

OCT 22 1985

The following properties were also entered in the National Register but were excluded from previous notice:

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

CONNECTICUT, Fairfield County, Bridgeport, Railroad Avenue Industrial District, Roughly bounded by State and Cherry Sts., Fairfield and Wordin Aves. (09/30/85)

DELAWARE, Sussex County, Georgetown, Georgetown Coal Gasification Plant, N. Railroad Ave. (09/30/85)

MARYLAND, Baltimore (Independent City), Fifth Regiment Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), 219-247 W. Hoffman St. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Baltimore (Independent City), Schuler, Hans, Studio and Residence, 5 E. Lafayette Ave. (09/27/85)

MARYLAND, Baltimore County, Pikesville, Pikesville Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), 610 Reisterstown Rd. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Baltimore County, Towson, Towson Academy (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Wahington St. & Chesapeake Ave. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Caroline County, Denton, Denton Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Maple Ave. & Randolph St. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Cecil County, Elkton, Elkton Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Railroad Ave. & Bow St. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Frederick County, Frederick, Frederick Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Bentz & Second Sts. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Harford County, Bel Air, Bel Air Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), N. Main St. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Kent County, Chestertown, Chestertown Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Quaker Neck Rd. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Queen Anne's County, Centreville, Centreville Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), S. Commerce St. (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Somerset County, Crisfield, Crisfield Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), Main St. Extended (09/25/85)

MARYLAND, Washington County, Hagerstown, Hagerstown Armory (Maryland National Guard Armories TR), 328 N. Potomac St. (09/25/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Allyn House (Arlington MRA), 94 Oakland Ave. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Arlington Center Historic District (Boundary Increase) (Arlington MRA), Roughly bounded by Jason St., Massachusetts Ave., Pleasant and Gray Sts. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Arlington Reservoir (Arlington MRA), Park Circle (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Bassett, Maria, House (Arlington MRA), 8 College Ave. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Kensington Park Historic District (Arlington MRA), Roughly bounded by Kensington Park, Brantwood and Kensington Rds. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Locke School (Arlington MRA), 88 Parke Ave. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Milestone (Arlington MRA), Appleton St. and Paul Revere Rd. (09/27/85)

MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County, Arlington, Orvis Road Historic District (Arlington MRA), Roughly bounded by Massachusetts Ave., Freeman, Randolph and Newcomb Sts. on Orvis Rd. (09/27/85)

re: National Guard Armories
Multi - County

1. Letter - Edwards to Col. Clift 10 Sept. 1980
2. Memo - Little to Lieder 8 Oct. 1980
3. Letter - Gatch to Little 13 Oct. 1980 (11 letters)
4. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 13 Nov. 1980
5. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 14 Nov. (Chestertown Armory)
5. Letter - Foley to Little 28 Nov. 1980
6. Letter - Andrews to Col. Shaw 19 Dec. 1980
7. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Denton Armory)
8. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Hagerstown Armory)
9. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Elkton Armory)
10. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Centreville Armory)
11. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Crisfield Armory)
12. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Bel Air Armory)
13. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Fifth Regiment Armory, Balt. City)
14. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 29 April 1981 (Frederick Armory)
15. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 30 April 1981 (Havre de Grace Armory)
16. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 30 April 1981 (Pikesville Armory)
17. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 1 May 1981 (Westminster Armory)
18. Letter - McConnaughhay to Little 1 May 1981 (Towson Armory)
19. Letter - Little to Col. Clift 17 Jan. 1983
20. Letter - Horsey to Little 3 February 1983
21. Letter - Andrews to Horsey 7 February 1983
22. Letter, ~~Andrews to Little~~ Hodges to Little 1 March 83
24. Letter, Little to Hodges 15 July 85
25. Letter, Furtze to Ruth 18 July 85
22. Letter, Close to Little, 28 Feb 83
26. Letter, Little to Shull 8/13/85
27. To National Register 8/14/85
28. Letter in N.R. 9/25/85
29. Letter, Andrews to Clift 10/30/85



Maryland Historical Trust

17 January 1983

State of Maryland, Military Department
Attention: Colonel Raymond Clift
231 West Hoffman Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21204

Re: Maryland National Guard Armories (THEMATIC GROUP)
Multiple listing (see attached sheet for individual armories)

Dear Colonel Clift:

The above referenced property will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on 4 March 1983. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-Eligibility for Federal tax benefits. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1976, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1978, and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 as amended by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, contains provisions intended to encourage the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation, and to discourage destruction of historic buildings by eliminating certain Federal tax provisions for demolition of historic structures. Beginning January 1, 1982, the

If you want to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address. Comments must be received before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers this nomination on 4 March 1983. A copy of the nomination is on file in our office and is available to you upon request. Do not hesitate to contact the Trust should you have questions in this matter or should you wish to attend the Committee meeting. You will be advised of the Committee's decision.

Sincerely yours,

J. Rodney Little, Director
State Historic Preservation
Officer

JRL/RLA/pc

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Susanne Moore
The Hon. Elmer Horsey
The Hon. Donald P. Hutchinson
The Hon. Charles Montgomery
The Hon. Geoffrey Close
The Hon. Donald Frush
The Hon. F. Dudley Benton
The Hon. Fred B. Gerald III
The Hon. Susan G. Dill
The Hon. James G. Crouse
The Hon. William D. Schaefer
The Hon. Ronald N. Young
Mr. J. Hurst Purnell
Mr. Walter Harris
Mr. Charles L. Wagandt
Mr. W. Boulton Kelly
Mrs. Raymond Delano
Mrs. June Weeks
Sen. J. Glenn Beall, Jr.
Mrs. Glenn Michel
Mr. David Cottingham
Dr. E. Burnell Duffee, Jr.
Ms. Pamela J. Caldwell
Mr. Theodore T. Dorman
Mrs. Howard Yerges
Mr. George Reynolds
Mr. John C. Gleason
Mrs. Walter E. Black, Jr.
Prof. J. Walter Fisher
Ms. Janet Pope
Mr. G. Bernard Callan
Mr. Nicholas Wood

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Sincerely yours,

151

J. Rodney Little, Director
State Historic Preservation
Officer

JRL/RLA/pc
Enclosure

cc: Ms. Susanne Moore
- The Hon. Elmer Horsey
- The Hon. Donald P. Hutchinson
/ The Hon. Charles Montgomery
- The Hon. Geoffrey Close
/ The Hon. Donald Frush
- The Hon. F. Dudley Benton
/ The Hon. Fred B. Gerald III
X The Hon. Susan G. Dill
- The Hon. James G. Crouse
- The Hon. William D. Schaefer
- The Hon. Ronald N. Young
- Mr. J. Hurst Purnell
- Mr. Walter Harris
- Mr. Charles L. Wagandt
/ Mr. W. Boulton Kelly
/ Mrs. Raymond Delano
/ Mrs. June Weeks
X Sen. J. Glenn Beall, Jr.
- Mrs. Glenn Michel
- Mr. David Cottingham
- Dr. E. Burnell Duffee, Jr.
- Ms. Pamela J. Caldwell
- Mr. Theodore T. Dorman
- Mrs. Howard Yerges
/ Mr. George Reynolds
- Mr. John C. Gleason
- Mrs. Walter E. Black, Jr.
/ Prof. J. Walter Fisher
/ Ms. Janet Pope
- Mr. G. Bernard Callan
X Mr. Nicholas Wood

