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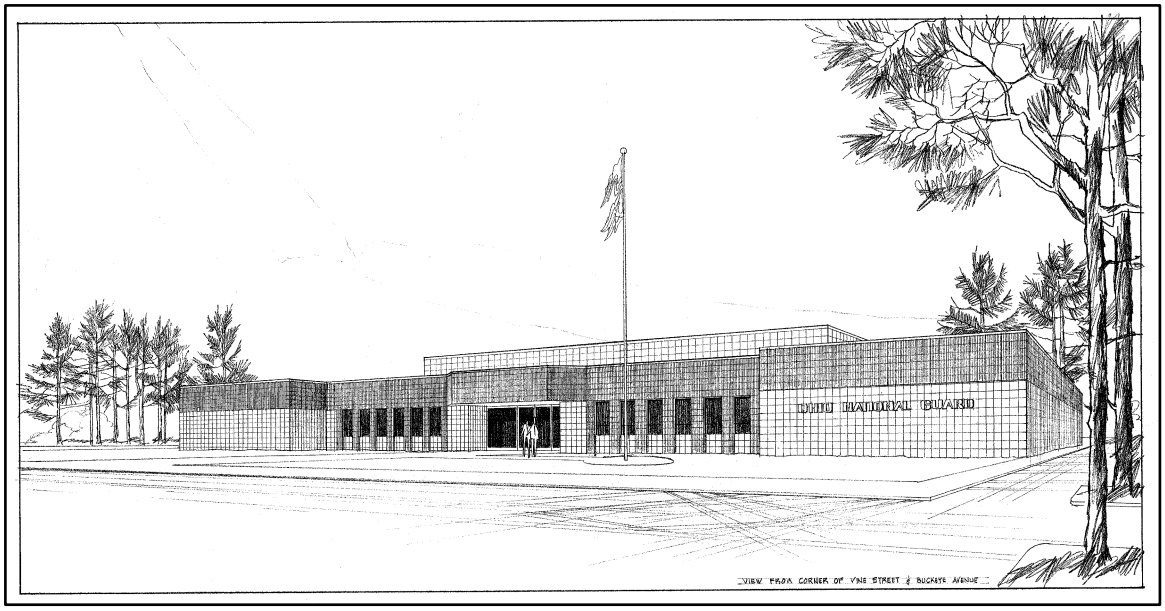
Architectural Survey of Eight Ohio Army National Guard Armories, 1971–1977

Sunny E. Adams and Madison L. Story

May 2023



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Sunny E. Adams and Madison L. Story

US Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)
Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL)
2902 Newmark Drive
Champaign, IL 61824

Final Technical Report (TR)

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Abstract

This document is an architectural survey of eight armories, seven field maintenance shops (FMS; three detached and four attached to the armory), and ten metal storage buildings utilized by the Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG), located across the state of Ohio. The armories and OMS were constructed or received extensive renovation and additions between 1971 and 1977, while the majority of the metal storage buildings were constructed in the 1980s. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended and was used to recommend the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

It is the recommendation of this report that two armories; Alliance Armory (1976) and Xenia Armory (1975) and one associated support building; Xenia motor storage building (1975) are significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria and retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP. Volume II of this report is published separately and contains the ERDC-CERL architectural survey forms.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Adjunct General's Department, State of Ohio, Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG), under MIPR 8LDBP00001, "Architectural Survey of Eight Ohio Army National Guard Armories, 1971–1977." The technical monitor was Kimberly Ludt, Adjunct General's Department.

The work was performed by the Training Lands & Heritage Branch of the Operational Science & Engineering Division, US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Ms. Angela Rhodes was branch chief, Dr. George Calfas was division chief, and Mr. Jim Allen was the technical director for Operational Science & Engineering. The deputy director of ERDC-CERL was Ms. Michelle Hanson, and the director was Dr. Andrew Nelson.

COL Christian Patterson was commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the director.

1 Introduction

The roots of the Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) lie in the Ohio Militia, which was formed in 1803. During the 19th century, state militias formed across the country to protect each state from attack. These militias generally required the participation of all able-bodied white males living in the state. In 1864, the title Ohio National Guard (ONG) was first applied to Ohio militia units when Governor John Brough organized 41 militia regiments for the defense of Washington, DC, during the Civil War. Volunteer militias, though, remained in existence until 1903, when the US Congress enacted the Militia Act of 1903, also known as the "Dick Act" in honor of the bill's sponsor. Per the Dick Act, National Guard units still served their respective states but could also be nationalized for Federal service. State National Guard units could also receive appropriated funds from Congress.[1]

1.1 Background

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our nation's past. This preservation was done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation are Sections 110 and 106, which require federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

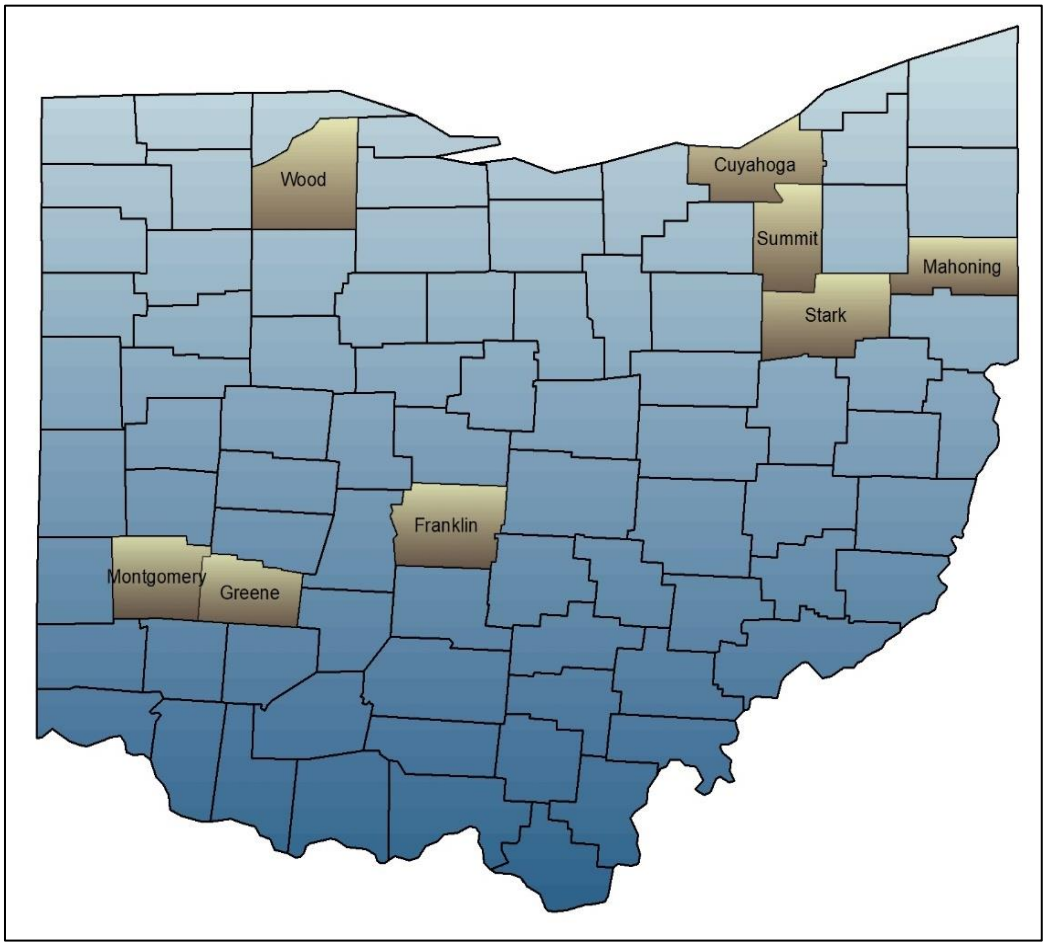
1.2 Objective

The objective of this effort was to compile historical information and assess NRHP eligibility for eight OHARNG armories and associated buildings located in Alliance, Columbus, Kettering, Stow, Walbridge, Cleveland, Xenia, and Youngstown, Ohio, (Figure 1), that were constructed or extensively renovated between 1971 and 1977. This survey satisfies

[1] ONG (Ohio National Guard). n.d. "Ohio National Guard History." T*he Ohio Adjutant General's Department*. https://www.ong.ohio.gov/history/index.html#militia-act.

Section 110 of the NHPA as amended. This report includes a recommendation for each armory's eligibility to the NRHP in Chapter 7 along with the eligibility of the supporting buildings at each OHARNG site.

Figure 1. Locations of Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) sites, 2022. (Engineer Research Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Development Laboratory [ERDC-CERL], 2022.)



1.3 Methodology

A list of 25 buildings, owned by the OHARNG and constructed from 1971 to 1990, were individually surveyed for the eligibility to the NRHP. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966 as amended, and was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings for inclusion on the NRHP.

An analysis of each armory building, its associated operational maintenance shop (OMS), and other buildings within the fence-line was performed. This included research into their basic history and assessments of their current conditions. For a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must

meet at least one of the NRHP's Criteria for Evaluation, must be significantly associated with an important historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

The final report includes a historic context, an evaluation of the armories and associated buildings, and recommendations for eligibility for the NRHP. Table 1 lists the armories and associated buildings investigated for this report, while Table 2 provides photos of each armory. Individual building forms are included in Volume II of this work, published separately.

Table 1. Alphabetical list (by armory name) of Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) buildings and structures surveyed in this report.

Armory Name[2]	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Alliance Armory (#00001, facility code 39A20)	1976	Armory	Armory	- Armory Storage Building #00004 (1976) - Armory Storage Building #00003 (1988)
1175 W. Vine St., Alliance, Ohio (Stark County)				
Green Road Armory (#00001, facility code 39B35)	1971	Armory	Armory	- Field Maintenance Shop (OMS09) (1972) - Armory Storage Building #00003 (1988) - Vehicle Storage Building #00004 (1990)
4303 Green Rd., Cleveland, OH (Cuyahoga County)				
Stow Armory (#00001, facility code 39E25)	1974	Armory	Armory	- Armory Storage Building #00003 (1988)
4630 Allen Rd., Stow, Ohio (Summit County)				
Beightler Armory (#00001, facility code 39B62)	1965 (additions in 1971, 1972, and 1978)	Armory[3]	Armory	- Shipping & Receiving Building #00002 (1971) - Storage Building #00003 (1971)
2825 West Dublin-Granville Rd., Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County)				

[2] For the purpose of this report, if the field maintenance shop (FMS) was built adjacent or as part of the original armory as part of a phased construction project, the FMS was not identified in the Ancillary Buildings column in Table 1. Only detached FMS buildings are identified in the column.

[3] Beightler Armory was previously surveyed in 2013 and determined Not Eligible in the Intensive Level Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Buildings & Structures on Ohio, Army National Guard Properties, Lawhon & Associates, Inc.. The researchers have included a summation of the history of the armory provided in that report in Chapter 3. The two associated structures at the Cleveland OHARNG were surveyed and evaluated in this report.

Table 1 (cont.). Alphabetical list (by armory name) of Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) buildings and structures surveyed in this report.

