

CARR-1726, Carroll County Memorial USARC
404 Malcolm Drive, Westminster, Carroll County, MD
Constructed 1961, Public Property

Capsule Summary

The Carroll County Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) at 404 Malcolm Drive in Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland is located on a 3.81-acre lot consisting of two concrete-block, brick-veneered, one-story, shallow-gabled utilitarian buildings: 1). a 1961 training building with two 1975 additions—an administrative/training wing and a drill hall; and 2). a 1961 Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), originally a single-bay garage expanded to two bays in 1975. A Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) parking area is located to the north side of the training center.

The Carroll County Memorial USARC was one of hundreds of “Sprawling Plan” Army Reserve training facilities designed by the architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn and constructed nationally between 1950 and 1970. In promoting the Reisner and Urbahn designs to Congress, the Army Reserve frequently touted their architectural style, which was influenced by the 1950s contemporary movement. The choice of an architectural style influenced by Modernism was both practical and fashionable. Pressing manpower needs for national defense dictated that Army Reserve Centers needed to be constructed quickly and economically. Also, this streamlined unadorned architectural style was meant to enhance recruiting efforts during the Cold War by conveying technological superiority. Over time, the Carroll County USARC has been expanded and modified, specifically with a new administrative/training wing, a drill hall and an OMS garage bay added in 1975. These alterations have compromised the integrity of design of the facility, making it ineligible for listing under Criterion C as an exemplary example of its property type as defined by *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* (2008). Furthermore, the Carroll County Memorial USARC has no known association with either significant military or political events, or significant historical individuals, and is therefore recommended ineligible under Criteria A and B.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Carroll County Memorial USARC Inventory Number: CAROL-1726
 Address: 404 Malcolm Drive City: Westminster Zip Code: 21157
 County: Carroll USGS Topographic Map: Westminster
 Owner: U.S. Army Reserve 99th Regional Support Command (RSC) Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 1187 Tax Map Number: 0046 Tax Account ID Number: 07-000588
 Project: Section 110 Evaluation Agency: U.S. Army Reserve 99th RSC
 Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Carroll County Memorial USARC is sited on a 3.81 acre lot on the west side of Malcolm Drive between East Main Street to the south and Baltimore Boulevard (SR 97) to the north. The setting is densely developed suburban, dominated by late 20th-century commercial development in the Village Square shopping center and office park to the northwest and a residential subdivision to the southeast. Two buildings over 50 years old are located on the property: 1). an L-plan training building, one-story, shallow gable roof, concrete block with brick veneer and non-original 1/1 metal sash windows. The building was built in 1961 and expanded to over twice its original size in 1975 with the addition of an administration/education wing and a drill hall. 2). an Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), originally a single-bay garage built in 1961, expanded to two bays in 1975. Please see the attached HPF for a fuller description.

The following evaluation of the historical significance and integrity of the Carroll County Memorial USARC is based on the criteria application discussion contained in Chapter 4 of *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers*.¹

¹ David W. Moore, Jr., Justin B. Edgington and Emily T. Payne, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* (July 2008), 140-47.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

CARROLL

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

To be eligible under Criterion A in the area of military history a USARC of the Cold War era must demonstrate a direct association with significant military strategies and/or conflicts.² A review of the available historical data on the Carroll County Memorial USARC, including *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier*, and a review of standard on-line archival military and newspaper sources, did not identify any known direct association with significant military strategies, conflicts, or programs. During the Cold War era, the functions performed at the Carroll County Memorial USARC were typically that of routine classroom-based training and vehicle maintenance. The USARC was established as part of a federally-funded program that by its very definition resulted in the construction of hundreds of single Reserve Centers in communities throughout the country. *Blueprints* notes that the existence of a Reserve Center in a town like Westminster does not qualify it as eligible under Criterion A.³ Unlike the National Guard, until 2012, the Army did not have a state or local support mission. Army Reservists only responded as support forces to the regular Army in conflicts abroad. **The Carroll County Memorial USARC does not meet Criterion A for military history at the national, state, or local level.**

