plans for MVSABs which called for a simple 52-foot by 128-foot gable-roofed masonry building with a roll-up vehicle door on each gable end and an open volume interior. State architects typically modified standard NGB plans to incorporate local materials, comply with applicable building codes, and account for regional climate variations.<sup>149</sup> Some states, including Oregon, supplemented state funds to add administrative areas and/or rifle ranges to the standard plan, creating an armory rather than

<sup>146</sup> Chris Chiei and Julie Decker, eds., *Quonset Hut: Metal Living for a Modern Age* (New York, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2005), 3.

<sup>147</sup> Chiei and Decker, *Quonset Hut*, 15.

<sup>148</sup> Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). "Quonset Hut 1941-1960." Accessed September 6, 2022, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/quonset-hut#:~:text=Simple%20to%20manufacture%20and%20easy,Rhode%20Island%2C%20hence%20the%20name>.

<sup>149</sup> Hylton, *Brief History*, 4-24.

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simply a storage building in which the open vehicle storage space doubled as a drill hall for soldiers. These modifications, which were either completed during initial construction or directly following construction, qualify MVSBs as Utilitarian armories and reflect their association to statewide and national trends in armory construction directly following WWII.

Nationwide, the MVSB has several variations on additions, such as administrative spaces, rifle ranges, and L- or U-shaped sections. Oregon often constructed administrative space, offices, and classrooms on one side of the original building and rifle ranges along the other side. In contrast, the State of Indiana added two-story administrative areas to one gable end on most of their MVSBs.<sup>150</sup>

In Oregon, MVSBs were usually constructed on suburban land donated by the community and were therefore often built adjacent to fairgrounds, parks, and other public spaces outside the central business district. In general, the lots were large, the building set back approximately 10 to 15 feet from the street with a large parking lot adjacent to the building. At the back of the MVSBs were larger areas for storing military vehicles and equipment, typically in Quonset huts or other utilitarian auxiliary buildings.

MVSBs were built in the Utilitarian style with little architectural ornamentation. Oregon's MVSBs are front-gable buildings with poured concrete slab foundation and poured concrete construction finished with stucco. They contain overhead vehicle doors, often beneath louvered vents, and standard pedestrian doors at the gable ends.

The MVSB's administrative spaces consisted of poured concrete building additions along one of the side elevations. The additions generally had a shed roof but some have stepped parapets with banded coping on one end, signifying the MVSB's primary façade. The additions featured double or single leaf doors on one or both ends, with symmetrically spaced multi-pane metal windows along a side elevation. Windows were usually metal multi-pane hoppers with concrete sills. The stepped parapet façade usually had a recessed entrance surmounted by the state seal. Shed roof canopies commonly sheltered the rear entrances.

Administrative additions contained spaces for offices, classrooms, and storage that, depending upon the width of the addition, were often arranged around a central hallway. One or two exterior doors provided access directly into the large drill hall. Floors were usually concrete with tile or laminate finishes in hallways and carpeting in classrooms. Interior doors were usually painted wood panel. Some additions contained ammunition vaults with concrete walls. Kitchens were also common, providing meals to guardsmen during drill weekends, and were also arranged along the central hall adjacent to the drill hall, or placed at the end of the drill hall, as is the case at the Lebanon MVSB.

Half of Oregon's Utilitarian Armory MVSBs were constructed with both administrative and rifle-range variations, the most prevalent modification to the standard plan. Rifle ranges were one-story sections on the opposite side of the administrative area. These poured concrete sections are characterized by their flat roof with parapet and lack of doors or fenestration. They have poured concrete foundations and rubber membrane-clad roofs. Nearly all the administrative sections were built with a shed roof. An exception was the 1950 Bend armory (demolished), which had a stepped-roof parapet visible along the primary façade. The Grants Pass armory (demolished) appears to be the only known Oregon MVSB built with an administrative area but no other variations to the standard design. The rifle range interiors were originally designed as single rooms. The target wall was clad with sheets of thick riveted steel set at an angle to ensure that bullets would ricochet into a sand-filled concrete bunker. Concrete sidewalls on the firing end were imbedded with wood slats so that sound panels could be installed. Metal shields were often attached to the wooden rafters to shield light fixtures from stray bullets.

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<sup>150</sup> Raina Regan, "Historic Armories in Indiana," Indiana National Guard, accessed August 5, 2015, <http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/hp-armories.pdf>.

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Early Utilitarian Armory MVSBs with both administrative and rifle range sections were built in 1950 in Corvallis (demolished) (Figure 22), Bend (demolished), Ontario, Lebanon, and Oregon City (demolished). Surviving examples appear to have moderate-to-high integrity and retain small storage Quonset huts on site. Interior alterations have been completed in office spaces, bathrooms, and kitchens.

The last MVSBs constructed in Oregon leveraged federal funds from PL783. Constructed in The Dalles, Baker City, and Forest Grove (Figure 23), these buildings were purpose-built as armories, as opposed to the earlier MVSBs, which were funded by both the federal and state governments and later converted into armories. The MVSBs in Baker City and The Dalles were nearly identical in design with narrow stepped parapets and double doors to the administrative section. The MVSB in Forest Grove has a recessed double-door and an L-shaped section with two window openings on one side of the entrance and five on the other. This armory's exterior has been extensively remodeled, including infill of all windows.

While Quonset hut armories were quickly replaced, MVSBs served as the principal armory building in several Oregon communities and in other states for many years, depending on the size and location of the community. From the 1970s through the present, MVSB armories have been replaced with larger armory buildings. ORARNG still operates one MVSB armory in Lebanon (1950) (Figure 24). MVSB armories in Oregon City (1950) and The Dalles (1951) have been demolished. The MVSB armory in Baker City (1951) has been sold and the Ontario (1950) MVSB is in the process of being divested.

The Utilitarian MVSB Style is represented in the property subtype Utilitarian Armory: MVSB in Section F.

**vi. Modern Style (1954-1978)**

Modern Style armories reflect mid-century modern and contemporary American architectural trends. These armories were built using modern building materials and methods, such as tilt-up concrete panel walls, glue-laminated beams, and steel-sash windows with an emphasis on function over ornamentation and aesthetics, a key tenet of Modernism. Modern Armories were designed with the same character-defining spaces as pre-1950 armories: the drill hall, administrative areas, and in some cases, rifle ranges. In addition, they contained classrooms, locker rooms, equipment and arms storage areas, offices, boiler rooms, supply rooms, vaults, small kitchens, an enlisted restroom, and an officer restroom. The design of Modern armories is also directly linked to the suburbanization of America and the passage of PL783 (1950), the 75/25 (federal/state) funding split that led to new federal designs for armories across the US.

The tremendous influx of equipment to the National Guard after World War II prompted construction of auxiliary buildings such as Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMSs), Field Maintenance Shops (FMSs) and Organizational Storage Buildings (OSBs) to support armories. PL783 provided 100 percent funding for OMSs and other storage buildings in addition to funding for new armories. Modern armories were intentionally sited on large suburban lots to allow additional space for parking and storage. As a result, these auxiliary buildings were typically placed behind their associated armories and enclosed within a chain-link fence. Parking lots were generally placed adjacent to the armories and their auxiliary buildings were set back slightly from the primary road. In the mid-1950s, the ORARNG began to construct OMSs for vehicle maintenance. The first OMSs appear to have been constructed at Camp Withycombe and Camp White with PL783 funds during the 1953-1954 fiscal year.<sup>151</sup> By 1958, the organizational maintenance structure had expanded to include new OMSs outside installations. In 1960, OMSs were constructed in Klamath Falls, Lebanon, La Grande, Forest Grove, and Redmond, entirely with federal funds.<sup>152</sup>

<sup>151</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1953-1954), 7.

<sup>152</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1958-1960), 29.

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The construction of Modern Armories coincides with the development of America's suburban communities. Because of that trend, Modern Armories were sited on 2 to 3-acre suburban lots which gave greater space for equipment storage, military vehicle compounds, and parking. The K-type Armory in St. Helens (1955) exemplifies the typical suburban setting of early Modern Armories (Figure 25). Although still suburban in setting, later Modern Armories, such as Jackson, Kliever, and McMinnville, can be found in suburban areas with commercial and industrial uses, whereas Modern Armories built in the 1950s and early 1960s are more likely adjacent to residential, recreational, and agricultural land uses. In either case, the armory building was typically built facing the main thoroughfare to facilitate public access. A sidewalk commonly led to the main entrance, which was flanked by a flagpole. Parking and storage areas and other auxiliary buildings were located at the rear and sides of the armory.

Early Modern armories were built according to Army National Guard Bureau's standardized plans designed to reduce construction costs and timelines. Armories based on standardized plans used the same general plan and design while incorporating a variety of materials and building systems. Slight modifications from the NGB-issued standard plans varied by state. The ONG began constructing Modern Armories with PL783 funding in 1954, following the NGB's standard plan for One-Unit Armories called K-Type Armories. Between 1954-1955, the Oregon Army National Guard constructed eight Modern Armories following the NGB K-Type plan, all of which were drawn by Lyle P. Bartholomew.

The first wave of Modern Armories in Oregon followed the K-Type plan and featured a rectangular footprint formed by a center high-bay drill hall surrounded by a U-shaped classroom wing. The roof of the U-shaped wing was flat, while the high-bay drill hall had a low-pitched front-gable roof, giving it a boxy appearance. These concrete buildings were skimmed in stucco and feature an offset recessed entrance, flanked by windows on one side. Windows were typically three-light metal sash topped by two-light awnings. The drill hall's side elevations featured groupings of clerestory windows. Along the drill hall's rear elevation was a metal overhead vehicle door. Along the rear elevation, a one-and-a-half-story bay with an adjacent chimney stack indicated the boiler room and equipment storage areas.

Because early Modern Armories were designed to reduce construction costs, one of their key design concepts was a compact interior plan to capitalize on minimal square footage. The classrooms, locker rooms, equipment and arms storage areas, and offices connected directly with the drill hall, eliminating the need for hallways. The buildings were designed with small lobbies flanked by offices and locker rooms. Classrooms, boiler rooms, and equipment storage occupied space alongside the drill hall. On the opposite side were supply rooms, vaults, small kitchens, and restrooms. Although the two-unit Klamath Armory, designed by Morrison and Howard in 1956, does not follow the K-type, its embodiment of the compact plan type associates it more to early standardized PL783 armories than to those constructed directly after it (Figure 26).

Design restrictions instituted by the NGB in 1956 triggered a shift in National Guard armory design. The revised guidelines released the states from the standardized plan restrictions and instead applied an authorized space formula based on the type of units that would occupy the proposed armory.<sup>153</sup> In response, the ORARNG, and other National Guards across the country, moved away from standardized compact plans and began employing a greater variety of architects who in turn produced a greater variety of armory designs. ORARNG employed seven different architectural firms to construct a total of 8 armories between 1956-1963 (Table 5). Modern armories constructed during this period are noted for their asymmetrical plans, the addition of corridors and wings, and a greater variety of fenestration and roof forms.

The second wave of Modern Armories in Oregon began in 1955 and concluded in 1963. The Clackamas (1956) and Woodburn (1957) (Figure 27) armories were designed by Portland architect John Forrest Jensen.

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<sup>153</sup> National Guard Bureau, *Annual Report* (1957), 24.



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They feature tilt-up concrete construction, L-shaped plans with high-bay drill halls, and glue-laminated, arched roof trusses that project past the drill hall's side elevation and sit on poured concrete piers.<sup>154</sup> In both armories, a one-story administration wing extends perpendicular to the short end of the drill hall, and a utility wing lines the longer side of the drill hall. Rooms within each wing are accessed via a central corridor. The primary elevations are clad in brick or stucco and display bands of large, metal sash fixed windows and metal awning windows. The secondary elevations generally lack windows or doors, except the rear elevation which features an overhead metal door on the drill hall. The Modern Armories in Lake Oswego (1959) and Newport (1962) (Figure 28) have similar designs but feature shallow gable and flat roofs instead of the distinctive arched roof form on Jensen's armories. The Portland Jackson Armory, constructed in 1963, features a two-story central block with an 83-x-112-foot drill hall at the rear. One-story wings flank the two-story central block and drill hall. Full-height concrete pilasters divide the façade of each two-story wing into vertical bays finished in exposed aggregate. Between each column are large paired or triple one-light metal-sash windows with one-light awning windows. A flat-roof awning shelters the entrance which includes a centered double metal door.

Communities such as Pendleton (1955), Medford (1957) (Figure 29) and Salem (1961) (Figure 30) leveraged local funds to persuade the National Guard to construct armories with larger drill halls for use as community venues. The two-unit Medford Armory featured a prominent, two-story auditorium with a front-facing low-pitched gable roof and walls of poured concrete. A one-story administrative wing, attached to the main elevation of the drill hall, contained the building's primary entrance. The wing, which did not entirely span the width of the auditorium, had a central recessed entrance. Flanking the entrance were multi-light metal sash windows. Above the wing on the façade of the auditorium was a large, recessed bay that almost spanned the width of the auditorium. The bay held multi-light metal-sash windows, creating a wall of glass that lit the interior of the auditorium. Along the rear of the auditorium was another one-story wing that held the utilitarian functions of the building, including the boiler room. The building has since been significantly modified with a large one-story addition attached to the main elevation of the original one-story wing. The auditorium also appears to have undergone alterations.

The Salem Armory (1961) encompassed two buildings: one administrative, the other for the auditorium. The single-story administrative building was constructed of concrete block with a simple, rectangular plan, and its exterior walls are skimmed in stucco. The building originally had a flat roof that has since been replaced with a side gable, standing-seam metal roof (Figure 31). The armory stands east of the auditorium along its rear elevation. The building's interior included space for offices, classrooms, unit storage, locker rooms, and originally had a rifle range. The large three-story auditorium featured a hexagonal plan with a rectangular wing attached to the rear of the building. The wing housed the stage and was used as the drill hall as well as the kitchen for some units.

In 1966, changes in DoD space criteria for armories caused the ORARNG to deviate even further from earlier standardized plans. These criteria defined "the maximum space allowances for specific functional areas for which federal contributions may be made in support of new armory construction."<sup>155</sup> State armories could no longer depend on federal funding for increased training or community space beyond the new federal space criteria allocated for each functional area. Armories designed and approved prior to 1966 still followed the previous DoD space criteria, even if they were constructed after 1966.

The third wave of Modern armory construction in Oregon began in 1968 and concluded in 1978. Seven Modern armories were built in Oregon during this time, designed by almost as many architectural firms. They are characterized by their asymmetrical, often two-story plans; sprawling footprints with multiple wings and

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<sup>154</sup> The use of glue-laminated technology during this time period for National Guard armories can be found throughout the United States. Glue-laminated timbers were introduced during World War II to deal with the shortage of steel.

<sup>155</sup> U.S. Government Printing Office, *State and Local Public Facility Needs and Financing: Study Volume 1*, (United States Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Economic Progress, January 1966: 643), accessed electronically at <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=HE2M4ZhTCgkC&rdid=book-HE2M4ZhTCgkC&rdot=1>

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corridors; and applications of multiple types and textures of exterior finishes including brick veneer, stucco, and exposed aggregate. Tilt-up concrete panels and bands of aluminum fixed windows and awning windows are common.

The four-unit Portland Kliever (1968) and Maison (1971) armories were designed by local architectural firms Dougan & Heims, Folder Johnson, and Johnson & Koch. Similar to the Portland Jackson Armory, Kliever featured a two-story central block flanked by wings with a drill hall at the rear. The armory is characterized by its tilt-up concrete panel construction, ribbons of aluminum and fixed awning windows, and a variety of exterior finishes including brick veneer and stucco. Major alterations to the building in the 1990s, most notably a two-story façade addition, have significantly diminished the property's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (Figure 32). When the 39,787-square-foot Maison-Tigard Armory was completed in 1971, it was the largest in the state.<sup>156</sup> Though now demolished, the building's H-shaped plan originally consisted of four wings connected by a central hyphen. It was constructed with poured in place concrete piers and tilt-up concrete panels and featured low-pitched gable roofs. The southeast and southwest wings were one story while the northeastern and northwestern wings were two stories with a high-bay drill hall forming the northeast wing. The primary elevation was clad in brick veneer while the remaining elevations were concrete tilt-up panels skimmed in stucco.

The last five armories constructed during this period were one-unit armories. The Modern Armories in Grants Pass (1972), Albany (1975), and McMinnville (1978) (Figure 33) have a primary rectangular massing which holds the drill hall and a secondary administrative wing. In each case, the drill hall is oriented with its shorter side facing the façade and has a low-pitched gable roof and minimal fenestrations. A roll-up vehicular door on the rear of the drill hall accommodated large vehicles. A one-story, one-bay-wide rifle range with a roll-up rear door was built on the side of the drill hall opposite the administrative wing. The one-story wing has a recessed entrance on the façade that stands adjacent to the drill hall. The roofs of the wings vary between a flat and low-pitched gables. Exterior walls are constructed of tilt-up concrete panels finished in stucco, exposed aggregate or brick veneer. The Modern Armories in Coos Bay and the Roseburg (Figure 34), built in 1976 and 1977, respectively share several similarities. Both buildings are constructed of poured concrete framing and tilt-up concrete panels that are covered in stucco. The high-bay drill hall of each building has a low-pitched gable roof, while the surrounding wing is flat-roofed. Both armories have a central recessed entry on the façade; however, other fenestration patterns slightly differ. The façade of the Coos Bay armory is divided into seven bays fitted with bands of aluminum one-light fixed and awning windows. In comparison, the façade of the Roseburg Armory is nine bays wide, divided by engaged piers. Alternating bays hold paired one-light fixed windows and one-light awning windows.

The Modern Style is represented in the property subtype Modern Armory in Section F.

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<sup>156</sup> Oregon Adjutant General, *Biennial Report* (1971), 32.

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## F. Associated Property Types

### GENERAL REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

All properties nominated for listing in the National Register must demonstrate historical significance and integrity. A property that has historical significance, but lacks sufficient integrity to convey that historical significance, is not eligible for the National Register. Similarly, a property that demonstrates high integrity, but cannot be found to be historically significant, is not eligible for the National Register. The four National Register Criteria for Evaluation, the seven aspects of integrity, and the interplay between these, are discussed below.

### Significance

Properties nominated for listing in the National Register must demonstrate historical significance under one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

- **Criterion A:** Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **Criterion B:** Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **Criterion C:** Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representative of the work of a master; possessive of high artistic values; representative of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- **Criterion D:** A source of, or likely source of, information important in prehistory or history.

### Area of Significance

Properties nominated for listing in the National Register must identify an area of significance from among the categories established by the National Park Service (NPS).<sup>157</sup> Properties nominated for listing under this MPD may be significant under:

- **Criterion A:** in the area of *Military*, for their direct association with the history and development of the National Guard. They may also draw significance in the areas of, *Social History* or *Politics/Government* for their association with significant community events, social organizations, political developments or legislative history. Finally, they may be significant at the local level in the areas of *Community Planning and Development*, *Social History*, or *Entertainment/Recreation*, for their importance as community centers or entertainment and recreation venues.
- **Criterion C:** in the area of *Architecture*, if they embody the distinctive characteristics of an Oregon Army National Guard armory, as identified in the following pages or possess high artistic values. Research did not reveal any ORARNG armory to be the work of a master.

Research concluded that no Oregon National Guard armories are associated with individuals significant to history at local, state or national levels. Therefore, properties nominated under this MPD will not be significant under **Criterion B**.

Furthermore, armory properties would not be significant under **Criterion D**. Archaeology is unlikely to reveal additional information about the history of armories beyond what is visible in the extant built environment. If archaeological resources were discovered on or near an armory, they are unlikely to be associated with armories and would not relate to the period or areas of significance associated with this MPD. Although National Guard training sites (not covered by this MPD) may have information potential related to the

<sup>157</sup> See National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin #16A, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior, 1997), 40-41, or National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior, 1991), 7-8.

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development of military training techniques used across the state, research did not reveal any armory resources with sufficient information potential to justify significance under **Criterion D**.

**Level of Significance**

Properties nominated to the National Register must also be assigned a geographical level of significance. A property may be significant at the local, state, or national level as determined by the relative importance of the resource, not necessarily by the limits of its physical location.<sup>158</sup> This MPD focuses on national and state level significance and does not address local significance. However, this context could be used to help evaluate armories that may be significant at the local level in the areas of *Entertainment/Recreation*, *Architecture*, or *Social History*. For example, an early twentieth century armory that served as the community's primary meeting space for community events such as weddings or graduations might be eligible under *Social History*. In the same way, an armory that functioned as the main concert venue in a community might be locally significant in the area of *Entertainment/Recreation*. In the case of local significance in the area of *Architecture*, an armory might be eligible if it exemplifies a significant style in the local community and retains integrity. For an armory to be eligible locally, a local connection in these areas of significance needs to be clear, and the armory needs to be a significant and prominent source of that community's activity or architecture. A local historic context and comparative analysis is required to evaluate local significance.

**Period of Significance**

Period of Significance is the length of time for which a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. The Period of Significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction. For prehistoric properties, the period of significance is the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information; it is often the period associated with a particular cultural group.<sup>159</sup>

Based on guidance from the NPS, properties nominated for listing through this MPD will have Periods of Significance as follows.

- **Criterion A** properties will have a period of significance that corresponds to the beginning and ending dates of the significant event or events associated with the property. For example, an armory built in 1912 that is significant for its association with the National Guard's role in the Mexican Border Crisis will have a Period of Significance based on the dates of the Mexican Border Crisis (1916-1917).
- **Criterion B** properties will have a Period of Significance that corresponds with the length of time the property was associated with the important person(s). For example, an armory constructed in 1909 that is significant for its association with an officer who was instrumental in the history and development of the ONG during the Interwar Period will have a Period of Significance based on those significant interwar years.
- **Criterion C** properties will have a Period of Significance that corresponds with the date of construction and, if applicable, date(s) of significant modifications.
- **Criterion D** properties will have a Period of Significance that corresponds to the dates in history for which the property is providing, or could provide, additional important information.

**Integrity**

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.<sup>160</sup> To be listed in the National Register, a property must not only possess demonstrated significance under the Criteria for Evaluation but must retain historical

<sup>158</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 9.

<sup>159</sup> National Park Service, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, 42.

<sup>160</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44.

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integrity. Only after significance is fully established does one proceed to the issue of integrity.<sup>161</sup> To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the following aspects of integrity:

- **Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- **Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a historic property.
- **Setting:** The physical environment surrounding a historic property.
- **Materials:** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- **Workmanship:** A historic property's physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling:** A historic property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.<sup>162</sup>

Integrity must also be considered in the context of the rarity of the property type. A comparative analysis of armory types and subtypes enables one to determine whether a particular type or subtype is considered rare and how that may impact the integrity analysis.<sup>163</sup> As noted in the National Register guidelines:

Comparative information is particularly important to consider when evaluating the integrity of a property that is a rare surviving example of its type. The property must have the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic character or information. The rarity and poor condition, however, of other extant examples of the type may justify accepting a greater degree of alteration or fewer features, provided that enough of the property survives for it to be a significant resource.<sup>164</sup>

Section F includes tables of each armory subtype to help evaluate the relative rarity of each type as part of the larger integrity analysis.

### **Criteria Considerations**

The National Register program identifies seven categories of properties that are not usually considered for listing but can be eligible if they meet special requirements known as Criteria Considerations, in addition to the regular significance and integrity requirements. Properties that meet at least one of the seven Criteria Considerations (A through G), may be eligible for listing. The Criteria Considerations that would most likely apply to properties nominated through this MPD include those concerning moved buildings (Criteria Consideration B), reconstructed buildings (Criteria Consideration E), and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years (Criteria Consideration G).<sup>165</sup>

### **Property Categories**

The National Register includes significant properties, classified as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects. The NPS defines these property classifications as follows:

<sup>161</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 45.

<sup>162</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44-45.

<sup>163</sup> "Given the relative rarity of National Guard armories at both the state and national level, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff [in New York] have concurred that all armories that possess sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association are architecturally significant under criterion C as representative examples of the building type and historically significant under criterion A for their association with the National Guard, an integral aspect of American military history" (Todd, *Armories in New York State*, F-12).

<sup>164</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 47.

<sup>165</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 25

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- **Building:** Buildings are defined as a built entity constructed for the principal purpose of sheltering any form of human activity, such as houses, apartments, commercial establishments, and schools. For the sake of this MPD, buildings include armories, small and large Quonset Huts, and Auxiliary Buildings.
- **Structure:** Structures are built entities constructed to provide a function other than shelter for human activity, such as bridges, roads, dams, and fortifications. Some properties classified as structures can be movable, such as locomotives and aircraft. The scope of this MPD does not address historic structures. Further research could identify historic military roads or other structures associated with the history of ORARNG armories.
- **Object:** Objects are built entities that are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature and intended to be displayed or installed in a specific location and/or setting. Examples are sculptures or other works of art or artistic installations, statues, commemorative monuments, fountains, boundary markers, and benchmarks. In general, historic objects eligible under this MPD are not individually significant but may be evaluated as contributing or non-contributing resources to an eligible building or district.
- **Site:** Sites are locations of significant events, activities, or the remains thereof, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value, either with or without identifiable physical remains of the event or activity. Sites can be, but are not always, archaeological in nature. Properties classified as sites include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, battlefields, ceremonial sites, trails, routes, town sites, ruins of historical buildings or structures, and natural features such as springs, rock formations, or land areas having cultural significance. The scope of this MPD does not address historic sites.
- **District:** Districts are significant collections of historically associated sites, objects, structures, buildings, or a combination thereof that share contextual, locational, or physical relationships which together demonstrate greater significance than the individual constituent components can convey when taken separately. Properties defined as Districts include, but are not limited to, central commercial areas, residential areas, industrial complexes, and areas historically associated with specific populations, including ethnicities or people of unified national origin.

**Overview of ONG Armory Property Types**

This MPD facilitates the evaluation of Oregon Army National Guard Armories. Subtypes within the ONG armory property type are structured around architectural style and influenced by funding sources as well as changes in legislation at state and national levels. They consist of the following:

- Castellated Armory
- Revival Armory
- Art Deco Armory
- Quonset Hut
- Utilitarian Armory: Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSb)
- Modern Armory

Only armories originally constructed by the ONG for use as armories are included within this typology. Rented private facilities that temporarily functioned as armories are excluded, as are armories that were constructed by public entities other than the ONG.

The typology and narrative discussion of resource types, their significance, and requirements for eligibility have been developed incorporating information from national sources such as *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* and *Final Armory Historic Context, Army National Guard, National Guard Bureau*.

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**I. Property Type: Oregon Army National Guard Armory, 1888-1978<sup>166</sup>**

An armory is a distinct property type with character-defining features and spaces driven by its function, era of construction, and, in some instances, funding sources. Armories are characterized by the presence of an administration area, drill hall, and rifle range. The design of these spaces has evolved over the course of the National Guard's history, but the spaces themselves have endured as key elements of the armory property type. The drill hall is *the* key character-defining space, where individual guardsmen formed a single unit through drilling and other training exercises. Indoor rifle ranges were also typical but not ubiquitous. In addition, the administrative areas served as the main public entrance, with the drill hall attached to the rear or side of this area. This spatial arrangement remained in place until the mid-twentieth century when demands of increased mechanization and automobile use and the influence of federal funding changed the design of these fundamental spaces and the armory setting as a whole.

As America's military needs shifted from the nineteenth-century demands of maintaining domestic order to twentieth-century engagement in international conflicts, armory design adapted. Furthermore, the professionalization and federalization of National Guards led to changes in funding, training methods, and in turn, armory design. Inflection points in the history of the ORARNG are revealed through examination of architectural style trends incorporated into its armory plans over the years.

**Minimum Registration Requirements:** ORARNG armories must meet three registration requirements based on function, form and plan, and construction date:

- (1) **Function:** The property must have been constructed as a military facility for the ONG for the purpose of storing arms and ammunition and assembling guardsmen. Armories often served as a gathering space for guard members and civic monuments representing military strength and presence within a community.
- (2) **Form and Plan:** The property must consist of an administration building with attached drill hall. Typical building plans also include a rifle range, classrooms, and storage.
- (3) **Construction Date:** The property must have been built between 1888-1978.

**Significance:** In addition to satisfying the three minimum registration requirements, armories nominated under this MPD must demonstrate significance under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation within one of more of the Historic Contexts detailed in Section E.

- **Criterion A:** Properties that are significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of *Military* are directly associated with significant developments of the ONG. Armory properties could also be significant at a local level in the areas of *Social History* or *Entertainment/Recreation* for their role in hosting community events and social gatherings or serving as the community's primary venue for entertainment or recreation. They may also be significant in the areas of *Politics/Government* or *Community Development and Planning* for their association with political events, legislation, community development, or government.
- **Criterion B:** Properties that are significant under National Register Criterion B best represent an important person's historic contributions. For example, an armory that has significance under Criterion B in the area of *Military* would reflect the person's productive life, particularly military career accomplishments. Research conducted to date has not revealed any ONG armories that are significant at a state or national level under Criterion B, but further research could reveal significance at a local level.

<sup>166</sup> Construction of the Multnomah County armory began in 1887 but was completed in 1888.

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- **Criterion C:** Properties that are significant under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* must be exemplars of their type, period, or method of construction or possess high artistic value. Properties must retain a high degree of integrity, especially in aspects of design, materials, and workmanship with minimal modifications. Research did not reveal any ONG armory to be the work of a master.
- **Criterion D:** Properties that are significant under Criterion D in the area of *Archaeology* have information potential related to history. These properties are associated with at least one of the Section E contexts and have, or are likely to produce, important information on aspects relevant to the history of the ONG as a source of data that contains more, as yet unretrieved data. Research did not reveal any armories potentially significant under Criterion D.

As a result of the research findings, Criteria A and C are the focus of this MPD while Criteria B and D are not considered for eligibility to the NRHP.

**Integrity Considerations:** Properties that meet the minimum registration requirements and that are significant under at least one criterion must also demonstrate historic integrity by possessing the following aspects of integrity:

- **Location:** An armory's particular location conveys not only its site design but also its role within the ORARNG system, reflecting regional demographic and social change through events related to local unrest, community development, planning, and recreation. Therefore, location is a key aspect of integrity under Criteria A and C. Armories or Auxiliary Buildings that have been moved no longer retain integrity of location.
- **Design:** The evaluation of an armory's integrity of design should consider form, plan, style, structure, and proportion. Design includes not only aesthetic concerns such as materiality, scale, and proportion but also building technologies. In general, armories must retain character-defining spaces, such as administration areas, drill halls, and rifle ranges, as well as their overall massing and footprint, original setback, and spatial arrangement with surrounding buildings. Significant character-defining features that should remain intact to reflect the military purpose of the armory include the original size and location of the entrance, exterior wall materials, roof form and fenestration patterns. On the interior, the open interior of the drill hall, as well as the general spatial relationship between the administrative areas and drill hall, should remain. Properties that have had significant modifications, particularly to the building exterior or to other character defining spaces such as the drill hall or rifle range, are not generally eligible under Criterion C.
- **Setting:** The setting of ORARNG armories has evolved substantially over the years, particularly in response to increased mechanization following World War II as well as the rise of the automobile and subsequent suburbanization of America. Armories constructed between 1888 and 1942 were built in dense urban settings often commanding an entire corner city block, reflecting their function as both defensible fortresses and centrally located assembly halls for guard members arriving from smaller surrounding communities, who often used public transit to arrive for duty.<sup>167</sup> Armories dating between 1948 and 1978 were generally constructed in suburban settings near fairgrounds or public parks on lots consisting of at least 2 to 3 acres to accommodate parking and vehicle storage. These later armories were typically sited parallel to and set back from a main thoroughfare, with substantial grassy lawns and parking areas adjacent to the building and a flagpole near the main entrance. Eligible armories should retain their overall setting. Setting is an important aspect of integrity for eligibility under Criterion C and essential for eligibility under Criterion A.
- **Materials:** Materials used in the construction of National Guard armories reveal not only the choices of their designers but also the availability of materials and technologies at a local level. Eligible armories must retain the key exterior materials that date from their period(s) of significance. Aspects of the

<sup>167</sup> ONG did not construct any armories between 1943 and 1947.