Armory Name[4]	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Ancillary Buildings
Walbridge Armory (#00001, facility code 39E55)	1975	Armory	Armory	- Storage #00002 (1988)
28846 Tracey Rd., Walbridge, Ohio (Wood County)				
Kettering Armory (#00001, facility code 39C40)	1972	Armory	Armory	- Storage Building #00002 (1988) - Storage Building #00004 (1972) (1972)
2555 County Line Rd., Kettering, Ohio (Montgomery County)				
Xenia Armory (#00001, facility code 39E90)	1930 (rebuilt 1975)	Armory	Armory	- Garage #00002 (1975)
39 Weaver St., Xenia, OH (Greene County)				
Youngstown Armory (#00001, facility code 39E95)	1977	Armory	Armory	- Armory storage building (1988)
475 Victoria Rd., Youngstown, Ohio (Mahoning County)				

Table 2. Armories and other buildings surveyed for OHARNG (photos by ERDC-CERL, 2021).

Alliance Armory, Alliance, OH (1976)

Green Road Armory, Cleveland, OH (1971)

Stow Armory, Stow, OH (1974)

Northeast oblique of the OMS (#00002) at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio

[4] For the purpose of this report, if the FMS was built adjacent or as part of the original armory as part of a phased construction project, the FMS was not identified in the Ancillary Buildings column in Table 1. Only detached FMS buildings are identified in the column.

Table 2 (cont.). Armories and other buildings surveyed for OHARNG (photos by ERDC-CERL, 2021).

Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, OH (1975)	Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio (1972)
Xenia Armory, Xenia, OH (1930, rebuilt 1975)	Youngstown Armory, Youngstown, OH (1977)

1.4 Researchers

This project was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Engineer Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as project manager and architectural historian, with 20 years of experience in military architectural history and Madison Story, Master of Science in Historic Preservation as historian with over 2 years of experience.

1.5 Scope

1.5.1 Site visits

ERDC-CERL personnel took two trips to the state of Ohio to inventory the armories from 4–8 and 25–29 October 2021. During those weeks, members of the team evaluated the armories and associated buildings for historic and architectural integrity.

1.5.2 Archival repositories

Aerial photographs, historic photographs, architectural plans, maps, and other planning documents were reviewed for this project. Archival research

was completed at the following locations to develop an appropriate historic context for the OHARNG armories and support buildings:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online)[5]
- Current maps

1.6 Analysis and evaluation

After the initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then integrated to tell the story in both text and images. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, drawings, and historic maps.

Using information from the historic context (see Chapter 2 of this volume), the overarching historic integrity of each of the eight armories was evaluated per the NRHP's definition. A cultural resource can either retain or lose its historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. From this evaluation, a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP was made (see Chapter 6 of this volume). The evaluation followed national guidelines published by the NPS in National Register Bulletin #15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*;[6] National Register Bulletin #16A *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*;[7] National Register Bulletin *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*;[8] and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[9]

[5] For a list of existing nominations go to https://catalog.archives.gov/search-within/20812721.

[6] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior (DOI), NPS, 1997).

[7] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: DOI-NPS, 1997).

[8] NPS, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: DOI-NPS, 1997).

[9] Weeks, K. D., and A. E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* [rev. of 1995 by A. E. Grimmer] (Washington, DC: DOI, NPS, 2017), https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

2 Historic Context

This section provides a brief synopsis of the history of the OHARNG in order to place the architectural discussion of the armories within their historic context.

2.1 Early Ohio militias

On 25 July 1788, the first militia for the Northwest Territory was established in what is now Marietta, Ohio.[10] As required by the federal Militia Act of 1792, all able-bodied men in the territory between the ages of 18 and 45 served in the militia. The primary role of this militia was to protect against attacks by Native Americans, who were supported by the British;[11] however, this early militia was unorganized.[12]

After achieving statehood in 1803, Ohio passed its own militia law, which established the governor as commander-in-chief of the militia until the troops were called into federal service. Later, the state's constitution "gave the governor authority to call out the militia if the state came under threat of invasion or rebellion."[13] Per this law, the militia could not serve for longer than three months at a time. This was the only specific rule applied to the militia by the state, though federal laws such as the Militia Act of 1792 still applied.[14]

In 1812, the Ohio Militia organized 1,200 men into three infantry regiments; however, the militiamen lacked significant training and, like many state militias, soon came to be regarded as incompetent for their poor performance during the War of 1812.[15] Most notably, the Ohio Militia was denigrated for their role in Hull's Surrender, when General William Hull of Michigan surrendered Fort Detroit along with all the troops

[10] Ohio National Guard Association (ONGA). n.d. "Ohio National Guard History," ONGA, https://ngaoh.org/onga-history/.

[11] Ohio Adjutant General's Department. n.d. "Ohio National Guard History," Ohio.gov, https://www.ong.ohio.gov/information/history/ong_history.html.

[12] Moore, C. 2015 "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," MA Thesis, Kent, OH: Kent State University, 9.

[13] Moore, "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 9.

[14] Moore, "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 9.

[15] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 10; ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

garrisoned there, including the Ohio Militia.[16] This surrender "left Ohio vulnerable to British and Indian attacks."[17]

In part because of the poor reputation Hull's Surrender gave to the Ohio Militia, the state's militia system began to collapse after the end of the War of 1812.[18] Additional reasons behind this collapse include citizens' lack of interest in volunteering their time for military training and maintaining weapons and equipment at their own expense. And, without threats to themselves or the state of Ohio, Ohio citizens felt no need to dedicate themselves to these practices.[19]

In place of state-run volunteer militias, independent militia companies began to form in Ohio cities.[20] In particular, Cleveland and Cincinnati had "well-[established] and long-term independent militia companies."[21] These companies were organized under the state militia law, but they did not receive state or federal government funding.[22]

Some volunteer militias continued to operate, though. When the United States declared war with Mexico in May 1846, 3,000 militiamen gathered at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, and organized into five infantry regiments, fifteen companies of infantry, and one company of mounted riflemen. By the end of the war, approximately 7,000 Ohioans had served.[23]

2.2 Civil War

On 19 April 1861, seven days after Confederate soldiers opened fire on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, 36,000 citizens of Ohio joined the Union Army. This included the existing Ohio Volunteer Militia, which had been mobilized by President Lincoln to enter federal service; however, this mobilization left Ohio without sufficient militia to protect itself if the state was threatened.[24]

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[16] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 10; Moore, "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 10.

[17] Ohio Adjutant General's Department, "Ohio National Guard History."

[18] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 5-6.

[19] Moore, "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 10.

[20] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[21] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 11.

[22] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[23] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[24] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 35.

In 1862, a Confederate cavalry raided southeastern Ohio and threatened Cincinnati, resulting in the formation of new militia units to protect the city. In response to this, the Ohio legislature established a new Ohio Volunteer Militia, "Ohio's first organized professional military force that existed for the protection of the state, not as a quick means to feed federal mobilization during the war."[25] This legislation ensured that a properly trained and equipped militia would be available to defend Ohio should the state need it.[26]

In March 1864, the General Assembly of Ohio passed An Act to Organize and Discipline the Militia, which renamed the militia and simplified its organization and enrollment.[27] This law required all white male citizens between 18 and 45 to enroll and provided state funding for this militia. Units of the state militia, rather than independent companies, would be the first to serve when necessary, and active units of the militia would be called the "National Guard of Ohio" or "Ohio National Guard."[28] Like members of the Regular Army, Ohio National Guardsmen would drill regularly and belong to semipermanent battalions that were organized like federal regiments. Notably, neither the ONG of 1864 nor its predecessor the Ohio Volunteer Militia of 1863 fought in any major battles.[29]

Soon after the passing of this law, approximately 30,000 Ohio Guardsmen were organized into 41 regiments and deployed to the defense of Washington, DC, for 100 days, along with militiamen from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.[30] Members of the ONG that were not deployed to the nation's capital guarded prisoners held at Camp Chase in Columbus and on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. By the end of the war, approximately 319,000 Ohioans had served, and approximately 35,000 of these died as a result of the war.[31]

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[25] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 36.

[26] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 3.

[27] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 36; "Synopsis of the New Ohio Militia Law," April 3, 1864, *New York Times*, https://www.nytimes.com/1864/04/03/archives/synopsis-of-the-new-ohio-militia-law.html.

[28] "Synopsis of the New Ohio Militia Law;" Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 35.

[29] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 38.

[30] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 57.

[31] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

After the Civil War, the ONG officially disbanded, though a militia continued to exist under various names. In 1866, the Ohio Volunteer Militia was formed. In 1870, this changed to the Ohio Independent Militia. In 1876, though, the militia was rebranded for the final time and was again called the Ohio National Guard.[32]

2.3 Spanish-American War and Militia Act of 1903

During this period of rebranding following the end of the Civil War, the ONG reduced in size from about 40,000 men in 1864 to 1865 to only 600 at the end of the decade.[33] This was because of citizens' lack of interest in joining a peacetime militia, as well as the Ohio legislature's unwillingness to "allocate the funds to maintain such a large defense force in peacetime."[34] As a consequence, Ohio's pre-Civil War militia system of "understrength companies in the counties and large but sporadic Independent Companies [*sic*] in the cities" was back in place within a year after the war's end.[35]

This system lasted for a decade before, on 21 July 1877, four ONG companies were deployed to Newark, located approximately 40 miles east of Columbus, to address labor unrest. The Guardsmen were to protect working Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company employees from those that were on strike; however, this mission changed two days after the ONG's arrival when coal miners arrived to dispel the Guard. Ultimately, Newark citizens convinced the miners to leave, but this was just the first in a series of railroad strikes and shutdowns that spread throughout the state. For the duration of the monthlong period of unrest, Ohio Guardsmen protected citizens and workers not on strike.[36]

In the following two decades, the ONG would be deployed a number of times to address emergencies of varying natures and scales. Most notably, the ONG was deployed to quell rioters in Cincinnati in March 1884, which resulted in the deaths of 56 civilians and two Guardsmen. The largest deployment during this period occurred in 1894, when 3,647 Ohio

[32] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 6–7.
[33] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 67.
[34] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 58.
[35] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 58.
[36] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 64.

Guardsmen throughout the state served to protect citizens and working employees from "discontent laborers."[37]

The ONG would again serve the federal Government before the end of the century. When US Congress declared war on Spain in April 1898, 15,000 Ohio Guardsmen were organized at Camp Bushnell, near Columbus; however, most units were unable to leave the country before the war ended, and only Ohio's 4th and 8th Infantries served in the war in Puerto Rico and Cuba, respectively.[38]

State militias were formalized at the federal level when Congress passed the Militia Act of 1903, also known as the "Dick Act" in honor of the bill's sponsor, Ohio Senator Charles Dick. In accordance with the Dick Act, the federal government began providing increased funds and equipment to National Guard units.[39] In exchange, National Guards would have to conform to Regular Army standards and regulations, and be subject to inspection by Regular Army officers held to specified unit strengths.[40] With an increased need for training facilities to help Guardsmen meet Regular Army standards and regulations, armories for drilling and equipment storage were built in many communities throughout the State of Ohio in the early 20th century.[41]

To comply with the Militia Act, the ONG organized its soldiers with a regimental system. Each regiment and its companies were made up of servicemen from a single geographic area. In total, the ONG had nine infantry regiments, one segregated African American infantry battalion, two artillery regiments, engineer companies, a signal battalion, ammunition trains, military police, and headquarters troops.[42]

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[37] Moore. 2015. "The Ohio National Guard Before the Militia Act of 1903," 64.