To be eligible under Criterion A in the area of politics/government at the national level, a USARC must have been a site of organizational meetings that significantly contributed to the development of Reserve Officer's Association legislation such as the Reserve Officer's Personnel Act of 1954 (ROPA) or the Reserve Bill of Rights and Vitalization Act of 1967 (Reserve Bill of Rights).⁴ The Carroll County Memorial USARC was constructed in 1961, and therefore could not have been the site for meetings related to the development of ROPA. ROPA legislative priorities and policies were developed at the Washington, D.C. national headquarters and discussed with member representatives of each state at an annual national convention. This convention was held most often in Washington, D.C.⁵ The 99th RSC has previously contacted the ROA, and was told that there is no evidence to suggest that a facility the size of the Carroll County Memorial USARC would have been the location of the national convention or played a significant role in the development of the Reserve Bill of Rights. **The Carroll County Memorial USARC does not meet Criterion A for politics/government at the national level.**

The USARC is a federal facility, and no evidence suggests that it would have served a significant state or local political/governmental role. *Blueprints* notes that the locations of USARCs were mainly chosen for their proximity to established communities to draw prospective Reservists, and for easy access to major highways and roads. USARCs historically employed approximately 30 full-time staff members consisting of active and retired Reservists and civilians. As a "One-Half-Unit armory," no more than a one hundred Reservists would have reported to the Carroll County Memorial USARC on the weekends. For these reasons, it is unlikely that the Carroll County Memorial USARC would have served a significant role in the development or economic growth of Westminster or the State of Maryland. **The Carroll County Memorial USARC does not meet Criterion A for politics/government at the local or state level.**

An Army Reserve Center that meets Criterion B is likely to have a direct historical association with a military hero or an individual who played an important role in shaping military strategy and decisions. No such individual is known to be associated with the Carroll County Memorial USARC. **Per National Register Criteria guidance regarding memorials, the Carroll County Memorial USARC is not eligible under Criterion B as it has no association with any notable historical individuals.**

Blueprints states that an Army Reserve Center can be eligible under Criterion C if it exemplifies a Reisner and Urbahn building type (Compact, Sprawling, or Vertical) and demonstrates a high degree of integrity by possessing ALL character-defining features (see *Blueprints*, p. 173). The Carroll County Memorial USARC is a Sprawling Plan facility, among hundreds built throughout the country from 1953 through 1964.⁶

In promoting the Reisner and Urbahn designs to Congress, the Army Reserve frequently touted their architectural style was influenced by the 1950s contemporary movement and that they reflected prevailing trends in school design at the time. This deviated from pre-World War II Army buildings that were typically Georgian Revival. The choice of an architectural style

² Ibid., 140.

³ Ibid., 142.

⁴ Ibid., 141.

⁵ Reserve Officers Association website, <http://www.roa.org/> [accessed 11/18/2010].

⁶ Moore, Edgington and Payne, *Blueprints*, 170.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

influenced by Modernism was both practical and fashionable. Pressing manpower needs for national defense dictated that Army Reserve Centers needed to be constructed quickly and economically. Also, this streamlined unadorned architectural style was meant to enhance recruiting efforts during the Cold War by conveying technological superiority. Aspects of Sprawling Plan buildings that typified modern architecture include: the clear articulation of building tectonics, a steel frame or reinforced-concrete frame structure, asymmetrical massing of spaces, an open floor plan that could easily be altered to suit changing needs, flat roof, unadorned exterior walls, and fenestration used to demonstrate that the exterior was not load-bearing (such as horizontal bands of windows).⁷