The thirteen Maryland National Guard Armories presently owned by the State Military Department constitute a distinct and finite group of resources identifiable by building style, period and functional purpose. The names and addresses of these armories are:

Bel Air Armory

37 N. Main Street, Bel Air, Harford County

Centreville Armory

South Commerce Street, Centreville, Queen Anne's County

Chestertown Armory

Quaker Neck Road, Chestertown, Kent County

Crisfield Armory

Main Street Extended, Crisfield, Somerset County

Denton Armory

Maple Avenue and Randolph Street, Denton, Caroline County

Elkton Armory

Railroad Avenue and Bow Street, Elkton, Cecil County

Fifth Regiment Armory

219-247 W. Hoffman Street, Baltimore, Independent City

Frederick Armory

Bentz and Second Streets, Frederick, Frederick County

Hagerstown Armory

328 N. Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Washington County

Havre de Grace Armory

State Military Reservation

333 Old Bay Road, Havre de Grace, Harford County

Pikesville Armory

610 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Baltimore County

Towson Academy

Washington and Chesapeake Avenue, Towson, Baltimore County

Westminster Armory

Longwell Street, Westminster, Carroll County



Maryland Historical Trust

Received from the Maryland Historical Trust National Register nomination documentation for:

✓Maryland National Guard Armories Thematic Group

Maddox, George, Farm, Somerset County

Sykesville Historic District, Carroll County

Schuler, Hans, Studio and Residence, Baltimore (independent city)

Melanie Beyer
National Register of Historic Places

8/14/85
Date



Maryland Historical Trust

13 August 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C., 20013-7127

Re: Maryland National Guard Armories Thematic Group

Dear Carol:

Enclosed is documentation to nominate the Maryland National Guard Armories thematic group to the National Register of Historic Places. Our state review board has approved this nomination.

Please note that although the accompanying photographs are over two years old, they nevertheless accurately represent the current appearance of the resources.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please call Peter Kurtze at (301) 269-2438.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/PEK/pc

Enclosures: NR thematic group cover form, 11 continuation sheets
11 individual inventory forms with 14 continuation sheets (total)
11 USGS quads
38 photographs
Correspondence

WARREN D. HODGES
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



STATE OF MARYLAND
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201
728 3388

RECEIVED

MAR 3 1983

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

March 1, 1983

SUBJECT: Maryland National Guard Armories (THEMATIC GROUP)
Multiple Listing

Mr. J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Mr. Little:

Reference is made to your letter of January 17, 1983 concerning the proposed historic designation of certain armories of the Military Department.

The Federal Government provides up to and sometimes exceeding 75% of a new armory's construction cost and provides this same degree of financial support on future needs for renovations, rehabilitations, additions, etc., that may be required. As a result of this Federal support, a Federal/State Agreement is executed each time Federal support is received and an armory usually has such an agreement in effect to protect the Federal Government's interest in the facility.

This agreement prohibits any disposition or use of the facility which will interfere with its use for the administration and training of units of the Reserve Forces of the United States, or in time of war or national emergency, by other units of the Armed Forces of the United States or any other use by the Federal Government. The foregoing restriction necessarily implies that no designation be applied to a facility that would preclude major expansion, additions or alterations as may be required to meet the above cited utilization of the facility.

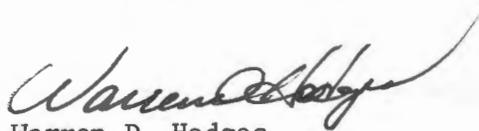
Additionally, the sale of historical armories would be governed by the Board of Public Works Policy Statement of March 1978, Section 2(c) 2(b), which provides that "Any such historical structure or site and its surroundings that is sold by the State shall be subject to an historic preservation easement in favor of the Maryland Historical Trust". This requirement is in direct conflict with the provisions of the Federal/State Agreement that allows the Federal Government to utilize or dispose of facilities according to the military requirements cited above.

In view of the Federal Government's severe restrictions relative to the utilization, availability to other military services and their right to dispose of facilities for other Federal purposes, it would not seem to be in the best interest of the State to designate these armories as historical properties.

Based on the above, it is necessary that we object to the listing of our properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

We regret that a more favorable response cannot be provided.

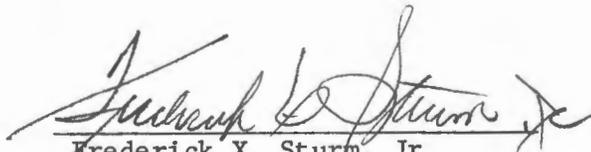
Respectfully yours,



Warren D. Hodges
Major General (MD)
The Adjutant General

STATE OF MARYLAND
CITY OF BALTIMORE

Sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1983.



Frederick X. Sturm, Jr.
Notary Public

My Commission expires July 1, 1986





Maryland Historical Trust

July 15, 1985

Major General Warren D. Hodges
Adjutant General
Maryland Military Department
Fifth Regiment Armory
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear General Hodges:

At our meeting on 9 July 1985, I was pleased to learn that the Military Department does not object to the nomination of the eleven National Guard Armories currently owned by the state to the National Register of Historic Places. This thematic group nomination has been recommended by the Governor's Consulting Committee on the National Register and has been circulated for review through the State Clearinghouse. We will begin processing this nomination without delay.

At the recommendation of the Governor's Consulting Committee, the Havre de Grace Armory has been deleted from the group nomination, as it was not originally constructed for military purposes and is not related architecturally to the other armory buildings. We hope to achieve listing of the remaining eleven armories in the Register before the end of September, and will notify the local jurisdictions when this occurs.

Under separate cover we will transmit a package of information to Colonel Clift for his use in planning and executing the maintenance of these historic buildings; of course, Trust staff would be happy to meet with him to discuss any specific maintenance problems or procedures in detail.