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property that have been reconstructed or recreated are not generally eligible. Integrity of materials is important for Criterion A and critical for Criterion C significance.

- **Workmanship:** An armory's workmanship, such as the stone mason's craftwork in early castellated armories or the ornamental cast stone detailing in later Art Deco armories, conveys "individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles."<sup>168</sup> Alterations to armories that damage or remove the property's physical evidence of the labor and skill used to construct the building no longer retain integrity of workmanship. Like materiality and design, integrity of workmanship is important for Criterion A and essential for Criterion C significance.
- **Feeling:** An ORARNG armory retains integrity of feeling if its design, materials, workmanship, and setting are intact. If those four aspects of integrity are retained, the property will relate the feeling embodied within its historic context. Feeling is an important aspect of integrity under Criteria A and C.
- **Association:** An ORARNG armory will have integrity of association if the property's physical features are sufficiently intact to convey its historic character. Integrity of association is especially important for Criteria A and C—the property's physical features must convey its direct historic association with the important historic or architectural trend or event. Properties nominated under this MPD under Criteria A and C must retain integrity of association.

Table 1 is designed as an Integrity Matrix. This tool was developed as a result of a windshield architectural survey of 15 ORARNG armories conducted by AECOM in June 2021. Its purpose is to help Cultural Resource Managers easily identify which ORARNG armories retain sufficient integrity to justify eligibility for the NRHP. During the survey, consultants analyzed which alterations to historic buildings over time had most adversely affected each property's historic integrity. A hierarchy of character defining features for each armory subtype was developed which correlate to the primary, secondary, and tertiary features listed in the matrix. For example, for an armory to be eligible under Criterion A, it can have alterations to its tertiary features but must retain all of its primary features and have no more than three alterations to its secondary features. The table includes a framework for evaluating armories under Criteria A and C. Each aspect of integrity is discussed in further detail below (Sections i-vii), but this single sheet matrix is a concise tool which helps parse and interpret the variety of changes to armories over time and how those have affected their ability to convey their historic significance. Due to the fact that 1,987 of the total 2,243 armories in the nation are Modern Armories, it is especially crucial to evaluate these resources based on an extensive comparative analysis.

<sup>168</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 45.

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TABLE 1: INTEGRITY MATRIX SHOWING HIERARCHY OF CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

	ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION A	ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION C
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	<p><b>All primary features remain from the period of significance including:</b></p> <p><b>Form and plan:</b> drill hall and administration areas; may also include classrooms, rifle range</p> <p><b>Design, materials, workmanship:</b> Armory must retain original massing, plan, roof form, exterior wall materials, window and door openings; minor changes to architectural details are acceptable as long as they do not undermine the property's integrity of feeling and association.</p> <p><b>Location and setting:</b> Armory must remain at original location; no significant changes to setting permitted as they undermine the property's integrity of feeling and association.</p>	<p><b>All primary features remain from significant date(s) of construction including:</b></p> <p><b>Form and plan:</b> drill hall and administration areas; may also include classrooms, rifle range</p> <p><b>Design, materials, workmanship:</b> Armory must retain original massing, plan, roof form, exterior wall materials, window and door openings, and character-defining architectural details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See pages 37 for Castellated style</li> <li>• See pages 39-40 for Revival style</li> <li>• See pages 42-43 for Art Deco style</li> <li>• See page 44 for Quonset Huts</li> <li>• See page 47 for Utilitarian MVSBs</li> <li>• See page 52 for Modern style</li> </ul> <p><b>Location and setting:</b> Armory must remain at original location; minor changes to setting are acceptable as long as they do not undermine the resource's integrity of feeling and association</p>
	<p><b>No more than 3 secondary features are altered, i.e. changes to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior floor plans (excluding primary features)</li> <li>• window materials and types</li> <li>• entrances</li> <li>• roof materials</li> <li>• auxiliary buildings larger than 500 sq feet</li> <li>• general setting (i.e. rural, urban, neighborhood, fairground, vehicle storage)</li> </ul>	<p><b>No more than 2 secondary features are altered, i.e. changes to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior floor plans (excluding primary features)</li> <li>• window materials and types</li> <li>• entrances</li> <li>• roof materials</li> <li>• auxiliary buildings larger than 500 sq feet</li> <li>• general setting (i.e. rural, urban, neighborhood, fairground, vehicle storage)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Alterations to tertiary features are acceptable including changes to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auxiliary buildings less than 500 sq feet</li> <li>• door and window hardware</li> <li>• signage and seal</li> <li>• flagpole location</li> <li>• interior materials</li> <li>• parking lots and other landscape elements</li> <li>• commemorative markers or other associated historic objects</li> </ul>	<p><b>Alterations to tertiary features are acceptable including changes to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auxiliary buildings less than 500 sq feet</li> <li>• door and window hardware</li> <li>• signage and seal</li> <li>• flagpole location</li> <li>• interior materials</li> <li>• parking lots and other landscape elements</li> <li>• commemorative markers or other associated historic objects</li> </ul>

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**i. Property Subtype: Castellated Armory, 1888-1914**

Five Castellated armories were constructed throughout western Oregon between 1888 and 1914 with various combinations of state and local funding, except for the Castellated armory in Portland, which was constructed solely with local funding (Table 2). No Castellated armories are currently owned by the ORARNG.

Character-defining features of this property type include:

- turrets
- castellations
- towers with loopholes
- fortified entrances
- rusticated stone or brick walls
- narrow windows,
- machicolations

TABLE 2: OREGON NATIONAL GUARD CASTELLATED ARMORIES, 1888-1914

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	ARCHITECT, IF KNOWN	FUNDING SOURCE	NR STATUS, DATE LISTED
Portland	1888, 1891 (Annex)	McCaw & Martin	<i>Local</i>	Non-extant; NRI, 2000
Albany	1910	Unknown	<i>State/local 50/50 split</i>	Eligible
Salem	1912	Unknown	<i>State/local 50/50 split</i>	Non-extant
Roseburg	1914	William C. Knighton	<i>State/local 50/50 split</i>	NRI, 1993

**Significance:** Properties classified under the Castellated armory subtype are associated with Historic Context III: The Rise of the Modern Oregon National Guard, IV: International Conflict and Legislative Change: The Early Boom Years and its associated architectural context in Section VI for the Castellated Style.

**Significance for the Castellated Armory Subtype:** Castellated armories eligible under Criterion A in the areas of *Politics/Government* or *Military* will have a direct association to the rise of the modern ONG. Castellated armories may also be significant under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture*. Properties that embody this style will be massive structures that display character-defining features such as rusticated stone, fortified entrances, castellated roofline, turrets, and towers with loopholes—features that illustrate the armory's role as a fortress to defend against local unrest. Other typical features include machicolations, brick cladding and crenellations. Castellated armory plans feature an administration area, a drill hall, and a rifle range, with the administration area providing the main entrance to the armory. This property type will be found within downtown areas, commonly on corner lots with very little setback from the street and little, if any, additional space beyond the parcel boundaries.

In general, boundaries of eligible properties will conform to the limits of the parcel on which the armory was constructed, which is often very similar to the building footprint. Armories should include key spaces, including administration areas, drill hall, and rifle ranges. Castellated armories should retain their overall massing and footprint, original setback, and spatial arrangement with surrounding buildings. Significant character-defining features that should remain intact to reflect the military purpose of the armory include the original size and location of the fortified entrance, exterior wall materials, fenestration pattern (including loopholes, turrets, and towers), and crenellated cornice. The drill hall should retain its open plan or configuration and its spatial relationship with the administrative areas.

**Integrity Considerations for the Castellated Armory Subtype:** Although considering all aspects of integrity is important to determining a building's eligibility for the NRHP, certain aspects of integrity are most critical for the Castellated style under each associated criterion. Castellated armories eligible under Criterion A must retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association to convey their function as early state

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armories—to defend against civil unrest. The location and setting of these armories, on corner lots near the downtown area with very little setback, convey their significance. A substantial change to the surrounding area could diminish the integrity of setting. Armories significant in the area of *Entertainment/Recreation* must retain integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. The design of the drill hall, which was the primary space used for shows, community functions and social events should reflect its use as community event space. Armories eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* must retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. As a distinctive example of the castellated style, they must retain most of their character-defining features, including rusticated stone and brick walls, fortified entrances, narrow windows, castellated roofline, turrets, towers with loopholes, machicolations, and crenellations. Minor changes to entrances, windows or doors are acceptable, but only if they meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. For example, replacement windows at the Albany Armory have do not follow the same design or feature compatible materials and therefore diminish the property's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship (Figure 13).

## ii. Property Subtype: Revival Armory, 1911-1925

Nine Revival Armories were constructed in Oregon between 1911 and 1925 with various combinations of state and local funding. Architect William C. Knighton designed the armory in Ashland, while architect John Hunziker designed the armories in Eugene, McMinnville, Medford, Tillamook, and Silverton. The armories in Dallas, Woodburn, Eugene, Marshfield/Coos Bay, Medford, and Tillamook have been demolished (Table 3).

Character defining features of the Tudor and Medieval/Gothic Revival styles include:

- stucco, brick, or stone wall cladding
- parapet gables
- steeply pitched or flat roofs, often featuring decorative half-timbering or castellations (less prominently than the Castellated style)
- tall, narrow windows, often with multiple pane glazing, hood moulds, loopholes, casement, and lancet windows; and rounded arch entryways.<sup>169</sup>

An excellent representation of this style is the Coos Bay armory (Figure 18), with its battered pilasters; tall, narrow windows; castellations; quoins around windows and doors, and stucco cladding.

Character defining features of the Spanish and Mission Revival styles include:

- low-pitched or flat roofs
- rounded arches above doors, windows, and porch roofs
- multi-light windows, often featuring hood moulds
- Mission-shaped dormers and parapets
- red tile roofs using either Mission (half-cylinder shaped) or Spanish (s-shaped) tiles
- rounded or square towers
- brick or smooth stucco wall cladding
- arcaded entry porches in which the pier, arch, and wall surface are all in one smooth plane.<sup>170</sup>

<sup>169</sup> Virginia McAlester, A. Lee McAlester, Lauren Jarrett, and Juan Rodriguez-Arnaiz, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 358).

<sup>170</sup> McAlester et al., *Field Guide*, 410-417.

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TABLE 3: OREGON NATIONAL GUARD REVIVAL ARMORIES, 1911-1925

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	ARCHITECT, IF KNOWN	FUNDING SOURCE	NR STATUS, DATE LISTED	STYLE
Dallas	1911	Unknown	<i>State/local 58/42</i>	Non-extant	Eclectic, Mission/Medieval
Woodburn	1912	Unknown	<i>State/local 44/56</i>	Non-extant	Eclectic
Ashland	1913	William C. Knighton	<i>State/local 50/50</i>	NRI, 1987	Eclectic, Spanish/Medieval
Eugene	1915	John Hunziker	<i>State/local 33/66</i>	Non-extant	Eclectic, Mission
Coos Bay*	1921	Unknown	<i>State/local 47/53</i>	Non-extant	Mission Revival
McMinnville	1922	John Hunziker	<i>State/local 50/50</i>	Unevaluated	Mission Revival
Medford	1923	John Hunziker	<i>State/local 50/50</i>	Non-extant	Eclectic, Spanish/Medieval
Tillamook	1924	John Hunziker	<i>State/local 33/66</i>	Non-extant	Mission
Silverton	1925	John Hunziker	<i>State/local 50/50</i>	Eligible	Mission

\*Coos Bay changed its name from Marshfield in 1944.

**Significance:** Revival armories are associated with Historic Context IV: International Conflict and Legislative Change: The Early Boom Years and its associated architectural context in Section VI for the Revival Style.

**Significance Considerations for the Revival Armory Subtype:** Revival armories significant under Criterion A in the areas of *Politics/Government* or *Military* are associated with the continued development of the ORARNG during the early twentieth century and were constructed with a combination of state and local funding. Revival armories were the state's answer to the growing problem of storage of federally provided weapons and equipment given to the state under the First Militia (Dick) Act of 1903. This increase in federal control through funding of training and equipment was prompted by the US government's need for a reserve force in the wake of the Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War. Rented armories used by many guard units were quickly rendered inadequate with the large influx of equipment. The state funded construction of new armories under the Armory Bill of 1909 to deal with this influx. Revival armories may also be significant in the areas of *Social History* and *Entertainment/Recreation* if they were the primary venue for local social and recreational events.

Revival armories may be significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of *Architecture*. Properties that embody this style will incorporate materials, plans, and ornamentation from European and American precedents—such as Spanish or Gothic Revival styles—and display the character-defining features of their particular Revival influences, as detailed above. Revival armory plans, like their Castellated predecessors, feature an administration area, a drill hall, and a rifle range, with the administration area providing the main entrance to the armory. This property type will be found within downtown areas, commonly on corner lots with very little setback from the street. As the automobile became a more popular mode of transportation, armories were sited on slightly larger lots with small areas for parking that usually consisted of a single row of angled parking along a secondary façade.

**Integrity Considerations for the Revival Armory Subtype:** Revival style armories eligible under Criterion A must retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association to convey the purpose of early twentieth-century American armories—to train guardsmen for service in American military engagements, domestically and abroad. Minor changes to design, materials, and workmanship are acceptable as long as they do not undermine the property's integrity of feeling and association. Under the areas of *Social History* and *Entertainment/Recreation*, Revival armories may be eligible for listing for their importance as a public hall where a variety of public events, concerts, and social gatherings occurred. In this case, the integrity of the drill hall—the primary location where these significant events occurred—must remain high. Changes to the design, materials, and workmanship of the drill hall would diminish the armory's feeling and association as a social and recreational venue.

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Revival armories eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* must retain a high level of integrity of design, which includes the administration area, drill hall, and rifle range. They should also retain integrity of materials and workmanship, including most of their character-defining features. Minor changes to entrances, windows or doors are acceptable as long as they meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. For example, alterations to the McMinnville Armory (1922), including the replacement of windows and doors with non-compatible materials and the use of incompatible design and materials in the stairs, ramp, and seismic additions, have substantially diminished the property's integrity of design and materials (Figures 18 and 20). The Silverton Armory (1925) has a relatively higher level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It retains its original primary entrance and several historic windows on the primary façade. Although the majority of the windows on the building are vinyl replacements, they retain their original openings and design, despite the loss of materiality. The armory's overall form and architectural character are sufficiently intact to embody the type (Figures 17 and 19).

**iii. Property Subtype: Art Deco Armory, 1931-1935**

Art Deco armories in Oregon were constructed in 1931 and 1935 with various combinations of federal, state, and local funding. The architecture firm of Hunziker, Smith & Phillips designed the Cottage Grove armory and Howard R. Perrin designed the Klamath Falls armory (Table 4).

Character-defining features of this property type include:

- stucco or brick walls with detailed, geometric bond patterns
- cast-stone pilasters and statuary or decorative motifs
- elongated, vertical forms
- engaged columns, typically fluted with geometric or floral ornamentation
- corbelling at the cornice line to simulate chevrons
- stepped piers and parapets
- tall, multi-light windows

TABLE 4: ART DECO, 1931-1935

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	ARCHITECT, IF KNOWN	FUNDING SOURCE	NR STATUS, DATE LISTED
Cottage Grove	1931	Hunziker Smith & Phillips	State/county/city; 50/25/25 split	NRI, 2012
Klamath Falls	1935	Howard R. Perrin	County/city/PWA	NRI, 2011

**Significance:** Art Deco armories are associated with Historic Context V: The Depression Era and World War II and its associated architectural context in Section VI for the Art Deco Style. As a subtype of the ONG Armory property type, the same significance requirements apply, in addition to the following specific considerations.

**Significance Considerations for the Art Deco Armory Subtype:** Art Deco armories significant under Criterion A in the areas of *Politics/Government* or *Military* are associated with the continued development of the ORARNG following the Great Depression. Eligible Art Deco armories may also be significant under Criterion A in the areas of *Social History*, *Community Planning and Development* and/or *Entertainment/Recreation* for their roles as significant local venues where social gatherings, concerts, and community events occurred.

In addition to their potential significance under Criterion A, these properties may be significant under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* as exemplars of their type, period or method of construction. Properties that embody this style will incorporate materials, plans, and ornamentation typical to the Art Deco Style, as detailed

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above. In addition to the key spaces typical of earlier armory plans, Art Deco style armories are also defined by spaces such as banquet rooms, kitchens, and other public areas designed to accommodate community functions. This property type will be found within downtown areas, commonly on corner lots.

**Integrity Considerations for the Art Deco Armory Subtype:** Art Deco style armories that meet Criterion A are associated with the continued development of the ORARNG at the state level and often involved the support of federal WPA/PWA relief programs. Despite the armory building boom during the early twentieth century, National Guard units were still renting outdated facilities. The Great Depression hampered additional state and local funding, so federal relief programs enabled state and local governments to enhance the military infrastructure. These properties should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association to convey that history. Minor changes to design, materials, and workmanship are acceptable as long as they do not diminish the property's integrity of feeling and association (Figure 35).

Armories of this subtype eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* should be exemplars of their type and must retain a high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as well as overall integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. As significant examples of the Art Deco style, they should retain most of their character-defining features as detailed above as well as their overall massing and footprint, original setback, and spatial arrangement with surrounding buildings. Significant features that should remain intact to reflect the dual military and recreational purpose of the armory include the original size and location of the entrance, exterior wall materials, design of the drill hall and fenestration pattern. Minor changes to windows or doors should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to be eligible under Criterion C.

#### iv. Property Subtype: Quonset Hut, 1948-1949

Although documentation supporting the locations, construction dates, and quantities of Quonset huts is minimal and detailed information is unavailable, it is clear that no extant Quonset Hut armories remain in Oregon. Three small Quonset hut storage buildings are extant: Camp Withycombe (relocated), Lebanon and Ontario.

Character-defining features of this property type include:

- half-cylinder form
- corrugated metal siding/roofing
- large overhead door
- symmetrically spaced multi-pane metal windows

**Significance:** Quonset huts are associated with Historic Context IV: The Post-World War II Demobilization, The Cold War and the Rebuilding of the National Guard, and the architectural context in Section VI for the Quonset hut. As a subtype of the ONG Armory property type, the same significance requirements apply, in addition to the following specific considerations.

**Significance Considerations for the Quonset Hut Armory Subtype:** Though large Quonset huts were built to function as temporary armories, they were soon replaced by permanent armory buildings and demolished or repurposed as ancillary storage, diminishing their association. Research did not identify any extant Quonset Hut Armories in Oregon. Small Quonset huts were constructed to store smaller equipment at armories and other installations. A large Quonset hut armory may derive Criterion A significance from its association with an important single event or pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends such as the Post-World War II demobilization. However, the Quonset hut's brief tenure as an ORARNG armory building type and widespread replacement limits its potential significance under Criterion A in the areas of *Military, Politics and Government, Entertainment/Recreation* or *Community Development*. If additional research identified an extant Quonset Hut armory in Oregon, it would more likely satisfy the eligibility requirements as a contributing resource in a

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potential National Register district, reflecting the evolution of building construction, function, and funding at these locations. Although this property subtype is likely to embody the distinctive characteristics of a Quonset hut, including a half-cylinder form, corrugated metal siding/roofing, large overhead door, and symmetrically spaced multi-pane metal windows; these buildings lack individual distinction, do not possess high artistic value, and are not the works of a master. Therefore, they are not individually eligible under Criterion C.

**Integrity Considerations for the Quonset Hut Armory Subtype:** Quonset hut armories that are significant under Criterion A are associated with the post-World War II demobilization and the launch of federal funding programs for the National Guard. These buildings must have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey that history. Alterations to doors and windows are acceptable as long as they comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and do not undermine the building's integrity of feeling and association. The distinctive Quonset hut design, developed for housing military personnel and equipment during World War II, and the presence of typical industrial materials supports its integrity of feeling and reflects an association with the immediate Post-World War II era.

**v. Property Subtype: Utilitarian Armory: Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSB), 1950-1951**

Ten MVSBs were built in Oregon, all designed by architect Lyle P. Bartholomew and constructed between 1950 and 1951 (Table 5). At least half were built with rifle ranges. Six MVSBs in Baker City, Bend, Forest Grove, Oregon City, The Dalles, and Grants Pass have been demolished.

Character-defining features of this property type include:

- concrete construction
- stucco exteriors
- a front gable roof form for the drill hall
- flat or shed roof forms for additions
- evenly spaced metal, multi-pane windows with concrete sills
- overhead door openings on the gable ends

stepped parapets with banded coping

TABLE 5: Utilitarian Armory MVSBs 1950-1951

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED*	ARCHITECT	PLAN TYPE	RIFLE RANGE Y/N	NR STATUS
Corvallis	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/shed roof admin	Y	Non-extant
Bend	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/shed-stepped transition	Y	Non-extant
Ontario	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/shed roof admin	Y	NRI
La Grande	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/U-shape addition		Unevaluated
Lebanon	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/shed roof admin	Y	Unevaluated
Oregon City	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/shed roof admin	Y	Non-extant
Grants Pass	1950	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/small shed roof admin	N	Non-extant



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The Dalles	1951	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/stepped parapet	N	Non-extant
Forest Grove	1951	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/L-shaped addition		Non-extant
Baker City	1951	Lyle P. Bartholomew	MVSB w/stepped parapet	N	Non-extant

\*MVSBs not listed in true chronological order.

**Significance:** Properties nominated under this subtype will relate to Historic Contexts IV: The Post-World War II Demobilization, The Cold War and the Rebuilding of the National Guard, and the associated architectural context in Section VI for the Utilitarian Armory MVSB Style.

**Significance Considerations for the MVSB Armory Subtype:** MVSB armories significant under Criterion A in the areas of *Politics/Government* or *Military* are associated with the continued development of the ORARNG directly following WWII. Though MVSBs were built following the period of significance associated with Historic Context VI, their construction represents the realization of goals set out during the Post-World War II demobilization to find storage for excess military vehicles and equipment. MVSBs were the first attempt by the federal government to fully fund storage facilities. These structures were later transformed into armories with administrative and/or rifle range additions. This illustrates the transition from federally funded storage facilities to federally funded armories under PL783. Unlike earlier armory types, research indicates that MVSBs were not used extensively as community gathering spaces and are therefore not likely to be significant in the areas of *Social History*, *Community Planning and Development*, or *Entertainment/Recreation*. The drill hall of the MVSB was relatively small compared to drill halls found in earlier armories.

Properties nominated under this MPD may be significant at the statewide level under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* as exemplars of the regional Utilitarian Armory MVSB style as designed by local architect Lyle P. Bartholomew. This property type does not convey national significance under C as Oregon's Utilitarian Armory MVSBs are variations on the federal standardized design. Because all Oregon MVSBs were designed by the same architect, Lyle P. Bartholomew, research was conducted to determine if the armories he designed could be eligible under Criterion C as works of a master. A search through the University of Oregon's online database of historic newspapers, the Oregon Digital Newspaper Program, revealed no documentation surrounding the design of his armories and only minimal reference to his professional life generally. Research did not reveal any accolades for his armories published in architectural or design magazines. Bartholomew was referenced in the 1956 directory for the American Institute of Architects (AIA), which lists his most significant works, no armories among them.<sup>171</sup> He is also referenced in Richard Ellison Ritz' *Architects of Oregon* as a prolific Salem, Oregon-based architect who practiced there for nearly 50 years, but the author gives no reference to his armory designs.<sup>172</sup> Bartholomew is most known for his Art Deco style buildings—such as the Old West Salem City Hall—and his meticulous brick work, although neither of these defining style choices were utilized in any of his armory designs. Furthermore, the fact that Bartholomew's armories are variations of the NGB standardized designs decreases the potential for consideration of those structures as significant examples of Bartholomew's work. So, although Bartholomew produced a variety of noteworthy Art Deco buildings throughout the state and particularly in Salem, research suggests that his armories do not best reflect his work as a master architect.

**Integrity Considerations for the Utilitarian Armory MVSB Subtype:** Utilitarian MVSB armories that meet National Register Criterion A are associated with the post-World War II demobilization and the beginning of federal funding programs for National Guard armories. These properties should have integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association to convey that history. The suburban setting and location of these

<sup>171</sup> AIA Historical Directory of American Architects, s.v. "Bartholomew, Lyle P.," (ahd30000065), accessed November 10, 2020, <https://aiahistoricaldirectory.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/AHDAA>.

<sup>172</sup> Richard Ritz, *Architects of Oregon: a Biographical Dictionary Of Architects Deceased - 19th and 20th Centuries*. (Portland, OR: Lair Hill Pub), 24.

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armories are important characteristics, and eligible Utilitarian MVSB armories will retain their suburban setting and location on lots near residential neighborhoods and public spaces, such as fairgrounds and parks (Figure 36). They should be set back from the street with areas for parking and equipment storage. Minor alterations to design, materials, and workmanship are acceptable as long as they do not undermine the property's integrity of feeling and association.

Armories of this subtype eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* should be exemplars of their type; however, research did not conclude that ORARNG constructed any MVSBs that could be eligible for having high artistic value or as the work of a master architect or builder. Eligible MVSB armories must have high integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, as well as good integrity of feeling, and association. The MVSB armory is a common property subtype that was replicated throughout Oregon and across the nation using standardized plans. Therefore, integrity of MVSB armories should be evaluated against other examples of the same type. Exterior alterations should be minimal, and armories should retain character-defining features including a gabled roof form, concrete construction, multi-pane windows with concrete sills, stepped parapets, and coping. Alterations to windows and doors are acceptable as long as they adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

**vi. Property Subtype: Modern Armory, 1954-1978**

Modern Armories are the most common armory subtype in Oregon; twenty-four were constructed between 1954-1978 (Table 6). The ONG began constructing Modern Armories with PL783 funding in the mid-1950s, following the NGB's standard plan for One-Unit Armories called K-Type Armories and continued construction of Modern Armories through the late 1970s following a variety of plan types employed by local architects. One Modern Armory, the Maison Armory constructed in 1971, has been demolished.

Character-defining features of this property type include:

- Concrete construction (poured in place and tilt-up are both typical)
- Flat, arched or shallow-pitched gable roofs
- A high-bay drill hall and an administration area
- Stucco, brick or exposed aggregate exterior finishes
- Metal windows (multi-light, fixed, clerestory and/or awning types are all typical)
- Recessed entrances
- Minimal ornamentation

TABLE 6: Modern Armories, 1954-1978

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	ARCHITECT	NR STATUS
Milton-Freewater	1954	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Eligible
Hillsboro	1954	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Not eligible
Burns	1954	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Not eligible
Hood River	1955	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Not eligible
Newberg	1955	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Unevaluated
Gresham	1955	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Not eligible
Redmond	1955	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Not eligible
St. Helens	1955	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Eligible
Pendleton	1955	Leslie D. Howell	Unevaluated
Klamath Falls	1956	Morrison and Howard	Not eligible
Clackamas	1956	John F. Jensen	Not eligible
Woodburn	1957	John F. Jensen	Eligible
Medford	1957	Keeney and Edson	Unevaluated
Corvallis*	1959	Lyle P. Bartholomew	N/A
Lake Oswego	1959	Willians & Martin	Unevaluated

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LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	ARCHITECT	NR STATUS
Salem	1961	James L. Payne	Unevaluated
Newport	1962	Thomas I. Leake	Unevaluated
Jackson (Portland #1)	1963	Dougan & Heims/Folger Johnson/Johnston & Koch	Unevaluated
Kliever (Portland #2)	1968	Dougan and Heimes/Johnston & Koch	Unevaluated
Maison (Portland #3)	1971	Koch and Heimes	Non-extant
Grants Pass	1972	Patterson, Langford & Steward	Unevaluated
Albany	1975	David Francis Costa, Jr.	Unevaluated
Coos Bay	1976	Harlan, Gessford & Erichsen	Unevaluated
Roseburg	1977	Kruse-Fitch-Beals	Unevaluated
McMinnville	1978	Robert L. Roth	Unevaluated

\* The Corvallis Armory was originally designed as an Army Reserve Center, not for the ORARNG, and therefore should be evaluated under the context *Blue Prints for the Citizen Soldier, A Nationwide Historic Context of United States Army Reserve Centers*.

Modern Armory properties may also include auxiliary support buildings within the immediate setting including Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMSs), Field Maintenance Shops (FMSs), Organizational Storage Buildings (OSBs) and Flammable Storage Buildings (FSBs). OMSs and FMSs are typically auxiliary buildings located at the rear of armories and used for maintaining military vehicles. As larger armory facilities were built in the mid-1950s, many MVSBs were converted into OMS facilities. These utilitarian OMSs and FMSs resemble automobile garages and are characterized by their multiple vehicle bays (Figure 37). The one-story concrete buildings with rectangular plan and flat roof usually contain two to five vehicle bays with large roll-up doors. OMSs are located in Maison-Tigard (1970), Kliever (1971), and Salem (1976). FMSs are located in Lebanon (1960) and Medford (1974). OSBs were typically located on the periphery of the armory sites within the vehicle storage areas. The buildings are typically one-story with rectangular plans and constructed of prefabricated or easily assembled materials, such as metal framing and corrugated metal. OSBs are located in Woodburn (1957), Smith Hall (1959), and Coos Bay (1976). Nearly every active armory facility has a flammable storage building constructed between 1953 and 2001. They range in size from 72 square feet to over 600 square feet. These small buildings were constructed as early as 1955 and as recently as 1990, and most date to the 1970s.

**Significance:** Properties nominated through this MPD under the Modern Armory subtype will relate to Historic Context IV: The Post-World War II Demobilization, The Cold War and Rebuilding the National Guard, and the associated architectural context in Section VI for the Modern Style.

**Significance Considerations for the Modern Armory Subtype:** Modern Armories that meet National Register Criterion A are associated with the continued development of the ORARNG between 1954-1978. ORARNG's significance during this period is limited due to its minor role in significant national events or trends during this period. More specifically, ORARNG did not have a significant role in the Cold War. The Cold War is defined as the prolonged ideological, economic and political competition, tension and conflict short of actual war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union from 1946-1989.<sup>173</sup> The Cold War is marked by the effects of the following policies of these two superpowers:

- The reliance on high technology for national security culminating in the possession of nuclear weapons for strategic and political value;
- The establishment of spheres of interest and alliances between other nations;
- The division of Europe into two military alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact;

<sup>173</sup> These dates align with the period known in this context as The Post-World War II Demobilization, The Cold War and the Rebuilding of the National Guard (1946-1989); however, the dates also extend beyond the period of significance for this MPD, which concludes in 1978.

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- The formation of military-industrial complexes, a complex union of the military, universities and industry formed to provide the technological edge deemed necessary for national security;
- Attempts to start or prevent revolution in third-world nations; and
- Less-than-total confrontations between the superpowers such as the Berlin Blockade (1948-1949) and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962<sup>174</sup>

ORARNG was not involved in any missions related to the possession or proliferation of nuclear weapons. It did not help establish or maintain any spheres of interest or alliances with other nations. ORARNG has no direct association with the military-industrial complex as defined in *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties*.<sup>175</sup> It was not involved in any attempts to start or prevent revolutions in third-world nations or any less-than-total confrontations including the Berlin Blockade or the Cuban Missile Crisis. ORARNG did not participate in the Berlin Crisis of 1961 or the Vietnam War and only contributed less than 1% of the total force deployed during the Korean War. Other state National Guards hold Cold War significance for their mobilizations in the Korean War (Oklahoma, Ohio, Arkansas, Nevada and others), the Berlin Crisis (Massachusetts, Minnesota, California, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and others), and the Vietnam War (Colorado, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and others), but ORARNG does not. Finally, no ORARNG Modern Armory is directly associated with the life of a person who made significant contributions to the Cold War. Therefore, ORARNG Modern Armories do not have any significant associations to the Cold War. ORARNG's Modern Armories are Cold War era properties, meaning that they were not constructed as a direct response to the Soviet threat, but were needed to maintain a standing army for any military mission, regardless of the adversary.