Although the Carroll County Memorial USARC is based on the Sprawling Plan, it does not possess a high degree of integrity because it does not retain all character-defining features. The most significant alterations made to character-defining features are the education/administration wing, drill hall, and OMS additions constructed in 1975. Although the 100-man unit facility, as originally designed in 1960, was intended to be expandable, the 1975 additions to the training building did not follow the placement or footprint recommended by the original design. The original 1960 standard design proposed a hyphen between the education/administration wing and drill hall. Instead, the 1975 drill hall was connected directly to the education/administrative wing without a hyphen. The 1975 additions more than doubled the size of the training building and OMS. As the original 1960 expansion design was not followed when additions were added in 1975, the property lacks integrity of design. The setting has also been impacted by post-1970 development including modern commercial/residential development surrounding the property on all sides. Although of somewhat less limited impact, a shed and wash area associated with the property are less than 50 years of age and do not reflect the standardized site plans of Army Reserve Centers constructed in the mid-20th century. **Consequently, the Carroll County Memorial USARC is not considered an exemplary architecturally significant example of the standardized Sprawling Plan, and is not eligible under Criterion C.**

Archaeological sensitivity of the Carroll County Memorial USARC property has been evaluated under a separate Phase I survey.⁸ The Phase I subsurface testing found no evidence for significant Native American or historic period archaeological resources that would meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural deposits observed in the field reflect mid-20th-century grading and landscaping of the site in connection with the construction of the USARC facility, activity which appears to have involved wholesale disturbance and removal of any earlier cultural deposits. **Based on the findings of the survey, the 99th RSC has no plans to conduct additional archaeological investigations and has determined the USARC is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.**

Prepared by: Patrick Harshbarger/Alison Haley
Hunter Research, Inc.

Date Prepared: March 2013

⁷ Ibid., 155-177.

⁸ PARS Environmental, Inc. and Hunter Research, Inc. Phase I Archaeological Survey, Carroll County Memorial USARC, City of Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, March 2013.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1726

1. Name of Property

Carroll County Memorial USARC

historic Carroll County Memorial USARC

other N/A

2. Location

street and number 404 Malcolm Drive not for publication

city, town Westminster vicinity

county Carroll

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name U.S. Army Reserve 99th Regional Support Command

street and number 5231 S. Scott Plaza telephone 609-562-7666

city, town Fort Dix state NJ zip code 08640

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse liber folio

city, town Westminster tax map 0046 tax parcel 1187 tax ID number 07-000588

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers (2008)

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u> </u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u> </u>	<u> </u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	<u> 0 </u>	

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary

The Carroll County Memorial United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) at 404 Malcolm Drive in Westminster, Maryland consists of two concrete-block, brick-veneered, one-story, shallow-gabled utilitarian buildings (see attached Site Plan): 1). a 1961 training building with two 1975 additions, an administrative/training wing and a drill hall; and 2). a 1961 Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), originally a single-bay garage expanded to two bays in 1975. A Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) parking area is located to the north side of the training center. A chain-link fence encloses the Military Equipment Parking (MEP) lot to the west of the training building near the OMS. Landscaping is minimal: a swath of grass spans the 60 feet between the training center and Malcolm Drive and continues to surround the edges of the training building. Behind the MEP lot and OMS at the west end of the property is a second swath of grass measuring approximately 180 feet by 315 feet; the rest of the property is mostly paved with asphalt. A sidewalk and a flag pole are located in front of the training building.

Comprehensive Description

The Carroll County Memorial USARC is sited on a 3.81 acre lot on the west side of Malcolm Drive between East Main Street to the south and Baltimore Boulevard (SR 97) to the north. The setting is densely developed suburban, dominated by late 20th-century commercial development in the Village Square shopping center and office park to the northwest and a residential subdivision to the southeast. The USARC is located approximately 3 blocks southeast of the Westminster Historic District, encompassing the historic downtown area and its surrounding pre-World War II residential areas.

The training building has an L-shaped plan measuring overall approximately 150 feet long by 150 feet wide. It is one-story high, 11 bays wide on the main southeast-facing elevation, and is constructed of concrete block faced in stretcher-bond brick on a concrete slab foundation (Photograph 1). The building was built in three sections, which will be described sequentially and in chronological order.