We are very appreciative of the Military Department's cooperation in documenting and registering these historic structures.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director/State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/van

cc: Guy Hager



MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING

301 W. PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

November 28, 1980

CONSTANCE LIEDER
SECRETARY

*RA - pls.
expedito. JRL*

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Maryland Historical Trust
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

RE: Proposed thematic nomination of 13 armories in the State
SCH # 81-10-M54 through 81-10-M66, current reviews
SCH Contact: Marjorie Foley (383-2471)
RE: DSP Letter of November 13, 1980, same as reference

Dear Mr. Little:

The State Clearinghouse is currently conducting the review of the above reference proposed nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Clearinghouse procedures, comments were received from the appropriate State agencies and local governments concerned with respective armories.

However, the Military Department has requested additional information before the State Clearinghouse determines that these 13 proposed nominations are found to be consistent with State plans, programs and objectives.

In a letter to the State Clearinghouse of November 24, 1980, (copy attached), the Military Department requests information as to the restrictions or provisions to be imposed on licenses, leases, and transfer deeds, (as well as restrictions to be imposed on the architectural design of facilities to be renovated) by the historical categorization of these buildings.

This request for information is being forwarded to you in order to facilitate the early completion of this review. It is suggested that the Maryland Historical Trust contact the Military Department to provide the requested information.

It is further requested that the State Clearinghouse be advised of the progress of ensuing coordination with the Military Department in the 30 days following receipt of this letter, and that the Clearinghouse be provided with copies of any related correspondence. Your continuing cooperation is appreciated.

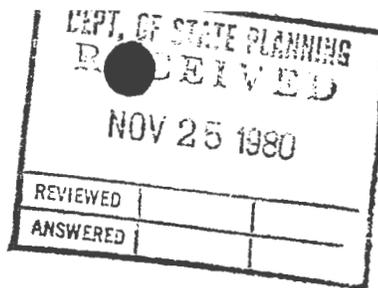
Sincerely,

for Marjorie R. Foley
James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse

JWM:MF:mmk

TELEPHONE: 301-383-_____
OFFICE OF STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

cc: Col. Jack Shaw



STATE OF MARYLAND
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

24 November 1980

Mr. James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse
Department of State Planning
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Attention: Mrs. Marjorie Foley

Re: Historical Armories

Dear Mrs. Foley:

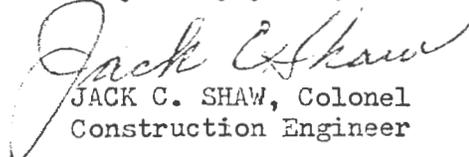
Reference is made to the Architectural Survey of Holdings of the Military Department, State of Maryland, By Suzanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor, Maryland Historic Trust, dated August 1980.

Results of the above survey has judged thirteen (13) of the Military Department's armory facilities to be of historical and architectural significance and, as such, are to be added to the Maryland Inventory of Historical Sites.

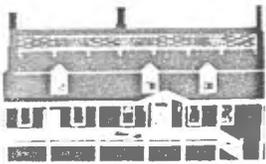
This historical categorization of our facilities necessarily imposes certain controls and restrictions to preserve the architectural integrity of these buildings. However, the Military Department also must maintain, operate, report, and otherwise utilize or dispose of armory facilities in accordance with the provisions of Federal law that govern the activities of Maryland's Army National Guard. As military facilities become unsuitable for their intended purpose, the deed(s) must be expeditiously transferred to other interested parties, so that the excess space cannot be used as a means to deny us Federal funding for the construction of new and modern accommodations. At times, we license or lease obsolete facilities, but only until old Federal funding commitments have been satisfied.

In order that this Department can comply with the intent of the Historical Program, it is requested we be furnished information as to the restrictions or provisions to be imposed on licenses, leases and transfer deeds to achieve the desired objectives. Also, the restrictions to be imposed on the architectural design of facilities to be renovated.

Very truly yours,


JACK C. SHAW, Colonel
Construction Engineer

file



Maryland Historical Trust

December 19, 1980

Jack C. Shaw, Colonel
Construction Engineer
State of Maryland
Military Department
Fifth Regiment Armory
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

RE: Proposed thematic nomination of 13 armories in the State
SCH # 81-10-M54 through 81-10-M66, current reviews

Dear Colonel Shaw:

In response to your letter of November 24 to the State Clearinghouse concerning the thematic nomination of several State armories to the National Register of Historic Places, I would like to try to answer your concerns about restrictions or provisions which would be imposed on licenses, leases or transfer of deed if these buildings are listed.

Listing on the National Register does not affect what a private individual does to or with his property as long as it does not involve Federal funds. The protective measures associated with listing on the Register are locked into place only if Federal involvement may occur. Even with Federal involvement in a project that may affect National Register listing, usage is not one of the concerns.

Enclosed is a brochure on the National Register of Historic Places. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions in this matter.

Respectfully,

Ronald L. Andrews
National Register Coordinator

RLA/lkm

Enclosure

cc: Mr. James W. McConnaughay



Maryland Historical Trust

18 July 1985

Ms. Carol Ruth
State Clearinghouse
Department of State Planning
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Carol:

As you requested over the phone, I have enclosed a copy of the current thematic group National Register nomination for the Maryland National Guard Armories, complete with inventory forms for each of the eleven armories included in the group. Also enclosed are copies of the Clearinghouse close-out letters for the relevant armories.

Thanks again for your help; let me know if there's anything else you need.

Sincerely,

Peter Kurtze
Assistant National Register
Administrator

PEK/pc

Enclosures

3 March 83

to: JR
from RA

re: Md. National Guard Armosies
thematic nom. to NR to be reviewed Fri

We have received objection to this nomination from Warren Hodges, Adjutant General, Military Department.

MRE & I have discussed matter and recommend proceeding with presentation to GCC & then to Register if approved.



HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING
301 W. PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

April 30, 1981

CONSTANCE LIEDER
SECRETARY

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House- 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Md., 21401

SUBJECT: PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW

Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust

Project: Havre de Grace Armory (Harford Co.)

State Clearinghouse Control Number: 81-10-M63

State Clearinghouse Contact: James McConnaughay (383-2467)

Dear Mr. Little:

The State Clearinghouse has reviewed the proposed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Clearinghouse procedures, comments were received from the following:

Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Economic & Community Development, Dept. of Natural Resources, Havre de Grace, Harford County and the Regional Planning Council, all stated that the proposed nomination is not inconsistent with the plans, programs and objectives of their respective agencies and jurisdictions.

Our staff reviewed this nomination and stated that it is in conformance with the Maryland Historical Preservation Plan.

As a result of the review, it has been determined that the proposed project is not inconsistent with State plans, programs or objectives as of this date.