Furthermore, ORARNG did not participate in the other major military efforts during this era including mobilizations in response to the Civil Rights Movement or natural and industrial disasters, as was seen in other states. Comparative analysis affirms ORARNG's lack of significance. For example, both the Arkansas Army National Guard and the Mississippi Army National Guard are significant for mobilizing to enforce desegregation at state universities in the early 1960s.<sup>176</sup> Another trend at some National Guards during the Cold War era was an increased effort to respond to natural and industrial disasters, as a result of the influx of federal equipment after World War II, which included high water trucks, Jeeps and DUKWs (amphibious six-wheeled trucks used for offshore transport). The Louisiana Army National Guard exemplified this trend in their deployments of guardsmen in response to major disasters including floods, hurricanes, and industrial explosions between 1946-1965.<sup>177</sup>

Due to the lack of involvement that ORARNG had in Cold War and Cold War era missions at federal and state levels, significance under Criterion A in the area of *Military or Politics/Government* is limited to those armories with a direct association to the initial implementation of the new federal funding program known as PL783. Early Modern Armories in Oregon followed the NGB's standard K-type plan and represent the federal government's original effort to fund the construction of National Guard armories and control their design through the promulgation of standardized plans. Previous federal funding for armories was derived from separate work-relief programs such as the WPA and PWA or as stop-gap measures to address storage of Post-World War II surplus equipment and materials. Modern Armories that do not follow federally standardized plans (limited to the K-type in Oregon) are too disparate in design, materials and workmanship to support a feeling and association with the implementation of the Armories Construction Bill 1950. PL783 continues to provide funding for the construction of National Guard armories today, but armories constructed using federally

<sup>174</sup> US Army Corps of Engineers, *Cold War Property Identification, Evaluation, and Management Guidelines* (Fort Worth, TX: US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997).

<sup>175</sup> Mary K. Lavin, *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Aberdeen, MD: Horne Engineering & Associates and US Army Environmental Center, 1998).

<sup>176</sup> "Not Just Ferguson: National Guard has a Long History with Civil Unrest," *The New York Times* (August 18, 2014).

<sup>177</sup> Rhett G. Breerwood, "From Containing Communism to Fighting Floods: The Louisiana Army National Guard in the Cold War, 1946-1965" (master's thesis, University of New Orleans, 2015), <https://scholarworks.uno.edu/td/2058/>.

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standardized designs during the first wave of PL783 funding represent a major shift in American military and economic policy and are therefore significant.

Furthermore, most Modern Armories are unlikely to be significant under Criterion A in the areas of *Social History*, *Community Planning and Development* or *Entertainment/Recreation*. Unlike earlier armory types, Modern Armories funded by PL783 were not the focus of local community activities. Although communities were encouraged to use the drill hall for public functions, by the time Modern Armory construction began in the 1950s, other available venues already included school auditoriums/gymnasiums, Veterans of Foreign Wars club rooms, and other public facilities. While some armories often hosted dances, flea markets, trade shows, and other community functions, these armories no longer functioned as the center of community activities. Exceptions to this rule include the Modern Armories in Klamath Falls, Pendleton, Medford, and Salem, all of which rejected design standards tied to PL783 funding by leveraging local funding sources to build larger armories with more community-oriented spaces and services. Although the scope of this MPD does not include an evaluation framework at the local level, further research and context development could show sufficient significance of Modern Armories which received community funding to support eligibility in the areas of *Community Planning and Development*, *Social History* or *Entertainment/Recreation*.

Modern Armories may be eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* as exemplars of their type, period or method of construction; however, the NGB currently has 2,243 armories, 1,987 (89%) of which are Modern Armories.<sup>178</sup> It is not appropriate that all properties would be eligible for listing based on common association or design. A limited number of the most intact resources may be eligible as exemplars of the type based on a broad at least statewide geographic scope and extensive comparative analysis. Furthermore, research did not conclude that ORARNG constructed any Modern Armories that could be eligible for having high artistic value or as the work of a master architect or builder. ORARNG Modern Armories do not derive significance as an important Cold War building type. Significant Cold War building types must reflect a direct association to the military mission of the Cold War—to proliferate nuclear weapons and deter the rise of Communist governments. Examples include facilities that developed, manufactured or stored nuclear weapons as well as bunkers and fallout shelters. ORARNG constructed armories before, during, and after the Cold War; however, research concluded that ORARNG had no direct association to either significant Cold War events or specific Cold War building types. Comparative analyses of other state National Guards emphasizes ORARNG's lack of Cold War significance. For example, the Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) constructed Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRCs) between 1959-1974 which are a particular armory type determined significant for their association with the Scout Battalions, a unique organization of National Guard unit formed directly to serve the needs of the Cold War military in remote arctic regions.<sup>179</sup>

**Significance Considerations for Auxiliary Buildings on Modern Armory Properties:** OMSs, FMSs, OSBs and other auxiliary buildings may be significant under Criterion A in the area of *Military* as contributing resources to an eligible National Register district. These buildings demonstrate how armories adapted to accommodate the federal government's Post-World War II military equipment maintenance and storage needs. The government mandated that any equipment allocated to the National Guard needed to be stored and maintained properly, necessitating the construction of OMSs and OSBs. Flammable storage buildings also serve as support structures associated with armory sites or installations. These smaller structures do not have the potential for individual significance for their architecture or association with the ORARNG's history. The recent construction of flammable storage buildings and use as a secondary support structure limits the significance of this property type within the historic context of the ORARNG. Therefore, auxiliary buildings will be eligible only as contributing resources in a National Register-eligible armory or installation.

<sup>178</sup> National Guard Bureau, "The ARNG Footprint FY 2022" (Powerpoint presentation, October 2021).

<sup>179</sup> Natalie K. Perrin, Heather Lee Miller, and Amanda Bennett, *Alaska Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRCs) 1959-1974 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 2013), F-16.

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**Integrity Considerations for the Modern Armory Subtype:** Modern Armories that meet National Register Criterion A are associated with the beginning of PL783, the 75/25 federal funding program that marked a significant shift in American military and economic policy. PL783 ushered in the modern era for American National Guard armories which is embodied in federally standardized armory plans. Designed strictly for utility and economy, these structures were reproduced en masse across the nation using modern materials on suburban lots. Eligible properties will follow the standardized K-type design and retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association to convey that history. The setting and location of these armories on large suburban lots near public places conveys their significance. Eligible Modern Armories would retain a suburban setting that is set back from the street with manicured lawns along the front, at least one secondary façade, and areas for parking and equipment storage to the rear and side of the building. Minor alterations to the design, materials, and workmanship of Modern Armories are acceptable as long as they do not detract from the property's integrity of feeling and association. For example, despite alterations to the windows and doors at the St. Helens Armory, the building retains overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through its retention of its standardized compact K-type plan, roof form, fenestration patterns, stucco siding, seal and signage as well as landscape elements including the original flagpole (Figure 38). In contrast, alterations to the Kliever Armory, including a large non-compatible addition on the primary façade completed in the 1990s, have diminished the building's integrity of design, materials and workmanship to the extent that they no longer support its feeling and association as a Modern Armory (Figure 32).

Armories of this subtype eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Architecture* must retain a high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as well as overall integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Modern Armories are characterized by their utilitarian designs, the use of modern materials and methods of construction, and a lack of ornamentation. As an exemplar of the Modern Armory style, they will retain most of their character-defining features as well as their overall massing and footprint, original setback, and spatial arrangement with surrounding buildings. Significant character-defining features that should remain intact to reflect the purpose of the Modern Armory include concrete construction; flat, arched or shallow-pitched gable roofs; stucco, brick veneer or exposed aggregate exterior finishes; fixed, awning, multi-light or clerestory windows constructed of metal; recessed entrances; and minimal ornamentation. On the interior, the open interior of the drill hall should remain as well as the general spatial relationship between the administrative wing and drill hall. Minor alterations to doors and windows are acceptable as long as they meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. For example, alterations to the Lake Oswego Armory, including the addition of several new windows and window openings on multiple elevations, a large entry addition on the primary façade, and new brick veneer where the armory originally featured stucco, have ultimately compromised the building's integrity of design, materials and workmanship, making the armory ineligible under Criterion C (Figure 39). Due to the ubiquity of Modern Armories when compared with earlier armory types (modern armories account for 89% of all NGB armories), it is especially important to evaluate Modern Armories against other examples of the same type.

**Integrity Considerations for Auxiliary Buildings on Modern Armory Properties:** Secondary resources associated with ORARNG armories are only eligible as contributing resources within an armory site or installation. These buildings, structures, and landscape features may be classified as a contributing element if they support the training mission of the armory or installation, retain their character-defining features, were constructed within the time period that the center achieved significance, and are associated with the trend in PL783 armory site design to include landscape features and support facilities on larger suburban lots. Secondary resources that do not meet these requirements should be considered non-contributing. Resources within this property type other than OMSs typically do not meet the registration requirements to be individually listed in the National Register because they lack historical and/or architectural significance.

OMSs may be eligible for listing as contributing resources within a larger National Register-eligible or listed property. Eligible properties should retain their overall massing and footprint, original setback, and spatial arrangement with surrounding buildings. They should have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey their history as post-World War II support structures. These

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one-story buildings are characterized by their concrete materials, flat roofs, and rectangular footprint. The façade is usually two to five bays wide, with each bay containing a large garage roll-up door.

## G. Geographical Data

The geographic area encompasses the entire state of Oregon. Maps of Oregon National Guard armories are presented in Appendix C.

## H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

This MPD for armories and training sites of the ORARNG was developed using two previous draft documents: *Oregon's National Guard Armories: 1911-1957* and *Oregon's National Guard Armories and Training Sites: 1888-1988* by Camilla Deiber, Sarah Groesbeck, and Patti Kuhn, architectural historians with The Louis Berger Group, Inc., and revised by Kris Mitchell, historian at the OMD.

This report identifies a total of 59 Oregon National Guard Armories: 4 Castellated Armories, 9 Revival Style Armories, 2 Art Deco Armories, 10 Quonset huts,<sup>180</sup> 10 MVSBs, and 24 Modern Armories. Tables within Section F detail the number of extant resources within each property type alongside their National Register eligibility status, when available.

To provide a comprehensive historic context of the ORARNG, Section E (Statement of Historic Contexts) begins with the establishment of Oregon's first armory in 1887 and ends with the end of the Cold War—era in 1989. The period of significance for the Associated Property Types (Section F) begins in 1888 with the completion of the first extant ONG armory building in Portland and ends in 1978 with the construction of the armory in McMinnville. The period of significance end date is based on the fact that, by 1980, armories were being replaced with reserve centers that housed both National Guard and other reserve units. Army Reserve Centers are evaluated under a separate context: *Blue Prints of a Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers*. Although the federal government changed the space requirements for armories in 1966, new armories built in the 1970s maintained a similar form and configuration to earlier armories and are part of the Section F discussion.

The background research effort began with a comprehensive review of the Adjutant General *Biennial Reports* dating from 1863-1971. Information regarding significant historic events impacting the ORARNG, such as state policy/program changes, national policy changes and their effect on state programs, construction initiatives, and major activations was gleaned from the Adjutant General reports.<sup>181</sup> The ORARNG histories developed by Military Historian Warren W. Aney, as well as scanned copies of the *Oregon Guardsman*, a yearly newsletter published by the ORARNG, supplemented this information.<sup>182</sup> A review of the historic online newspaper archives at The Oregon Digital Newspaper Program provided additional local context surrounding the construction of armories, their role in community and civic events, and the history of the state's early private armories. The National Guard Bureau's annual reports from 1954-1969 were also reviewed to provide nationwide context, particularly regarding changes in federal legislation that impacted the construction of armories during the Cold War era.

The context research in Section E covered broad themes including federal and state policy changes, significant reorganizations, armory construction or disposal, federal and state deployments, and major training exercises.

<sup>180</sup> The temporary/portable nature of Quonset huts suggests that more of this property type are potentially still unidentified.

<sup>181</sup> The Adjutant General's Reports are housed at the Oregon State Archives in Salem and are unavailable between 1971 and 1990.

<sup>182</sup> Editions of the *Oregon Guardsman* are housed at the State Library in Salem. Those dated after 1962 were unavailable.

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OMD property records including recent and historic photographs and plans/blueprints of former and current OMD facilities were used to identify the characteristics of the associated property types, each with its own significance statement and registration requirements. The registration requirements further outline specific character-defining features for each resource to provide an evaluation framework for cultural resource managers.

Further research conducted within the Oregon Historic Sites Database identified dozens of forms and technical documents related to historic armories and training sites around the state. National Register Nomination Forms, inventory forms, evaluations, and historic surveys provided additional historic context and informed the production of the data tables throughout the document.

In order to collect data for comparative analysis, the NGB's Natural and Cultural Resources program issued a request to Army National Guards in each of the states and territories soliciting architectural drawings, photographs, spreadsheets with dates of armory construction and renovation, and other primary sources with an emphasis on armories constructed between 1945-1975 (coinciding with the largest armory construction boom in US history). Thirteen states responded with data: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington, providing a geographically diverse sampling. These states supplied property records, technical reports, photographs, and plans. The data from each state was analyzed to identify historic themes, trends in architectural construction and design, and to devise an evaluation framework. The comparative analysis, including three case studies, is presented in Section E-VIII. Further comparative analysis specific to Public Law 783 architectural plan types is presented in Appendix B.

The following national context studies prepared for the NGB and under the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program provided additional historic context, comparative analysis information, and guidance for the revised MPD:

- *Final Historic Context Study: Volume 5, Cold War Era (Post WWII Era) (1946-1989)*. Completed for Army National Guard in 2004 and revised in 2008.
- *Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*. Project Number 07-357, July 2009.
- *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers*. Legacy Project Number 06-295, 2008.

Although some of these contexts relate to federal military resources, their similarities to Oregon state armory resources provided a foundation for analyzing property types and evaluating significance, particularly *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier*, which described the eligibility requirements for Army Reserve Centers.

In addition to the NGB contexts above, *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties*, completed for the US Army Environmental Center in 1998, and the MPD *U.S. Post Office Department Facilities in Oregon 1940-1971, submitted in 2016* were significant resources in the development of the evaluation framework for this report.

At the time of this writing, the Oregon State Archives in Salem was closed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Materials held by the state archives in the Oregon Military Department Record Series could provide additional information relevant to the evaluation of Oregon's historic armories and training sites. These materials include:

- Military Camp Records, 1931-1983
- Maps, Plans, and Drawings, 1919-1963



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- Armory and Target Range Correspondence, 1911-1953
- Building Contracts and Specifications, 1917-1963
- Portland Armory Cornerstone Contents, 1887-1968
- Works Progress Administration Records, 1935-1942
- National Guard Bureau Records, 1965-1982

The scope of this project also included a windshield architectural survey, providing a sample to inform the MPD's property type analysis, existing conditions, and integrity trends. Fifteen Oregon National Guard armories, two small storage Quonset huts, two Organizational Storage Buildings, and two Flammable Materials Storage Buildings were surveyed in June 2021 (Table 7). The survey focused on Modern Armories but also included two Revival Armories and one Castellated Armory (all located in or near communities that are also home to a Modern Armory). Because Modern Armories lack rarity when compared to earlier armory types, a more rigorous evaluation framework is essential to determining their integrity. Though emphasizing Modern Armories, the survey was designed to establish a hierarchy of character defining features for all armory subtypes and to get a sense for what alterations over time have most affected each property's integrity. A user-friendly eligibility matrix addressing aspects of integrity was developed as a result of this survey and is presented within Section F. Furthermore, photographs from the survey showing current conditions of the armories are presented at the end of this report as part of the Additional Documentation section.

TABLE 7: OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY 2021

LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
Albany	1910	Castellated Armory
Albany	1975	Modern Armory
Albany	1977	Flammable Materials Storage Building
Clackamas	1957	Modern Armory
Clackamas	1948-49	Quonset Hut
Hillsboro	1954	Modern Armory
Lake Oswego	1959	Modern Armory
Lebanon	1948-49	Quonset Hut
Lebanon	1950	Utilitarian Armory MVSB
Lebanon	1960	Organizational Storage Building
McMinnville	1922	Revival Armory
McMinnville	1978	Modern Armory
Newberg	1955	Modern Armory
Salem	1961	Modern Armory
Silverton	1925	Revival Armory

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LOCATION	YEAR CONSTRUCTED	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
St. Helens	1955	Modern Armory
Woodburn	1957	Modern Armory
Woodburn	1957	Organizational Storage Building
Woodburn	1977	Flammable Materials Storage Building

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## Additional Documentation

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- Table 7: ORARNG Army Architectural Survey 2021

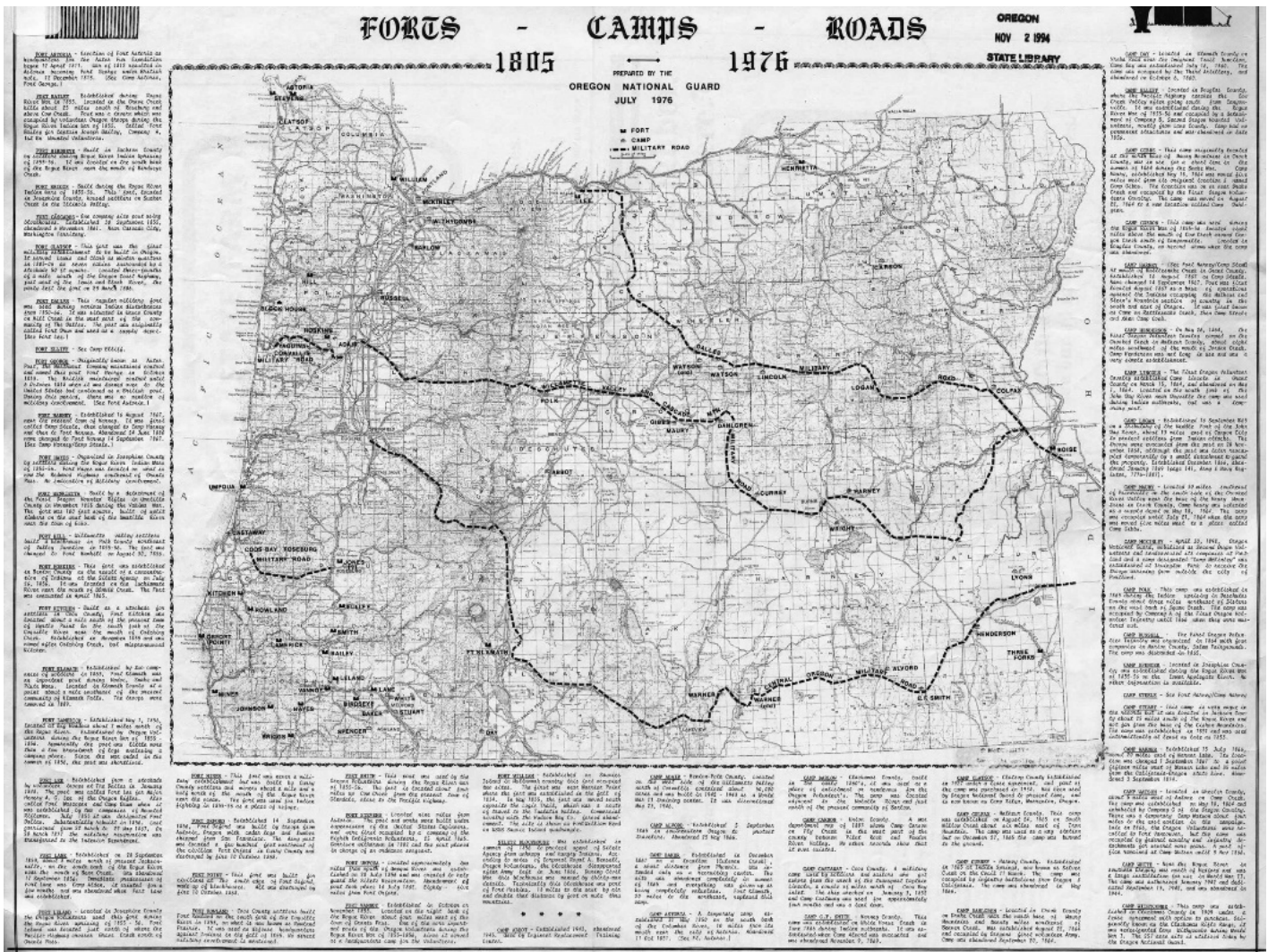


Figure 1. A map produced by the Oregon Military Department in 1976 showing the locations of historic forts, camps and military roads including descriptions of their establishment and significance (Oregon State Archives 1976).

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Figure 2. Oregon National Guard soldiers parading in San Francisco upon returning from the Philippine-American War, July 13, 1899. (Oregon Historical Society).



Figure 3. Albany Armory, unknown date (Oregon Military Department).

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Figure 4. Cottage Grove Armory, unknown date (Oregon Military Department).



Figure 5. This Utilitarian Armory MVSB in Lebanon is the last of its type managed by ORARNG (AECOM 2021).



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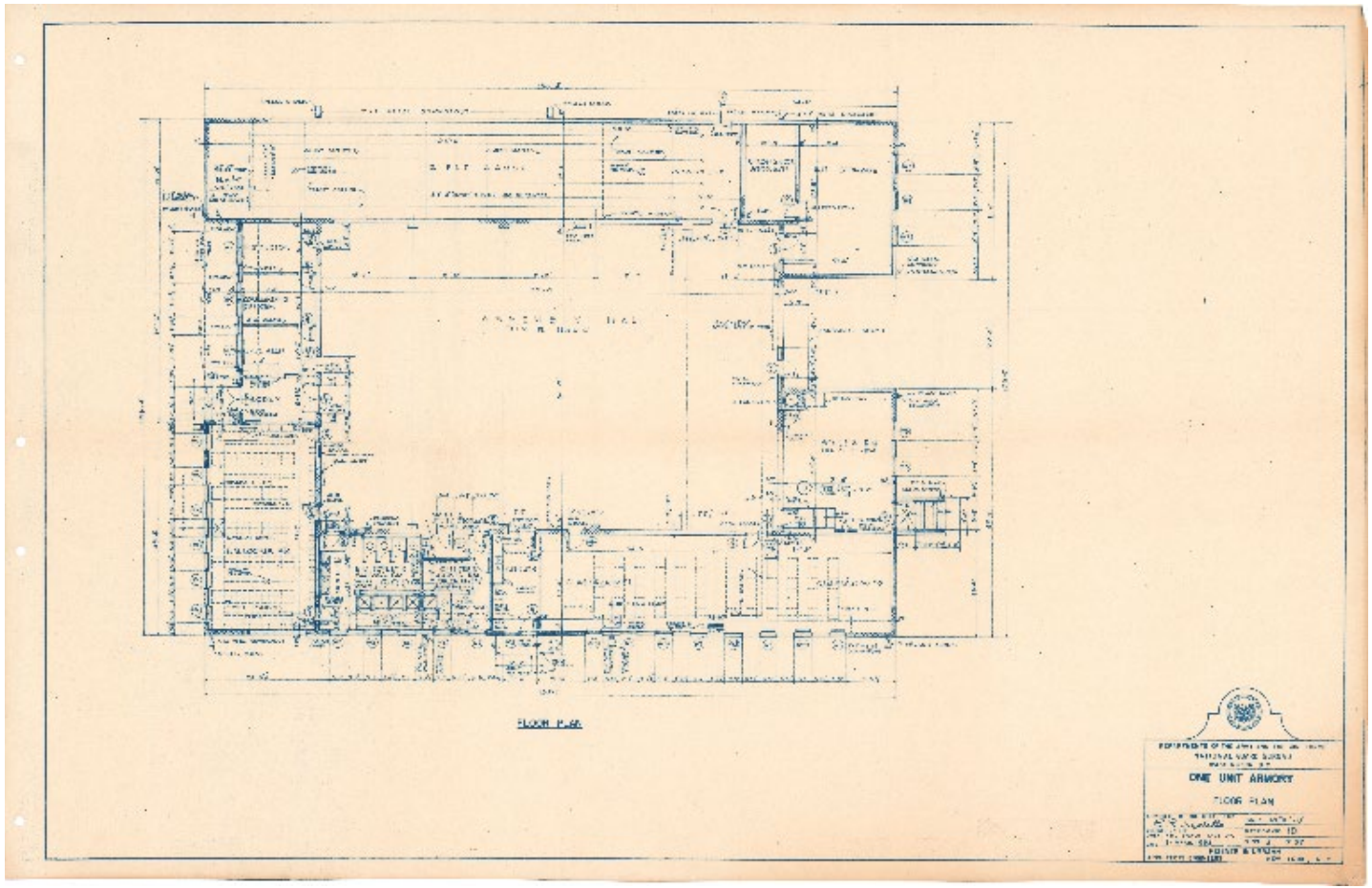


Figure 6. "Type K" Floor Plan, Reisner & Urbahn, 1954 (Oregon Military Department).

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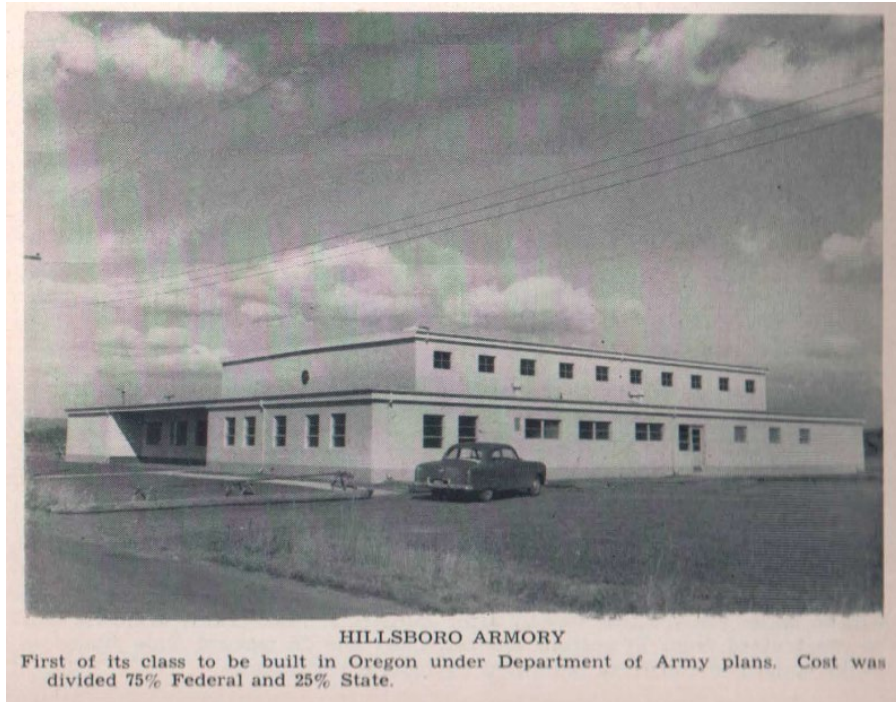


Figure 7. Oregon's first K-Type armory was constructed in Hillsboro in 1954 (Oregon Adjutant General 1953-54: 5).

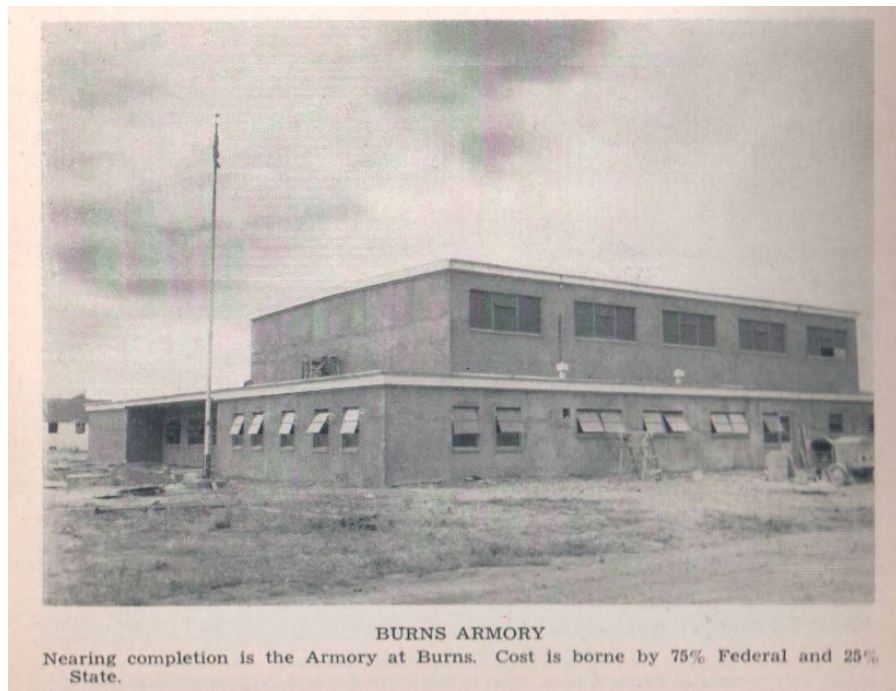


Figure 8. Modern K-Type Armory at Burns nearing completion in 1954 (Oregon Adjutant General 1953-54: 7).



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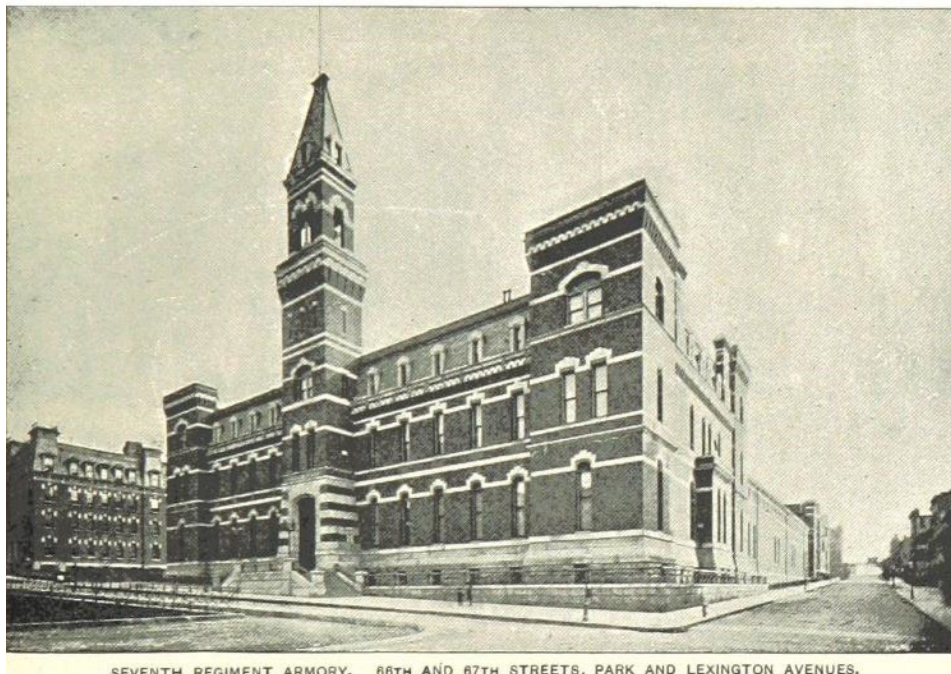
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Figure 9. Multnomah County Armory, ca. 1960 (Oregon Military Department).



SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 86TH AND 87TH STREETS, PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES.

Figure 10. New York Seventh Regiment Armory, 1890 (Wikimedia Commons).

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Figure 11. The Multnomah County Armory Annex is now owned and operated by Portland Center Stage, a theatre company, 2008 (Wikimedia Commons).



Figure 12. Roseburg Armory, date unknown (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office).



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Figure 13. Despite several non-compatible window replacements, the Albany Armory retains most of its character defining features which support its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (AECOM 2021).