[38] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[39] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[40] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context* (Washington, DC: Army National Guard, 2008), 2–19.

[41] Adams, S. E., and A. D. Smith. 2015. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities, Volume I*. ERDC/CERL TR-15-38. Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL. http://hdl.handle.net/11681/19977.

[42] Moore, C. 2018. "The Creation of the 37th 'Buckeye' Division," World War I Centennial, https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/ohio-in-ww1-articles/.

2.4 World War I

Following Congress' declaration of war on Germany on 6 April 1917, states began mobilizing their National Guards. In Ohio, National Guard regiments began recruiting to full strength. There were so many recruits that a new regiment was created.[43] Ultimately, many of these regiments were sent to Camp Sheridan, AL, and organized into the 37th Infantry Division (ID)—one of the only complete Army divisions made up entirely of servicemen from a single state.[44]

Regiments not included in the 37th ID included the 4th Ohio Infantry, which became the 116th Infantry of the 42D ID, and the segregated 9th Battalion of Infantry, which became part of the African American 372D ID.[45]

To effectively train soldiers for the war, the US Government built 16 training sites across the US Camp Sherman, located near Chillicothe, Ohio, was one such site. This location was chosen because of the availability of land, its healthy climate, and access to clean water. This area had also served as a detention camp for British soldiers during the War of 1812 and as a mobilization camp for Ohio militias prior to the Civil War. Camp Sherman served as a training camp for soldiers from Ohio, West Virginia, and western Pennsylvania. It was decommissioned by the Government after the end of the war, and parts of the former Camp Sherman came to be used by the ONG .[46]

2.5 Interwar era

After the end of WWI, the 37th "Buckeye" ID was demobilized, and the ONG was once again organized by regiments, battalions, and companies (rather than divisions); however, the 37th ID was reconstructed by 1923, as the ONG implemented exercises and organizational systems that reflected those used by the Regular Army during the war.[47] This

[43] Moore. 2018. "The Creation of the 37th 'Buckeye' Division."

[44] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Moore, "The Creation of the 37th 'Buckeye' Division."

[45] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[46] Enscore, S. I., A. D. Smith, and M. W. Tooker. 2015. *Camp Sherman, Ohio: History of a World War I Training Camp*. ERDC/CERL TR-15-25. Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL. http://hdl.handle.net/11681/19961.

[47] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Daugherty, R. L. 1974."Citizen Soldiers in Peace: The Ohio National Guard, 1919–1940," PhD Diss. (Columbus, OH: Ohio State University), 7.

reorganization was possible due to the actions of Adjutant General Roy F. Layton, who gained the permission of the acting Chief of the Military Bureau of the War Department "to organize, as an emergency measure, two regiments of infantry 'at once,' with a minimum of sixty-five men to a company."[48] Like during the pre-WWI era, the ONG would receive federal funds as long as it conformed to the standards and regulations of the Regular Army.[49]

During this period, previously constructed armories were typically used as community centers. In fact, "older armories were being used for everything but military purposes, including dances, social affairs and civic gatherings," and, "the only really adequate [for ONG use] armory in existence" was located in Akron.[50] Consequently, the Ohio General Assembly began appropriating funds for the construction of new armories in 1919.[51] To receive a new armory, units typically had to have a high level of performance, a commander that was on good terms with the Adjutant General, and support from the community where the armory would be built.[52]

In 1920, Camp Perry began hosting annual summer encampments for the ONG. Events and training schools held during these encampments included State Rifle Matches, the School of Instruction for Ohio Guardsmen, National Rifle Matches, and summer field training.[53] Besides these summertime training sessions, members of the ONG also took correspondence courses in subjects such as drill regulations and marksmanship and participated in weekly drills at their assigned armories.[54]

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, the ONG was most often called to serve in response to natural disasters, strikes, and rioting. In April 1930, a fire broke out at the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. The ONG was deployed to the prison to care for victims, provide support to a makeshift morgue, and prevent rioting by the prisoners, who were confined to a courtyard. Despite

[48] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 14.
[49] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 14.
[50] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 31.
[51] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 31–32.
[52] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 217.
[53] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 42–46.
[54] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 51–52.

the Guardsmen's efforts, the prisoners rioted on 29 April 1930, and two were fatally shot by Guardsmen.[55] Additional notable deployments of the Guard were in response to coal strikes between June 1931 and July 1933; the Toledo Auto-Lite Strike of 1934, during which United Automobile Federal Workers' union members went on strike against the Electric Auto-Lite Company of Toledo; Ohio River flooding in March 1936 and January 1937; and the Steel Strike of 1937, in which the employees at four small steel companies went on strike in support of unionizing.[56]

Throughout this period, armory construction continued. New Deal programs such as the Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps created jobs for Ohio citizens by providing federal funds for, among other things, armory construction.[57] Most new armories were built by WPA on land donated by the state or municipality, and WPA armories were typically smaller than PWA armories; however, many armories built by New Deal programs were still under construction in the early 1940s after the US had entered WWII.[58]

2.6 World War II

On 15 October 1940, the 37th ID—the all-Ohio Army division created from ONG units during WWI—was called into a year of federal service. These troops, as well as other Ohio ONG units who were not part of the 37th ID, ended up serving for the duration of WWII.[59]

The 37th ID trained for two years at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, before deploying to Fiji in 1942 to defend the island. By July 1943, the division was in the Solomon Islands working to secure several airstrips. They also served in the Philippines and New Guinea. Ultimately, after five years in active service, the 37th ID was ordered to cease fire on 15 August 1945.[60]

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[55] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 219–230.

[56] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 260, 321, 353–354, 363–364.

[57] Daugherty. 1974. "Citizen Soldiers in Peace," 438–439.

[58] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2–24.

[59] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[60] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Ohio Adjutant General's Department, "Ohio National Guard History."

Other ONG units to serve during WWII included the 112th Engineer Battalion, which supported the 1st ID at Normandy; the 147th ID, which served at Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima; the 107th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, which conducted reconnaissance in Europe; and the 112th Observation Squadron, which conducted antisubmarine patrols from Pope Army Airfield in North Carolina.[61]

2.7 Cold War

Following the end of WWII and the ONG units' return to Ohio, the ONG reorganized into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. The OHARNG was soon deployed around the United States to provide support for Army installations and train new soldiers for combat in the Korean War. [62] The 37th ID was sent to Camp Polk, Louisiana, to serve as a training division.[63] Only the 987th Armored Field Battalion of the ONG was deployed to Korea.[64] By the end of 1954, all of the ONG units who had been called up to federal service had returned to Ohio.[65]

The Korean War made it clear to the Government a large peacetime military was necessary. As the defense budget increased, so did the amount of money available to the National Guard. Consequently, armory construction again occurred in earnest after the end of the Korean War in 1953, particularly due to a 1948 bill stating that armories would be funded 75% by federal budgets and 25% by state budgets. Under this law, armory ownership would revert completely to the state after 25 years, though the armories had to abide by federal design guidelines.[66]

The OHARNG remained active through the end of the decade and into the next. On 15 October 1961, President John F. Kennedy ordered the following four OHARNG units into service for the Berlin Crisis:

> Elyria's 357th Ordnance Company, Newark's 112th Ordnance Company, Port Clinton's 3641st Ordnance Company and the Xenia-based 131st Medical

[61] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[62] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[63] Ohio Adjutant General's Department, "Ohio National Guard History."

[64] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[65] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[66] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2-30–2-31.

> Company. The 357th and 112th were sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, while the 3641st and 131st moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky.[67]

All four units were released from federal service and returned to Ohio in August 1962.[68]

Following the Berlin Crisis, President Kennedy's Secretary of Defense wanted to reduce the size of the Army Reserves and National Guard. As a result, in 1968, the 37th ID was reorganized as the 73rd Infantry Brigade and the 16th Engineer Brigade. The 37th ID was officially deactivated on 15 February 1968.[69]

OHARNG units were also called upon throughout the late 1960s to address race riots occurring throughout the state.[70] Beginning in 1966, the OHARNG was repeatedly sent into service throughout the state, largely in response to riots in historically African American neighborhoods that occurred as a reaction to declining socioeconomics.[71] The OHARNG's "first major civil disturbance operation" was in response to the Hough Riots, which took place in the Hough neighborhood of Cleveland. Approximately 2,200 Guardsmen were deployed to aid Cleveland police in quelling the riots; however, the OHARNG lacked a clear, unified plan for how to accomplish this mission and "fatigue on the part of the rioters and a hard rain ended the disturbance, not the National Guard."[72] Four African American citizens were killed during the riots.[73] The OHARNG also responded to rioting in Dayton in 1966; the 1968 Glenville Shootout, in Cleveland's Glenville neighborhood; and riots in Youngstown and Cincinnati in April 1968 following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.[74]

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[67] ONG. n.d. "Historical Highlight: The Berlin Crisis," The Ohio Adjutant General's Department, https://www.ong.ohio.gov/history/highlights/19611001-berlin-crisis.html.

[68] ONG, "Historical Highlight: The Berlin Crisis."

[69] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[70] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[71] Ohio History Connection. n.d. "Hough Riots," Ohio History Central, https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Hough_Riots.

[72] Herbert, P. H. 1982. "When There is Tumult—The Ohio Army National Guard and Civil Disturbance Control, 1965–1970," MA Thesis (Columbus, OH: Ohio State University), 34–37.

[73] Ohio History Connection. n.d. "Hough Riots."

[74] Ohio History Connection. n.d. "Cleveland Civil Disorders (1966–1968)," Ohio History Central. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Cleveland_Civil_Disorders_(1966_-_1968); Herbert. 1982. "When There is Tumult," 40–42, 73.

Also in 1968, the OHARNG was called again to the Ohio Penitentiary. On August 20th, inmates at the prison took nine guards prisoner, set buildings on fire, and looted the cafeteria, commissary, and hospital. When the inmates threatened to burn the guards alive or decapitate one of the guards, other prison guards, the Ohio Highway Patrol, the Columbus Police, and the OHARNG worked together to create and implement a rescue plan. Ultimately, they were able to end the riot, though five inmates died and five others, plus seven officers, were injured.[75]

The OHARNG continued to serve in response to civil disturbances into the 1970s, though the causes for these events largely changed from racial inequality to antiwar protests. Perhaps most notably, the OHARNG responded to student protests against President Richard Nixon's expansion of the Vietnam war into Cambodia at Kent State University on 2 May 1970. By May 4th, students were protesting both the war and the OHARNG's presence on campus. While the exact preceding events remain unclear, Guardsmen ended up firing 61 to 67 shots in 13 seconds, killing four unarmed students and injuring eight.[76] Two of those who died were not participating in the protests.[77]

With the escalation of the Vietnam conflict, the Ohio Guard was again called upon to engage in combat upon foreign shores.[78] After the war, the National Guard became more focused on "'peacekeeping' and civic assistance missions."[79] Such missions included clearing roads and rescuing stranded motorists during winter storms in 1977 and 1978.[80] Later, the OHARNG—specifically the 16th Engineer Brigade and 371st Sustainment Brigade—were deployed to Honduras in 1989 as part of Fuertes Caminos, a six-month operation to build roadways through the nation's mountain ranges.[81]

Throughout the 1980s, the National Guard underwent a trend of modernization and construction as a consequence of the end of the draft.