Sincerely,


James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse

JWM:MF:mmk

cc: C. Pyers/L. Frederick/H. Sachs/G. Hager/S. O'Hara/Mayor Montgomery
Col. J. Shaw



MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING

301 W. PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

CONSTANCE LIEDER
SECRETARY
May 1, 1981

Mr. J. Rodney Little, Director
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House - 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

SUBJECT: PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW

Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust

Project: Westminster Armory (Carroll County)

State Clearinghouse Control Number: 81-10-M66

State Clearinghouse Contact: James McConnaughay (383-2467)

Dear Mr. Little:

The State Clearinghouse has reviewed the proposed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with Clearinghouse procedures, comments were received from the following:

Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Economic and Community Development, City of Westminster and Carroll County, all of which stated that the proposed nomination is not inconsistent with the plans, programs and objectives of their respective agencies and jurisdictions.

City of Westminster (copy attached) commented further that this Armory is located within the Westminster Historic District which has already been entered onto the National Register of Historic Places and carries with it certain privileges and protection at the federal level.

The Military Department stated no objection to this nomination, and commented that any concerns expressed by local communities, they assumed, would be resolved between the local community and the Maryland Historical Trust.

Our staff reviewed this nomination and noted that it is in conformance with the Maryland Historical Preservation Plan.

As a result of the review, it has been determined that the proposed project is not inconsistent with State plans, programs, and objectives as of this date.

Sincerely,


James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse

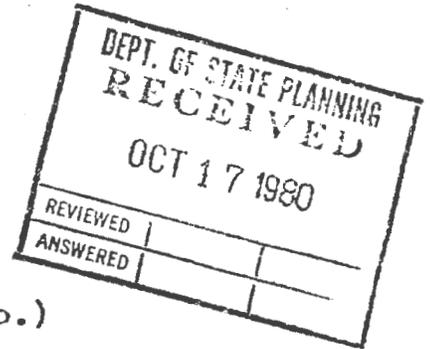
cc: Clyde Pyers/Lowell Frederick/Herbert Sachs/R.A. Bair, Jr./Mayor Conaway/
Stephanie O'Hara/Col. Jack Shaw

JMc:MF:pm

TELEPHONE: 301-383-2467
OFFICE OF STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Date: October 16, 1980

Maryland Department of State Planning
State Office Building
301 West Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201



SUBJECT: PROJECT SUMMARY NOTIFICATION REVIEW

Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust

Project: Westminster Armory (Carroll Co.)

State Clearinghouse Control Number: 81-10-M66

CHECK ONE

This agency has reviewed the above project and has determined that:

1. The project is not inconsistent with this agency's plans, programs or objectives and where applicable, with the State approved Coastal Zone Management Program. _____
2. The project is not inconsistent with this agency's plans, programs or objectives, but the attached comments are submitted for consideration by the applicant. _____ X *
(SEE COMMENTS BELOW)
3. Additional information is required before this agency can complete its review. Information desired is attached. _____
4. The project is not consistent with this agency's plans, programs or objectives for the reasons indicated on attachment. _____

Signature: Leroy L. Conaway
Title: Mayor

Agency: City of Westminster
P.O. Box 010
Address: Westminster, Md. 21157

* PLEASE SEE ATTACHED LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1980, FROM MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REGARDING WESTMINSTER'S HISTORIC DISTRICT BEING ENTERED ONTO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. THE WESTMINSTER ARMORY IS SITUATED WITHIN THIS HISTORIC DISTRICT.



Maryland Historical Trust

September 24, 1980

The Honorable LeRoy Conaway
Mayor of Westminster
City Hall
Westminster, Maryland 21157

Dear Mayor Conaway:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Westminster Historic District, Carroll County, Maryland has been entered onto the National Register of Historic Places, a division of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, United States Department of the Interior.

This listing carries with it certain protections at the federal level and in time will help measurably with preservation and protection at the state and local levels. Listing on the National Register makes all property owners eligible to be considered for federal matching grants-in-aid for historic preservation. Listing also affects the federal tax status of restoration or demolition of National Register structures used for commercial purposes and the state tax status of restoration of all National Register structures.

The Trust offers a certificate stating that the property is listed on the National Register. If you would like to have the certificate, please notify me so that one may be prepared.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have further questions concerning the National Register.

Respectfully,

Ronald L. Andrews
Ronald L. Andrews
National Register
Coordinator

RLA/lkm
Enclosures
cc: Mrs. Michel
Mrs. Joseph
Mr. Mann
Mr. Cueman



MARYLAND
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING
 301 W. PRESTON STREET
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

*RA -
 pls. see me.
 JML
 CCMRG*

HARRY HUGHES
 GOVERNOR

November 13, 1980

CONSTANCE LIEDER
 SECRETARY

Mr. J. Rodney Little
 Maryland Historical Trust
 Shaw House - 21 State Circle
 Annapolis, Md., 21401

Re: Proposed Nomination of 13 State
 owned Armories
 SCH #81-10-M54 thru M66 currently
 being reviewed

Dear Mr. Little:

Please extend review time for the above reference projects at the request of the Military Department, whose response is pending.

You may expect to hear from the State Clearinghouse by November 20, 1980, or earlier if reviewer's response permits. Every effort will be made to expedite your projects' review.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

James W. McConnaughay
 James W. McConnaughay
 Director, State Clearinghouse

JWM:MF:mmk



Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING
301 WEST PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201
TELEPHONE: 301-383-2451

Constance Lieder
SECRETARY OF STATE PLANNING

October 13, 1980

Mr. J. ^Rodney Little
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House - 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Md., 21401

RE: State Clearinghouse Project 81-10-M63
Havre De Grace Armory (Harford Co.)

Dear Mr. Little;

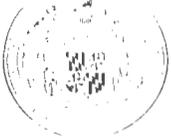
The State Clearinghouse has received the above project. The review of this project has now been initiated and you may expect a reply from us by November 12, 1980. If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact Marjorie Foley 383-2471 of this Clearinghouse.

We are interested in your project and will make every effort to ensure prompt action. Thank you for your cooperation with the Clearinghouse program.

Sincerely,

J. W. McConnaughay
James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse

MF:mmk



Harry Hughes
GOVERNOR

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING

301 WEST PRESTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201
TELEPHONE: 301-383-2451

Constance Lieder
SECRETARY OF STATE PLANNING

October 13, 1980

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House - 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Md., 21401

RE: State Clearinghouse Project 81-10-M66 Westminster
Armory (Carroll Co.)

Dear Mr. Little:

The State Clearinghouse has received the above project. The review of this project has now been initiated and you may expect a reply from us by November 12, 1980. If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact Marjorie Foley 383-2471 of this Clearinghouse.

We are interested in your project and will make every effort to ensure prompt action. Thank you for your cooperation with the Clearinghouse program.

Sincerely,

J. W. McConnaughay
James W. McConnaughay
Director, State Clearinghouse

MF:mnk



Maryland Historical Trust

October 8, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Constance Lieder
Secretary, Maryland Department of State Planning
301 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

FROM: J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer

Please find enclosed a National Register nomination form for your review through the State Clearinghouse.