Figure 14. Ashland Armory, ca. 1960 (Oregon Military Department).



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*Figure 15. Tillamook Armory, ca. 1955 (Oregon Military Department).*



*Figure 16. Revival Style Armory in Silverton, date unknown (Oregon Military Department).*

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*Figure 17. Revival Style Armory in McMinnville, ca. 1950 (Oregon Military Department).*



*Figure 18. Coos Bay Armory, date unknown (Oregon Military Department).*



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Figure 19. Architect's rendering of Klamath Falls Armory, ca. 1935 (Klamath County Museum).



Figure 20. Small Quonset hut moved to Camp Withycombe to serve an interpretive function at the Oregon Military Museum (AECOM 2021).

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Figure 21. Current conditions at Lebanon MVS, the last of its type managed by OMD (AECOM 2021).



Figure 22. Corvallis MVS, ca. mid-1970s (Oregon Military Department).



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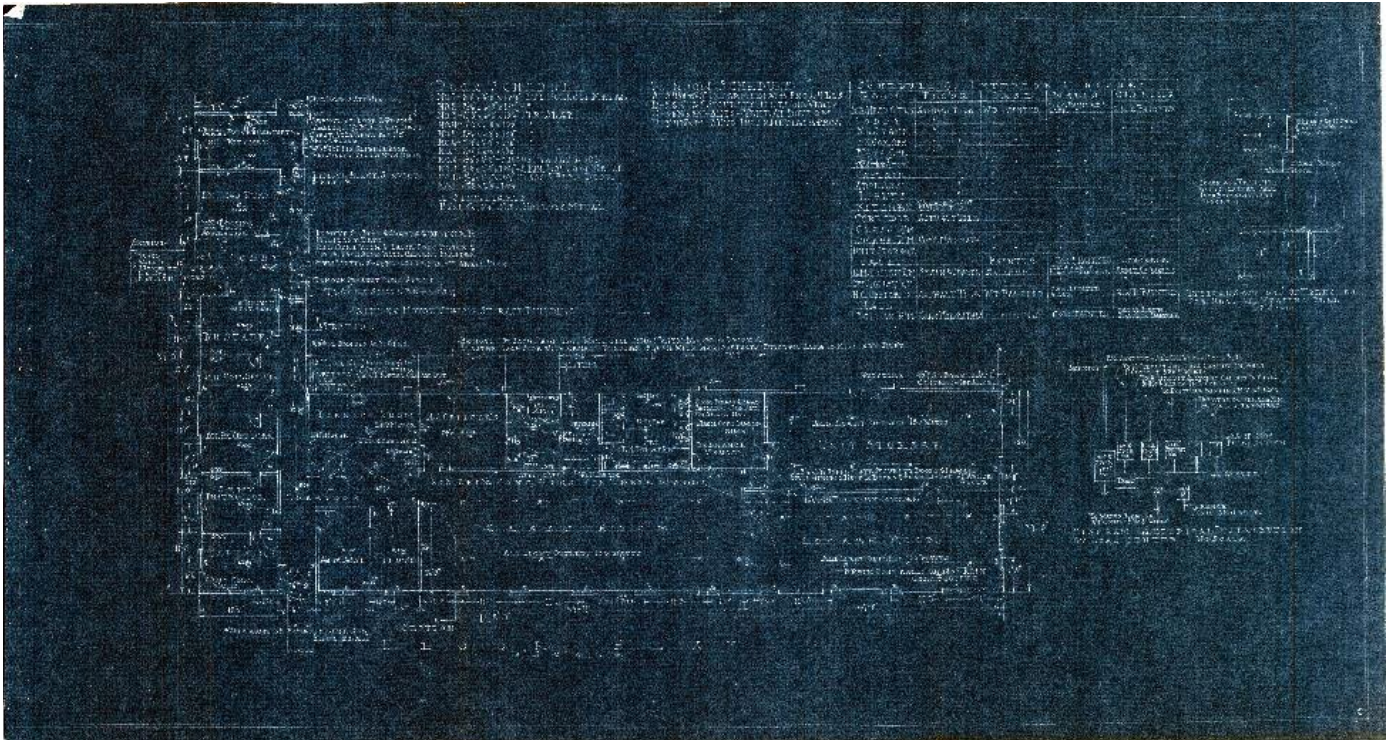


Figure 23. Utilitarian MVSB Army Floor Plan, Forest Grove, 1949 (Oregon Military Department).



Figure 24. The character-defining suburban setting of the Lebanon MVSB army supports its integrity of setting (Google Maps 2021).



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Figure 25. The suburban residential setting, seen here at the St. Helens Armory is a character-defining feature of early Modern Armories (AECOM 2021).



Figure 26: Klamath Falls Armory, ca. 1956 (Oregon Military Department).

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*Figure 27. Current conditions at the Woodburn Armory (AECOM 2021).*



*Figure 28. Newport Armory, 1961 (Oregon Military Department).*

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Figure 29. Medford Armory, ca. 1957 (Oregon Military Department).



Figure 30. Salem Armory, 1961 (Oregon Military Department).



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Figure 31. The Salem Armory is composed of two adjacent buildings: the Auditorium (left) and Armory (right) (AECOM 2021).



Figure 32. Current conditions at Kliever Armory showing loss of integrity due to entry addition (AECOM 2021).

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Figure 33. McMinnville Armory, ca. 1978 (Oregon Military Department).

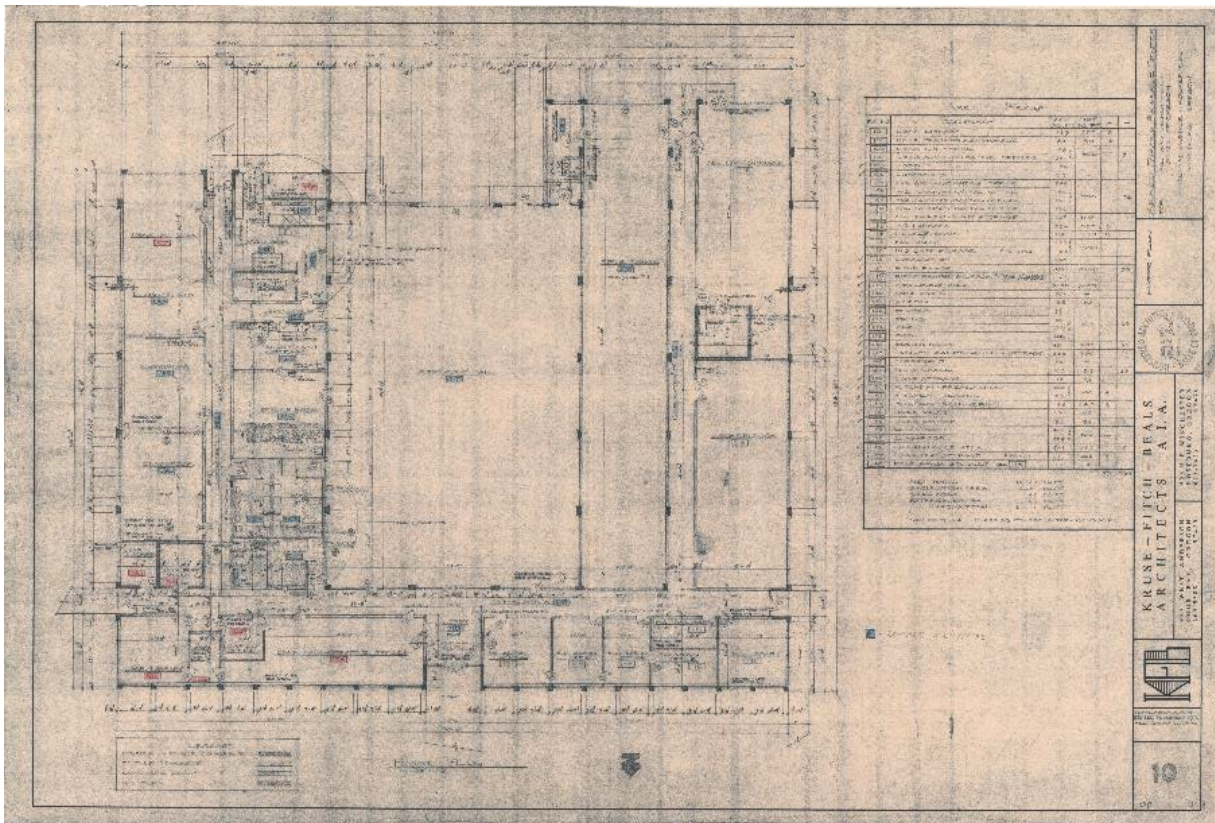


Figure 34: Roseburg Armory Floor Plan, 1976 (Oregon Military Department).



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*Figure 25. Despite minor alterations to the entrance of the Klamath Fall Armory (1931), it still retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to support its integrity of feeling and association as an Art Deco armory (Google Maps 2021).*



*Figure 26. The suburban residential setting behind the Lebanon Utilitarian MVSB Armory with an extant small Quonset Hut storage building (AECOM 2021).*

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Figure 37. Organizational Maintenance Shop, unknown location, ca. 1968 (Oregon Adjutant General 1967-68).



Figure 38. Current conditions at St. Helens Armory showing overall retention of integrity of design, materials and workmanship despite compatible window replacements (AECOM 2021).



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*Figure 39. Current conditions at Lake Oswego Armory showing loss of integrity due to significant alterations in design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (AECOM 2021).*

Name	Street Address (if known)	City	County	Date of Construction	Current Ownership	Property Type	NRHP Status (Date listed, if applicable)	Architect (if known)	Builder (if known)
Albany	104 Fourth Ave SW, Albany, OR, 97321	Albany	Linn	1910	Local/State Jurisdiction	Castellated	Eligible	Unknown	Unknown
Albany	3800 Knox Butte Road Albany, OR 97321	Albany	Linn	1975	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	David Francis Costa, Jr.	Robert C. Wilson Co.
Ashland	208 Oak Street, Ashland, OR, 97520	Ashland	Jackson	1913	Private	Revival	NRI (1987)	William C. Knighton	Charles Veghte
Baker City MVS	2600 East Street Baker City, OR 97814	Baker City	Baker	1951	Local/State Jurisdiction	MVS	Non-extant	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Huling & Son
Bend MVS	Unknown	Bend	Deschutes	1950	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Wilson Benold
Bend Quonset Hut	Unknown	Bend	Deschutes	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Burns	619 Fairview St Burns, OR 97720	Burns	Harney	1954	OMD	Modern	Not eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	DeGree Construction Company
Clackamas	153000 SE Industrial Way, Clackamas, OR, 97105	Clackamas	Clackamas	1957	OMD	Modern	Not eligible	John F. Jensen	A.C. Edmon
Clackamas Quonset Hut	153000 SE Industrial Way, Clackamas, OR, 97106	Clackamas	Clackamas	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Coos Bay	255 North Norman Ave. Coos Bay, OR 97420	Coos Bay	Coos	1976	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Unknown	Unknown
Coos Bay	Unknown	Coos Bay	Coos	1921	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Corvallis MVS	1316 E Ave Corvallis, OR 97331	Corvallis	Benton	1950	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Corvallis Quonset Hut	Unknown	Corvallis	Benton	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Cottage Grove	628 E. Washington Ave., Cottage Grove, OR, 97424	Cottage Grove	Lane	1931	Local/State Jurisdiction	Art Deco	NRI (2012)	Hunzicker, Smith & Phillips	Niblock & Leabo
Dallas	817 SW Church Street, Dallas, OR, 97338	Dallas	Polk	1911	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Eugene	125 E 7th St., Eugene, Oregon	Eugene	Lane	1914	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	John Hunzicker	Unknown
Forest Grove MVS	2950 Taylor Way, Forest Grove, OR, 97116	Forest Grove	Washington	1951	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Lorentz Brunn
Grants Pass	666 Brookside Blvd Grants Pass, OR 97526	Grants Pass	Josephine	1972	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Patterson, Landford & Steward	Landmark Construction
Grants Pass MVS	Unknown	Grants Pass	Josephine	1950	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Grants Pass Quonset Hut	Unknown	Grants Pass	Josephine	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Gresham	500 NE Division Gresham, OR 97030-3946	Gresham	Multnomah	1955	OMD	Modern	Not eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Sterner Construction
Gresham Quonset Hut	500 NE Division Gresham, OR 97030-3946	Gresham	Multnomah	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Hillsboro	848 NE 28th Ave Hillsboro, OR 97123-6209	Hillsboro	Washington	1954	Local/State Jurisdiction	Modern	Not eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Art Cummings
Hood River	1590 12th Street, Hood River, OR	Hood River	Hood River	1955	OMD	Modern	Not eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	E.H. White Construction Company
Klamath Falls	1451 Main Street, Klamath Falls, OR, 97601	Klamath Falls	Klamath	1935	Local/State Jurisdiction	Art Deco	NRI (2011)	Howard R Perrin	Unknown
Klamath Falls	2501 Shasta Way, Klamath Falls, OR, 97601	Klamath Falls	Klamath	1956	Local/State Jurisdiction	Modern	Not eligible	Morrison & Howard	Donald M. Drake Company
La Grande MVS	507 Palmer Avenue, La Grande, OR 97850	La Grande	Union	1950	Local/State Jurisdiction	MVS	Unevaluated	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Halvorsen Construction Company
Lake Oswego	1915 S Shore Blvd, Lake Oswego, OR 97034	Lake Oswego	Clackamas	1959	Private	Modern	Unevaluated	Williams & Martin	E. Carl Shiewe
Lake Oswego Quonset Hut	1916 S Shore Blvd, Lake Oswego, OR 97034	Lake Oswego	Clackamas	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Lebanon MVS	350 West Maple Street Lebanon, OR 97355	Lebanon	Lebanon	1950	OMD	MVS	Unevaluated	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Smith & Nelson
Lebanon Quonset Hut	351 West Maple Street Lebanon, OR 97355	Lebanon	Lebanon	1948/1949	OMD	Quonset Hut	Unevaluated	Unknown	Unknown
McMinnville	333 Armory Way McMinnville, OR 97128	McMinnville	Yamhill	1978	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Unknown	Unknown
McMinnville	600 N Evans, McMinnville, OR, 97128	McMinnville	Yamhill	1922	Local/State Jurisdiction	Revival	Unevaluated	John Hunzicker	Unknown
Medford	1701 S Pacific Hwy Medford, OR 97501	Medford	Jackson	1957	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Keeney & Edson	Wiley Company & L.C. McLaughlin
Medford	Unknown	Medford	Jackson	1923	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	John Hunzicker	Unknown
Milton-Freewater	149 S. Main St., Milton-Freewater, OR 97862	Milton Freewater	Umatilla	1954	OMD	Modern	Eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	McCormack Construction Co.
Newberg	620 N Morton Street, Newberg OR 97132	Newberg	Yamhill	1955	Local/State Jurisdiction	Modern	Unevaluated	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Bingham Construction Company
Newport	541 SW Coast Hwy Newport, OR 97365	Newport	Lincoln	1962	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Thomas I. Leake	Johnston and Maloy
Ontario MVS	720 NW 8th Ave, Ontario, OR 97914	Ontario	Malheur	1950	OMD	MVS	Eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Unknown
Ontario Quonset Hut	720 NW 8th Ave, Ontario, OR 97914	Ontario	Malheur	1948/1949	OMD	Quonset Hut	Contributing	Unknown	Unknown
Oregon City	204 John Adams St. S Oregon City, Or 97045	Oregon City	Clackamas	1950	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Unknown
Portland-Jackson	6255 NE Cornfoot Rd Portland, OR 97218	Portland	Multnomah	1962	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Dougan & Heims	E. Carl Shiewe
Portland-Kliever	10000 NE 33rd Drive Portland, OR 97211	Portland	Multnomah	1968	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Dougan & Heims	F. H. Monson Co.
Portland-Tigard	6700 SW Oak, Tigard, OR, 97223	Tigard	Washington	1971	Non-extant	Modern	Non-extant	Dougan & Heims	Unknown
Pendleton	1601 Westgate St. Pendleton, OR 97801	Pendleton	Umatilla	1955	Local/State Jurisdiction	Modern	Unevaluated	Leslie D. Howell	McCormick Construction Co.
Portland Armory and Annex	128 NW 11th Ave, Portland, OR 97209	Portland	Multnomah	1888, 1891	Private	Castellated	NRI (2000)	McCaw & Martin	Unknown
Redmond	822 SW Highland Ave, Redmond, OR 97756	Redmond	Deschutes	1955	OMD	Modern	Not eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Fred Keiser
Roseburg	1034 SE Oak Street, Roseburg, OR, 97470	Roseburg	Douglas	1914	Local/State Jurisdiction	Castellated	NRI (1993)	William C. Knighton	John Hunter
Roseburg	111 NW General Ave Roseburg, OR 97470	Roseburg	Douglas	1977	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	Unknown	Unknown
Salem	201 Liberty St SE Salem 97301	Salem	Marion	1912	Non-extant	Castellated	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Salem	2310 17TH Street NE Salem, OR 97303	Salem	Marion	1961	OMD	Modern	Unevaluated	James L. Payne	Viesko & Post Inc.
Silverton	421 S Water Street, Silverton, OR, 97381	Silverton	Marion	1925	Local/State Jurisdiction	Revival	Eligible	John Hunzicker	Unknown
St. Helens	474 S 7th Street Saint Helens, OR 97051	St. Helens	Columbia	1955	OMD	Modern	Eligible	Lyle P. Bartholomew	E.H. White Construction Company
St. Helens Quonset Hut	474 S 7th Street Saint Helens, OR 97051	St. Helens	Columbia	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
The Dalles MVS	713 Webber Street, The Dalles, OR, 97058	The Dalles	Wasco	1951	Non-extant	MVS	Non-extant	Lyle P. Bartholomew	Betchtel Bros.
Tillamook	1510 3rd St Tillamook, OR 97141	Tillamook	Tillamook	1924	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	John Hunzicker	Merrick, Chaffee, & Heyd
Tri-city Quonset Hut	Unknown	Tri-City	Douglas	1948/1949	Non-extant	Quonset Hut	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown
Woodburn	1630 Park Ave Woodburn, OR 97071	Woodburn	Marion	1957	OMD	Modern	Eligible	John F. Jensen	Beebe Construction Co.
Woodburn	Unknown	Woodburn	Marion	1912	Non-extant	Revival	Non-extant	Unknown	Unknown

# Appendix B

## The Architecture of Army National Guards Across the US: A Comparative Analysis

### Methodology

In order to collect data for comparative analysis for the MPD *Oregon National Guard Armories: 1888-1978*, the Nation Guard Bureau's Natural and Cultural Resources Program issued a request to Army National Guards to every state and territory in the union soliciting architectural drawings, photographs, spreadsheets with dates of armory construction and renovation, and other primary sources with an emphasis on armories constructed between 1945-1975 (the largest armory construction boom in US history). Thirteen states responded with data: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington, providing a geographically diverse sampling. These states supplied property records, technical reports, photographs, and architectural plans. The data from each state were analyzed to identify historic themes, architectural trends in construction and design, and to devise an evaluation framework.

Particular attention was given to the analysis of original architectural drawings to better understand the development of armory design following the passage of Public Law 783. Seven of the thirteen states that responded to the NGB's data request submitted blueprints for review: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia and Washington. Plans, elevations, and sections for 137 individual armories across these seven states were analyzed to determine trends in architectural design. Research questions included:

- Was the design originally produced at a national level by the NGB?
- What specific NGB plan types are represented in this data (Type-A, K-Type etc.)?
- Was the design a variation on a standard NGB design?
- Was the design replicated throughout the state and/or in other states?
- Was there a definitive point in time when early standardized NGB designs were abandoned in favor of non-standardized local plans?
- Are there any temporal or geographic trends visible within the data, i.e., were particular designs more popular in specific regions or during certain years?

A summary analysis of midcentury armory design is organized by state below under the section PL783 Architectural Design Across the US. Representative architectural plans, photographs and, when available, architectural descriptions and historic context are presented in PL783 Armory Design by Plan Type. However, there are some discrepancies within the data surrounding naming conventions of the plan types as a result of inconsistent naming policies at federal and state levels in the early years of PL783. Weigers and Morris described these conflicting conventions well in their report on Missouri's Cold War era armories:

Descriptive names were attached to these early armory plans and later boards furthered the complication. The Fenn Board or War Department Civilian Components Board tried in 1948 to organize the names by correlating an armory size, 1- or 2-unit armory, with the population of the town or city. A town of 30,000

should have one 1-unit armory whereas a city of 85,000 should have a 5-unit armory. This was one method but others exist such as a geometric name based on building shape such as “T-shape” or “H-shape”. Additionally, a generic Type A, B, and B “plus” name based on square footage. Another square footage scheme with armory plans labeled “Type D, F, and G”. Some category titles appear to overlap, causing a certain amount of confusion which illustrates how many different designers tackled the armory project over a long period of time.<sup>1</sup>

Where armory design typology conflicts across state lines, representative examples from each region are shown alongside each other within Section III of this appendix.

Finally, three of the thirteen states that submitted data were selected to serve as comparative historic context case studies to support the evaluation framework: Ohio, North Carolina, and Missouri. These states were selected based upon how well their histories provided valuable comparison to the history of the Oregon National Guard. Ohio was selected as a study in Art Deco/Art Moderne armories; North Carolina as a comparative analysis for Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings and Auxiliary Buildings; and Missouri as a comparative analysis for Modern Armories. The narrative historic context discussion within this comparative analysis was most significantly informed by the following reports: *An Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Properties: Vol. 1 and Vol. 2*; *Historic Building Survey of North Carolina Army National Guards and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era*; and *Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954-1965*.<sup>2</sup>

## PL 783 Architectural Design Across the US

### I. Overview

The Armories Construction Bill of 1950, and its funding arm, Public Law 783 (PL783) instigated a massive boom in postwar armory construction which got underway, despite delays in federal funding, in 1952. Army National Guards across the US took advantage of millions of dollars in federal financial support by constructing armories following standardized plans prepared on behalf of the NGB. Design restrictions imposed by the NGB as part of the federal funding agreement underwent two significant revisions, first in 1956 and again in 1966 (see Historic Context Section E VII). As a result, states across the nation began deviating from strictly standardized federal designs in the mid-1950s, adding wings and corridors to their plans, varying fenestration and materiality, and diversifying the pool of architects in their employ. Between the mid-1960s and the late 1970s, armory designs, though still familiar in materiality and utilitarian nature, had diverged to the point that they no longer embodied the ubiquitous standardized formulas of the original federalized armory construction program. These later PL783 armories are more sprawling in their plans, often larger in scale, and almost entirely of unique designs.

### II. Public Law 783 Armory Design by State

A nationwide comparative analysis of Public Law 783 armory design types is summarized by state below. It includes the number of armories reviewed; their years of construction; their plan type (if known) including the number of units the armory was designed for, whether or not that type was an NGB design, and the architect(s) name(s).

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<sup>1</sup> Robert P. Wieggers and Joseph A. Morris, Draft *Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954 to 1965* (Fayette, MO: Central Methodist University, 2014), E-7.

<sup>2</sup> This document was in draft form at the time of the writing of this MPD.



## **i. Alabama**

The Alabama Army National Guard (ALARNG) submitted sets of architectural drawings for eight PL783 armories, all designed by local architect Evan M. Terry between 1952-1953. ALARNG also submitted photographs, historic newspaper articles, and supplementary research documents for dozens of additional armories built across the state between 1953-1999. None of the complete drawing sets feature the NGB in the titleblock; however, six of the eight follow the same gable-roofed, compact plan labeled as “One-unit Armory.” Terry continued to design armories for ALARNG through the 1980s but began varying his designs in the early 1960s.

Between 1953-1958 Alabama constructed over one-hundred standardized PL783 armories, more than twice the amount of any other state.<sup>3</sup> Historic newspapers within the data sample call out several early Cold War era armories in Alabama as Type C or Type D; however, the referenced armories do not follow other Type C and Type D plans found in North Carolina and South Carolina. Additionally, Terry’s first-wave PL783 armories are noted as Type D in the data sample, but their blueprints do not align with architectural descriptions of NGB Type D armories laid out in the NGB *Final Historic Context*.<sup>4</sup> Architectural historians hired by the NGB in 2008 conducted an architectural survey of 21 PL783 armories across the country, including two early Evan M. Terry designs in Fort Deposit and Wetumpka, Alabama. That survey concluded that Terry’s early PL783 designs followed NGB Type B plans. Regardless of the name given to these early compact standardized plans, research shows that ALARNG began employing a greater variety of architects and diversifying its plan types in 1962. ALARNG armories built in the 1960s and 1970s typically feature flat roofs, low-slung, horizontal massings, and ribbons of metal windows.

## **ii. Arkansas**

The Arkansas Army National Guard (ARARNG) submitted drawings and photographs for 47 armories. Not all of the drawings feature drawing dates, but those that do were designed between 1954-1973. Nine of the 47 sets of drawings featured the NGB in the title block; of those, NGB plan types included Type Z and Type Z-Z. State architects designed the remaining 38 armories within this dataset; of those, plan types included Type A-A, Type B-B, K-Type, Type T-T, Type Z, and Type Z-Z. Eighteen armories followed unknown plan types. Two armories were designed as two-unit armories, one as a five-unit armory, and 24 armories as one-unit armories. The remaining 27 armories were built for an unknown number of units but were likely one-unit armories (the most common type). The most common armory design types in Arkansas during this period were Type T-T, Type Z, and Type Z-Z. Between 1953-1956, all ARARNG armory designs were drawn up by the architectural firm Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson. After 1956, armories in Arkansas were designed by a variety of state architects including Swaim & Allen, Cowling and Roark, and Robinson and Wassell. Among the states that submitted drawings for this analysis, Arkansas was the only state that constructed a K-type armory, the NGB design that Oregon used exclusively for its first wave of PL783 armories. Only one K-type armory appears to have been constructed in Arkansas; it is located in Walnut Ridge and was built in 1953.

## **iii. Florida**

The Florida Army National Guard (FLARNG) submitted drawings, photographs, and technical reports for 22 armories. Not all of the drawings feature drawing dates, but those that do were

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<sup>3</sup> Sparrow, “Military Department,” 12.

<sup>4</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 4-25.

designed between 1952-1973. None of the drawings feature the NGB in the title block. Instead, thirteen different state architects designed Florida's Cold War era armories, most of which appear to be one-unit plans. None of the drawing sets are labeled according to specific plan type. However, six of the designs all prepared by Reynolds, Smith & Hills architects and built in the early years of PL783 (1952-1956) follow a similar plan labeled as "Typical One Unit Armory for the Florida National Guard." The latter 16 armories within Florida's sample were designed by 13 distinct local architectural firms, highlighting the trend in which Army National Guards began diversifying their designs beginning in the mid-1950s. Typical architectural characteristics of Florida armories from this period include barrel roof forms, stucco siding, and glass block. Decorative ornamentation featuring eagles and militia men are also common on armory facades of this era.

#### **iv. South Carolina**

The South Carolina Army National Guard submitted photographs and architectural drawings for twelve armories constructed with PL783 funding between 1954-1970. None of the plans feature the NGB in the titleblock. However, the first four, built 1954-1958, appear to follow NGB Type A plans and were drawn by local architect Heyward S. Singley.<sup>5</sup> The latter eight were designed by seven individual architectural firms across the state, none of which appear to have used an NGB standardized design. None of the drawings are labeled according to the number of units; however, it appears that all but one were designed as one-unit armories. The most common armory design type used in South Carolina during this period appears to have been Type A. Other architectural characteristics common to South Carolina's sample include brick siding; flat, shallow gable or monitor roof forms; and glass block. Other than following the trend to shift away from early standardized NGB designs, South Carolina's Army National Guard armories do not appear to have any significant similarities to those in Oregon.

#### **v. Utah**

Utah Army National Guard submitted photographs and architectural drawings for eleven PL783 funded armories constructed between 1954-1970. None are labeled by number of units, but most are likely one-unit plans. Eight distinct architects designed the eleven armories, with local architect Robert L. Springmeyer designing three (Springville, Tooele and Logan). Only one of these drawing sets, those for Vernal Armory (1955), feature the NGB in the titleblock and no architect is shown on the plan. Vernal's plan is labeled "z", but it does not follow the same plan as historic drawings submitted from Arkansas labelled NGB "Type Z one-unit." Utah's sample is unique in another sense as well. The three earliest designs—in American Fork, Springville, and Tooele—show the armories were planned as additions to existing garage and storage buildings, not as stand-alone, standardized armories. The Price Armory, constructed in 1956, is the earliest armory within the sample that does not appear to be an addition/expansion. Although not labelled as an NGB design, Price's design reflects typical early PL783 design concepts: a compact rectangular plan without corridors centered around a drill hall, a flat roof form with clerestory windows, brick veneer, and minimal if any ornamentation. All armories within the sample constructed after 1956 feature varied plan types, all but one of which are asymmetrical.

#### **vi. Virginia**

The Virginia Army National Guard submitted architectural drawings for 23 armories constructed with PL783 funds between 1953-1973. None of the drawing sets feature the NGB in the

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<sup>5</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 4-30—4-31.

titleblock. In fact, all were designed by local Virginia architects Ballou and Justice. Fifteen of these armories were built as one-unit plans, four as two-units, one as a four-unit, one as a five-unit, and one as a “multi-unit.” Eight of the first nine armories within the sample (excluding the distinct five-unit armory built in Roanoke in 1954) follow the same utilitarian, compact plan labeled as “one-unit.” All four two-unit armories within the sample—built 1956-1964—follow the same plan labeled as “Two-unit National Guard Armory.” Ballou and Justice began diverting from their original compact plan with the Bedford Armory (designed 1956, completed 1957) and designed an additional seven armories of varied plans between 1958-1973. The designs for these later Virginia PL783 armories differ from their standardized predecessors in that they feature (among other variations) asymmetrical plans with wings and corridors, additional classrooms, and horizontal ribbons of windows.

### **vii. Washington**

The Washington Army National Guard submitted architectural drawings for 14 armories built between 1953-1973, none of which include the NGB in the titleblock. Six of the armories were designed as one-unit plans, one as a two-unit plan and the remaining seven for an unknown number of units. The earliest set of drawings is for an addition to an existing MVS in Ellensburg; all other plans were designed as stand-alone new construction. Other than one two-unit compact plan armory designed by architect Jay Robinson in 1954, the first seven armories constructed in the state with PL783 funds were designed by local architects Lance, McGuire & Muri. Four of those—Longview, Shelton, Snohomish, and Wenatchee—follow the same compact plan labeled as “one-unit armory.” Between 1956-1973, six architectural firms designed seven distinct armories across the state. Their varied designs feature some similarities including asymmetrical (often multi-story) plans, the use of corridors as opposed to compact plans, and horizontal ribbons of windows.

## **III. Public Law 783 Armory Design by Plan Type**

The NGB plan types referenced below include One-Unit, Two-Unit, K-Type, Type T-T, Type Z, and Type Z-Z. This appendix also includes representative drawings and photos of known variations of PL 783 plan types including Type A, Type A-A, Type Alt-A, Type B, Type B-B, Type C and Type D.

### **i. One-Unit and Two-Unit**

The NGB issued a series of standardized plans in 1952. Drafted by Reisner & Urbahn of New York, they became the prototypes for PL783 armories constructed across the United States during the Cold War era (Figures 1-3). These included One-Unit and Two-Unit plans which feature a rectangular footprint formed by a center high-bay drill hall surrounded by a U-shaped classroom wing. The roofs are flat, and the drill hall features clerestory windows. These concrete buildings feature offset recessed entrances and compact interior plans without corridors. A double-height, overhead garage door on the rear elevation allows large equipment and vehicles entrance into the drill hall.