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[75] Ohio History Connection. n.d. "Ohio Penitentiary Riot (1968)," Ohio History Central. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio_Penitentiary_Riot_(1968).

[76] Kesslen, B. 2020. "Kent State Massacre: The Shootings on a College Campus 50 Years Ago that Changed the Country." *NBC News*. https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/kent-state.

[77] Ohio History Connection. n.d. "Kent State Shootings," Ohio History Central. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Kent_State_Shootings.

[78] "Ohio National Guard History." https://www.ong.ohio.gov/information/history/ong_history.html.

[79] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[80] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;"

[81] Ohio Adjutant General's Department. 2017. "16th Engineer Brigade, 371st Sustainment Brigade celebrate a century of service in 2017," Ohio.gov, https://www.ong.ohio.gov/stories/2017/Aug/20170829-16th-371stBday.html.

In 1973, the draft came to an end and the Army became an "All-Volunteer Force." As fewer people volunteered for the Regular Army in the 1970s, the Army turned to its reserve components, including the National Guard, for additional manpower, leading to increased professionalization of the National Guard as well as increased federal monies available for National Guard spending;[82] thus, in the 1980s,

> Hundreds of historic armories were de-accessioned by the Guard… often replaced, in a cost-saving maneuver, by 'Reserve Centers' that also served units from other Reserve Components. 'Landlocked' urban armories, without large parking lots for cars and military vehicles, were particularly hard-hit, a trend accelerated by the fact that, with the end of the draft, city-dwellers were less likely to join the military than their small-town and rural counterparts.[83]

2.8 Late Cold War and War on Terror

In 1990, the OHARNG was again called to federal service. In response to the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, nine ONG units were deployed to the Persian Gulf to provide yeoman services, aiding in the transport of critical supplies and troops. "The Ohio Army National Guard also did its part providing numerous transportation, logistical and other combat support units to assist in Operation Desert Storm," and individual Guardsmen with "specialty skills" volunteered to serve, as well. [84] After active hostilities ceased in February 1991, Ohio Air National Guard enforced no-fly zones over Iraq. ONG units were also periodically deployed "to engage in joint desert warfare training" in the Persian Gulf Theater.[85]

The OHARNG also continued to conduct peace-keeping and civil assistance missions, both in Ohio and around the world. In the early 1990s, OHARNG units were deployed to Bosnia and Kosovo on peacekeeping missions, as well as to Central America to provide critical medical care and construct necessary infrastructure. Within Ohio, the

[82] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2-32.

[83] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2-34.

[84] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[85] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

OHARNG responded to flooding, tornadoes, and severe winter storms.[86] They also responded to the 1993 riots at the maximum-security Lucasville Correctional Facility, one of the longest prison riots in US history. On 11 April 1993, a fight among inmates escalated into rioting by 450 inmates. On the first day of the 11-day riot, five prisoners were killed by fellow inmates and eight guards were taken hostage. The OHARNG was called in by April 14th. The inmates surrendered on April 21st. During the riot, one officer, taken hostage on the first day of the event, and nine prisoners were killed by fellow inmates.[87]

Eight years later, the 178th and 180th Fighter Wings units of the Ohio Air National Guard immediately responded to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States by providing air cover and homeland security. In the days after the attacks, OHARNG units and Air Guard security police units were mobilized to conduct security missions at military installations, important infrastructural sites, and commercial airports around the nation. Communications and engineering units were also deployed to Pakistan, Germany, Turkey, and Afghanistan to support the war on terrorism.[88]

This signaled "a permanent shift in the role" of the ONG , as it transformed "from a strategic reserve" to "an operational necessity."[89] Despite their increased role in antiterrorism and homeland security missions, the OHARNG has continued its civic assistance missions. Following the 2005 landfalls of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, OHARNG soldiers deployed to Louisiana and Mississippi to contribute to search and rescue, medical aid, and flood protection in "the largest deployment for a domestic emergency in the history of the National Guard."[90] During the Covid-19 pandemic that began in 2019, the ONG has provided both clinical and nonclinical support, such as patient transportation and

[86] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

[87] AP Editors. 2018. "AP Was There: The 1993 Uprising at Lucasville, Ohio, Prison," *Associated Press*. https://apnews.com/article/us-news-prisons-ohio-race-and-ethnicity-prison-riots.

[88] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History;" Beougher, S. 2021 "20 Years Later: How 9/11 Changed the Ohio National Guard," The Ohio Adjutant General's Department, September 9, 2021, https://www.ong.ohio.gov/stories/2021/911-remembrance/.

[89] Beougher. 2021. "20 Years Later."

[90] ONG, "Ohio National Guard History."

administrative support, to hospitals across the state. The ONG has also supported Covid-19 testing locations.[91]

Also in the 21st century, the OHARNG underwent a transformation in line with the Army Transformation Plan, "an initiative that… extensively [restructured] the total Army (Active, Guard and Reserve)."[92] In an effort to "transition the Army from a Cold War, division-based force to a more modular brigade-based force," the 37th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and 371st Sustainment Brigade were activated in 2006.[93] Additionally, the 512th and 612th Engineer Battalions, subordinate commands of the 16th Engineer Brigade, were inactivated. At the end of the transition in 2007, the OHARNG was organized under a Joint Force Headquarters and consisted of the 37th Infantry BCT, the 16th Engineer Brigade, the 17th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, the 73rd Joint Task Force, and the 371st Sustainment Brigade.[94]

As part of this transformation, armories were reframed as "Readiness Centers," as their role transitioned from a place to store arms to a place for soldiers to ready themselves for war. Consequently, many new state-of-the-art armories have been constructed in recent years, with features such as libraries and learning centers, classrooms, administrative areas, fitness centers, and full-service kitchens; however, these armories continue to serve their historic dual purposes as both National Guard training and community centers, with community uses like entertainment, exercise, and emergency shelter.[95]

[91] Ohio Department of Health, n.d. "Ohio National Guard Support During COVID-19 Pandemic," Ohio.gov, https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/dashboards/other-resources/ong.

[92] Kambic, M. L. 2006. "Change For The Better," *Buckeye Guard* 2, 10.

[93] Mann, J. 2006. "Transformation," *Buckeye Guard*, 5–6.

[94] Mann. 2006. "Transformation."

[95] Cleary, R. A. 2006 "Double Take: Grand Opening of Two New Facilities Marks Historic Day for OHARNG," *Buckeye Guard*.

3 Architectural History of Select Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) Properties

This chapter will feature a history of 1971 through 1977 architecture as it relates to armory construction in Ohio. For detail regarding pre-1970 as it relates to armory construction, see *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Properties, Volume I* by Adams and Smith (2015).

3.1 Pre-1970 Architecture

In the pre-Civil War period, purpose-built armories were not common. When built, they primarily served as storage, rather than training facilities. After the Civil War, though, heavily fortified, castellated armories became common as towns and cities urbanized.[96] Armory form and function continued to evolve, after WWI, armory uses expanded. Since armories had large drill spaces, they often came to be used as community centers. This was reflected in their design, as armory architecture generally shifted away from the castellated design towards Art Deco and Art Moderne styles in order to better suit this multipurpose function. This shift also followed trends in architectural design.[97]

This shift in form and function led to the construction of armories with a high roof over a drill hall, which allowed the space to be used for social, athletic, or cultural events. To continue serving their National Guard functions, the armories also included a locker and dressing room, kitchen, and offices.[98]

After WWII, in accordance with the national realization that a standing peacetime Army was a necessity, the National Guard "recognized a nationwide need for modern facilities" and sought to build new, modern armories. This was made possible by the Armories Construction Bill, also known as the Gurney Bill, which was passed in 1950. This bill approved a $500 million armory construction program for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps, providing states with 75% of the needed funds

[96] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2-15–2-16.

[97] Adams and Smith. 2015. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities, Volume I*, 19.

[98] Adams and Smith. 2015. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities, Volume I*, 19–21.

for armory construction. The state would provide the remaining 25%, and ownership would revert to the state after 25 years.[99]

Federal funding was accompanied by federal design requirements, and five standardized plans became common. These plans were typically in a "contemporary" style with minimal ornamentation, clean lines, a rectilinear form, a flat roof, and open interiors. The plans could "accommodate one to 10 units of a company size at cost ranging from $444,000 to $1.8 million.[100] The five types (A–E) are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of standardized armory plans constructed between 1946 and 1968.

Plan Type	Construction Years	Number of Units	Architectural Style(s)
Type A	1949–1951	3	Art Deco, International
Type B	1949–1959	1	International
Type C	1954–1959	2.5	International
Type D	1954–1959	5	International
Type E	1960–1968	1	Contemporary

3.2 1971–1977 era architecture

Following the United States' withdrawal from Vietnam, the Army began an effort to combat issues of manpower, morale, strategy, and leadership within the force. Consequently, on 21 August 1970, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, issued a memorandum to military departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and defense agencies declaring a "Total Force concept." This concept would reduce expenditures and reduce the overall strengths of active forces while increasing the strength of combat and combat support units of the National Guard and Army Reserves.[101]

By 1973, the Total Force concept became an official policy, and National Guard and Reserves budgets had nearly doubled since their 1968 levels;[102] however, though federal funding for National Guard construction continued, the amount of funding and amount of construction decreased in the 1970s.[103]

[99] Adams and Smith. 2015. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities, Volume I* , 39.

[100] Adams and Smith. 2015. *Architectural Survey of Ohio Army National Guard Facilities, Volume I* , 39.

[101] Correll, J. T. 2011."Origins of the Total Force," *Air Force Magazine*. https://www.airforcemag.com/article/0211force/.

[102] Correll. 2011. "Origins of the Total Force."

[103] Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. and Architectural and Historical Research, LLC, *Final Army Historic Context*, 2-30–2-31.

In Ohio, this decrease in federal funding was accompanied by a decrease in the requirement for uniform design. Rather than using a state armory architect, Ohio used local architects for each of the eight armories that were built or heavily modified during the 1970s. Armories constructed during this period necessarily continued to have many of the same room functions—such as kitchens, drill halls, offices, storage rooms, and vaults—as those built in previous eras; therefore, 1970s-era armories had floorplans similar to those built in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. They also continued to be constructed in a "contemporary" style, with clean lines, flat roofs, and rectilinear forms. They typically have minimal ornamentation. Thus, armories constructed in the 1970s exhibit less uniformity in design than those constructed from the 1940s to 1960s.[104]

Five architecture firms designed the eight armories built in Ohio throughout the 1970s.

3.2.1 K. Anthony Hayek & Associates

K. Anthony Hayek & Associates was founded by K. Anthony Hayek in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1969. Hayek graduated from the Kent State University School of Architecture, and early commissions of his were the St. Maron Church and the Maronite Center in Youngstown, which opened in October 1972 (Figure 2).[105]

[104] *First Floor Plan*, n.d., Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; *Second Floor Plan*, n.d., Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Adjutant General's Office Building First Floor Plan*, Nov. 7, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Adjutant General's Office Building Second Floor Plan*, Nov. 7, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Beightler Organizational Maintenance Shop*, Nov. 1, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; Ted H. Prindle and Associates, *Mechanical Plot Plan*, April 15, 1964, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio;; Visnapuu & Gaede, *Organizational Maintenance Shop Site Plan*, April 5, 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; W.W. Gilfillen, *Garage—Elevations, Sections and Details*, Sept. 23, 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

[105] Business Journal. 2012."Hayek Awarded Architects Institute's Gold Medal." *Business Journal*. http://archive.businessjournaldaily.com/awards-events/hayek-awarded-architects-institutes-gold-medal; Parish of Saint Maron. n.d. "History of St. Maron Church in Youngstown, Ohio," About. https://www.stmaronyoungstown.org/about/history-of-st-maron-church-in-youngstown-ohio/.