Enclosure: ✓ Maryland National Guard Armories,
Thematic Nomination-- Statewide

Subject property:

MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES
Thematic Nomination
Statewide



Maryland Historical Trust

LOCATION: State wide

OWNER State of Maryland, Military Department
ATTENTION: Colonel Raymond Clift
231 W. Hoffman Street
Baltimore Maryland 21204

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

CONDITION: Good

The 13 Maryland National Guard Armories presently owned by the State Military Department constitute a distinct and finite group of resources identifiable by building style, period and functional purpose. The basic plan of the group is a "T" shape, with the arms of "T" containing the front facade placed parallel to the street, and the centered rear drill hall forming the perpendicular stem. The entire structure rests over a full basement. The two story front block or "head house," is usually composed of two-bay side sections on either side of a center arched entryway flanked by two towers. The towers comprise part of the functional interior of the building and are typically two stories with false third floor projecting above the roofline of the center and side sections. The roof in this design is flat. The wall finish may be either brick, typically executed in Flemish bond, or rough grey granite.

BRIEF SIGNIFICANCE:

DATE: Various 1901-1938

The significance of the Maryland National Guard Armories derives from a common building style, period and functional purposes shared by the roots of the Maryland National Guard in the early history of the State; and the considerable contribution of all the Armories to social and humanitarian aspects of the lives of their communities. The Armories' primary purpose was to provide permanent facilities for men, arms and resources to a developing system of defensive ground support facilities prepared to meet territorial border attack with modern weapons and professional soldiers. The State of Maryland considered its physical position especially sensitive in that it is a coastal Atlantic state containing a key harbor and bordering on the national capital. Half the State's Armories were accordingly concentrated in the county seats east of the Chesapeake. The following are the armories included in this Thematic Nomination: Bel Air Armory, Centreville Armory, Chestertown Armory, Crisfield Armory, Denton Armory, Elkton Armory, Fifth Regiment Armory, Frederick Armory, Hagerstown Armory, Havre de Grace Armory, Pikesville Armory, Towson Academy, Westminster Armory.

ACREAGE:

Various

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: This survey of Maryland National Guard Armories was conducted by Susanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor at the Maryland Historical Trust. The survey relies most on architectural and local/social historical expertise. Criteria for identification and assessment of the properties are those set forth in the National Register Guidelines for Local Surveys.



Maryland Historical Trust

September 10, 1980

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond B. Clift
Construction and Facilities Engineer
State of Maryland, Military Department
Fifth Regiment Armory
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Dear Colonel Clift:

Enclosed please find two copies of the recently completed survey of above-ground resources operated by the State of Maryland, Military Department, undertaken by the Maryland Historical Trust under the 1978 Board of Public Works Policy on the Preservation of Properties of Historic and Architectural Significance Owned or to be Acquired by the State. The report includes:

- 1) Methodology Statement detailing survey rationale and procedure.
- 2) Two sets of Maryland Historical Trust inventory forms for all Military Department armories possessing historical and/or architectural significance; one set containing original photographs and the other xerox copies of these photographs.
- 3) Recommendations for each armory inventoried, as well as a list of non-significant armories.
- 4) List and inventory forms for armories no longer in Military Department ownership, but which are good examples of adaptive use.
- 5) National Register thematic nomination.
- 6) A general bibliography siting references on adaptive use and technical aspects of historic preservation.

Please note that the attachments listed on page six of the report (four publications of the Historic American Engineering Record) are now on order and will be sent to you under separate cover. These should be arriving within the next week or so.

On page nine of the report, we have outlined reasons why the Maryland Historical Trust feels that the armories surveyed should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. We intend to present a thematic nomination of these armories,

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond B. Clift
page 2

included in section II. C of the report, late this fall or early next year, to the Governor's Consulting Committee (Maryland's official state review board, composed of experts in history, architecture, archeology, etc.) for their consideration. Notification of this process, which must by law be made to you at least sixty (60) days before the Committee considers this nomination, will be made through the normal Department of State Planning Clearinghouse procedure.

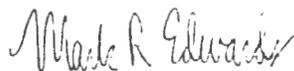
Mr. Ronald Andrews, the Trust's National Register Coordinator, would be pleased to meet with you, should you have any questions about this process.

As called for under the BPW Policy, we request that you make a complete copy of the report available to the Department of State Planning. A copy of individual survey forms, as well as a copy of the methodology and recommendation sections, should also be made available to a representative of each facility noted as significant.

If you have any questions about the report, the Trust would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience.

The Maryland Historical Trust has enjoyed working with you on this important project to document the Military Department's significant above-ground historic resources. Through this action, you have taken the first step which will aid in the preservation of these buildings -- an important part of Maryland's heritage -- for the future.

Sincerely,



Mark R. Edwards
Historic Sites Survey
Coordinator

MRE:me
enclosures
cc: Gen. Orwin Talbott
Mr. J. Rodney Little
Mrs. Nancy Miller
Mr. George Andreve
Mr. Ronald Andrews
Ms. Susanne Moore
Mr. Raymond Disney
Sec. Edward Middleton
Sec. Constance Lieder

Survey of Maryland National Guard Armories
Drill Halls intact or destroyed.
10/4/95; mob

T

- 1. Bel Air Armory - 410-879-7667 - Harford County
Still occupied by Nat. Gd. and space intact.
- 2. Centreville Armory - - Queen Annes County
Privately owned; space intact;
- 3. Chestertown Armory - 410-778-2366- Kent County
Still occupied by Nat. Gd.; space intact; remodeled 1990's
- 4. Crisfield Armory - 410-968-0373 - Somerset County
Still occupied by Nat. Gd.; space intact
- 5. Denton Armory - 410-479-2050 - Caroline County
Owned by Town; space intact; used by Rec. & Parks; other offices
- 6. Elkton Armory - 410-392-5394 - Cecil County
Still occupied by Nat. Gd.; space intact
- 7. Fifth Regiment Armory - Baltimore City
Still occupied by Nat. Gd.; Space intact
- 8. Frederick Armory - 301-694-1492 - Frederick County
Owned by City of Frederick; used by Rec. & Parks; space intact
- 9. Hagerstown Armory- 301- - Washington County
Owned by State; currently vacant; space intact
- 10. Pikesville Armory- 410-653-6732 - Baltimore County
no response

NATIONAL REGISTER (Group)

↓

- 11. Towson Armory - 410-337-6772 - Baltimore County
Still occupied by Nat. Guard; space intact

N.R. Dist 12. Westminster Armory- 301-848-9001- Carroll County
Owned by City; used by Rec. & Parks; space intact

N.R. Dist 13. Hyattsville Armory-301-985-5030 - Prince George's County
no response

N.R. Dist 14. Kensington Armory- 301- - Montgomery County
Owned by City; used by Rec. & Parks; space intact

N.R. 15. Easton Armory 410-
IN LIMBO

- Talbot County

16. Cambridge Armory -410-221-2585 - Dorchester County
Privately owned; drill hall floored over for offices;
occupied by County offices

A short up-date on a few other armories;

Queen Anne Armory built recently to replace Centreville,
Easton, and Denton.