The original six-bay training center, constructed in 1961, is located at the northern end of the building and has a rectangular footprint of 80 feet by 60 feet. It has a shallow, side-gabled roof with metal coping, extended eaves and interior brick chimney. The cross-gabled entryway projects from the street-facing east façade. The front entry has double-wide glazed doors in metal frames with an original wood-frame transom and sidelights surrounded by concrete scored in a checkerboard pattern (Photograph 2). The front stoop is slate on concrete slab. Windows throughout are non-original metal 1/1, double-hung sash with metal sills, replacing the original aluminum 1/1 windows specified in original plans. Above and below each window on the southeast elevation are scored concrete panels. On the north side elevation is a secondary gabled entryway with two metal doors surrounded by scored concrete (Photograph 3). As-built drawings dating to 1961 (see attached plan sheet), identify the training center as containing two classrooms at the north end, two office areas, a "day room," a locker and toilets area, unit storage, a kitchen and a heater room. The interior was not accessible at the time of this survey.

In 1975, the training center was expanded. This expansion nearly tripled the size of the facility by adding a south wing and adjoining drill hall to create the L-shaped building that exists today. The one-story, five-bay, front-gabled south-wing expansion was in-kind with the original building as it was constructed of concrete block faced with stretcher-bond brick, though it is lacking the scored-concrete details characteristic of the original building (Photograph 4). The expansion, which has a square plan of 70 feet by 70 feet, housed administration offices, an arms vault, range storage, food storage and a scullery, as well as a rifle range, which occupied the south end of the building as indicative of the blind bays at the south end of the wing.

The drill hall, also built in 1975, adjoins the west end of the south wing. The windowless hall has a single overhead garage door on its north elevation and a metal door on its west elevation (Photograph 5).

The two-bay, one-story, shallow-gabled roof OMS, located to the rear of the training center, is constructed of concrete block faced with stretcher-bond brick (Photographs 6 and 7). According to plans, the OMS originally had one garage bay facing north. In 1975, the OMS was doubled in size with the addition of a second bay to its west side; the seam between these two construction episodes is

evident in the brickwork. All doors and windows are replacements, including the overhead garage doors, flush metal doors and sliding metal windows. Accessories to the OMS include two metal-frame covered wash areas, one from 1961 and another from 1974, and a prefabricated corrugated-metal oil storage shed.

8. Significance

Inventory No.

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates	1961	Architect/Builder	Urbahn, Brayton & Burrows
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Construction dates	1961, 1975
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Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Carroll County USARC is an altered example of a standardized building type and site plan that was built by the Army Reserve for training centers throughout the United States from the 1950s into the mid-1960s. *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of U.S. Army Reserve Centers* presents a comprehensive historic context for the development, design and construction of Army Reserve Centers. A copy of this study is enclosed, and incorporated by reference. Based on the evaluation guidelines set forth in *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier*, the Carroll County USARC has no known significant historical associations (Criterion A), no known associations with historically significant individuals (Criterion B), and is not considered an exemplary example of a representative property type (Criterion C). A fuller exposition of the application of the Criteria to the Carroll County USARC is included with the attached DOE Form. Below is a history of the Carroll County USARC and a summary of the Army Reserve during the mid-20th century.

In 1956, the federal government purchased nearly four acres of vacant land in Westminster, Maryland for the construction of a new Army Reserve Center. During the last quarter of the 19th century, the southernmost portion of the property fell within the Carroll County Fairgrounds, which included a race track that crossed the west end of the four-acre parcel.¹ After the fair was relocated to Taneytown during the early 20th century, the site was vacant until the development of the Reserve Center.² Construction of the "One-Half-Unit-Expansive" Training Center, comprising the building's northern section, was completed in 1961.³ The Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), basically a one-bay garage for maintaining vehicles, was constructed at the same time as the training center. The design of the facility with its training building and OMS followed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers design standards for new Army Reserve Centers. These standard plans were prepared in the 1950s by the New York architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn for use with hundreds of training facilities that were scheduled to be constructed throughout the country under new federal appropriations for the expansion and preparedness of the Army Reserve. The standard plans developed by Reisner and Urbahn were

¹ Lake, Griffing, & Stevenson. *An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland* (1877).