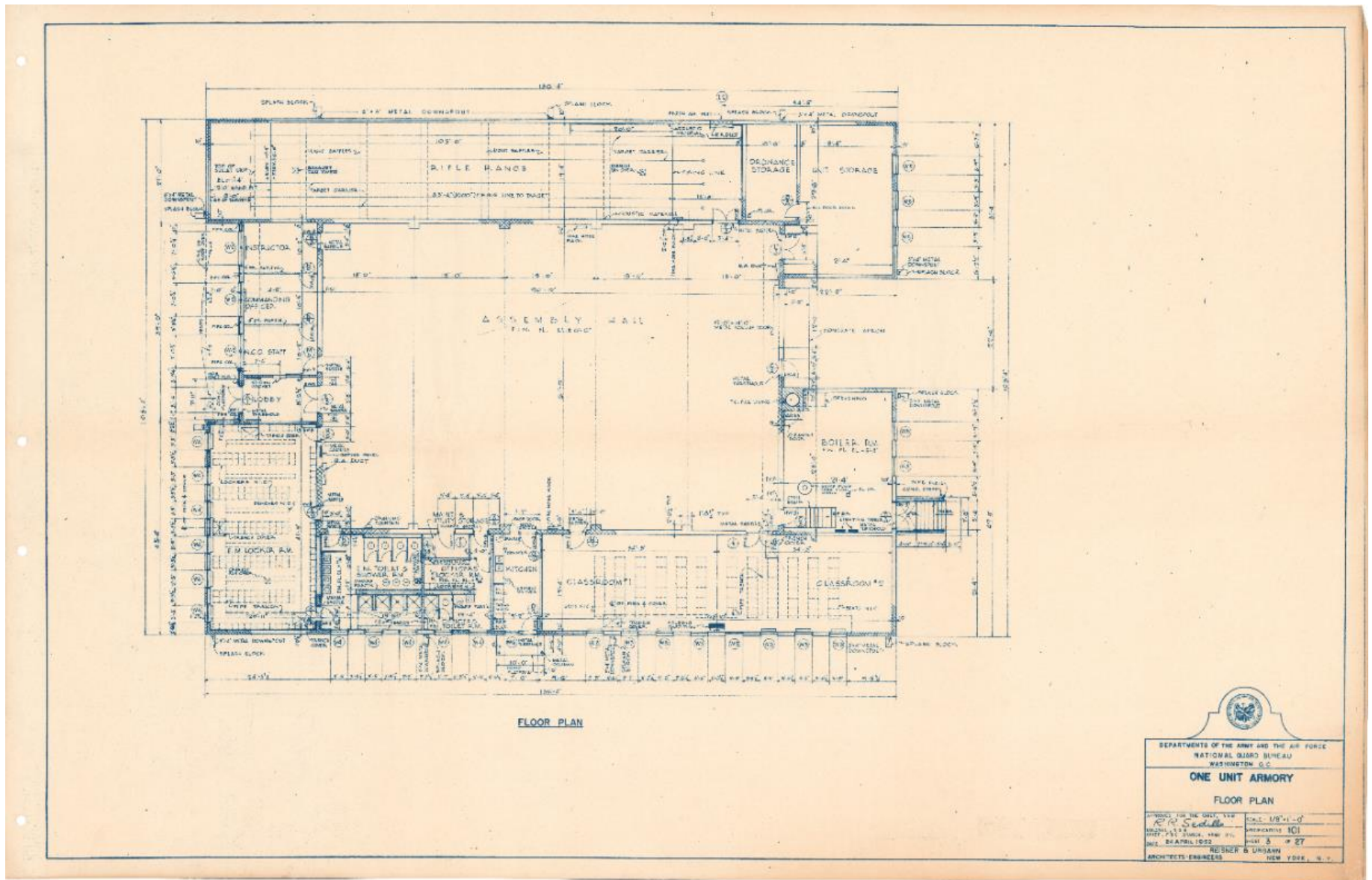


Figure 1. NGB One-unit Armory Floor Plan by Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (OMD archives).



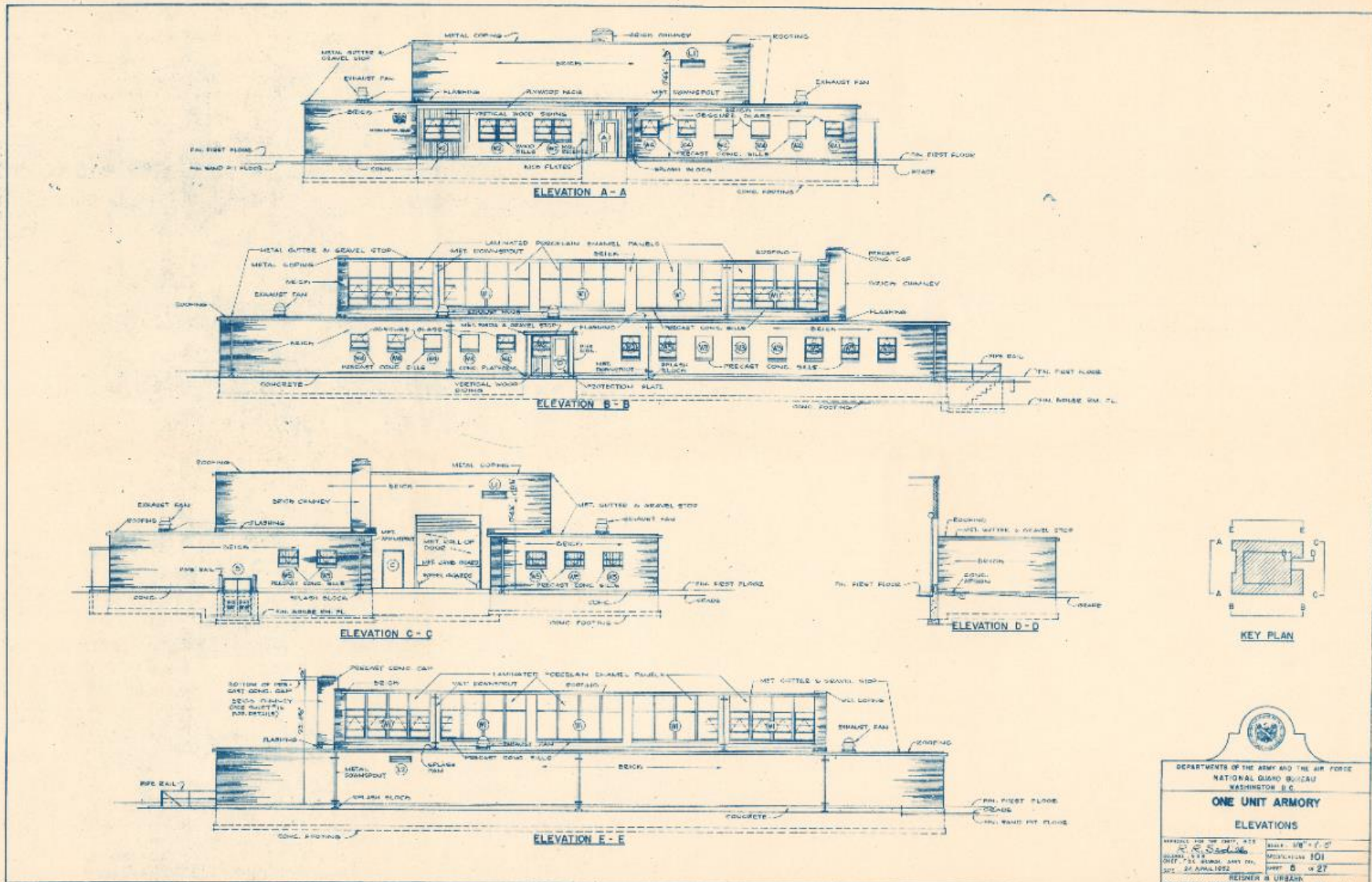


Figure 2. NGB One-unit Armory Elevations by Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (OMD archives).

# ARMY PROGRAM - FISCAL YEAR 1954

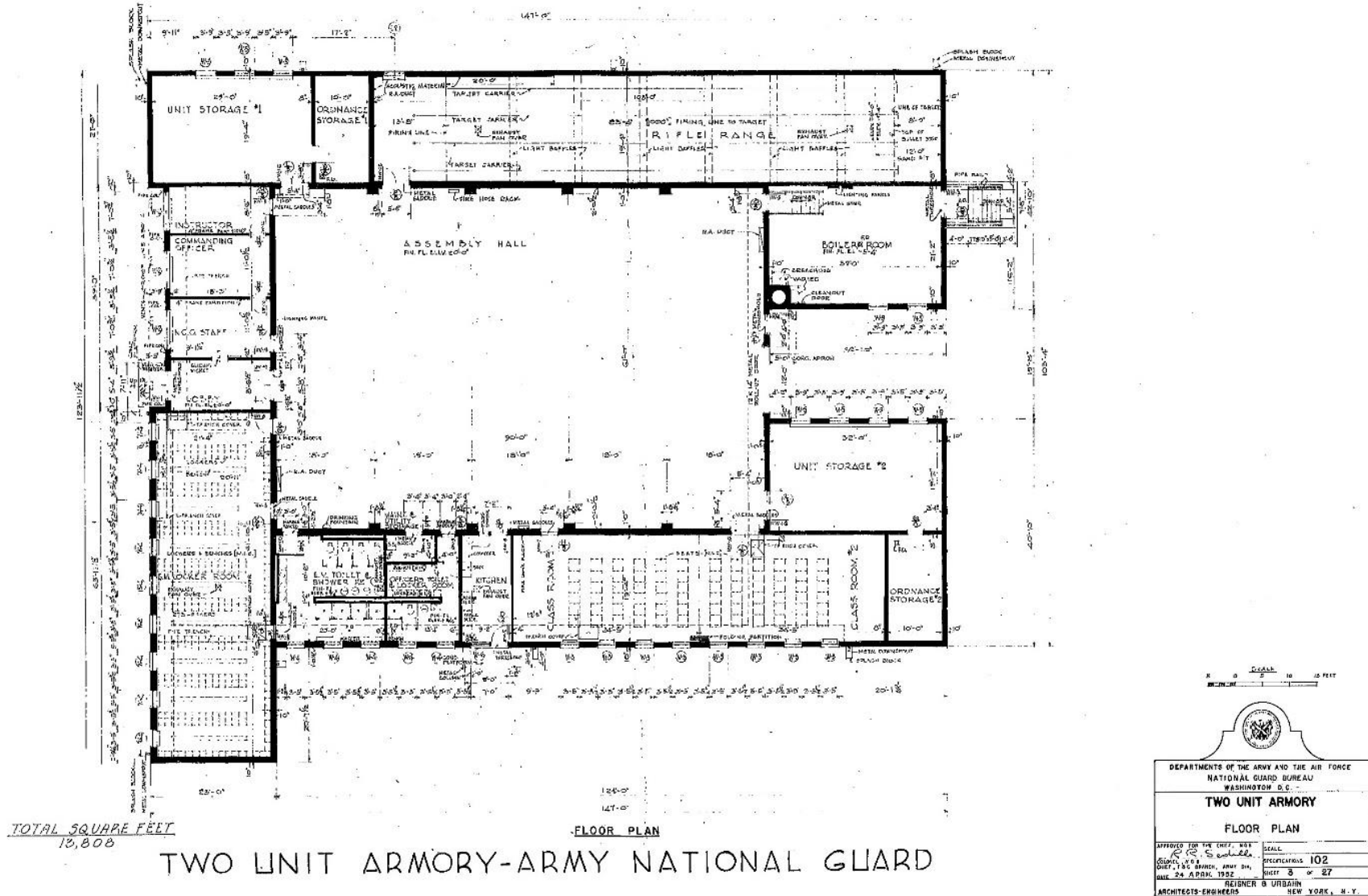


Figure 3. NGB Two-unit Armory Floor Plan by Reisner & Urbahn, 1952 (OMD archives).



## ii. Type A

The Type A armories were constructed in North Carolina and South Carolina and may have also been constructed in other states. According to consultants Kuhn and Yengling, the Type A armory “consisted of a central high-bay drill hall that was surrounded on three sides by one-story wings. The distinguishing variation in the Type A armories was that the entrance was located along the longer elevation of the drill hall instead of the shorter elevation, where it was placed in Alt-A and B-Coffey & Olsen plan armories”.<sup>6</sup> While some Type A armories feature clerestory windows, others feature skylights in the roof.<sup>7</sup> Note the variations in plan in examples from North Carolina and South Carolina (Figures 4-7).



Figure 4. Type A Armory, McCormick, South Carolina, built 1959 (Burns & McDonnell 2008: 4-31).



Figure 5. Type A Armory, Elkin, North Carolina, built 1965 (Google Maps 2014).

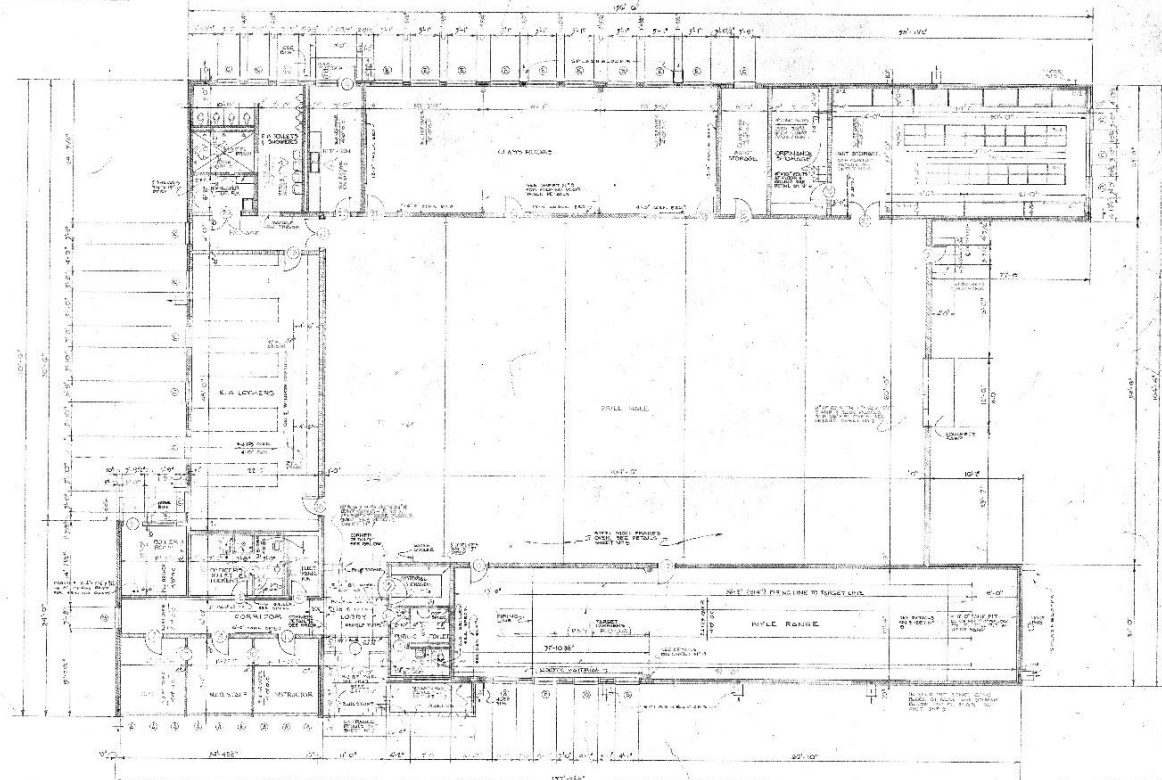
<sup>6</sup> Kuhn and Yengling 2010, 11.

<sup>7</sup> Privett 2020, 6.





SECTION SCHEDULE			
NO.	SECTION	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
1	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE
2	PLASTER	PLASTER	PLASTER
3	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
4	ROOFING	ROOFING	ROOFING
5	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
6	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
7	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
8	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
9	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
10	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
11	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
12	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
13	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
14	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
15	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
16	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
17	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
18	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
19	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
20	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
21	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
22	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
23	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
24	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
25	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
26	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
27	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
28	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
29	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
30	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
31	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
32	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
33	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
34	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
35	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
36	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
37	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
38	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
39	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
40	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
41	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
42	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
43	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
44	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
45	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
46	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
47	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
48	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
49	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
50	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
51	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
52	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
53	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
54	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
55	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
56	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
57	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
58	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
59	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
60	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
61	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
62	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
63	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
64	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
65	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
66	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
67	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
68	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
69	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
70	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
71	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
72	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
73	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
74	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
75	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
76	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
77	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
78	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
79	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
80	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
81	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
82	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
83	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
84	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
85	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
86	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
87	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
88	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
89	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
90	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
91	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
92	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
93	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
94	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES
95	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
96	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL	ELECTRICAL
97	WOODWORK	WOODWORK	WOODWORK
98	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
99	IRONWORK	IRONWORK	IRONWORK
100	FINISHES	FINISHES	FINISHES



ARCHITECT: HEYWARD SINGLEY  
 TYPE: TYPE I  
 ARCHITECT: HEYWARD SINGLEY ARCHITECT  
 SHEET NO: 3A

Figure 7. Type A Armory Floor Plan, Seneca and Saluda armories, South Carolina, Heyward Singley, architect, 1957 (South Carolina Army National Guard archives).

### iii. Type A-A

The Type A-A plan is seen at the Harrisburg Armory in Arkansas, which was constructed in 1963. The sample of drawings and photographs acquired for this study did not include any other examples of this plan type. The Type A-A design features a two-story t-shaped plan with a flat roof and brick exterior finishes. The primary massing includes the drill hall and rifle range while the smaller massing includes the administrative area where offices and classrooms flank a central corridor (Figures 8-9).



*Figure 8. Oblique view of Type A-A Armory in Harrisburg, Arkansas, 1963 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).*





#### iv. Type Alt-A

Type Alt-A armories were constructed in North Carolina but may have also been constructed in other states (Figures 10-11). This type was the most common design used in North Carolina in the early 1960s. Designed to allow for expansion of the drill hall, this variation placed the boiler room in the one-story wing adjacent to the storage area and the rifle range.<sup>8</sup>

The interior layout of the Alt-A armory was best described in the *Hertford County Herald* after the completion of the Woodland Armory:

The front entrance hall in the one-level building leads directly to the drill hall, the largest feature of the armory. To the left of the entrance hall are a ceramic tile shower and toilet facilities for enlisted personnel. To the right of the hall are offices. Also near the front of the building are kitchen facilities with built in storage cabinets. The drill hall, as big as a regulation basketball floor, is heated and brilliantly lighted with overhead features. Another feature of the new armory is the indoor rifle range, equipped for both prone and upright firing. . . One, long, large classroom, with its own thermostat, can be made into three smaller rooms by the use of folding doors. A large dayroom will be furnished to provide recreational facilities for the guardsmen. Other features . . . are a large supply room, a “moth room” for storing winter garments and blankets, a public restroom, a shower room for officers and a boiler room. Arms and weapons will be stored in a special vaulted room”.<sup>9</sup>



Figure 10. Type-Alt-A Armory, Belmont, North Carolina, constructed 1961 (Google Maps 2018).

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<sup>8</sup> Kuhn and Yengling 2010, 5.

<sup>9</sup> Kuhn and Yengling 2010, 9.

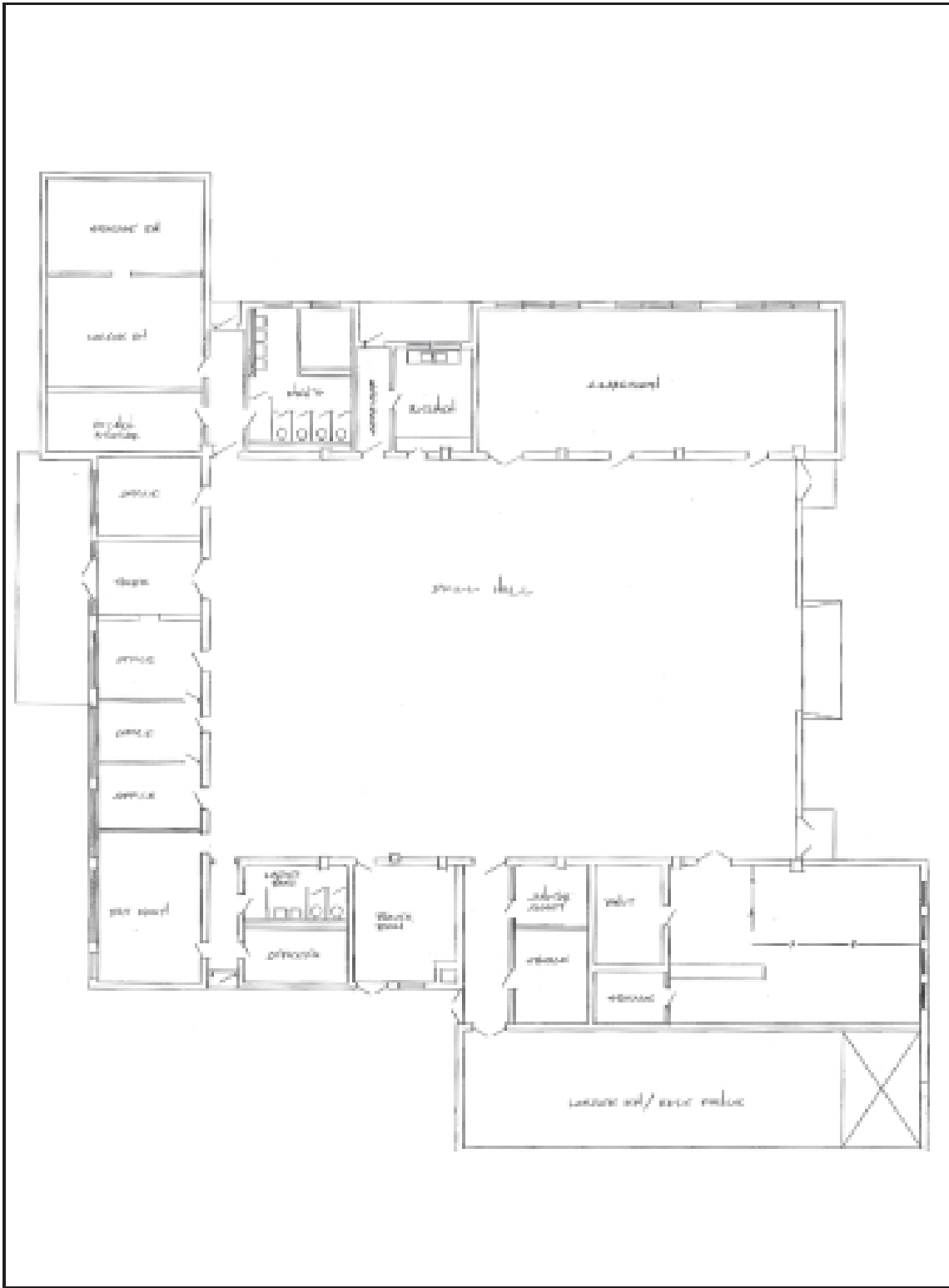


Figure 11. Type-Alt-A Floor Plan, North Carolina (Privett 2020: 5).



**v. Type B**

Type B armories were decisively constructed in North Carolina, likely constructed in Alabama, and may have also been constructed in other states (Figures 12-16). ALARNG relied exclusively on local Architect Evan M. Terry to design their armories in the 1950s. According to research submitted by ALARNG, Terry's early standardized designs follow Type D designs, but consultants hired to survey and document armories for the NGB declared Terry's armories to be Type B.<sup>10</sup> Representative photographs and drawings from each state are included below. Type B plans in Alabama, such as the Fort Deposit, Calera and Wetumpka armories, have compact plans with a two-story drill hall and a one-story administration wing on the primary and side facades. They feature gable roofs with clerestory windows over the drill hall and flat roofs over the administrative areas. Type B armories in North Carolina are "variations of the Alt-A armory design, but the boiler room is on the opposite side of the building, adjacent to the kitchen".<sup>11</sup>



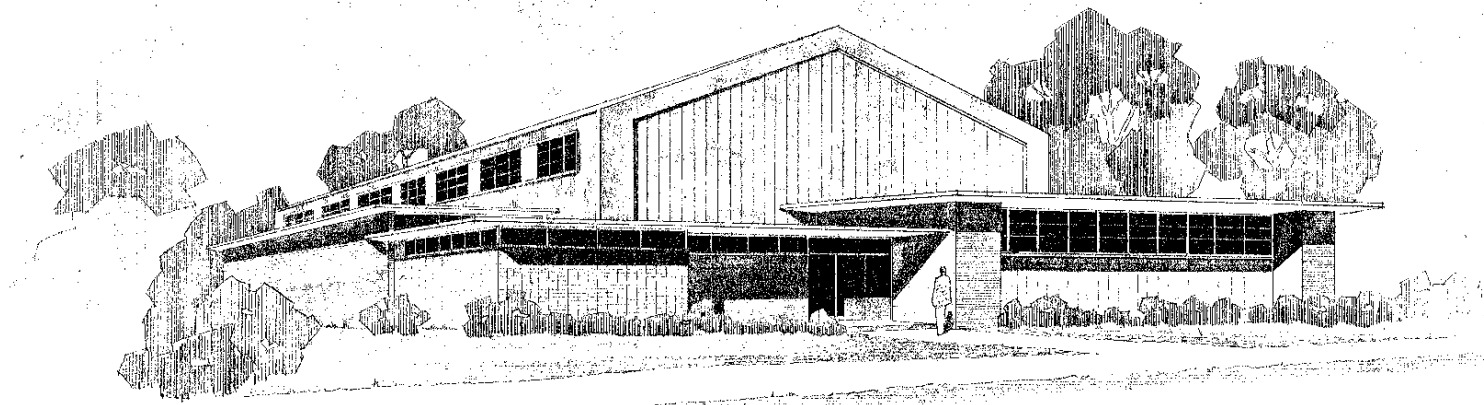
*Figure 12. Type-B Armory, East Flat Rock, North Carolina, built 1962 (Google Maps 2021).*



*Figure 13. Oblique view of One-unit armory in Phoenix City, Alabama, constructed 1954 and designed by Evan M. Terry. In 2008, NGB consultants surveyed two armories of this plan type in Alabama and declared them as NGB Type B armories (Alabama Army National Guard archives, Burns & McDonnell 2008).*

<sup>10</sup> Burns & McDonnell 2008, 4-25.

<sup>11</sup> Kuhn and Yengling 2010, 5.



ONE UNIT ARMORY  
FOR ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD  
AT CALERA, SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA  
SERIAL NO. 01-079-53-6

1953-56 standard

EVAN M. TERRY - ARCHITECT  
646 BROWN - MARX BUILDING  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Figure 14. Research from ALARNG notes early Evan M. Terry designs like this one built in Calera, Alabama, as Type D. However, in 2008, NGB consultants surveyed two armories of this plan type in Alabama and declared them as NGB Type B armories (Burns & McDonnell 2008).

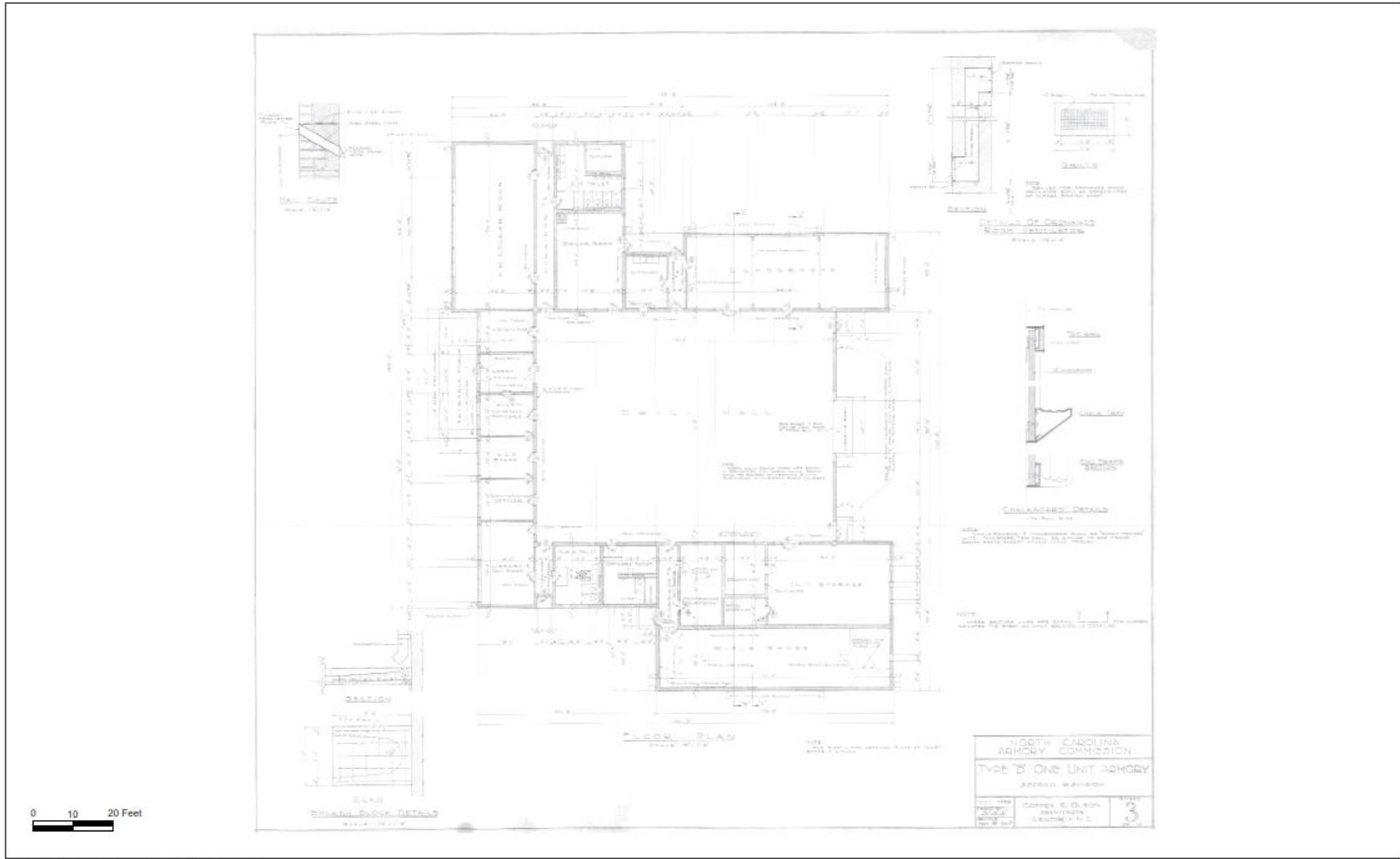
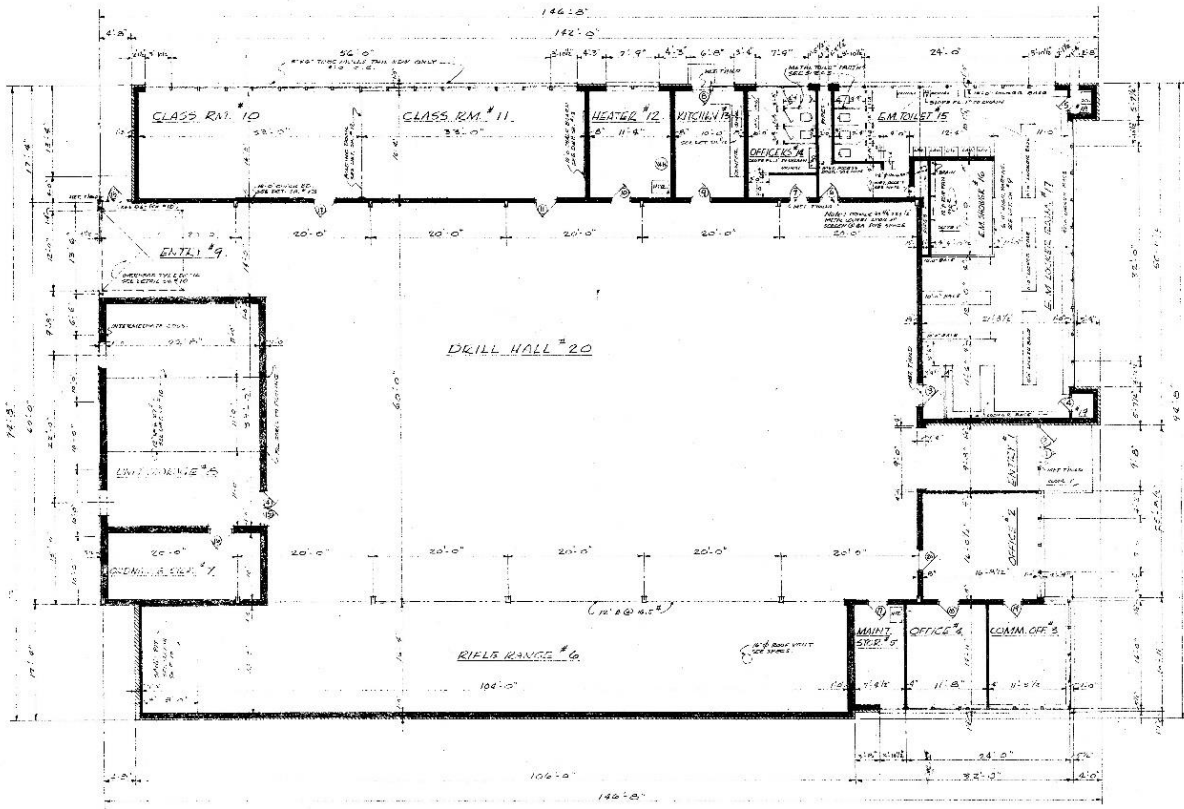


FIGURE 3: Floor Plan of B-Coffey & Olson Armory

SOURCE: Claude T. Bowers Military Center 1958

7

Figure 15. Type-B Armory Floor Plan (1958; revised 1959) by Coffey & Olson Architects (Kuhn and Yengling 2010: 7).