Salisbury Armory built in 1957 and still occupied by Nat. Gd.

Annapolis Armory was located on Bladen Street adjacent St.
John's campus. It was torn down about 20 years ago and is a State
parking lot.

Other Armories not called:

LaPlata	301-932-2799
Prince Frederick	301-535-0187
Glen Burnie	410-768-1919
Cumberland	301-759-2619
Catonsville	410-788-2688
Dundalk	410-284-6330
Ellicott City	410-465-5002
Greenbelt	301-220-7397

Only one of the Drill Halls has been destroyed -
- Cambridge - All others are still used
by the Nat. Guard or by Rec + Parks of
Various County or City governments!



National Guard - 7
City/County Gov't - 6
Private - 3

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCERS use only
received _____
date entered _____

1. Name

historic Maryland National Guard Armories

and/or common Maryland National Guard Armories

2. Location

street & number See individual inventory forms n/a not for publication

city, town _____ n/a vicinity of _____ congressional district See individual forms

state Maryland code 24 county See individual forms code n/a

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic group	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: recreation

4. Owner of Property

name State of Maryland, Military Department, Attention: Col. Raymond Clift

street & number 231 West Hoffman Street

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of _____ state Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See individual inventory forms

street & number _____

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

THEMATIC GROUP

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u> n/a </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Maryland National Guard Armories constitute a group of eleven buildings unified by a common building style, period, and function, all owned by the Maryland State Military Department. Four additional armories under various ownership are already listed in the National Register. All the armories were built by the State to serve as National Guard facilities. All the armories were constructed during the period 1913-1938, except for the Fifth Regiment (1901) and Pikesville (1903) facilities. Nine of the buildings share a basic T shaped plan, with a two-story front "head house" section placed parallel to the street, and a one story perpendicular "drill hall" or "gymnasium" extended to the rear. The buildings are constructed of masonry, and their facades detailed to recall Medieval fortifications, with crenellated parapets and strip buttresses, and towers flanking the central entrances. The Fifth Regiment and Pikesville armories are each unique structures but share a generally rectangular plan which encloses the drill hall inside the main structure.

Number of Resources	
Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>11</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>11</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: military, public assembly space

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

THEMATIC GROUP

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received

date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The eleven Maryland National Guard Armories included in this Thematic Group nomination constitute a distinct and finite group of resources identifiable by building style, period and functional purpose. The names and addresses of these armories are:

- Bel Air Armory (1915)
37 North Main Street, Bel Air, Harford County
- Centreville Armory (1926)
South Commerce Street, Centreville, Queen Anne's County
- Chestertown Armory (1931)
Quaker Neck Road, Chestertown, Kent County
- Crisfield Armory (1927)
Main Street Extended, Crisfield, Somerset County
- Denton Armory (1938)
Maple Avenue and Randolph Street, Denton, Caroline County
- Elkton Armory (1915)
Railroad Avenue and Bow Street, Elkton, Cecil County
- Fifth Regiment Armory (1901)
219-247 West Hoffman Street, Baltimore (independent city)
- Frederick Armory (1913)
Bentz and Second Streets, Frederick, Frederick County
- Hagerstown Armory (1926)
328 North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Washington County
- Pikesville Armory (1903)
610 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Baltimore County
- Towson Academy (1933)
Washington and Chesapeake Avenues, Towson, Baltimore County

The majority of the Armory buildings were erected between 1913 and 1927, in a burst of patriotic and militaristic fervor following World War I. With the exceptions of the much earlier Fifth Regiment (1901) and Pikesville (1903) Armories designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting, all the armories share a basic plan and building style even though they were constructed over a period of 25 years and were designed by many different architects. All the armories included in the nominated group were built by the State as National Guard facilities. The Havre de Grace armory, constructed

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 7 Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

circa 1922 as a clubhouse for the city's racetrack, is not included in this nomination because it is inconsistent with the other members of the group both architecturally and in terms of its original function.

Four other former Maryland National Guard armories are already listed in the National Register as contributing elements in National Register Historic Districts. These include the Westminster Armory (Westminster Historic District, Carroll County); the Hyattsville Armory (Hyattsville Historic District, Prince George's County); the Kensington Armory (Kensington Historic District, Montgomery County); and the Easton Armory (Easton Historic District, Talbot County). The Westminster Armory retains its original function; the other three buildings have been adapted for new uses.

The basic plan of the group is a "T" shape, with the arms of the "T" containing the front facade placed parallel to the street, and the centered rear drill hall forming the perpendicular stem. The entire structure rests over a full basement.

The two story front block or "head house," is usually composed of two-bay side sections on either side of a center arched entryway flanked by two towers. The towers comprise part of the functional interior of the building, and are typically two stories with false third floor projecting above the roofline of the center and side sections. The roof in this design is flat with crenellated parapet, and the facade usually contains strip buttresses and other embellishments suggestive of a medieval fortification. The wall finish may be either brick, typically executed in Flemish bond, or rough grey granite.

Joining the head house at center rear is a one-story drill hall or gymnasium, typically 6 or more bays long, punctuated by buttresses and topped with a shallow barrel vault roof covered with sheet metal or tiles.

As fleets of motor vehicles became indispensable to the National Guard in later years, the armories all added one story garages and fenced motor compounds to their rear yards.

The Fifth Regiment and Pikesville are each unique structures but share a generally rectangular plan which encloses the drill hall inside the main structure.

This survey of Maryland National Guard Armories was conducted by Susanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor at the Maryland Historical Trust. The survey relies most on architectural and local/social historical expertise. Criteria for identification and assessment of the properties are those set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification, Evaluation, and Registration.

8. Significance

THEMATIC GROUP

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1946	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1901-1938 **Builder/Architect** See individual inventory sheets

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Applicable Criteria: A, C
 Applicable Exceptions: G*
 Significance Evaluated: State

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Maryland National Guard Armories are primarily significant for their association with the reorganization and expansion of the National Guard system in the twentieth century. Most of the armory buildings were constructed between 1913 and 1927, reflecting the increasing public concern for military preparedness during the period of the first World War. Armory construction continued into the late 1930s despite post-Depression austerity, illustrating the priority afforded to local defense in Maryland, a coastal state with a key harbor and bordering on the national capital. The 29th Division of the Army National Guard, of which the Maryland National Guard is a part, distinguished itself in the second World War, participating in the invasion at Omaha Beach on D-Day and later conflicts, and was awarded the distinguished unit citation and French Croix de Guerre with Palm at the close of the war. The Armories derive additional significance from their ancillary function as social centers for their communities; the buildings have served the roles of public meeting space and convention hall from the dates of their construction to the present. Architecturally, the armories share a common form and are detailed to recall Medieval fortifications, expressing their defensive function.