² Carol Lee. *Legacy of the Land: 250 Years of Agriculture in Carroll County, Maryland* (1982), 74-75.

³ United States Army Reserve. *Army Reserve Training Center One-Half-Unit-Expansive: Drawing Schedule and Legend* (July 1961).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Carroll County Memorial USARC
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generically of three types, known as Compact Plan, Sprawling Plan and Vertical Plan. The Compact Plan, developed in 1950, featured a tight rectangular building footprint with hallways and other spaces used for circulation kept to a minimum. The Sprawling Plan, developed in 1952-53 and updated in 1956, featured an asymmetrical T-or-L building footprint with hallways and an assembly space or drill room at the rear, usually connected to the education/administration wing by a hyphen. The Vertical Plan, developed in 1960, was a multi-story building. The Carroll County Memorial USARC is an example of the Sprawling Plan, which available data indicate was the most commonly built plan. Sprawling Plan Army Reserve Centers were often located in the nation's suburban areas where population growth occurred most rapidly in the post-WWII years.⁴

Although the original 1960 plan (see attached Plan Sheet) for the Carroll County USARC provided for future expansion with the addition of a south wing and drill hall, this work was not carried out until 1975. When it was carried out in 1975, the expansion did not precisely follow the original 1960 plan, differing in both the size and placement of the southern wing and, in particular, the drill hall, which was connected directly to the south wing rather than by a hyphen to the original north wing. At the same time, the OMS was doubled to include a second garage bay on the north façade, which had been anticipated by the 1961 plan.⁵

Maintenance repairs were carried out on the property during the early 1980s. These repairs included, but were not limited to: reinstallation of the slate stoop, replacement of fascia board, replacement of cracked concrete and replacement of fence posts.

United States Army Reserve Centers, 1950s-1960s

The Carroll County Memorial USARC was one of hundreds of similar Army Reserve Centers constructed across the nation as part of a major reorganization and expansion of the reserve forces during the height of the Cold War. Lessons learned from the Korean War (1950-1953) renewed Congressional interest in reserve components and consequently led to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Ultimately, the events of the Korean War brought attention to the importance of traditional armed forces, which had been downplayed in the years immediately after World War II (1941-45) due to the belief that any future war would be unlimited and would involve nuclear firepower.⁶ The passage of the 1952 Act "brought together in one place many of the existing laws that related to the reserve components and it established in much greater detail than ever before the composition, responsibilities, and regulation of the reserve."⁷ The 1952 Act was the first major reorganization of the reserve forces since their establishment in 1908 as the Organized Reserve Corps. Essentially, because of the 1952 Act, the Organized Reserve Corps was renamed and reorganized as the Army Reserve.

Although personnel strength was a significant issue in the post-Korean War era of the Army Reserve, equally concerning was the lack of facilities. In 1954, the Reserve Forces Policy Board stated, "The chief limitation at present lies not in the unavailability of equipment but rather in the lack of facilities and storage space in which to adequately safeguard the equipment."⁸ A year later, the Board reported that out of the 2,570 reserve locations, only 355 were deemed adequate; since 1951, the Army had only spent \$33 million on United States Army Reserve training buildings. In order to actively correct the problem, the budget for FY1956 included

⁴ David W. Moore, Jr., Justin B. Edgington and Emily T. Payne, *Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers* (July 2008), 156-70.

⁵ Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Office of the District Engineer, Baltimore District. Army Reserve Training Center, One-Half Unit Expansive Training Center." Landscaping Plan. April 29, 1960; Department of the Army, Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, 100 Man Expansion, Westminster, Maryland, April 10, 1973.

⁶ Richard B. Crossland and James T. Currie, *Twice the Citizen: A History of the United States Army Reserve, 1908-1983* (Washington, D.C: Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, 1984), 102.

⁷ Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 100.

⁸ *Semiannual Report of the Secretary of Defense, January 1 to June 30, 1954* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 66. Found in Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 127.