Figure 2. Saint Maron's Church, c. 2022. (Image reproduced from Parison of Saint Maron. Public domain.)[106]

Hayek became a prolific architect in the Youngstown area, designing buildings including Youngstown's Covelli Center (2005), City of Girard Justice Center in Girard, Ohio, St. Paul the Apostle Church in New Middletown, Ohio, as well as numerous projects for Youngstown State University.[107] In May 1997, Hayek's firm was acquired by MS Consultants, Inc., an architecture, engineering, and planning firm with offices in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.[108] In 2012, Hayek earned a Gold Medal Award for career achievement from the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for providing "exceptional contributions to the chapter and the profession through high-level design and service."[109]

Two armories in this report were designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates: Alliance (1976) and Youngstown (1977).

3.2.1.1 Alliance Armory, Alliance, Ohio (1976)—#00001 (facility code 39A20)

The Alliance OHARNG site is located on the north side of West Vine Street between Ashland Avenue and Buckeye Court at 1175 W. Vine Street in Alliance, Ohio, in Stark County (Figure 3). The OHARNG site is located northwest of downtown Alliance, situated among residential buildings. The armory is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 16 acres, which includes land north of the armory that is owned by the State of Ohio

[106] Parison of Saint Maron. Accessed April 5, 2022, https://www.stmaronyoungstown.org/.

[107] "Hayek Awarded Architects Institute's Gold Medal."

[108] MS Consultants, Inc. n.d. "Our History." About. https://www.msconsultants.com/about/history.

[109] "Hayek Awarded Architects Institute's Gold Medal."

(Figure 4). The site also includes two metal buildings situated within the unpaved motor pool, which is encompassed by a chain-link fence.

Figure 3. Plot plan for the Alliance OHARNG Armory, no date. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, OH. Public domain.)

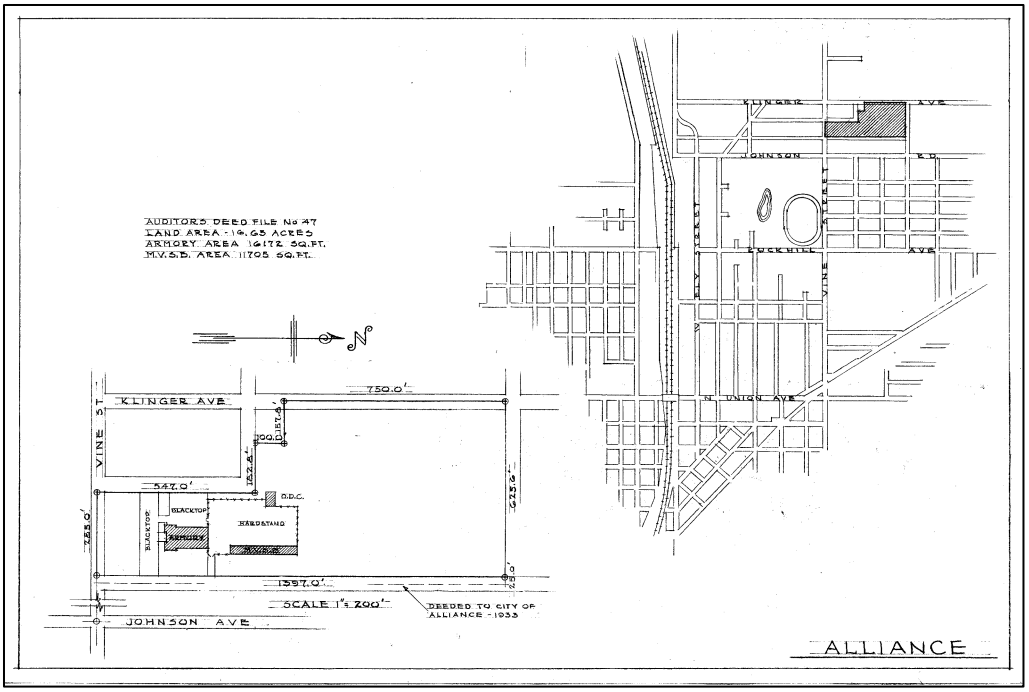
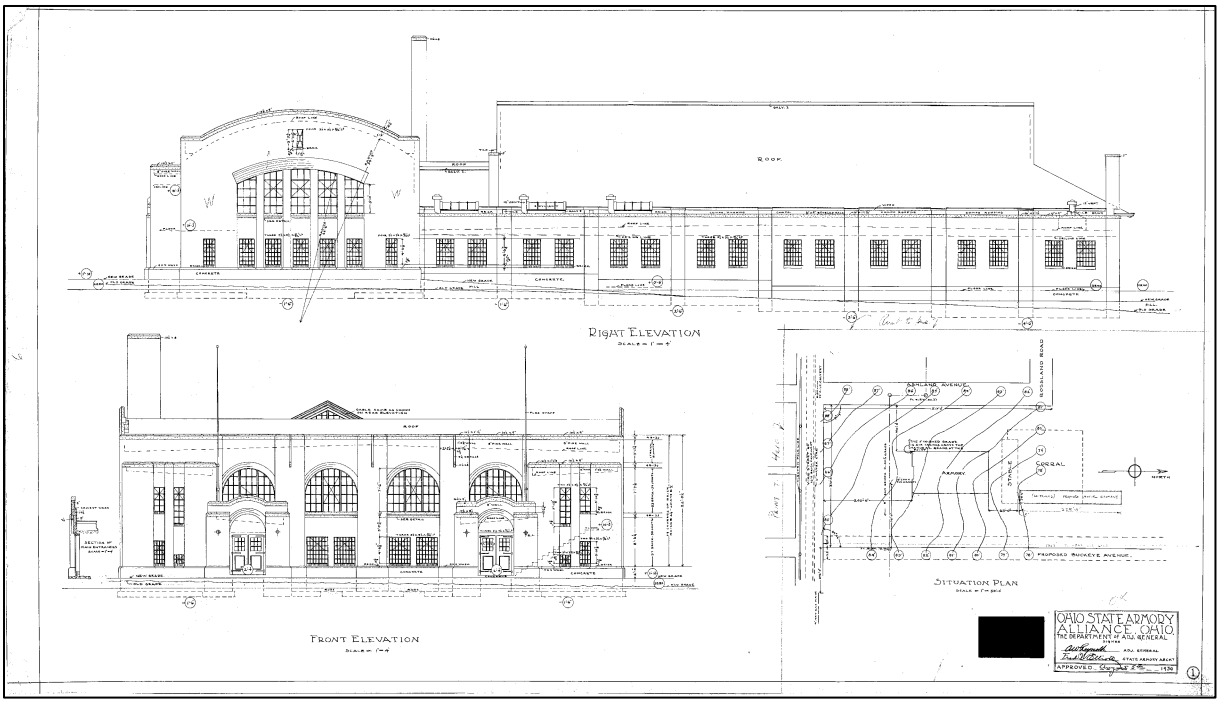


Figure 4. Aerial view of the Alliance OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed November 2022. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL.)

The Alliance armory site has been in use by the OHARNG since at least 1936 when the original Alliance armory was constructed by the Department of the Adjutant General. The original armory served as both an armory and a horse-riding ring (Figure 5 to Figure 8).[110] A long rectangular wooden stable and corral were located to the north of the armory (Figure 9). The north end of the building burnt down during the early morning of 7 November 1970, in a fire that started at the back of the building in the drill hall and blazed for four hours. The cause of the fire is undetermined, but arson was not suspected. The estimated cost of the damage was $500,000, and about two-thirds of the building were irreparably damaged.[111]

Figure 5. Front and right elevations of the original Alliance armory constructed in 1936. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



[110] Ohio Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Alliance, Ohio First Story Plan*, 1930, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

[111] NetrOnline, 1971 aerial photograph N: 40.93452133633466 W:–81.12630417923017 S: 40.93072799660566 E: –81.12129381279034, HistoricAerials.com, accessed April 21, 2022; Jack R. Weber, Jr., "Past in Review for Nov. 7," *Alliance Review*, Nov 7, 2020, https://www.the-review.com/story/news/2020/11/07/past-review-nov-7/6174666002/; "Armory Loss Runs $500,000," *Alliance Review*, Nov. 7, 1970, n.p.

Figure 6. First-floor plan of the original Alliance armory constructed in 1936 (Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

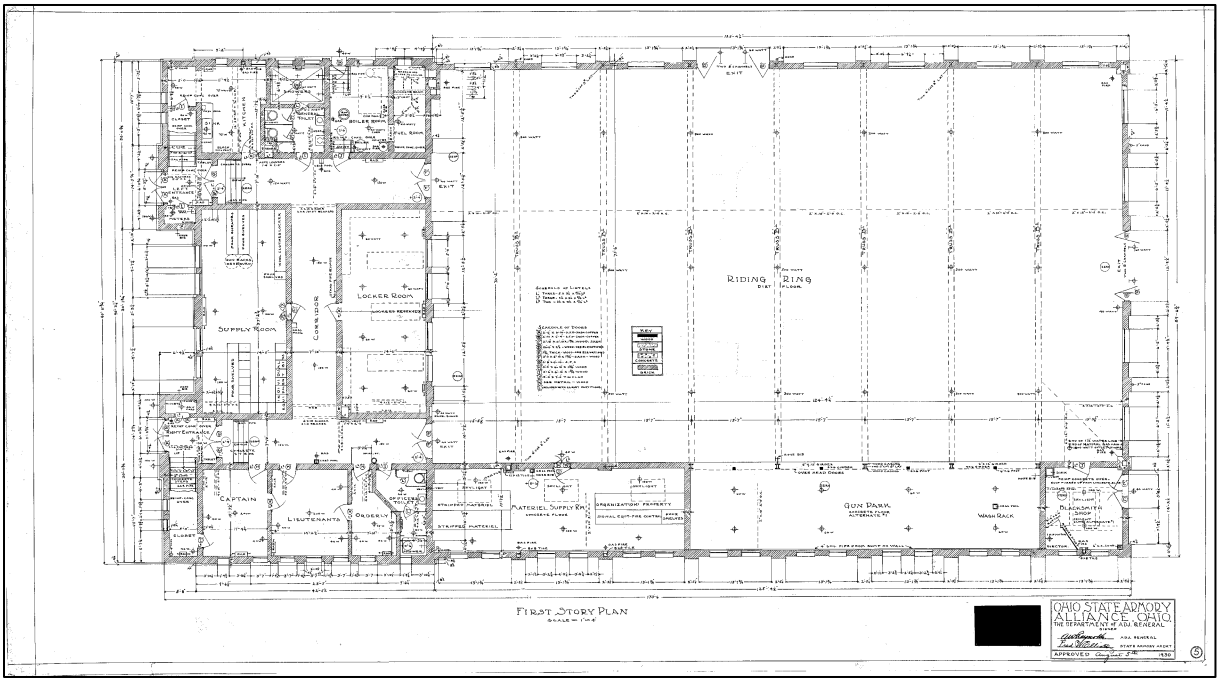


Figure 7. Second floor plan of the original Alliance armory constructed in 1936 (Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