*note: the Denton Armory, constructed in 1938, is less than fifty years old; however, it is included in the nominated group because of its exceptional significance through association with 29th Division honors in World War II.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 3

**United States Department of the Interior -
National Park Service**

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date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 8 Page 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

Most of the National Guard units for whom the Armories were built trace their origins to Revolutionary times, when local bands of riflemen throughout the state answered the call of the Continental Congress for troops in 1776. Many of these units served in both sides of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War of 1898, both World Wars, and served to control civil disturbances at home during the 1960s. The 29th Division of the Army National Guard, of which the Maryland National Guard is a part, was awarded the distinguished unit citation and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm at the close of World War II.

The militia system pre-dates the settlement of the English colonies; its roots reach back to King Henry II (1154-89) and his Assize of Arms. Every English freeman was once a part-time soldier. This system had obvious benefits for the struggling English colonists, scattered on the edge of a forbidding but mighty continent. With no regular army upon which to depend, colonial defense was a local "do-it-yourself" project. The first English regular army troops were assigned here from about 1756 to the end of the American Revolution. All other defense was done by citizen soldiers in the militia. The system worked reasonably well for Indian fighting and local defense. It worked less well in any extended operation, but until the formation of the U.S. Army in 1775, local militia was the only defense force available. With the revision of the U.S. government under the Constitution of 1787, the militia system was written into law. The Militia Act of 1792 provided that "every able-bodied free white male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45" was part of the Militia, behind the regular army, the Nation's second line of defense. The state governors gave commissions to all officers. The governor chose those of field rank. Officers below field rank were elected by their troops. All the men were expected to provide their own weapons and uniforms. The state provided the rest - sometimes. Militia musters occurred a couple of times a year. All the men turned out, had their weapons inspected, did a bit of close order drill, and then fell out to drink at the local tavern. While the system was unwieldy and inefficient, it served reasonably well, but the long period of peace after 1815 saw decline set in. The Militia units became more than ever social clubs, and by the Black Hawk War (1832) the system was on its last legs. The Mexican War (1846-1848) and the Civil War (1861-1865) were fought largely by Regulars and Volunteers while the militia system became moribund. Militia Officers met in Richmond, Virginia, to form the National Guard Association to lobby for a better National Militia. The New York Militia was the first to borrow the name National Guard from the French. Soon it became universal. In the 1880s and 1890s most states reorganized their National Guards, moved, some scholars say, by the wave of labor violence that periodically swept the nation between 1877 and the end of the century as labor attempted to organize for better wages and working conditions.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

THEMATIC GROUP

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received
date entered

Continuation sheet	Maryland National Guard Armories	Item number	8	Page	4
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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

During this period the organization of the guard was improved, but it was still appallingly deficient in weapons and equipment. Most companies were armed with the post Civil War single-shot, breech-loading Springfield and the artillery units were still using muzzle-loaders. They had little target practice (no ammunition) and no drill above brigade. The drill was close-order, rather than the more modern open-order tactics used with the increased firepower and new weapons of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The National Guard, like the regular Army, was organized in 1903. The Dick Act of that year provided improved weaponry and more regular drill. The Guard was armed with the five-shot box magazine Krag, still an Army castoff (the Army had the new 1903 Springfield), but it was at least a repeater. Periodic inspection of units by both Guard and Regular Army officers was required, and provisions were made for joint maneuvers with the Army. The financing of these improvements ranged from weak to non-existent. Further, the Guard consisted almost entirely of infantry with few support units.

After the beginning of the Great War in Europe the preparedness campaign waged by interventionists like former President Theodore Roosevelt and former Army Chief of Staff General Leonard Wood brought further improvements. In Maryland several new armories were built. The 1916 National Defense Act provided increased strength and funding for the National Guard as well as federal standards for officers and instructors.

The 29th Division was made up of National Guard units from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia. The division insignia was the monad, the Korean symbol of eternal life, similar to the Chinese yin-yang symbol. Its colors were blue and gray symbolizing the fact that the division was composed of men whose forebears fought in both the Union and the Confederate Armies during the Civil War. It was called the Blue and Gray Division.

Under command of Major General Charles G. Norton, the division was sent to Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Alabama, in August 1917. It spent ten months there in training before being shipped to France. On arrival at the front the division was given responsibility for a "quiet" sector on the German-Swiss border; its mission was to control the Belfort Gap. After two months in that position, the Blue and Gray division was sent north on September 22, 1918, to take part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The men of the division went "over the top" for the first time on October 8. In twenty-one consecutive days in the front line trenches they advanced six miles at a cost of 4,781 casualties, including 1,053 killed or died of wounds. The 29th sector was south of the Heights of the Meuse. The mission was to storm those heights attacking the

THEMATIC GROUP

For NPS use only

received

date entered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 8 Page 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

intrenched positions of the Hindenberg Line with its pillboxes and machine gun nests. The division helped to take the Consenvoye Heights and the Borne de Cornouilles (Corned Willy Hill). On November 11, when the Armistice was declared, the 29th division was marching back to the line to join the Second (U.S.) Army's drive against the forts at Metz.

Between the wars the National Guard again fell on lean times. In a psychological reaction to the failure of the Versailles Treaty, Americans became more than usually anti-military, and funds were short, especially during the Great Depression. The regular army was pared to the bone, and National Guard funding fell in like measure. During these years the Maryland National Guard trained at Camp Ritchie, named for Maryland Governor Albert C. Ritchie. In 1939 as the European War began, the National Guard consisted of around 200,000 men. Both these men and the miniscule regular army were armed with five shot 1903 Springfield rifle. Still, the Guard was in better condition than it had been in 1917.

The period of significance of the Maryland National Guard Armories extends through 1946 in recognition of the distinguished role played by the 29th Division in the second World War.

When first called to active duty in World War II the 29th Division was still a "square" division of two infantry brigades of two regiments each. In March, 1942, the division was "triangularized." The brigade structure disappeared and the division obtained the organization it would carry throughout World War II - three infantry regiments, the 176th the 116th and the 115th with support units such as artillery, engineers, medics, and military police. The 115th included the Maryland Troops. The point of the triangular division was that each level had three maneuver units supplemented by support units.