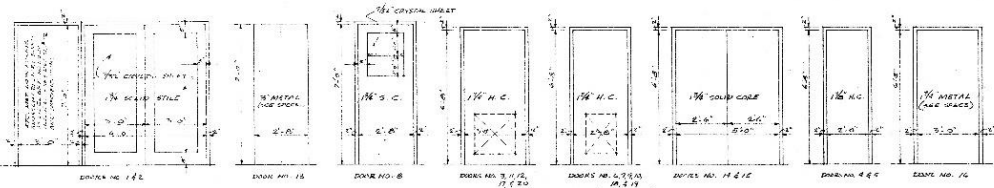


**ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE**

SPACE NAMES	CEILING	CL. WLD.	WALLS	DOOR	BASE	FLOOR
ENTRY						
CLERK OFFICE						
COMMANDING OFFICER						
INSTRUCTIVE						
MAINTENANCE STORAGE						
WIFE QUARTERS						
DEPARTMENT STORAGE						
TOILET STORAGE						
ENTRY						
CLERK ROOM						
CLERK ROOM						
FINANCIAL ROOM						
OFFICE						
OFFICIALS TOILET						
ENLISTED MEN'S TOILET						
ENLISTED MEN'S SINKS						
ENLISTED MEN'S LOCKER						
UNIFORMS CLOSET						
PROPERTY CLOSET						
DRILL HALL						

Notes: - FINISHED BASEMENT HEIGHTS  
 1. BASEMENT HEIGHTS IN AREA NO. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**MAIN FLOOR PLAN** 30.16.110



**DOOR SCHEDULE** 30.16.110

Note: see Appendix for details for metal frame details (see #12)

APPROVED FOR THE CLIENT: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ONE UNIT ARMORY**  
 FOR  
**ALABAMA NATIONAL GUARD**  
 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

**EVAN M. TERRY**  
 ARCHITECT  
 626 BIRDA PARK BUILDING  
 BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FLOOR PLAN: 4  
 11.6.52

**SEAL**  
 STATE OF ALABAMA  
 EVAN M. TERRY  
 365  
 REGISTERED ARCHITECT

Figure 16. Floor plan for One-unit Armory in Calera, Alabama, 1953. In 2008, NGB consultants surveyed two armories of this plan type in Alabama and declared them as NGB Type B armories (Alabama Army National Guard archives, Burns & McDonnell 2008).



**vi. Type B-B**

Only one example of a Type B-B armory was identified during this project. It was constructed in DeQueen, Arkansas in 1962, and was designed by architects Cowling and Roark, who also prepared a Type A-A armory in Harrisburg, Arkansas in 1963. Although only a plot plan, vicinity map and historic photograph were submitted as part of the nationwide data request, it is clear that the Type B-B armory features a t-shaped plan with a two-story drill hall and a single-story administrative area (Figures 17-18). The armory is clad in brick veneer and features a flat roof and fixed and clerestory windows.



*Figure 17. Façade of Type B-B armory, DeQueen, Arkansas, 1963 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).*



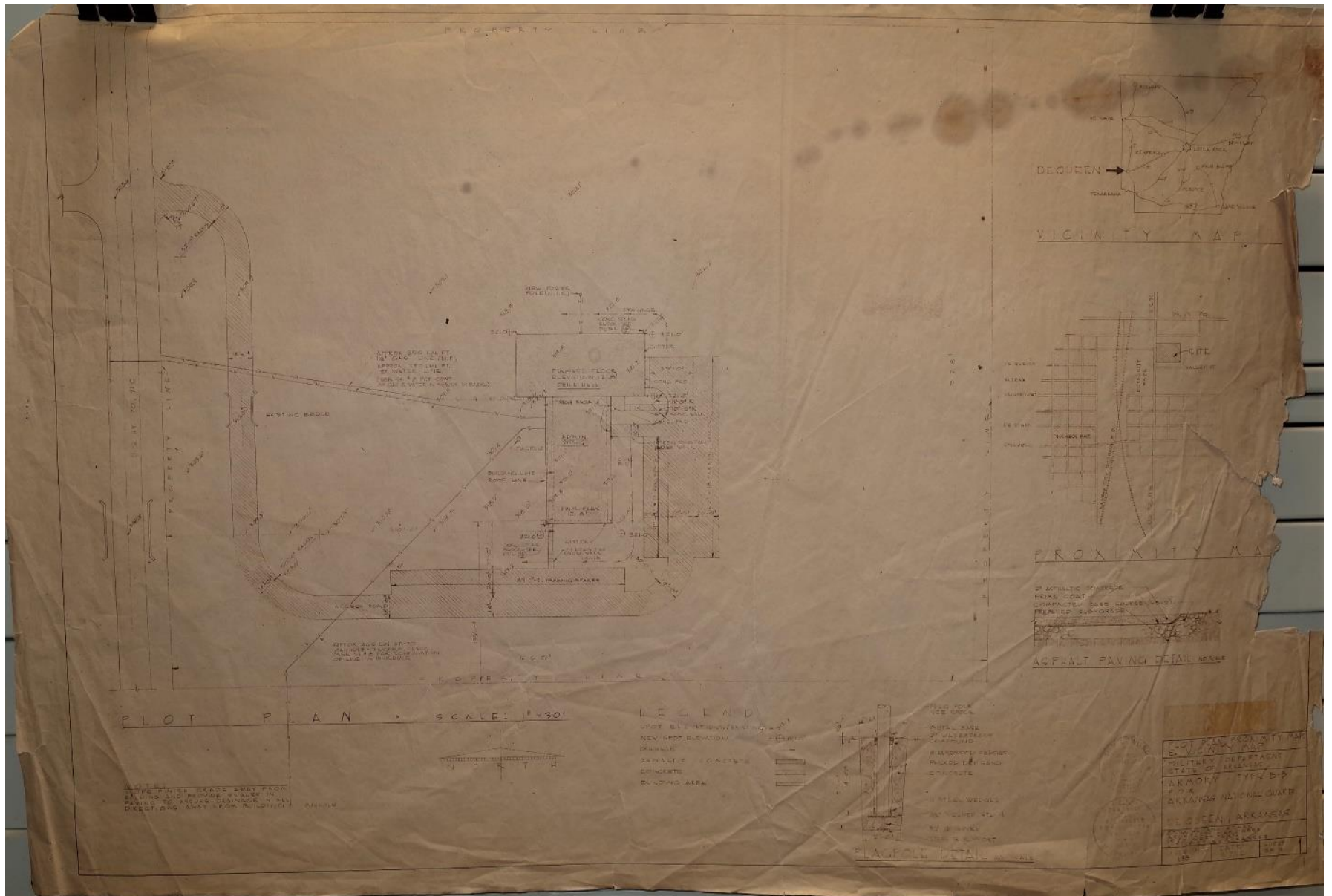


Figure 18. Plot Plan, Proximity Map and Vicinity Map for Type B-B Armory, DeQueen, Arkansas, 1962 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).

## vii. Type C

Type C armories were constructed in North Carolina but may have also been constructed in other states (Figures 19-20). The Fremont Armory provides a good example of the Type C design which is centered around a two-story drill hall. Single-story administrative areas are located on three sides of the armory with the primary entrance and rear vehicle entrance on the short elevations and the boiler room, rifle range and storage areas sited on the longer elevations. Type C plans in North Carolina feature flat roofs, concrete construction with brick veneer, and clerestory windows.



*Figure 19. Oblique view of south and east elevations of Type-C Armory, Fremont, North Carolina, constructed 1969 (Privett 2020: 22).*

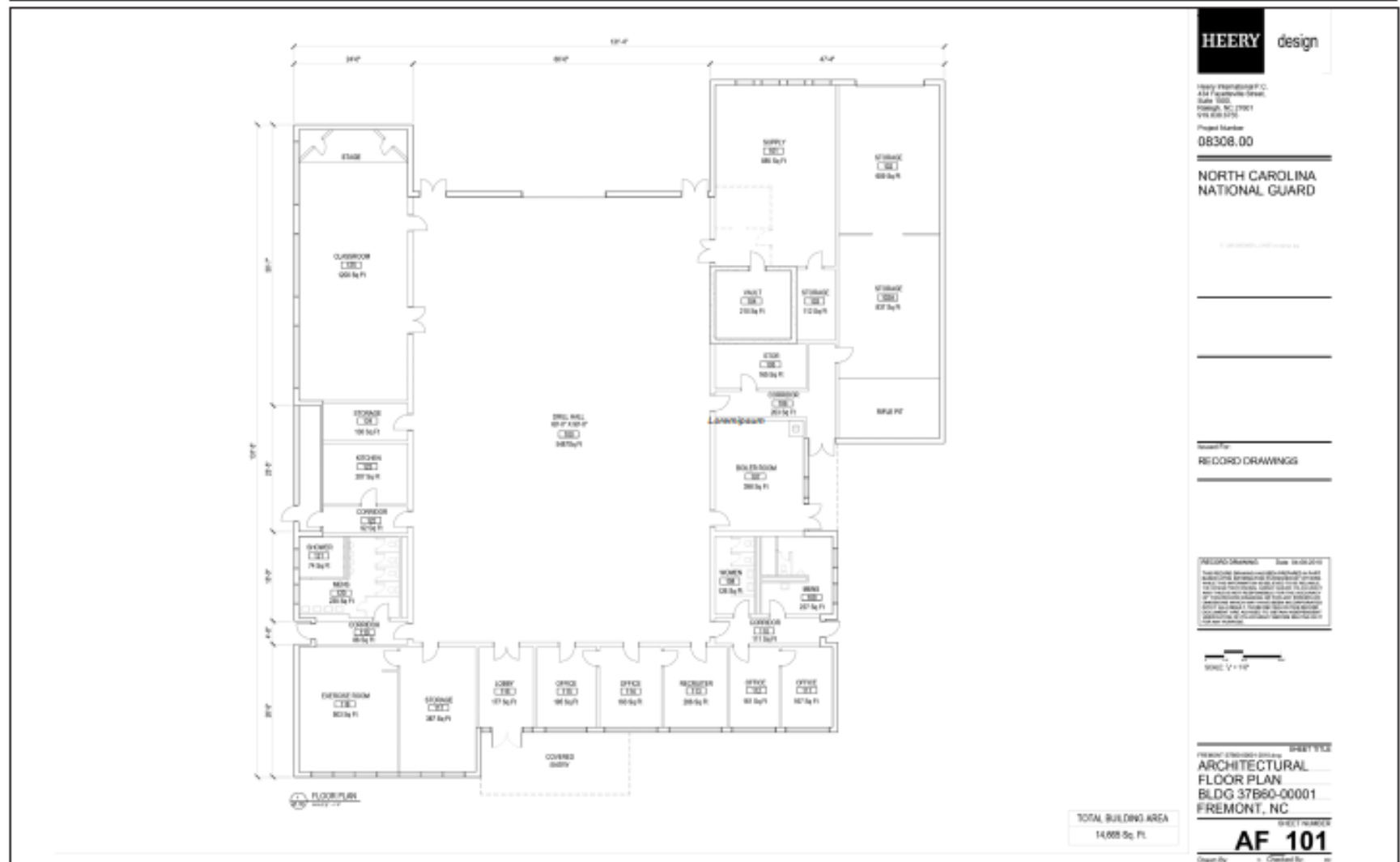


FIGURE 5: Fremont National Guard Armory (WY1458) Floor Plan, Wayne County, North Carolina (provided by NC ARNG 2019)

Figure 20. Floor plan for Type-C Armory, Fremont, North Carolina, constructed 1969 (Privett 2020: 29).

### viii. Type D

In 1949, the Army Corps of Engineers and the NGB commissioned Bail, Horton, & Associates, Architects-Engineers of Florida to design a “Type D Armory” (Figures 21-22). The Type D features a rectangular plan with the central drill hall surrounded on three sides by a u-shaped arrangement of offices, classrooms, and firing range. A flat roof covering the offices surrounds a monitor style roof over the drill hall. The asymmetrical façade features an off-center main entrance, and the rear elevation includes a large vehicle entrance.<sup>12</sup> In the 1970s, the North Carolina Army national Guard employed plan they designated as Type D (Figures 23-24). It consisted of a high-bay drill hall illuminated by clerestory windows flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings on the main and side elevations. The Greenville Armory (1971) features this plan and is described in a 2020 Historic Structures Survey Report by historian Megan Privett:

The building consists of a central high-bay drill hall that is surrounded on all of its elevations except the north (rear) by one-story wings forming a U shape. Flat roofs with metal coping cap the drill hall and wings. The one-story east (main) elevation is defined by a recessed entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square, brick columns; a band of window bays to its west and four bays to its east; and flat, overhanging boxed eaves sheathed in metal. The upper portion of the east elevation of the drill hall is adorned with metal lettering reading, “National Guard Armory.” The main entrance consists of a double-leaf, metal door with a three-light divided transom and two-light sidelights.<sup>13</sup>



Figure 21. Façade of Type-D Armory in Greenville, North Carolina, constructed 1971 (Privett 2020: 38).

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<sup>12</sup> Burns & McDonnell 2008, 4-24.

<sup>13</sup> Privett 2020, 36.



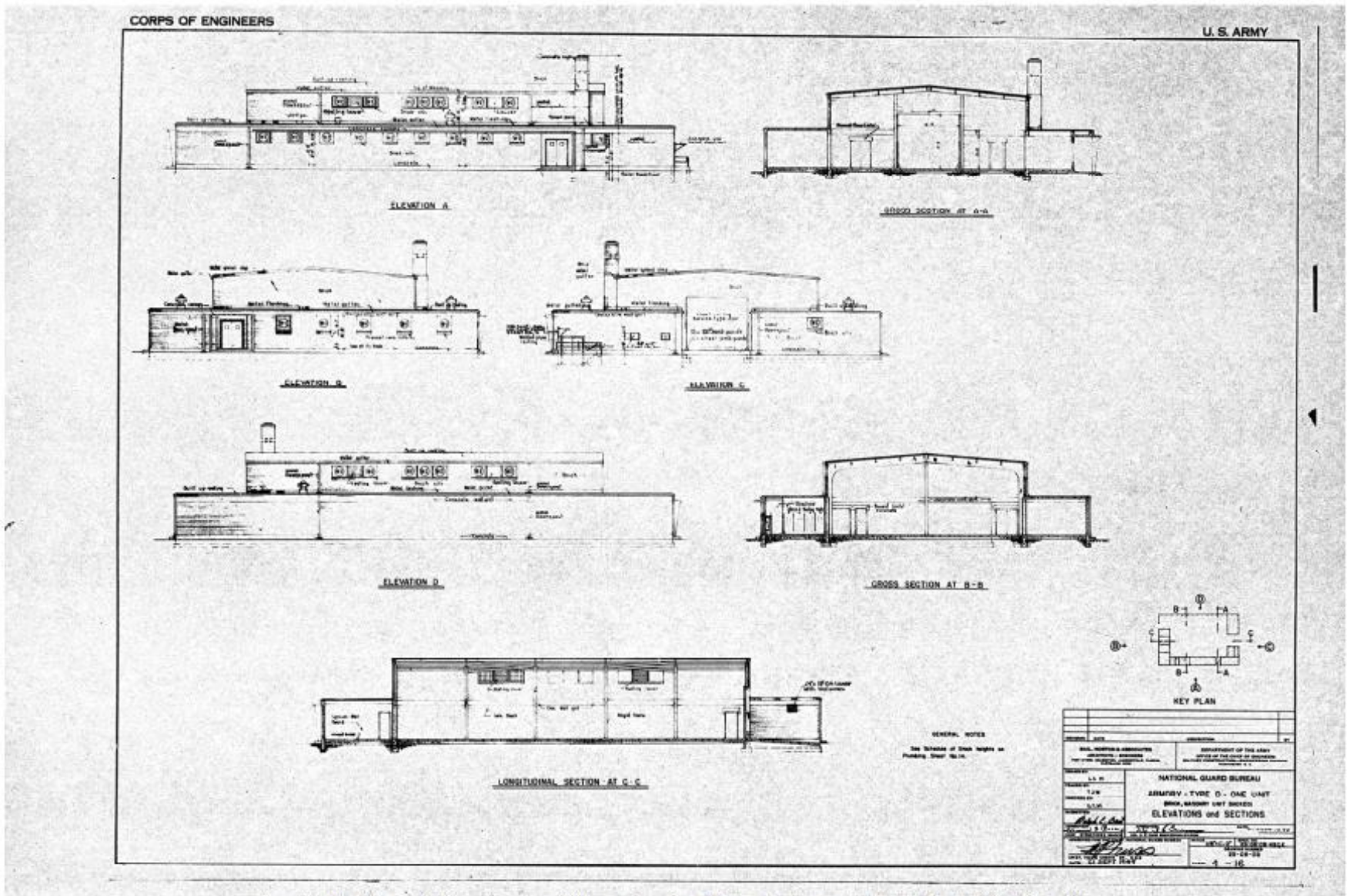


Figure 3.4.6. Type D Armory, Bail, Horton, & Associates, 1949 (courtesy Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, 29-06-09, Sheets 1-37).

Figure 22. Elevations and cross section of Type D armory designed by Bail, Horton & Associates, 1949 (Moore et al 2008).



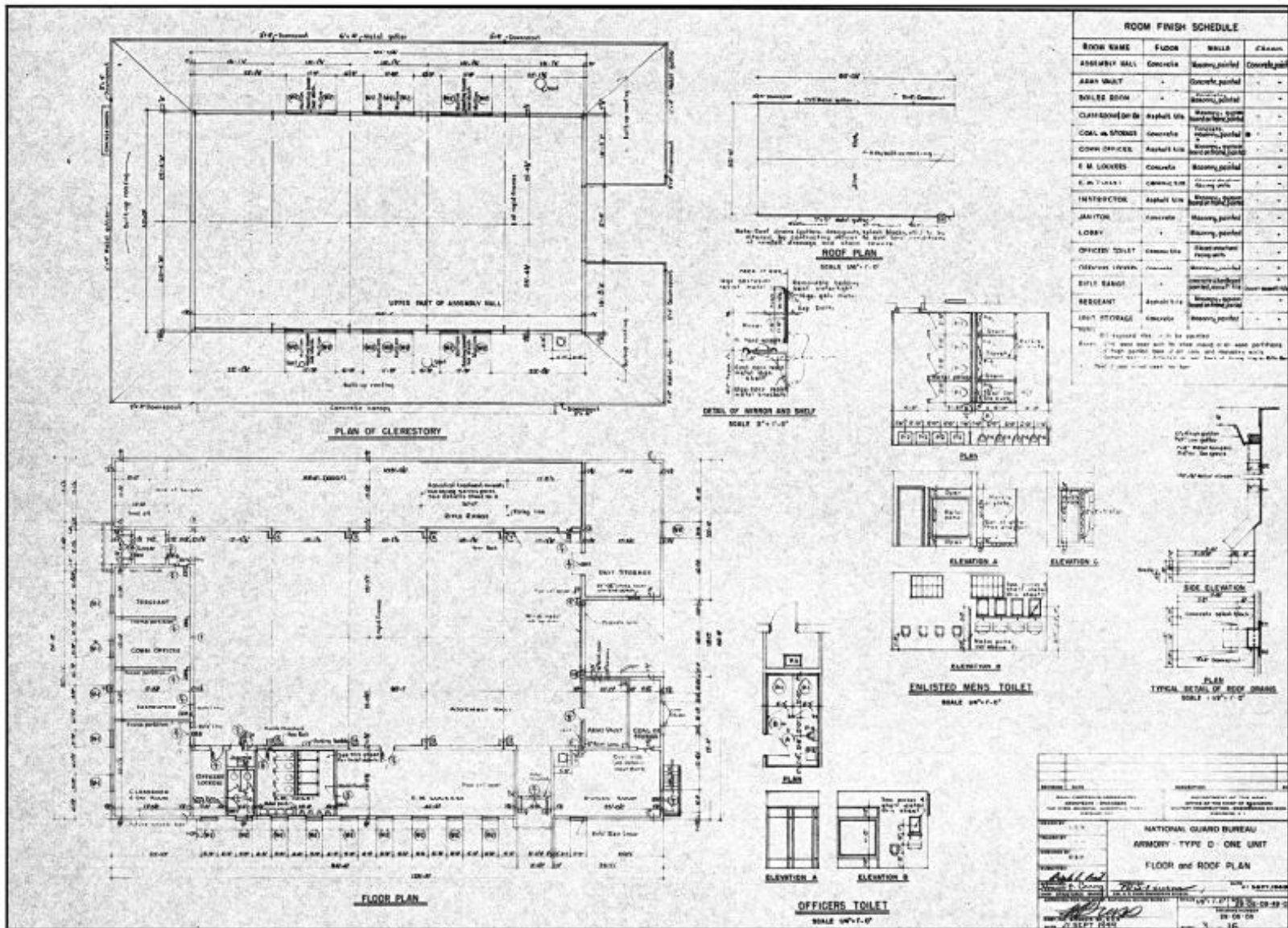


Figure 3.4.7. Type D Army, Bail, Horton, & Associates, 1949 (courtesy of the Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters, Alexandria, VA, Box 24, 29-06-09, Sheets I-17).

Figure 23. Floor Plan and details for Type D army designed by Bail, Horton & Associates, 1949 (Moore et al 2008).



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

Figure 24. Floor Plan of Type D Armory in Greenville, North Carolina (Privett 2020: 43).

**ix. K-Type**

The K-Type plan was commissioned by the NGB and drawn up by Reisner & Urbahn architects of New York in 1952. This plan was employed in Oregon and Arkansas and may have also been used in other states. K-Type plans feature a rectangular footprint formed by a center high-bay drill hall that is surrounded by a U-shaped classroom wing. The roof of the U-shaped wing is flat, while the high-bay drill hall has a low-pitched front-gable roof (Figures 25-28). These concrete buildings feature an offset recessed entrance. Windows are typically three-light metal sash topped by two-light awnings. The drill hall's side elevations feature groupings of clerestory windows. In Oregon, Type K armories were skimmed in stucco, whereas the Type K armory in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas was finished in brick veneer (Figures 29-31). In both states, the drill hall's rear elevation features a metal overhead vehicle door. Also along the rear elevation are a one-and-a-half-story bay with an adjacent chimney stack indicates the boiler room and equipment storage areas.



*Figure 25. Façade of Type K Armory, St Helens, Oregon, constructed 1955 (AECOM 2021).*



*Figure 26. Oblique view of Type-K Armory, Hillsboro, Oregon, constructed 1954 (AECOM 2021).*



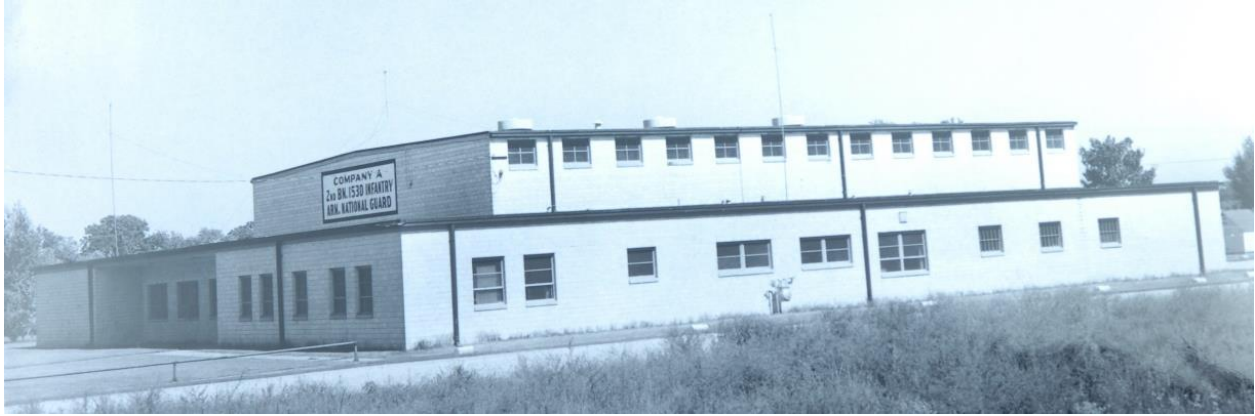


Figure 27. Oblique view of Type K Armory in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, 1955 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).



Figure 28. Façade of Type K Armory in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas (Google Maps 2019).

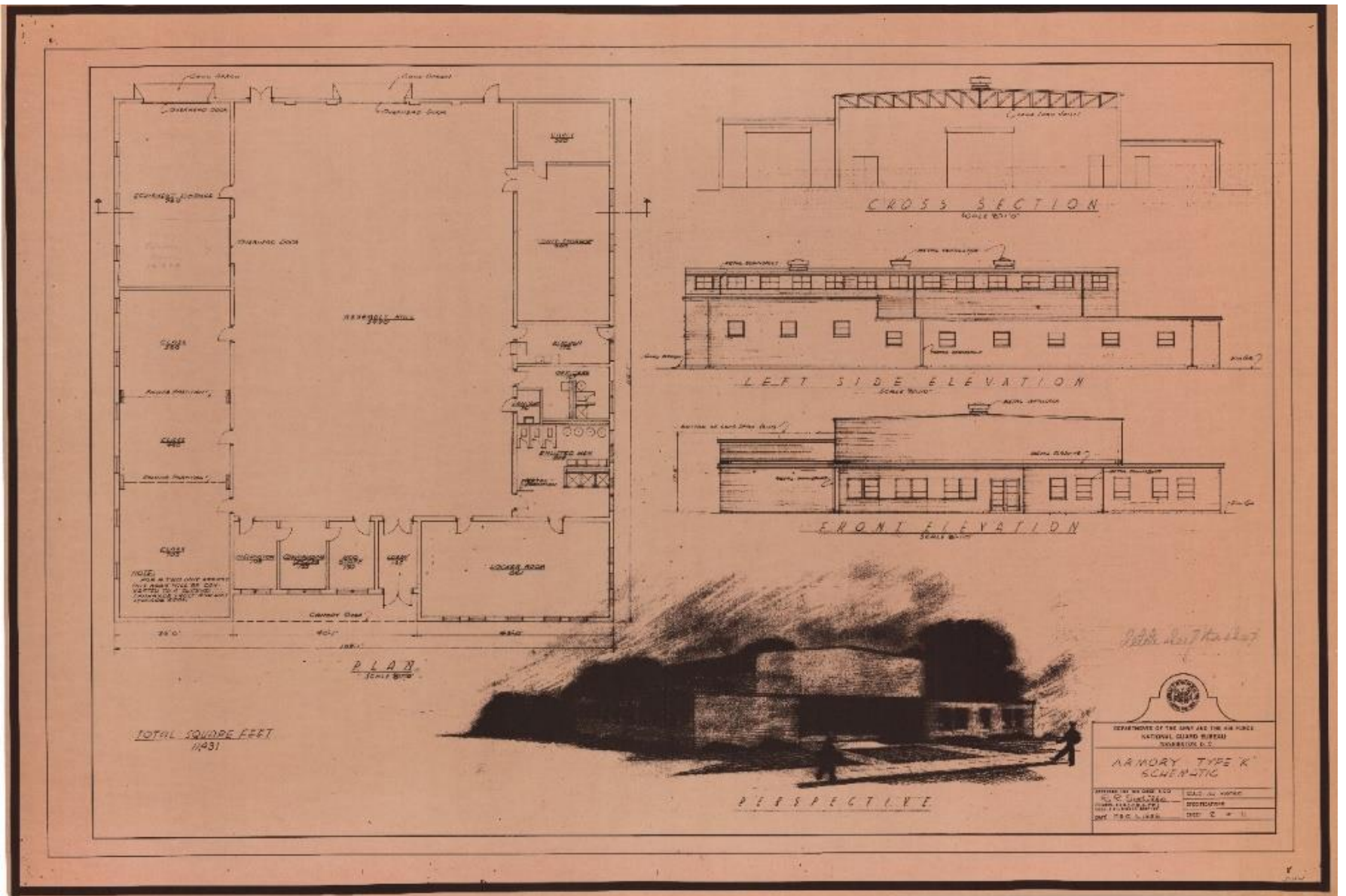


Figure 29. Type-K plan, perspective, elevations, and cross section, 1952 (OMD archives).



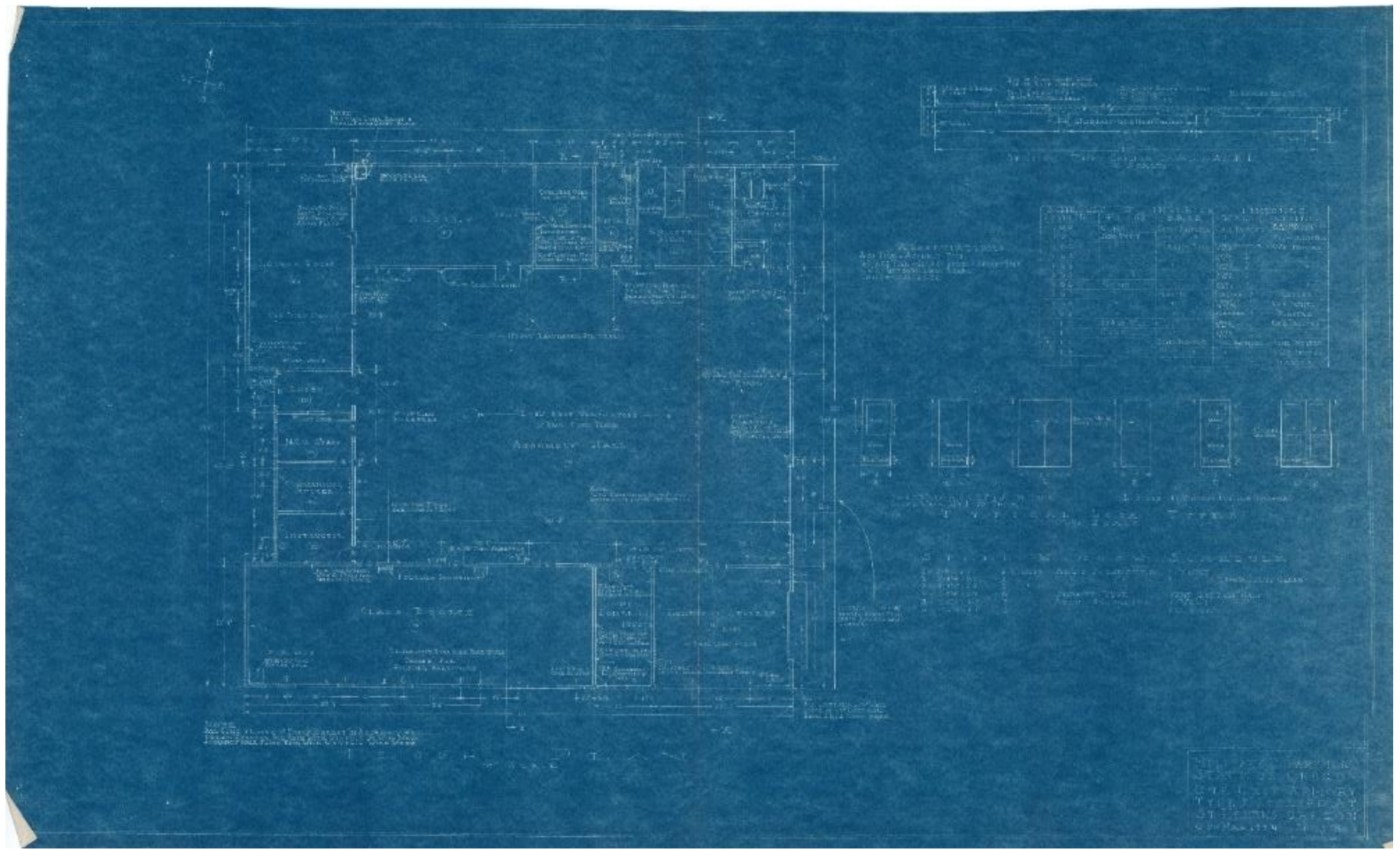


Figure 30. Type K Armory Floor Plan, St. Helens, Oregon, 1954 by Luke Bartholomew (OMD archives).