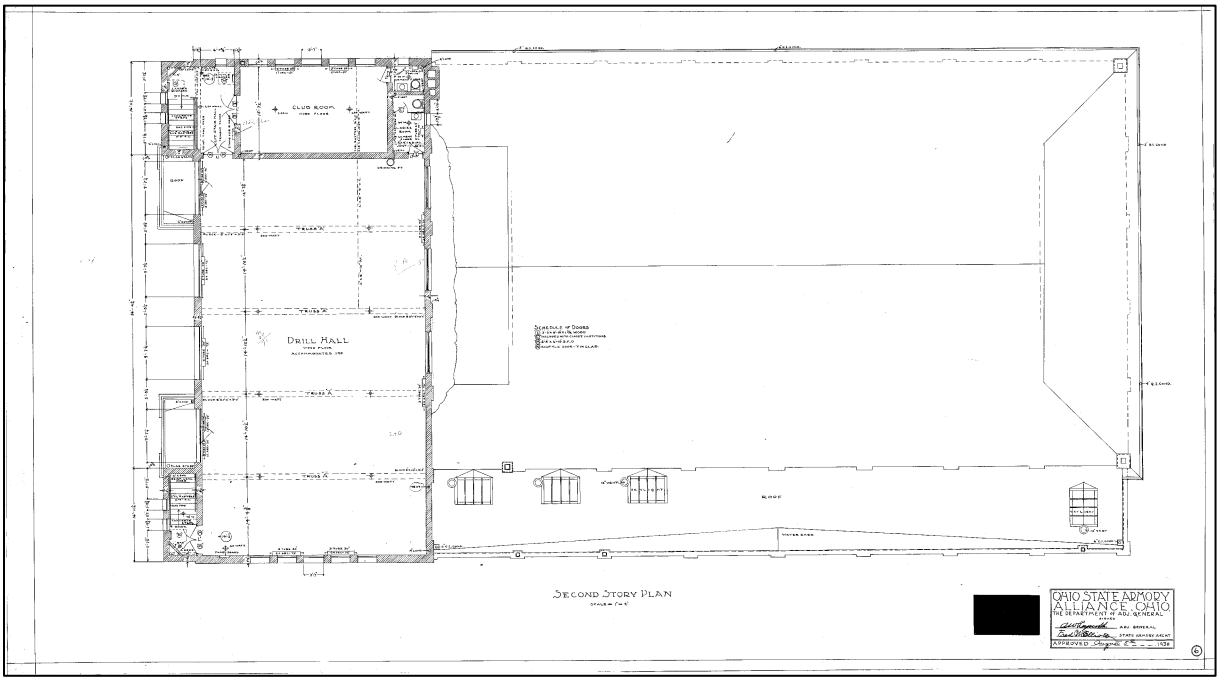
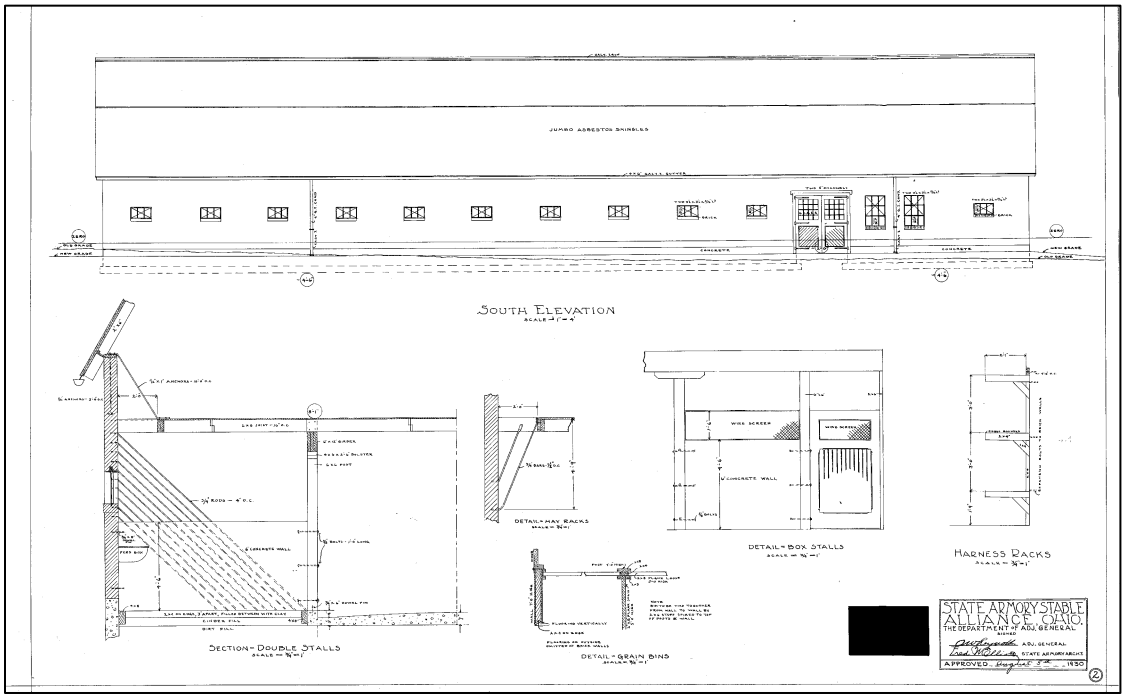


Figure 8. Alliance OHARNG Armory, 1940s. (Image reproduced from Plajer & Cross, *Alliance Armory*, Photograph, 1940s, Rodman Public Library Alliance Memory Files.)[112]

Figure 9. South elevation and details of the stables associated with the original Alliance armory. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

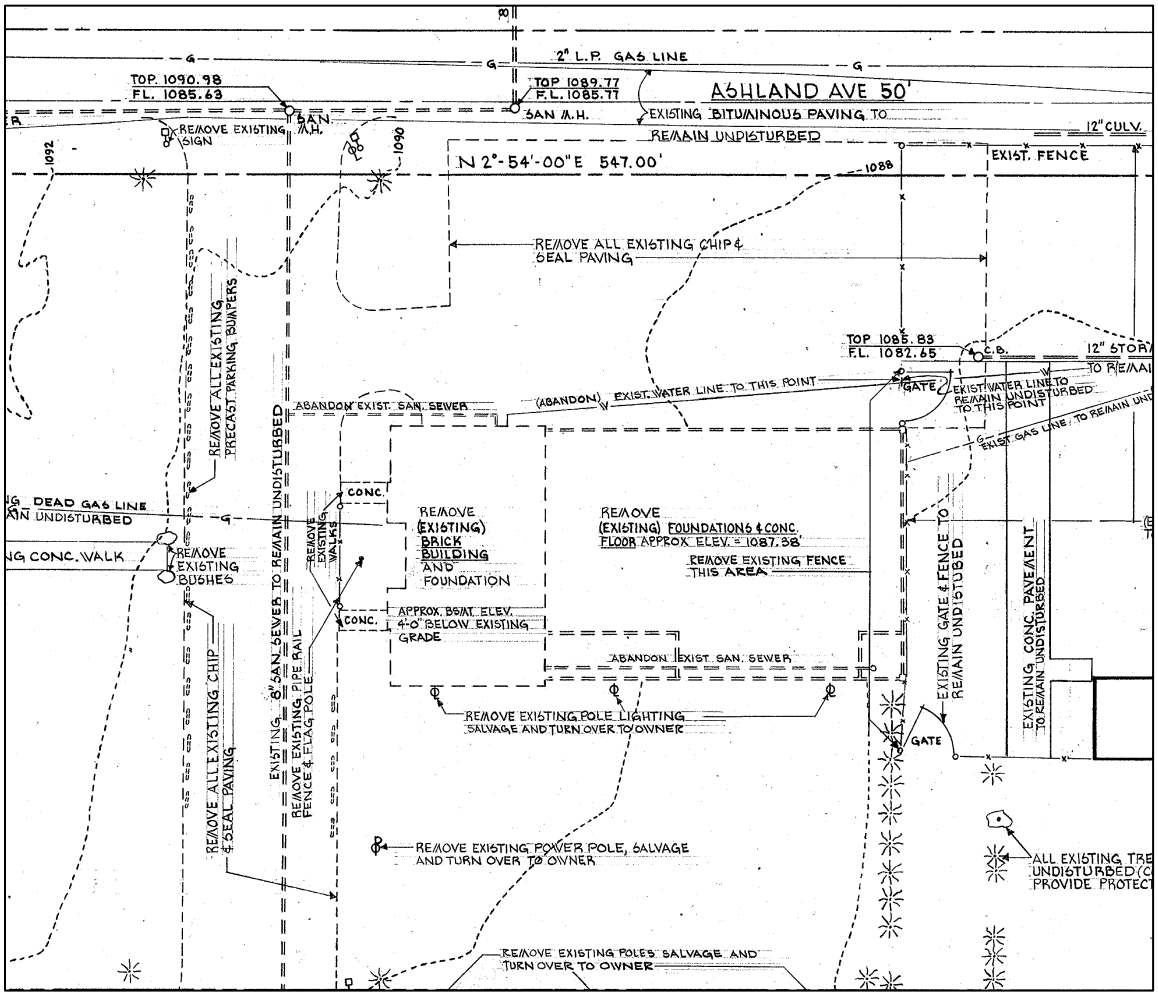


[112] Plajer & Cross, Alliance Armory, Photograph, 1940s, Rodman Public Library Alliance Memory Files, https://www.alliancememory.org/digital/collection/places/id/584/rec/2.

According to the drawings of the extant replacement armory on the Alliance site and a 1971 aerial photograph showing the site after the November 1970 fire, the southernmost third of the original building remained standing;[113] however, this part of this section of the original building was not incorporated into the plans for the replacement building.[114]

All site information shown was taken from a topographic survey of a plot in the city of Alliance that was prepared for the ONG by Howell's and Baird Inc., civil engineers and surveyors dated 16 September 1974 (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Demolition plan drawing of the burned 1930s armory with proposed footprint of the new armory construction. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



[113] NetrOnline, 1971 aerial photograph N: 40.93452133633466 W: –81.12630417923017 S: 40.93072799660566 E: –81.12129381279034.

[114] K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Floor Plan*, May 26, 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, OH.

The extant Alliance armory was designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates of Alliance, Ohio, and was completed in 1976 as a single story, one-unit, 150-man armory with a double-height drill hall (Figure 11 and Figure 12). The building has an approximate area of 18,198 square feet. The armory has a current facility code of 39A20. The building exhibits key elements of design that include a cubist form with a flat roof (Figure 15 to Figure 17), smooth 12 in. by 12 in. stack-bond light brown panel brick veneer unit exterior walls with fluted panel brick veneer exterior details (Figure 18), bronze aluminum hopper windows on the first floor (Figure 13 and Figure 19) and bronze aluminum fixed clerestory windows on the second floor, a recessed entry with bronze aluminum and plate glass entry doors with a large sidelights (Figure 14 and Figure 20), metal with small light secondary entry doors (Figure 21), metal overhead doors (Figure 22), recessed light boxes, and minimal architectural ornamentation, with the exception of the cast metal lettering on the south elevation (Figure 23).