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approximately \$32 million for the construction of 17 Army Reserve Training Centers as well as 273 National Guard Armories and 124 non-armory projects for the National Guard. By the end of the FY1957, the Army Reserve had been appropriated an additional \$70 million for facilities and the Board estimated the need for an additional \$348 million in the future. The need for increased facilities was also the result of a policy change at the end of FY1956 when all Army Reserve units began to receive their own equipment instead of sharing an equipment pool with other Reserve Centers in the immediate area. In addition, the overall increase of Army Reserve members after 1953 contributed to the need for new Army Reserve Centers; in 1953 there were a total of 945,604 Army Reserve members and by 1958 there were a total of 2,034,598 members. The Army Reserve Centers were built in communities throughout the United States to provide space for Reservists to meet, train and store equipment. Many of the Reserve Centers were located in suburban settings reflecting postwar demographic shifts. In the mid-1960s, investment in construction of new Army Reserve Centers declined in response to the shifting of resources to the Vietnam War.⁹

The Army Corps of Engineers Standardized Plans for Army Reserve Centers 1950s – 1960s

The Army Corps of Engineers commissioned standardized plans for Army Reserve Centers built during the 1950s and 1960s. According to original architectural drawings, the New York City architectural firm of Reisner and Urbahn (reorganized as Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows in 1954) created the initial plans for the different building plans and sizes. Using modular designs, Reserve Center types were based on standard reserve unit manpower complements and could be expanded as necessary to accommodate larger units. The standard Sprawling Plan designs were classified as the “one-half-unit (100-man) expandable”, “200-man armory”, “400-man armory”, “600-man armory” with a basement, expandable from 600 to 800 and 1000, and a “600-man armory” without a basement, expandable from 600 to 800 and 1000. These Sprawling Plan designs were initially prepared in 1952-53 by Reisner and Urbahn and updated by Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows in 1956. Local architects were sometimes hired to adapt the designs to local site conditions, although this work, according to signed plans, could also be completed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers staff. The Carroll County Memorial Army Reserve Center followed the “one-half-unit (100-man) expandable” standard Sprawling Plan prepared by Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows in 1956; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, adapted the plan in 1960 to fit the site conditions of the 3.81-acre parcel purchased by the Army in Westminster. According to a plan sheet prepared by the Corps, the site plan was completed in April 1960 with the as-built recorded in April 1961. Vehicle Maintenance Sheds, now known as Operational Maintenance Sheds (OMS), were often constructed simultaneously or shortly after the construction of the training buildings.

One-Half-Unit Training Centers

The “one-half-unit (100-man) expandable” Army Reserve Training Center was the smallest of the standardized designs prepared by Reisner and Urbahn/Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows. Developed in 1956, it was essentially half of a standard “200-man armory” for small communities where Reserve manpower did not require the larger building. Although these one-half-unit facilities accommodated fewer men, they retained the same fundamental concepts as the 200-man armory design on which they were based and could be expanded to accommodate the full 200-man unit complement when it became necessary. The standard plan was for a T-shaped footprint with the drill hall attached to the rear of the administration/education wing by a hyphen. This building exhibited an off-set entrance on the main elevation with recessed porch. The roofs were flat or shallow gable, with wide overhanging eaves, emphasizing their modern design. The interior configuration of one-half-unit training centers was also standardized and contained a large classroom that spanned the depth of the building (it could be divided by movable accordion partitions), offices, storage rooms, kitchen and a mechanical room. A corridor bisected the building, excepting the large classroom. The modular plan allowed for additions to be constructed along the side elevations of the building.¹⁰

⁹ Crossland and Currie, *Twice the Citizen*, 297.

¹⁰ Moore, Edgington and Payne, *Blueprints*, 169-70.