The 29th Division arrived in the European Theater of Operations on October 11, 1942, when it sailed into the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, aboard the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth. From that time until the men hit Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944, as part of the D-Day invasion, they were trained at various locations in Great Britain. In October 1942 the divisional commander was Major General Leonard T. Gerow. He was replaced on July 11, 1943, by Major General Charles H. Gerhardt, the man who would command the division throughout the rest of the war. The commander of the 115th Regiment was Colonel Eugene N. Slappey.

Omaha Beach was a crescent-shaped stretch of 7,000 yards of sandy beach flanked at each end by cliffs, lying some ten miles east of the Cherbourg Peninsula in Normandy. In the years before the war it had been one of the less pretentious of the French beaches, made famous only by the French impressionist painters who visited it often and loved to paint its shifting light. By 1944 the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet	Maryland National Guard Armories	Item number	8	Page	6
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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

sleepy beach had become a section of the great Atlantic Wall of Adolf Hitler's Fortress Europe. Marshal Erwin Rommel had seen to it that the beach between high and low water was defended by a series of obstacles designed to prevent an amphibious landing, and in the face of the bluffs and the cliffs were observation posts and machine guns in concrete pillboxes. There were two natural beach exits, roads leading to Vierville and les Moulins, and the heaviest beach defenses were clustered there. These areas were the 29th Division's portion of the beach, and the fighting for them was destined to be bloody. Of all of the D-Day beaches Omaha was to be the most difficult on which to establish a beachhead, and there the casualties were to be the heaviest.

The D-Day invasion force at Omaha Beach on H-Hour was to include 34,143 men and 3,306 vehicles, among them portions of the 29th Division, including the 116th and the First Battalion of the 115th. The rest of the Division was to be committed later the first day. As a result of faulty navigation, a heavy running tide, and inadequate preparatory bombing, the landings on Omaha were shifted to the west, leaving the men in unfamiliar sectors with missions they could not accomplish. Particularly hampered were the engineers whose duty it was to demolish the underwater obstacles. The result was that the troops of the first wave, the 116th, piled up on the beach, dead and dying, with the survivors crouching in the pitiful shelter of the seawall. Around 10:00 a.m. Colonel Slappey landed the 115th somewhat east of his previously designated landing area. By nightfall the First Battalion had attained lodgment around 2,000 yards from the beach, just south of the town of St. Laurent. This was the one of the two deepest penetrations of the day. The 29th Division had taken more casualties that day than any other. Most of them were in the 116th by virtue of its being in the first assault wave, but the 115th had taken its share, too.

The hedgerow country of Normandy presented enormous obstacles to penetration, providing as it did shelter for defending troops. The beachheads were steadily expanded, but the real break-out did not occur until the fall of St. Lo, July 17-18. It was the First Battalion of the 115th that captured the town after it had held out for more than a month. The division continued the pursuit through Normandy until mid-August. On August 22 the division was detached from V Corps, attached to VIII Corps and sent west to Finisterre to aid in the reduction of Brest and its submarine pens. This was accomplished on September 18.

After a short rest, the 29th was transferred over 650 miles to the Netherlands by motor and train, the railroad portion taken in old 40 and 8 boxcars (forty men or eight mules). The men of the division found themselves a little farther east on the Neuse River from where their fathers had served in World War I. They were now assaulting the West-wall of Hitler's fortifications, by the last of September inside Germany itself (Paris had fallen on August 25th). By November the division was held up before Julich on the Roer River. Upstream from the town, seven massive dams sat in the Hurtzen Forest. These dams

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

THEMATIC GROUP

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 8 Page 7

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

controlled the whole river valley, and they had to be captured or destroyed before an advance could take place. By this time the division was attached to Simpson's Ninth Army. South of the 29th division's sector, terrific fighting took place in the Hurtgen Forest. During that battle and the December Battle of the Bulge, the 29th remained along the Roer. Julich fell on February 24, 1945. The division crossed the Rhine on March 23 and by April 25 it had reached the Elbe River where it shook hands with elements of the victorious Russian Army. The war in Europe was nearly over and the 29th had been in it all the way. In May the division was given the mission of occupying Bremen and Bremerhaven where it remained until December 24, when it took ship for home. By January 17 the division had been processed at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, and the men went home. Some 3,000 of them never made it. Total division casualties were 28,776, of which 3,720 were killed. Total casualties for the 115th were 5,948, of which 1,047 were killed. The casualties represent 204.2% of strength for 242 days of combat. The entire division received the Croix de Guerre with Palm; the First Battalion of the 115th received the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star for defense against the German counterattack near the Bois de Bretel, Normandy, July 11, 1944. Individual awards for the division are impressive:

DSC	40
Legion of Merit	11
Silver Star	856
Soldiers Medal	25
Bronze Star	5,954
Air Medal	176

The 29th Infantry Division was not called up for the Korean War. The division was deactivated in a reorganization of the National Guard and some elements of it, including the 115th were transferred to the 28th Division, based in New Jersey.¹

¹(Note: the foregoing information was excerpted from the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory form for the Bel Air Armory, prepared by Marilyn Larew.)

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National Park Service**

THEMATIC GROUP

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet	Maryland National Guard Armories	Item number	8	Page	8
--------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------	---	------	---

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

In addition to the national concern for military preparedness, the Maryland Armories were built with a second purpose. During the first two decades of the 20th century when the Armories were being built, need was already being felt for community meeting spaces and convention halls in the rapidly growing towns of the State. However, economic conditions and unsteady demand for such facilities prevented most communities from erecting buildings dedicated solely to such purposes. The commodious and well-built Armories with their large interior open spaces which could be made available to the public on a part-time or sporadic basis were a dream come true for many communities. Local historical sources indicate that some Armory designs were conceived with community needs in mind, and in several cases local groups or single residents donated funds for such special interior amenities as an auditorium stage with private dressing rooms.

Every Armory in the group has contributed importantly to the life of its community over the years by providing needed public meeting, exhibition and recreational spaces, offices and rooms for major community services such as the Red Cross, public libraries, etc., sometimes on a fairly long-term basis. The Armories have also been the scene of emergency and disaster recovery operations precipitated by floods, civil disturbances and the like, or in response to peculiarly local calamities such as the Baltimore Fire of 1904 and the crash of a commercial airliner outside Elkton in 1963. The Baltimore Fifth Regiment Armory achieved national notoriety as site of the National Democratic Convention of 1912 which nominated for President the then-Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

THEMATIC GROUP

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received

date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 9 Page 9

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Col. Bernard Feingold, Baltimore
Ms. Edith B. Hall, Pikesville
Joseph W. Halsey, Elkton
Mrs. Jane Horst, Westminster
Ms. Kay Mike, Havre de Grace

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

THEMATIC GROUP

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Continuation sheet Maryland National
Guard Armories

Item number 9

Page 10

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 11

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National Park Service

THEMATIC GROUP

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

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Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 9 Page 11

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