Figure 11. Rendering on the cover sheet for the drawings for the Alliance Armory designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, 1975. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

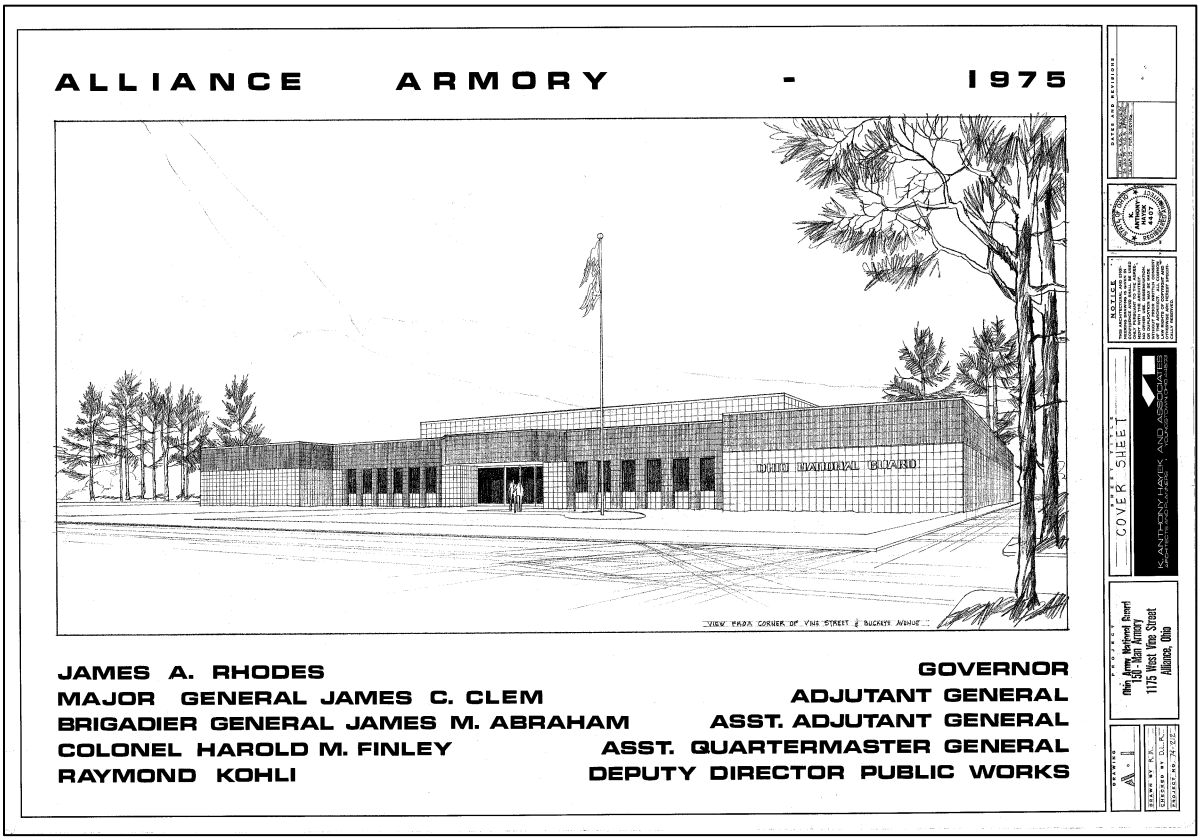


Figure 12. Exterior elevation of the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

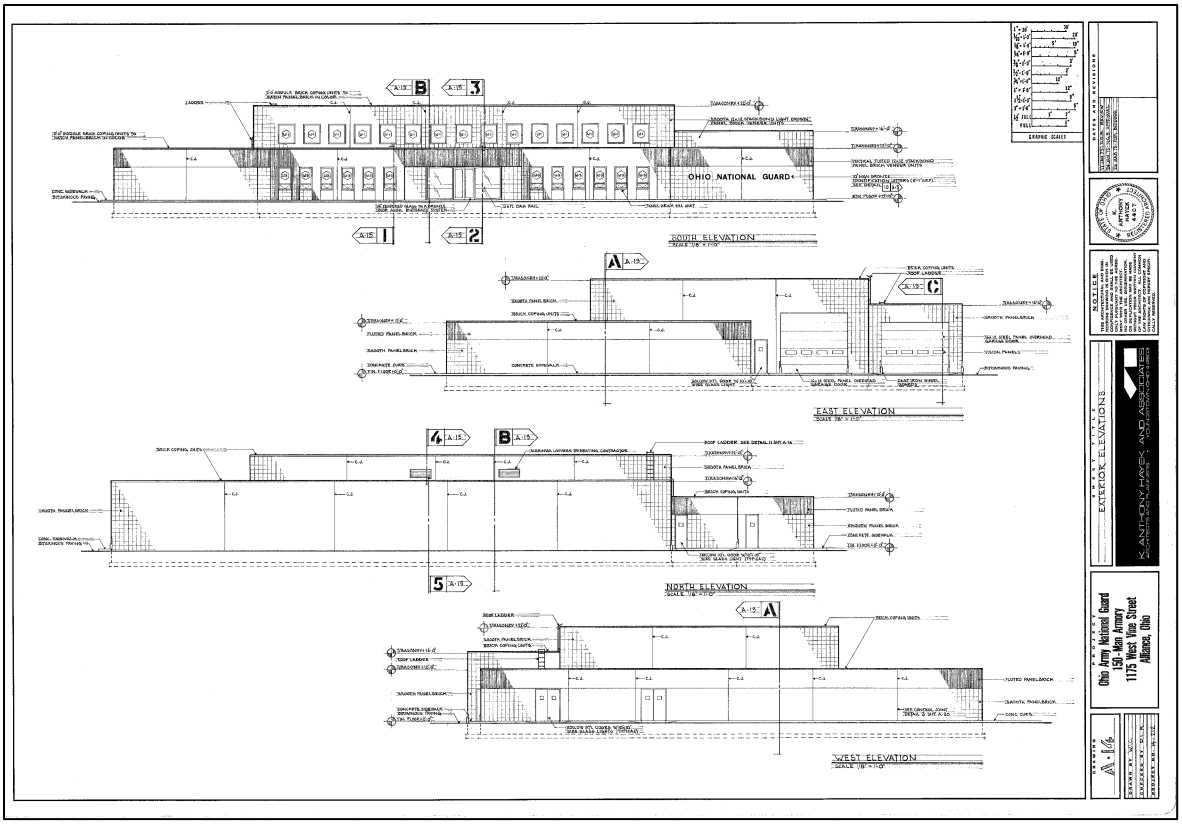


Figure 13. Window types and details for the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Window Details*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

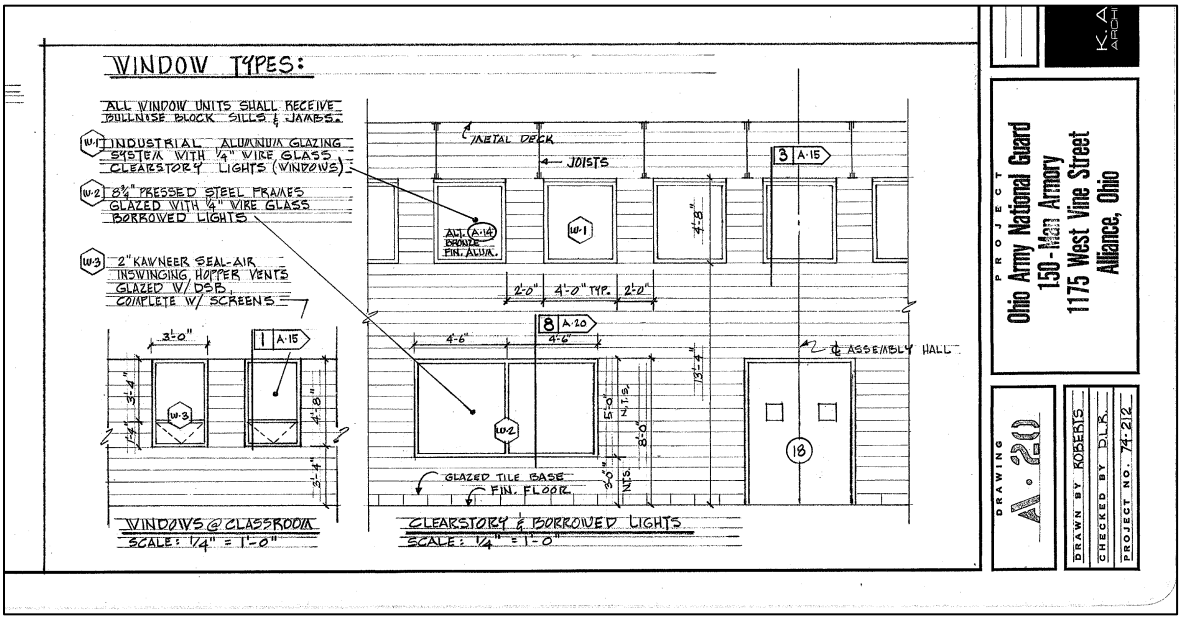


Figure 14. Schedules and door details for the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Schedule and Door Details,* January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

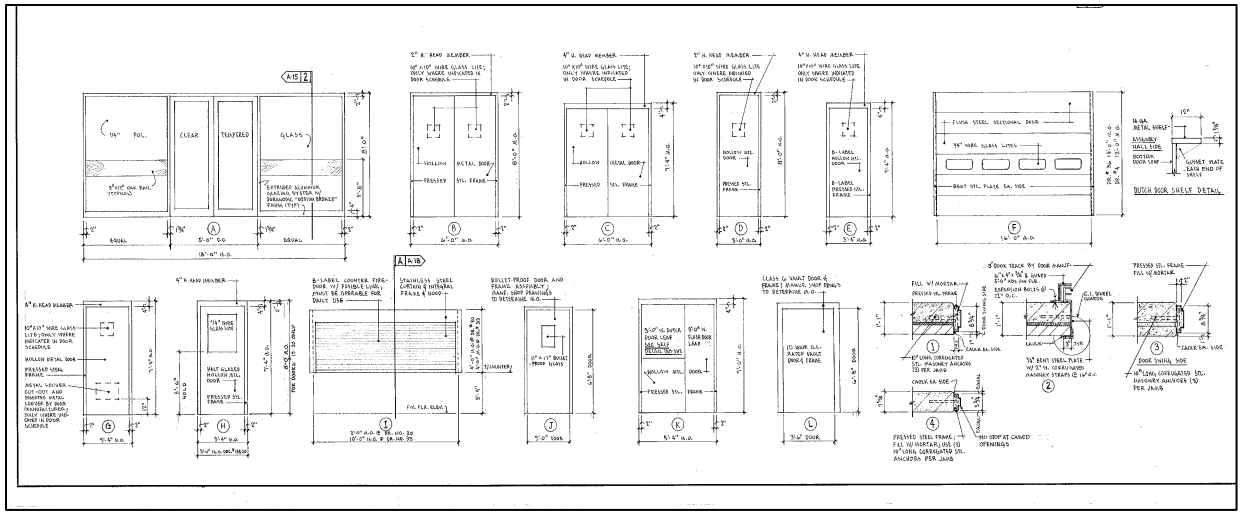


Figure 15. South (*front*) elevation of the Alliance Armory constructed in 1976 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 16. Southeast oblique of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 17. Northwest oblique of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 18. Close-up of the smooth 12 in. × 12 in. stack-bond light brown panel brick veneer unit exterior walls with fluted panel brick veneer exterior details (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