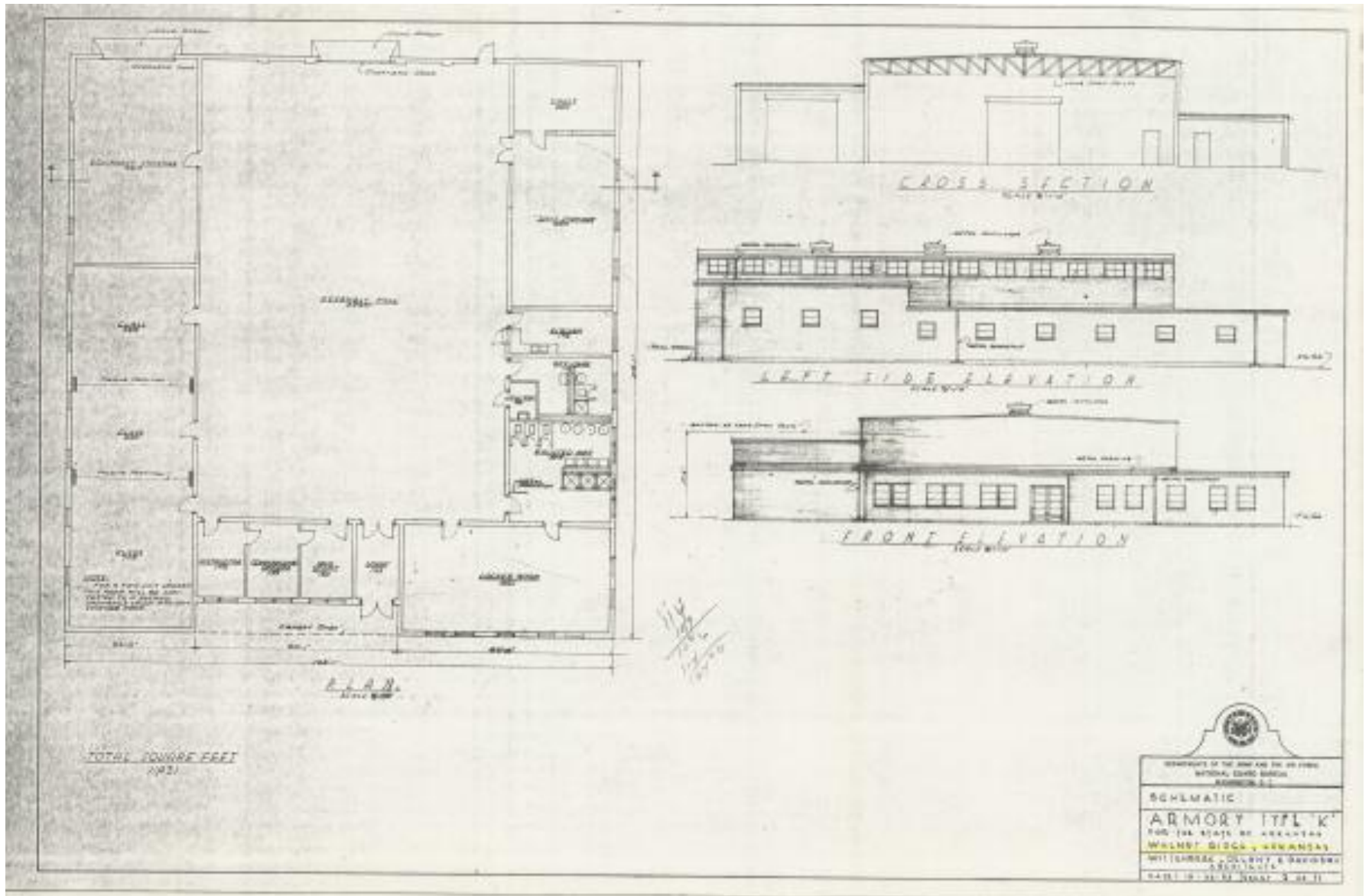


Figure 31. Schematic drawing for Type K Armory in Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, designed by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson Architects, 1953 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).

x. Type T-T

The Type T-T armory plan was constructed in Arkansas but may have also been employed in other states. Drawings submitted from ARARNG show the NGB in the titleblock of an armory constructed in Lincoln, Arkansas in 1961, but no other architect or engineer is credited with the design (Figure 32). Earlier drawings and photographs submitted by ARARNG show the T-T plan was used for at least 11 different armories across the state in the late 1950s and 1960s. Those designs were drafted by Swaim B. Allen Architects and Swaim, Allen Wellborn & Associates. The Type T-T plans have a roughly L-shaped footprint in which the primary massing includes a double-height drill hall, rifle range, locker room, offices, and storage areas with a series of classrooms extending off the rifle range on the long side elevation. An overhead roll-top door for vehicles is located behind the classrooms on the side elevation and the primary entrance is centered on the short elevation. Multi-lite steel sash windows are typical except when clerestory windows are used on the façade to provide light into the drill hall. Roofs are flat, and exterior siding is generally brick veneer (Figures 33-38).

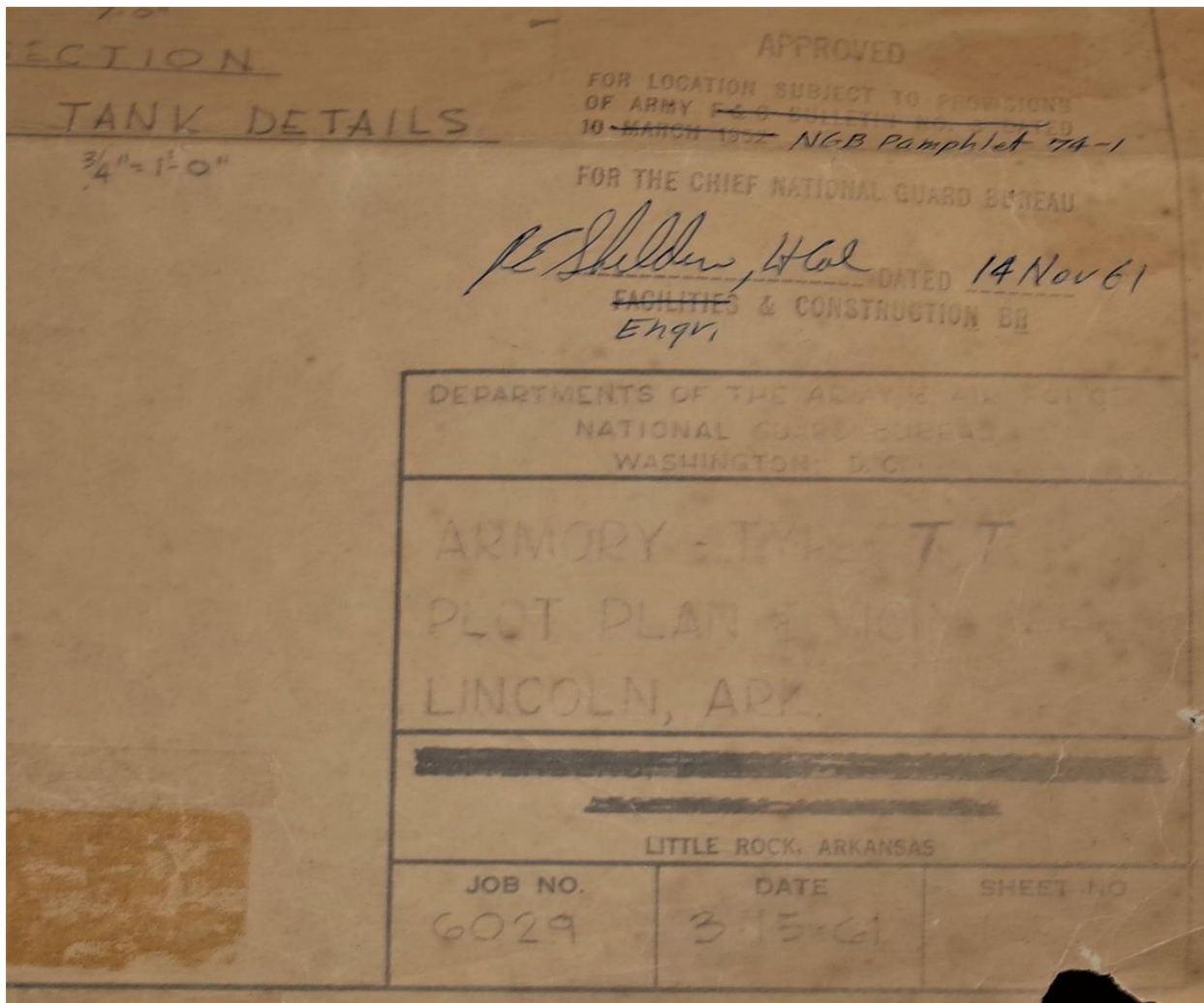


Figure 32. Titleblock of Plot Plan and Vicinity Plan designed in the Type T-T style for NGB in 1961 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).





Figure 33. Type T-T Armory in Forrest City, Arkansas, 1960 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).



Figure 34. Type T-T Armory in Augusta, Arkansas, 1964 (Arkansas National Guard archives).



Figure 35. Type T-T Armory in Dumas, Arkansas, 1960 (Arkansas National Guard archives).

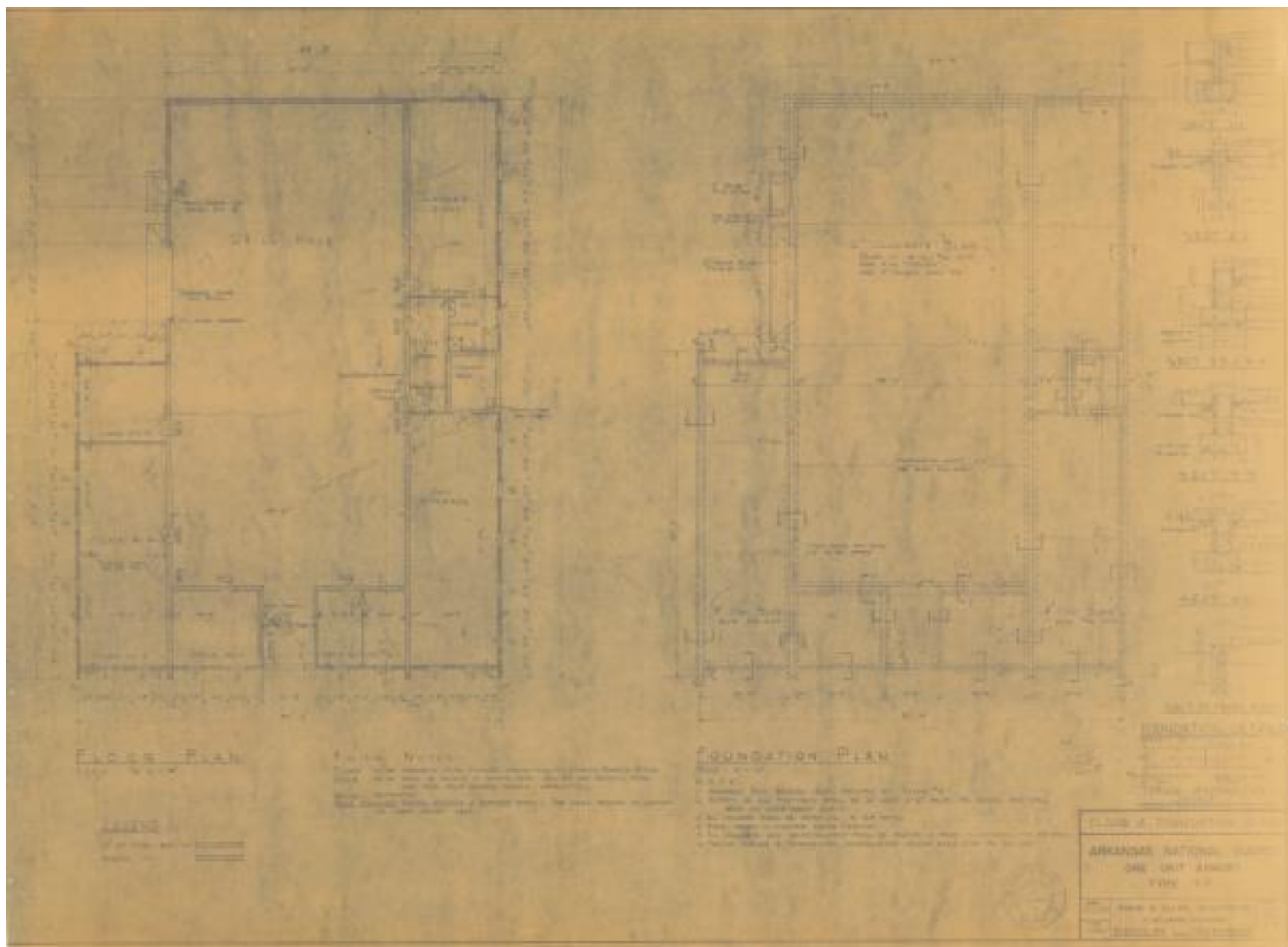


Figure 36. Floor and Foundation Plans for Type "T-T" One-unit Armory in Forrest City, Arkansas, designed by Swaim B. Allen Architects, 1959 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).



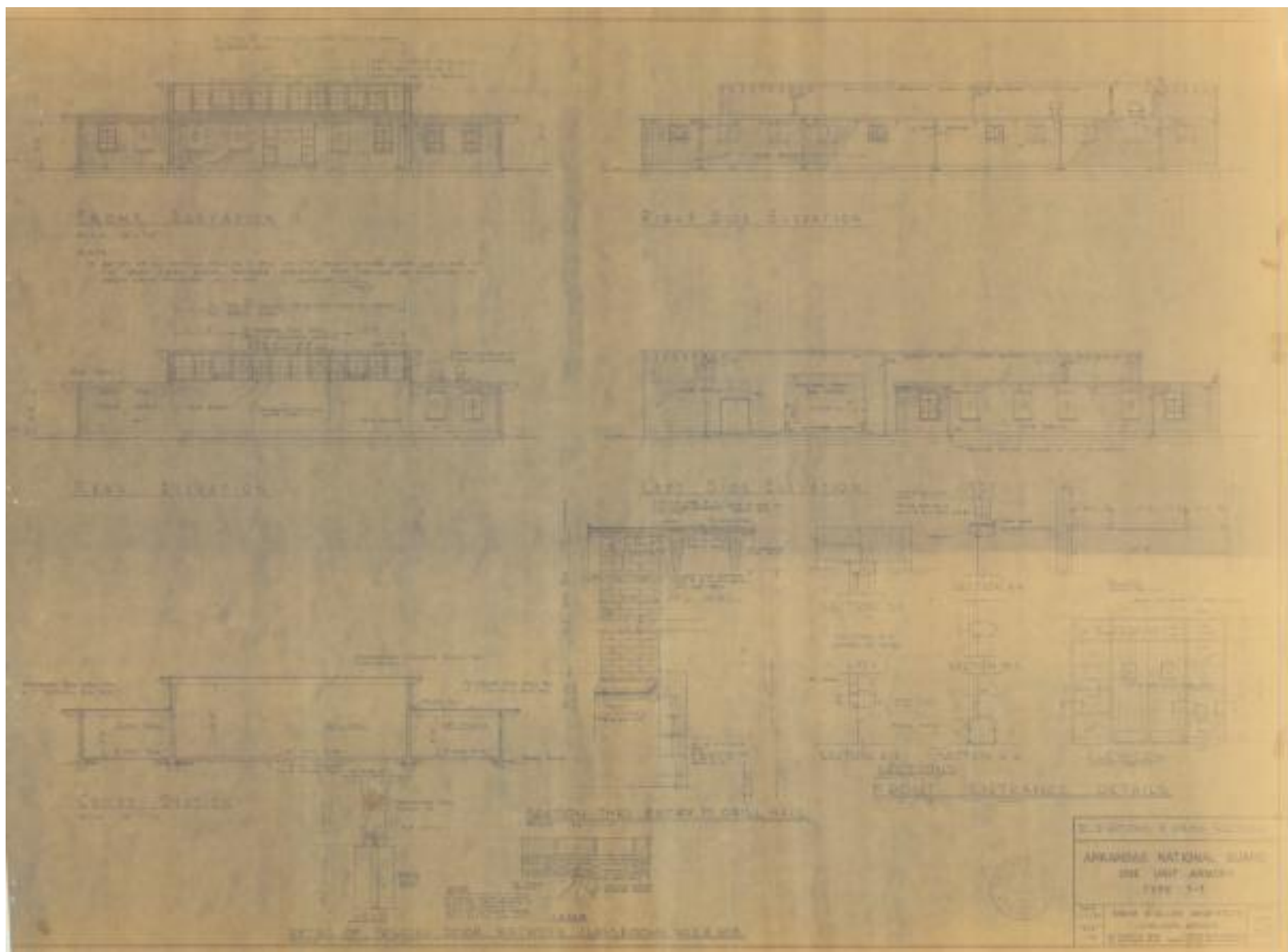


Figure 37. Elevations and details of Type T-T Armory in Forrest City, Arkansas, designed by Swaim B. Allen Architects, 1959 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).

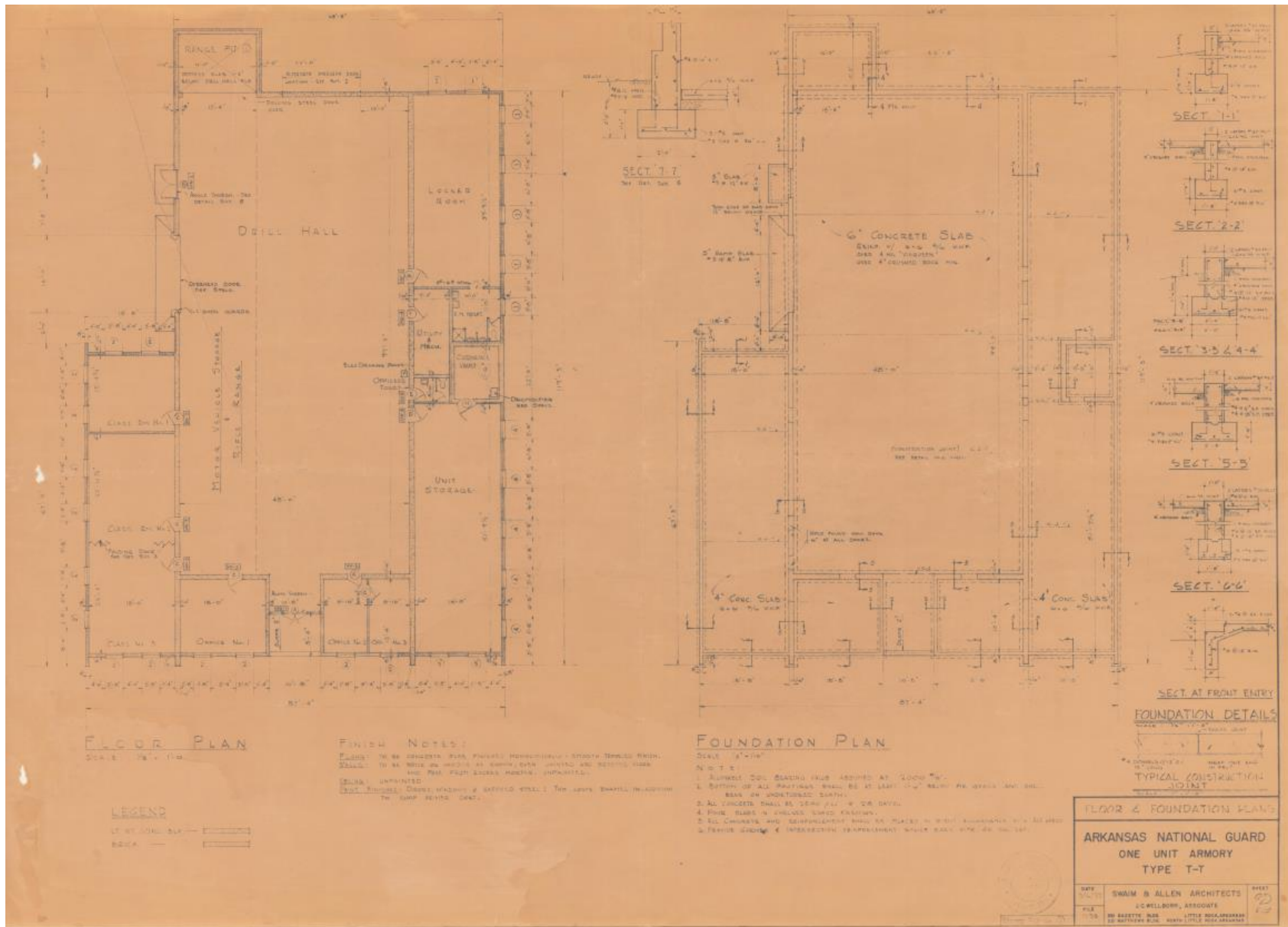


Figure 38. Type T-T Armory in Dumas, Arkansas, designed by Swaim & Allen Architects, 1959 (Arkansas National Guard archives).

## xi. Type Z

The ARARNG used the Type Z design to construct one-unit armories in their state in the 1950s. Several of the Type Z plans submitted by ARARNG for this project included the NGB in the titleblock, such as the plans for the Brinkley Armory (Figures 39-41). These plans were drafted by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson Architects of Little Rock in 1954. Additional historic photographs show Type Z armories were also constructed in the towns of Benton, Berryville, and Dermott. The Type Z is a compact plan L-shaped plan with a double-height drill hall, classrooms, offices, a locker room and storage area. The drill hall features a gable roof with clerestory windows while the administrative areas consist of flat roofs and multi-lite steel sash windows. A double height, roll-up vehicle door is located near the rear of the side elevation, providing access for large equipment into the drill hall. The primary entrance is centrally located on the façade and features a double leaf door which is recessed.



Figure 39. Type “Z” Armory in Brinkley, Arkansas, 1954 (Arkansas Army National Guard Armory archives).

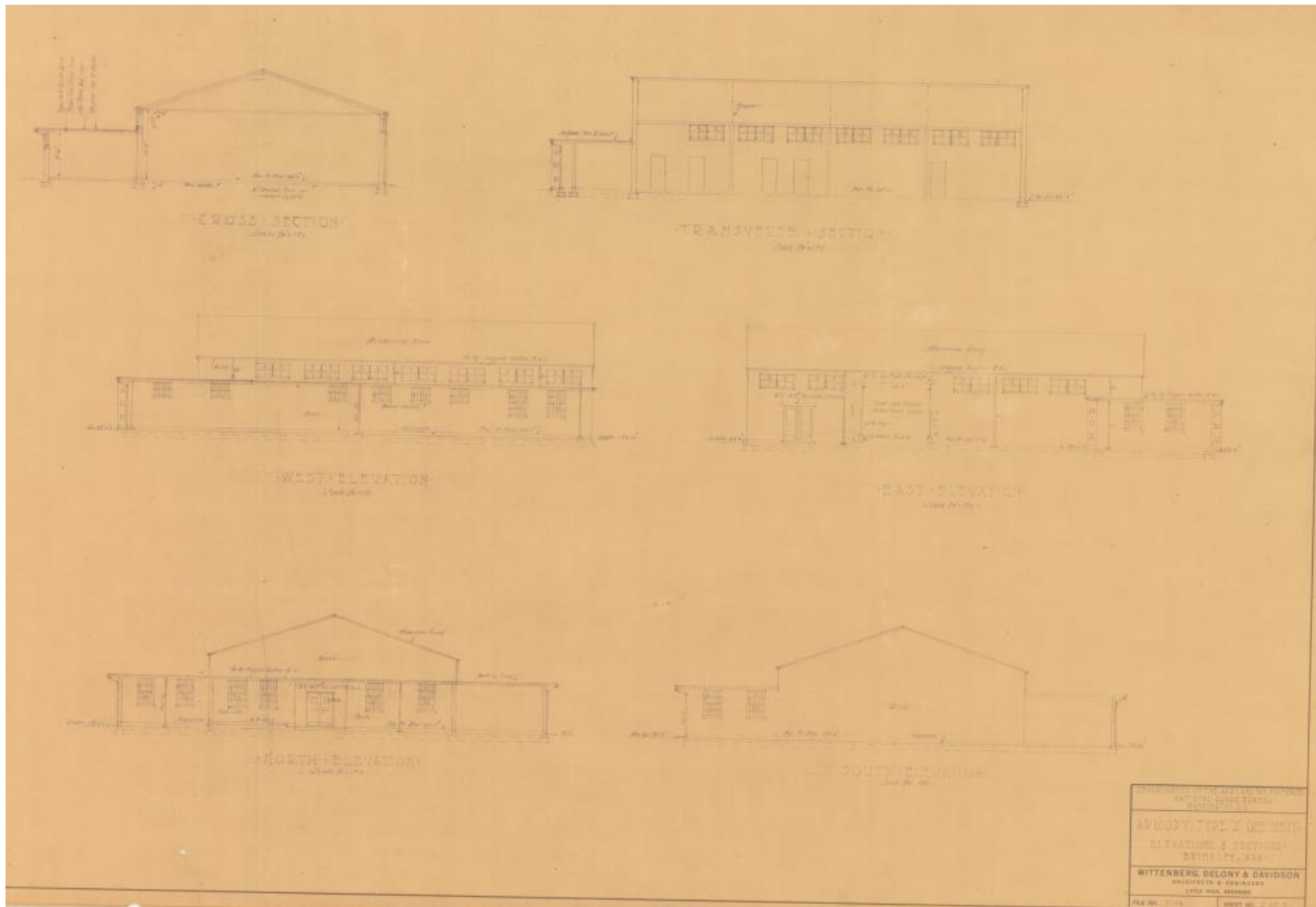


Figure 40. Elevations for Type "Z" One-unit Armory in Brinkley, Arkansas, designed by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, 1954 (Arkansas Army National Guard Archives).



## xii. Type Z-Z

The ARARNG used a similar plan called Type Z-Z during the late 1950s and early 1960s (Figures 42-44). Also commissioned by the NGB and drafted by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson Architects of Little Rock, this plan type was constructed at several locations across the state including in Fordyce, Mountain Home, Siloam Springs, and Piggot. The Type Z-Z plan appears to be a variation of the Type Z plan with additional square footage allocated to more classrooms and larger training and administrative areas. Roof forms, fenestration patterns and interior plans otherwise largely mimic the Type Z plan.



Figure 41. Façade of Type Z-Z Armory in Fordyce, Arkansas, 1955 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).



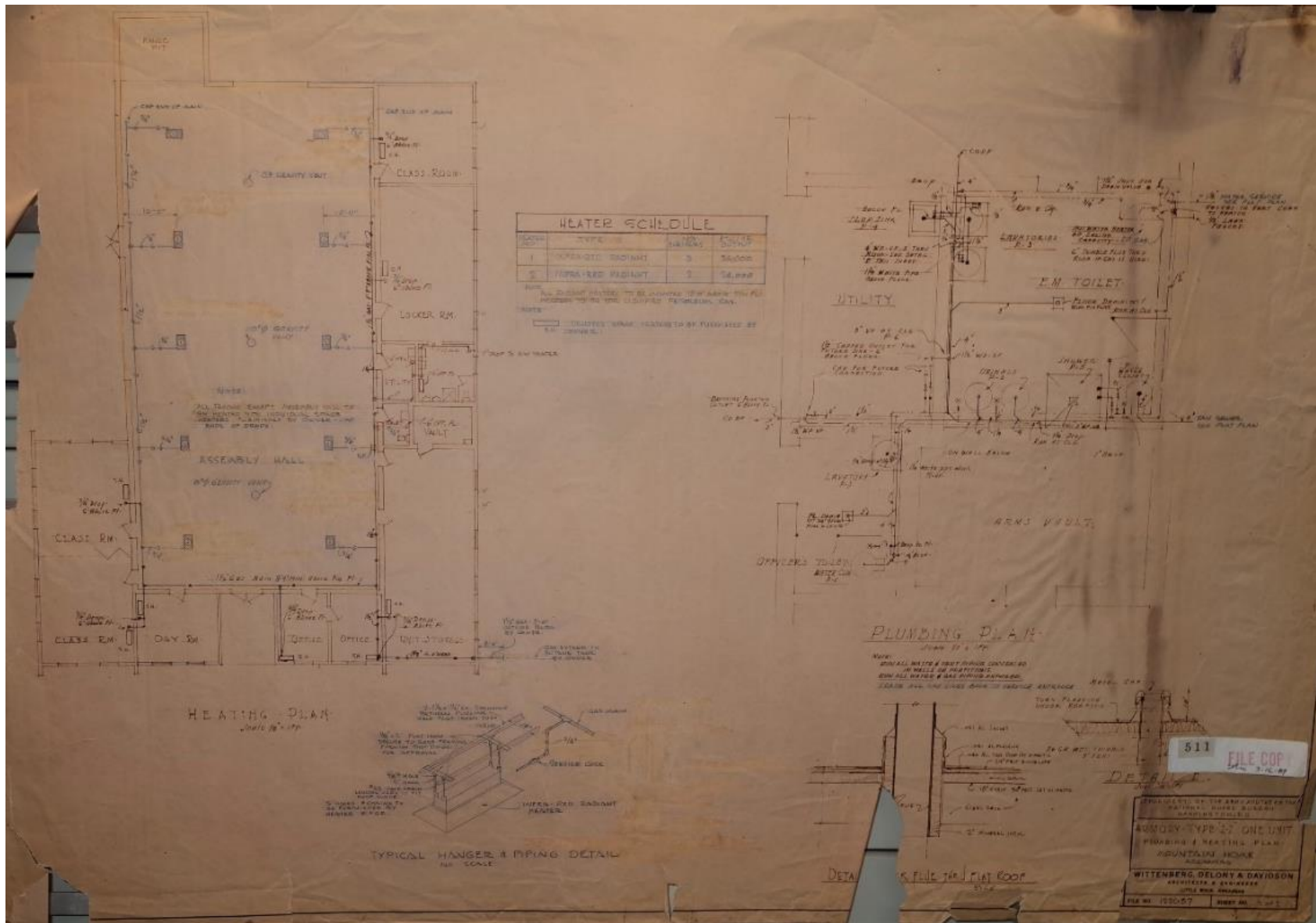


Figure 42. Heating and Plumbing Plans for Type Z-Z Army in Mountain Home, Arkansas, designed by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson Architects, n.d. (Arkansas National Guard archives).