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Architects

While little is known about Jeffrey Reisner, Maximillian Otto Urbahn (1912-1995) was born in Germany and received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Illinois and his Masters at Yale University. After working for John Russell Pope and the Chicago firm of Holabird and Root, Urbahn joined with Reisner in 1946 to establish the firm of Reisner and Urbahn in New York City. In 1954, the firm became Urbahn, Brayton, and Burrows joined by Richard Mark Brayton and John Shober Burrows (who previously worked with Reisner and Urbahn). Beginning in 1960, the firm became Urbahn Architects and Urbahn Associates. Urbahn owned the firm until 1978.¹¹ The firm specialized in governmental and institutional buildings, including designs for many federal agencies and branches of the military. Urbahn's best known design is NASA's Vehicle Assembly Building at Cape Canaveral, completed in 1966. The 65-story building launched the Saturn V rockets used in the Apollo moon exploration program, and was later adapted to launching the Space Shuttle. The firm continues to operate in New York City as Urbahn Architects.¹²

Reisner and Urbahn was a successful mid-20th-century architectural firm receiving numerous commissions for religious, educational, scientific and public buildings. However, they are not widely considered master architects as their works are rarely referenced in architectural history texts and journals. In particular, their USARC designs demonstrate they were highly influenced by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill's standard design for National Guard Armories developed in the early 1950s.¹³

¹¹ John F. Gane, and George S. Koyle, eds., *American Architects Directory, 3rd Edition* (New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970), 937.

¹² "Max O. Urbahn is Dead at 83; Designed Vast NASA Building," *New York Times*, 13 July 1995.

¹³ Moore, Edgington and Payne, *Blueprints*, 63

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>3.81 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>3.81 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Westminster</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification:

N/A

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Patrick Harshbarger, Principal Historian, and Alison Haley, Architectural Historian		
organization	Hunter Research, Inc.	date	January 2013
street & number	120 West State Street	telephone	609-695-0122
city or town	Trenton	state	NJ

Name of Property: Carroll County Memorial USARC

Inventory No. CARR-1726

Location: 404 Malcolm Drive, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland

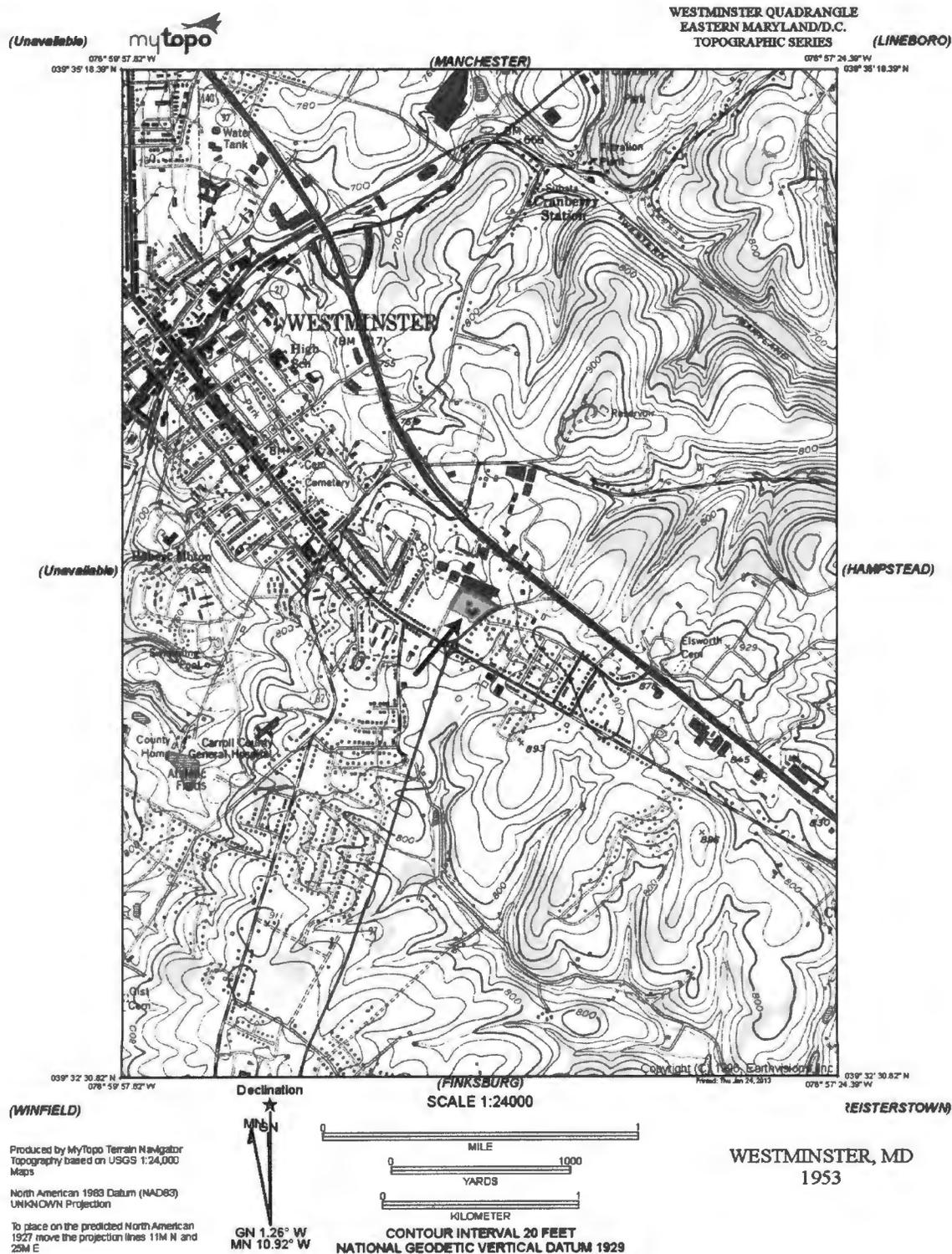
Site Plan, 1960-61



Army Reserve Training Center, One-Half Unit Expansile, Westminster, Maryland. Landscaping Plan. April 29, 1960. Revised July 1961.

Name of Property: Carroll County Memorial USARC Inventory No. CARR-1726
 Location: 404 Malcolm Drive, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland

USGS Location Map



CARR-1726, Carroll County Memorial USARC
404 Malcolm Drive, Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland
Photograph Log

Date Photographs Taken: December 11, 2012

Camera: Nikon D3100 (D-SLR)

Photographer: Alison K. Haley

Black and white photographs printed on 5x7" Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy using Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink.

01. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_01: General view of Carroll County Memorial USARC looking southwest from Malcolm Drive.
02. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_02: Entrance to original 1961 training building, looking west.
03. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_03: North elevation of the original 1961 training building, looking south.
04. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_04: West elevation of the 1975 administration/education south wing, looking west from Malcolm Drive.
05. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_05: North elevation of the 1975 drill hall, looking south.
06. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_06: Operational maintenance shop (OMS) with garage bays on the north elevation, looking southwest.
07. CARR-1726_2012-12-11_07: South elevation of the OMS with wash areas and oil shed, looking north.



CARR-MAL

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Haley

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

General view of the Carroll County Memorial USARC, looking southwest from
Malcolm Drive.

1 of 7

U.S. ARMY RESERVE

A black and white photograph of a building entrance. The entrance is framed by a dark brick structure with a white pediment. The words "U.S. ARMY RESERVE" are mounted on the brick above the entrance. The entrance itself consists of a set of double glass doors with a metal handle, flanked by two large, light-colored rectangular panels. The building is surrounded by a concrete walkway and some low-lying vegetation. A small white sign is leaning against the brick wall on the right side of the entrance.

CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Haley

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPD

Entrance to original 1961 training building, looking west.

#2 of 7



CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Hatley

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

North Elevation of original 1961 training building, looking south.

3 of 7



CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Haly

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

West elevation of 1975 administration/education wing, looking west from
Malcolm Drive.

#4 of 7



CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Haley

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

North elevation of Drill Hall, constructed 1975, looking South.

5 of 7



CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Haley

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

oms with garage bays on north elevation, looking southwest.

#6 of 7



CARR-1726

Carroll County Memorial USARC

Alison K. Halay

December 11, 2012

On file, MD SHPO

South elevation of OMS with wash areas and oil shed, view looking north.

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