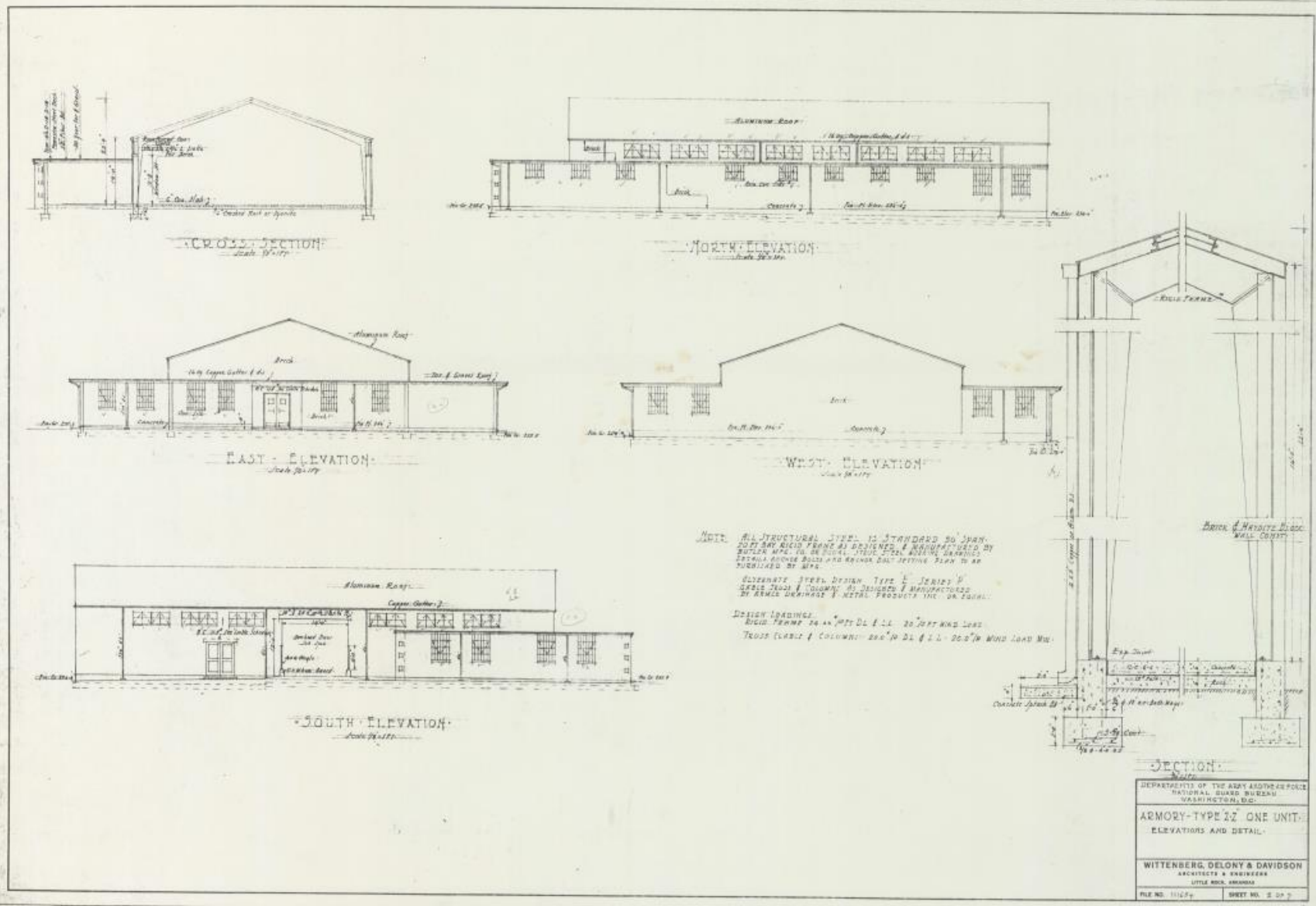


Figure 43. Elevations and details of Type Z-Z Armory, designed by Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, 1954 (Arkansas Army National Guard archives).

#### IV. Summary of PL 783 Design Analysis

Drawings of 137 Army National Guard armories were reviewed for this analysis, all of which were constructed with PL783 funding between 1952-1973. The NGB plan types referenced in this sample include K-Type, Type T-T, Type Z, and Type Z-Z. Only twelve of those drawing sets featured the NGB in the titleblock, and ten of those were all in one state, Arkansas.

Supplemental research including photographs, historic newspaper articles, and technical reports provided by several state National Guards provided context on additional plan types including Type A, Type A-A, Type Alt-A, Type B, Type B-B, Type C, and Type D.

Regardless of the names given to early federal standardized armory designs and their derivatives, several trends are visible within the data sample. Firstly, there appears to be an initial wave of PL783 armories designed and built between 1952-1956/57. During this first phase, states generally relied on a single local architect to draw up plans for a one-unit armory. Often based on a federal plan inspired by modernist design principles, these first PL783 armory plans were duplicated across the state but not typically replicated in other states within the sample.<sup>14</sup> The most significant character defining features of first wave PL783 armories are the compact (typically rectangular) plan without corridors centered around a drill hall, concrete block construction, stucco or brick veneer exterior finishes, and minimal or no ornamentation.

The data also shows a trend beginning in 1956/57 in which state National Guards began employing a greater variety of architects to draw up their armory plans.<sup>15</sup> These second wave PL783 armories show greater variation in plan and materiality. Specifically, they no longer adhere to compact designs without corridors and instead typically feature asymmetrical plans with wings and hallways as well as additional space for classrooms. Several of the armories included in this sample and constructed during this period feature two story plans, significantly more fenestrations (especially horizontal ribbons or windows) and barrel roof forms. In several states, including Oregon, Florida and Virginia, armory designs during this period were still replicated at multiple locations, but not with the same ubiquity as seen in the first wave. For example, plans for one-unit armories in Christiansburg (1958) and Pulaski (1959), Virginia, follow the same asymmetrical plan; armories constructed in Woodburn (1957) and Clackamas (1956), Oregon, follow the same asymmetrical, barrel-roofed plan; plans for armories in Chipley (1956) and Lake Wales (1956), Florida are also the same.

Finally, 19 of the 137 armories included in the sample were constructed between 1966-1973, during what appears to be a third phase in PL783 armory design that followed an easing of design restrictions from the NGB in 1966. Fourteen individual architecture firms drew up plans for these 19 armories, none of which embody early federal standardized designs. Furthermore, only two, Bartow and Lakeland, both constructed in Florida in 1973, resemble each other. The remaining 17 armories are of entirely unique designs. The plans during this period are typically more sprawling and of larger size. Portland's four-unit Kleiver (1968) and Maison (1971) armories exemplify this trend. Another typical architectural characteristic of armories during this period is an even greater variety of materiality. Whereas early PL783 armories generally featured either stucco or brick veneer, these third wave armories commonly featured multiple types and textures of siding including brick, precast concrete panels of various aggregates, stucco, metal panels, and glazed structural block.

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<sup>14</sup> An exception to this pattern is the use of the K Type design in both Oregon and Arkansas (Section III ix).

<sup>15</sup> Two states—Alabama and Virginia—buck that trend and continued to rely heavily (in the case of Alabama) or exclusively (in the case of Virginia) on the same architect they employed for their earliest standardized PL783 designs.

Ultimately, this comparative analysis of PL783 architectural plan types indicates that federally standardized PL783 armories were constructed between 1952-1956. Those armories constructed with NGB standardized plans during these initial years should be considered significant under Criterion A as they represent an important shift in American military and economic policies. Armories drawn up by local architects during the second and third waves of PL783 design are more likely to be significant under Criterion C as exemplars of unique regional styles.

## Comparative Historic Context Case Studies

### V. Overview of National Trends in Architecture and Landscape Architecture

The Army National Guard recognizes the architectural eras of armory design detailed by Dianna Everett in *Historic National Guard Armories: A Brief Illustrated Review of the Past Two Centuries*. The time frames for these eras are outlined as Pre-Civil War, Post-Civil War, Post-1910, New Deal Program, and Post-World War II—eras defined by significant national events that ultimately influenced everything from building materials and construction funding to armory location and setting. Within this broad framework, the Army National Guard also recognizes specific design trends as particularly influential including Romanesque and Italianate styles (pre-Civil War), Second Empire, Medieval Gothic and Castellated styles (post-Civil War), Art Nouveau, Classical Revival, Art Deco and Art Moderne (post-1910 and New Deal Program), and Cold War Era Modern styles (post-World War II).<sup>16</sup>

Additionally, the rise of the car, the shift towards suburbanization, and the embracing of modernism greatly influenced the overarching architectural history of the National Guard. As the Army National Guard embraced the automobile age, space and training requirements fundamentally changed. Guard units around the country built new armories and training sites to accommodate the needs of a more mechanized military, developing and modifying property types as a result. Vehicle storage and maintenance facilities, parking lots, and driver training camps all required substantial amounts of space, which ultimately led to the construction of armories on larger suburban lots. Another side-effect of the National Guard's suburbanization was a shift in landscape architecture design. Prior to mid-century, armories were generally located on small urban lots with little to no setback. Landscape design was not emphasized or funded in early urban armories, but with the shift to suburban settings, National Guard armories began incorporating spacious lawns, flagpoles, sidewalks, parking lots, and other landscape elements into their plans.

Finally, the ways in which the National Guard adopted the theories and practices of Modernism inspired monumental changes in the design and construction of armories across the nation. Advancements in modern construction techniques, including tilt-up concrete construction, applications of brick veneer, and the use of glulam beams and steel, replaced traditional methods and materials such as rough-cut stone, cast stone, and stucco. Maybe even more influential was the NGB's incorporation of Modernist theory into its design philosophy. Whereas pre-modern armories emphasized ornamentation, grandeur, and style, modern armory design embodied the principles of utilitarianism and efficiency while rejecting ornamentation.

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<sup>16</sup> Burns & McDonnell, *Final Armory Historic Context*, 4.1-4.21.

## VI. Ohio

In response to the NGB's data request, the Ohio Army National Guard submitted a two-volume report produced in 2015 with the US Army Corps of Engineers' Engineer Research and Development Center. The *Architectural Survey of Ohio National Guard Properties: Volume I and II* amounts to almost 2,000 pages of technical drawings, current and historic photographs, inventory forms, and historical analysis. Eighty-five buildings and structures utilized by the Ohio Army National Guard were surveyed for this report. Among those buildings and structures, the report identifies 23 as significant under National Register of Historic Places (National Register) criteria: 19 armories and 4 associated support buildings constructed between 1920-1968. Although the Ohio survey provides a thorough analysis of armories built after World War II, this Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) focusses on the analysis of Ohio armories built before the war. No other state's data provided as much opportunity for comparison with the history of Art Deco and Art Moderne armories constructed by ONG.

The development of Art Deco and Art Moderne armories in Ohio began with the increased state funding for armories following World War I. Starting in 1919, the Ohio General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 for each one-company armory. By 1929, they had appropriated a total of \$820,000 statewide.<sup>17</sup> Following 1929, as the nation grappled with the Great Depression, New Deal programs worked to rebuild the nation's infrastructure and increase employment. But, like ONG, the Ohio National Guard was not greatly impacted by PWA or WPA, as far as armory construction was concerned. The report found only one armory built in the state between 1933-1943—the Akron-Hawkins armory—but found no evidence that the armory was built as a New Deal project.

The report details five armories built in Ohio between 1920-1940 designed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles: St. Marys (ca. 1920), Lima (1928), Piqua (1929), Xenia (1930), and Akron-Hawkins (1937).<sup>18</sup> Character-defining features for these buildings include geometric ornamentation, vertical emphasis, tall metal casement windows, stylized stone ornamentation, and coping at rooflines. Four of those five armories were determined to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criteria A (Interwar Construction Program) and C (the unique combination of Castellated, Art Deco, and Art Moderne styles). The Xenia armory, which was significantly rebuilt following a tornado in 1975, was determined to be not eligible.<sup>19</sup>

## VII. North Carolina

In response to the NGB's data request, the North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) submitted two documents. The first, *Historic Building Survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era*, includes a survey of 50 armories, 12 MVSBs, five Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS), two Field Maintenance Shops (FMSs), and five non-armory buildings associated with the North Carolina National Guard and constructed between 1947-1970. The second, a letter from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), includes comments regarding the eligibility status of properties identified in the first half of the survey project (completed in 2004). The North Carolina SHPO identified five properties as eligible: the Red Springs Armory Complex, MVSB (1949) and armory (1953); the Rocky Mount Armory Complex, armory (1957), MVSB (1950), and Quonset hut storage building (1947); the Warrenton armory (1941); the Warsaw MVSB (1947); and a Smokehouse (1950), now more than fifty years old and a new contributing element to the already National Register listed Asheville Combined Arms School Brigade.

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<sup>17</sup> Sunny E. Adams and Adam D. Smith. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Properties: Volume I and Volume II* (Vicksburg, MS: US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, 2015), 16.

<sup>18</sup> Adams and Smith, *Architectural Survey*, 24.

<sup>19</sup> Adams and Smith, *Architectural Survey*, 167.



Although the North Carolina survey provides a thorough analysis of armories built during the Cold War era, this MPD form focuses on the analysis of North Carolina MVSBs, Quonset huts, and other auxiliary buildings from the post-World War II period. No other state's data provided as much opportunity for comparison with the history of these property subtypes constructed by ONG.

The development of MVSBs, Quonset huts, and other auxiliary buildings by the North Carolina Guard began in February of 1946 when the governor received the new allocation of troop strength in the state. Totalling 13,000 guardsmen, twice the allotment of pre-war troops, this allocation made evident the increased need for armories and training facilities across the state. That same year the state general assembly passed a bill allocating \$100,000 a year to be expended by the state armory commission for the construction of new housing, training, storage, and administrative facilities for the growing guard.<sup>20</sup> The first MVSB was constructed in the town of Warsaw with funding from that state program in 1948. During the next five years, MVSB armories were built across the state in Apex, Asheboro, Asheville, Beulaville, Burlington, Clinton, Durham, Forest City, Goldsboro, Hickory, High Point, Jacksonville, Kings Mountain, Lenoir, Lincolnton, Mocksville, Mount Airy, Newton, North Wilkesboro, Parkton, Raleigh, Red Springs, Rocky Mount, Roxboro, Scotland Neck, Southern Pines, Spindale, Statesville, Tarboro, Wallace, Warsaw, Wilson, and Youngsville.<sup>21</sup>

In the mid-1950s the North Carolina Army National Guard began to construct OMSs, which are principally used to maintain vehicles. OMSs are often associated with armories but can also be stand-alone properties. As larger armory facilities were built in the mid-1950s with increased funding from PL783, many MVSBs were converted into OMS facilities, among them OMS #16 (Youngsville, 1949), OMS #10 (Red Springs, 1949), and OMS #2 (Lenoir, 1949). Buildings built specifically to serve as OMS facilities in the mid-1950s include OMS #19 (Ahoskie, 1955), OMS #17 (Wilmington, 1955), and a second OMS building at OMS #16 (Youngsville, 1955).<sup>22</sup>

MVSBs, OMSs, and Quonset huts were all built according to standard plans. Beginning in the mid-1950s, many MVSBs across the state were converted for use as OMSs as larger replacement armories were constructed with federal funding from PL783. NCARNG concluded that MVSB armories may be individually eligible under any criterion but OMSs, Quonset huts and other auxiliary buildings are only eligible as contributing resources due to their secondary functions within armory complexes. They further concluded, with the concurrence of the North Carolina SHPO, that "those complexes that include a Quonset hut, a motor vehicle storage building, and a more permanent armory are eligible under Criterion A as they collectively illustrate the evolution from the quick and temporary storage solution-the Quonset hut-to the use of more permanent armories."<sup>23</sup>

## VIII. Missouri

In response to the NGB's data request, the Missouri Army National Guard (MOARNG) submitted a draft MPD titled *Early Cold War Standardized Armories in Missouri, 1954 to 1965* as well as an associated presentation called *Army National Guard Cold War Armories* prepared by Regina Meyer, Cultural Resources Manager with Missouri National Guard. The MOARNG MPD categorizes modern armories into two main types: those built during the escalation phase

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<sup>20</sup> Patti Kuhn and Mike Yengling. *Historic Building Survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era* (Washington, D.C.: The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2010), 4.

<sup>21</sup> Camilla Deiber, Eric Griffiths, and Phillip E. Pendleton. *Historic Building Survey of North Carolina Army National Guard Armories, Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings, and Organizational Maintenance Shops* (Washington, D.C., The Louis Berger Group Inc., 2004), 7.

<sup>22</sup> Deiber, Griffiths, and Pendleton, *Historic Building Survey*, 12.

<sup>23</sup> Deiber, Griffiths, and Pendleton, *Historic Building Survey*, 16.

of the Cold War (1954-1965) and those built during the détente phase of the Cold War (1970-1998), the later grouping being beyond the scope of their report. In total, 25 modern armories were evaluated in their MPD.<sup>24</sup>

MOARNG identified four property subtypes within their MPD: Offset Entrance, Center Entrance, Triple-Gable, and Side Entrance. Unlike Oregon, Missouri did not adopt any of the NGB standardized plans; however, the state's new armories were derivatives of the "Type D" armory designed by Bail, Horton and Associates in 1949.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, only four state architects were responsible for designing the plans of all of the standardized armories built in the state, leading to less variation in armory construction than Oregon saw during the same period. The character defining features the MOARNG associates with their Cold War era armories include the uniform use of brick and concrete block construction, block shape, flat roofs, and ribbon windows.

The Missouri MPD defines the properties within their report as being potentially eligible at a local level under Criterion A: Military, and Criterion C: Architecture. Under Criterion A, the MPD notes that armories must embody the enlarged federal defense establishment necessary to counter the Soviet Union, a determination that does not align with the history of the ONG. Under Criterion C, the document states that armories must "reflect the early Modern design trend toward utility and cost...and use the construction methods, materials, and designs common to the post-war period."<sup>26</sup> No determinations of eligibility were included in the data request. Because this report was in draft stage at the time of the writing of this MPD, those determinations may still be under review with the Missouri SHPO.

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<sup>24</sup> Wieggers and Morris, *Cold War Standardized Armories*, E-17.

<sup>25</sup> Wieggers and Morris, *Cold War Standardized Armories*, F-1.

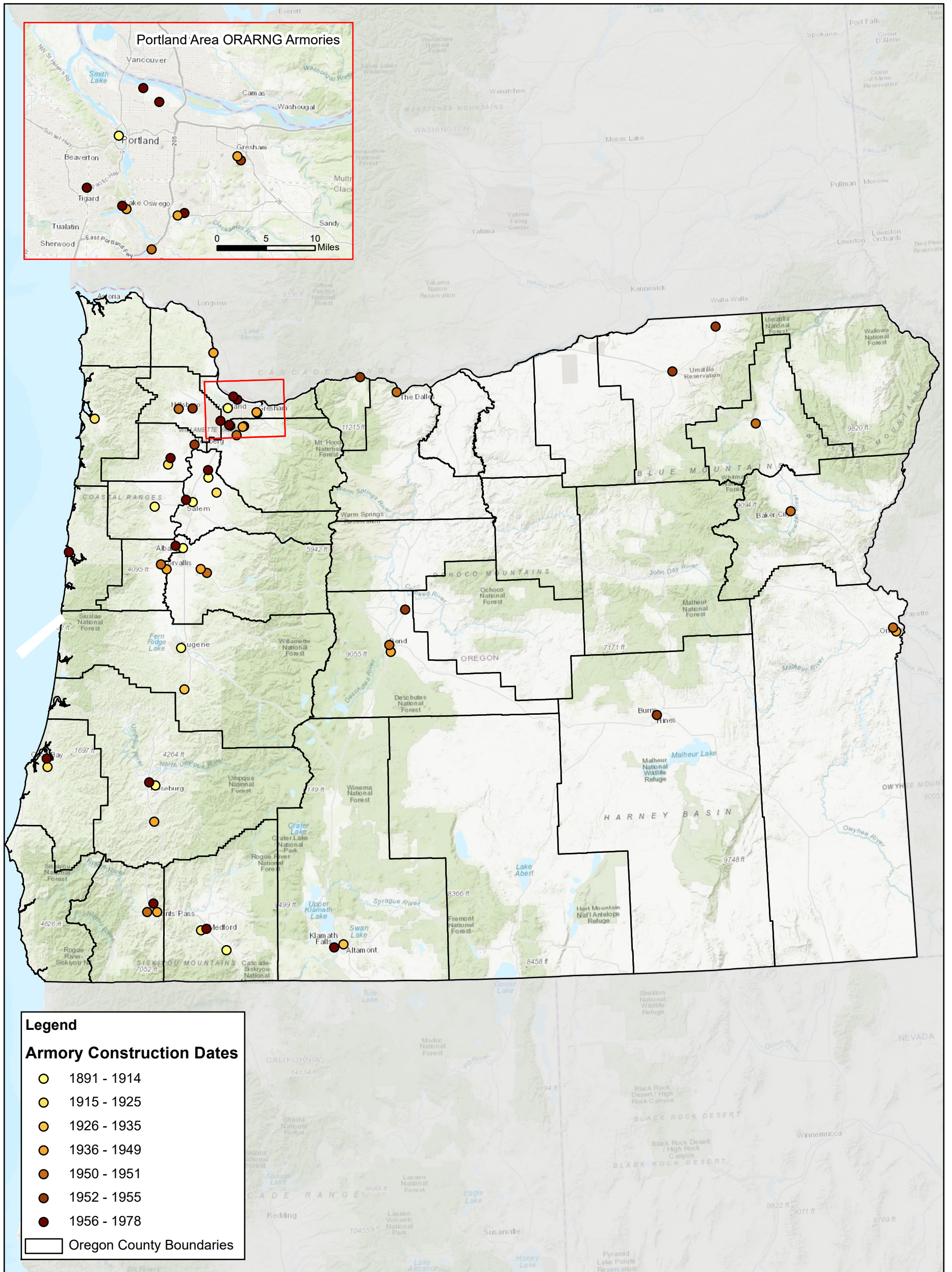
<sup>26</sup> Wieggers and Morris, *Cold War Standardized Armories*, F-6.

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APPENDIX C  
MAPS OF OREGON NATIONAL GUARD  
ARMORIES 1888-1978

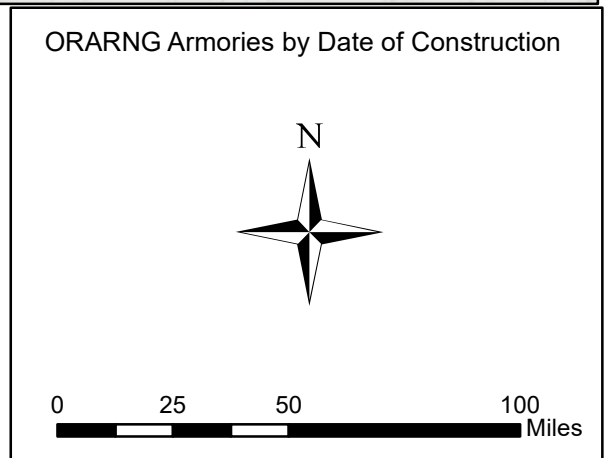




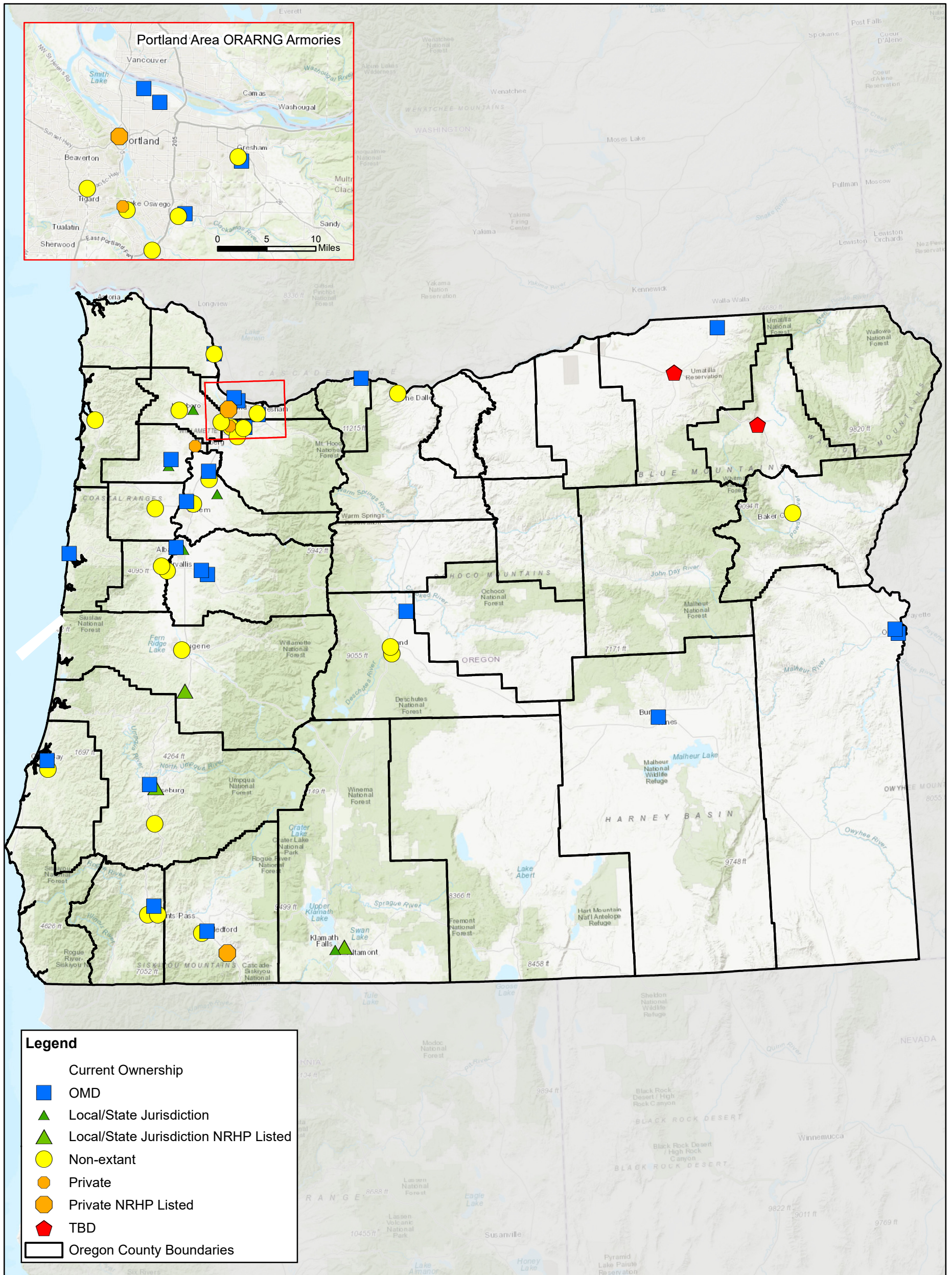
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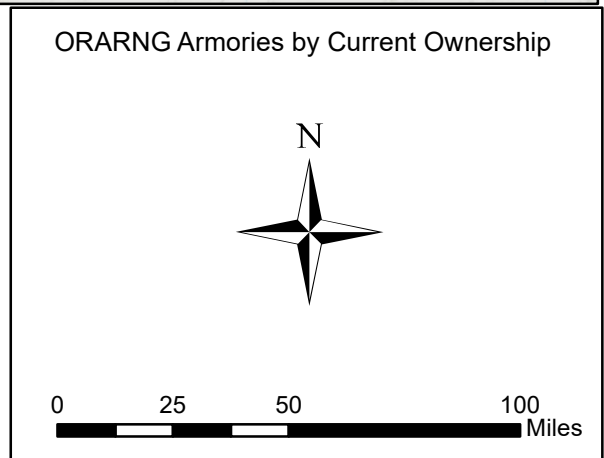




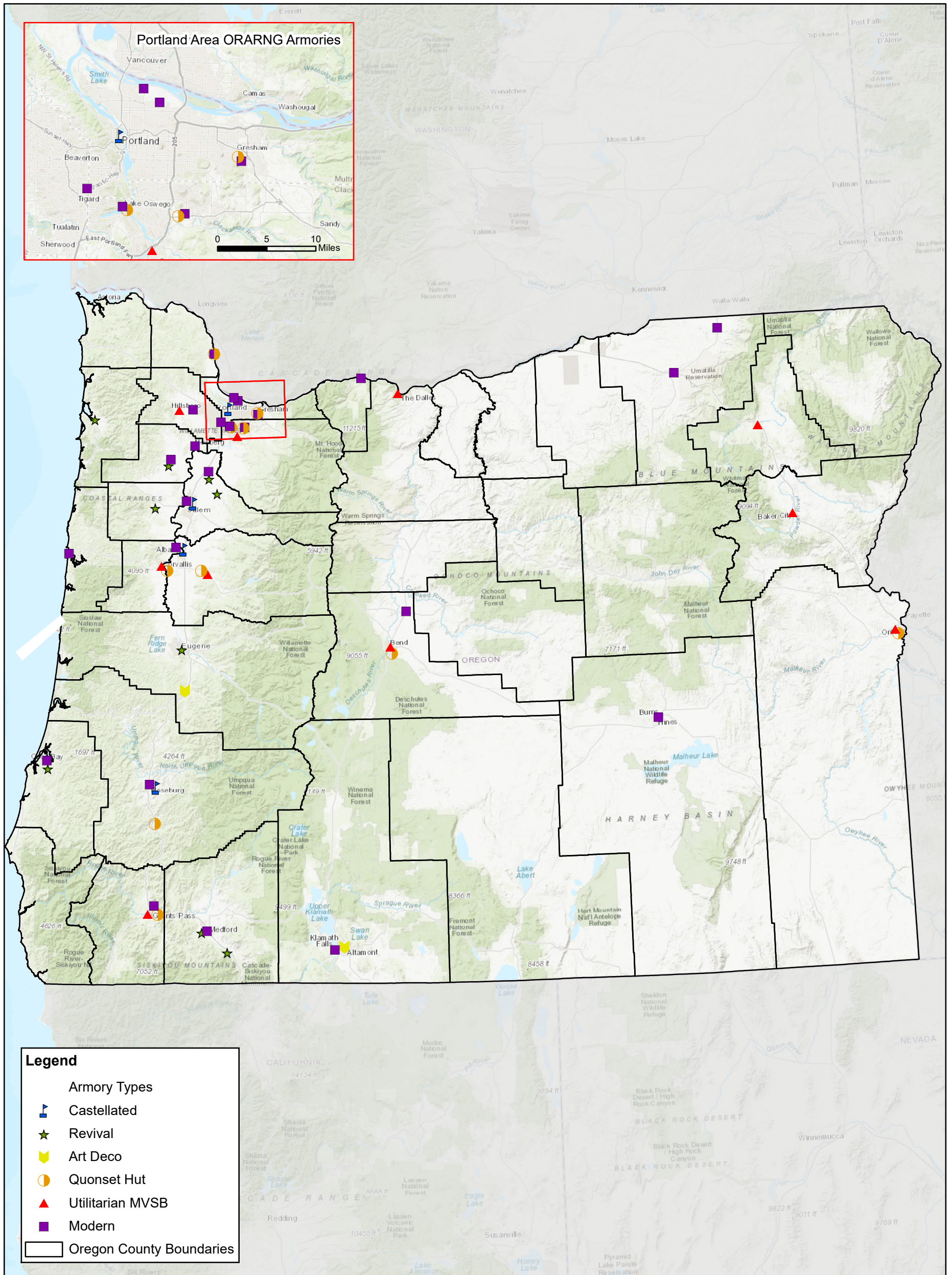
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