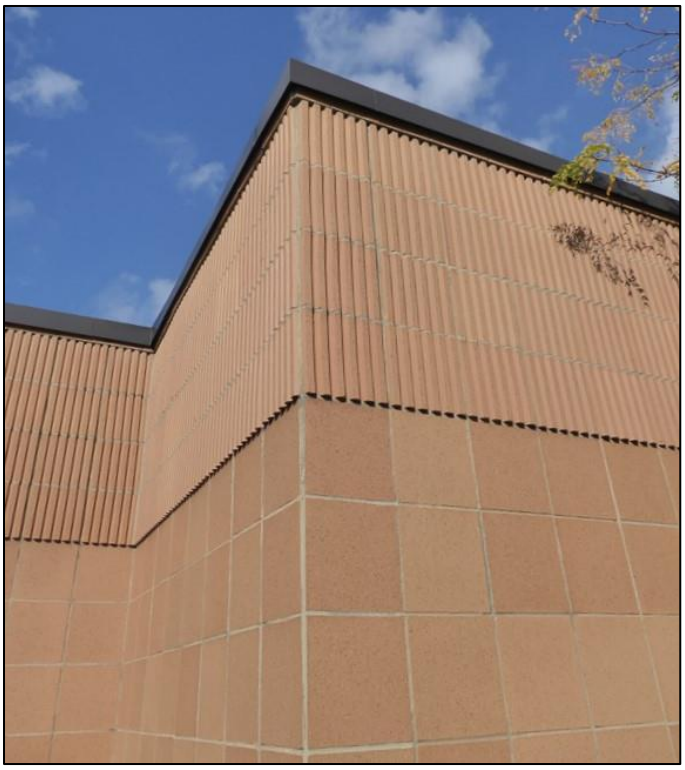


Figure 19. Bronze aluminum one-over-one hopper-style windows on the first floor of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 20. Recessed main entry doors, bronze aluminum and plate glass with two large sidelights on the south side of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 21 Replacement metal secondary entry doors on the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 22. Replacement metal overhead doors on the east elevation of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 23 Close-up of the cast metal “Ohio National Guard” lettering on the right side of the south elevation of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

According to drawing documentation, the main entry doors, all of the original bronze aluminum secondary entry doors, metal overhead doors, the hopper-style windows, the clerestory windows, and skylights were replaced with the current windows and doors in 2007 by DDP Associates from Columbus, Ohio.

The interior was originally designed to include a lobby (Figure 26), a training aids room, an administration office with two interior offices and a library (Figure 27), two classrooms with blond wood accordion walls (Figure 28), a locker room, latrines (Figure 25 and Figure 29), a maintenance and storage rooms, a kitchen with a food preparation area, a scullery and a food storage room (Figure 30), a mechanical room, a rifle range (Figure 31), one unit storage room with an interior vault, and a drill hall (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Alliance Armory floor plan, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Floor Plan*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

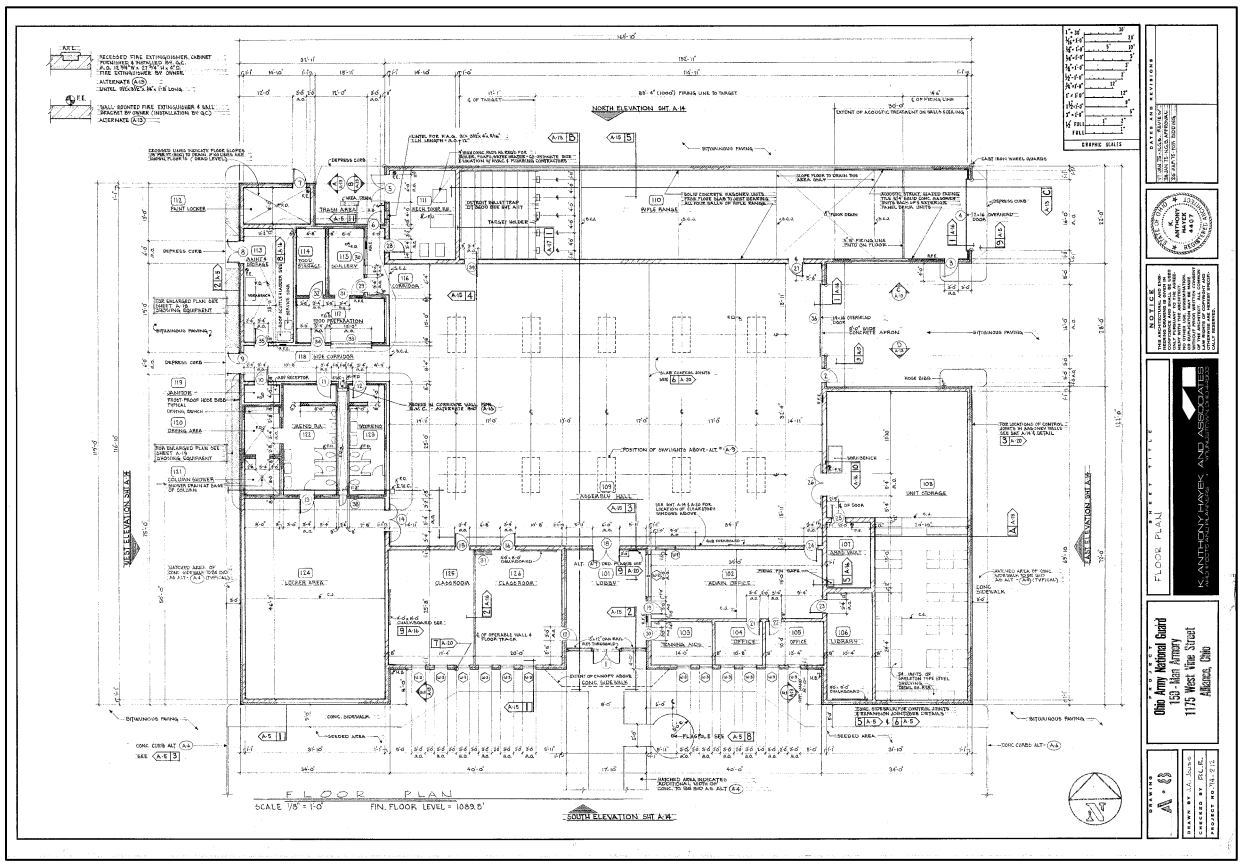


Figure 25 Toilet room details for the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Toilet Room Details*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

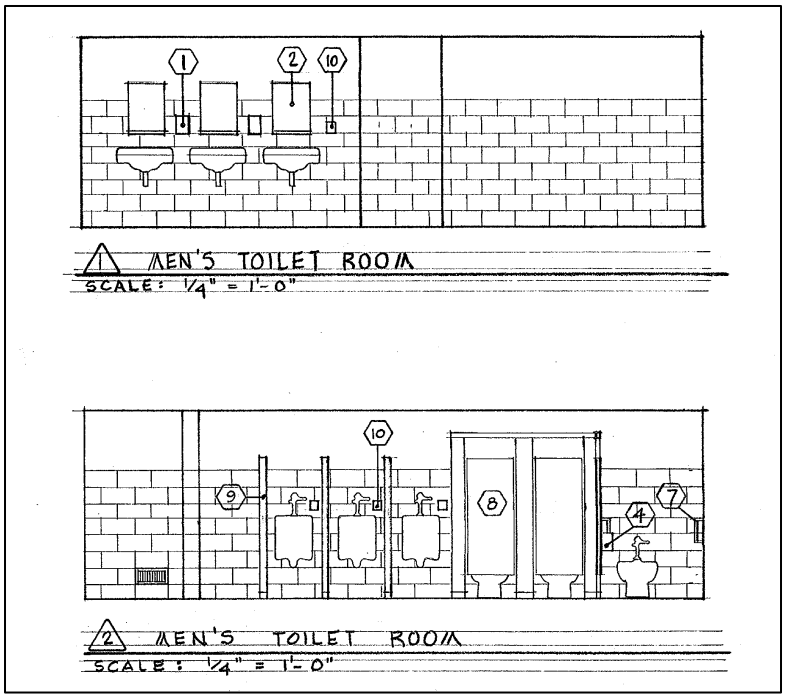


Figure 26. Interior view of the lobby looking north towards the drill hall in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

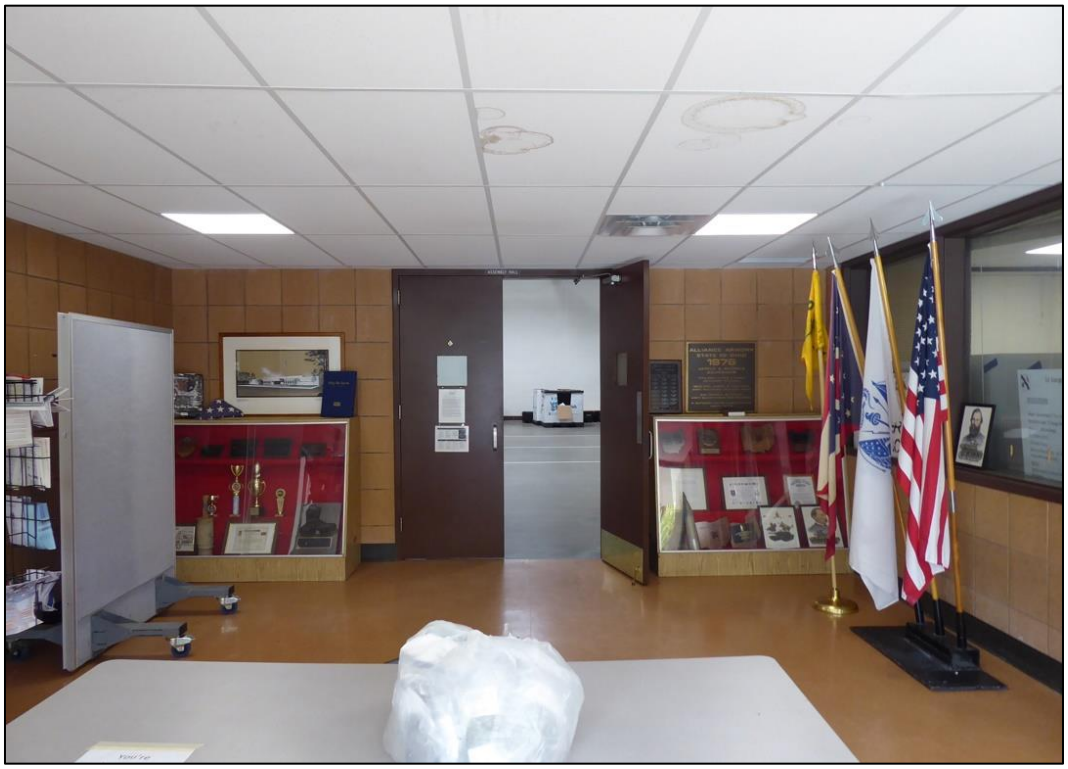


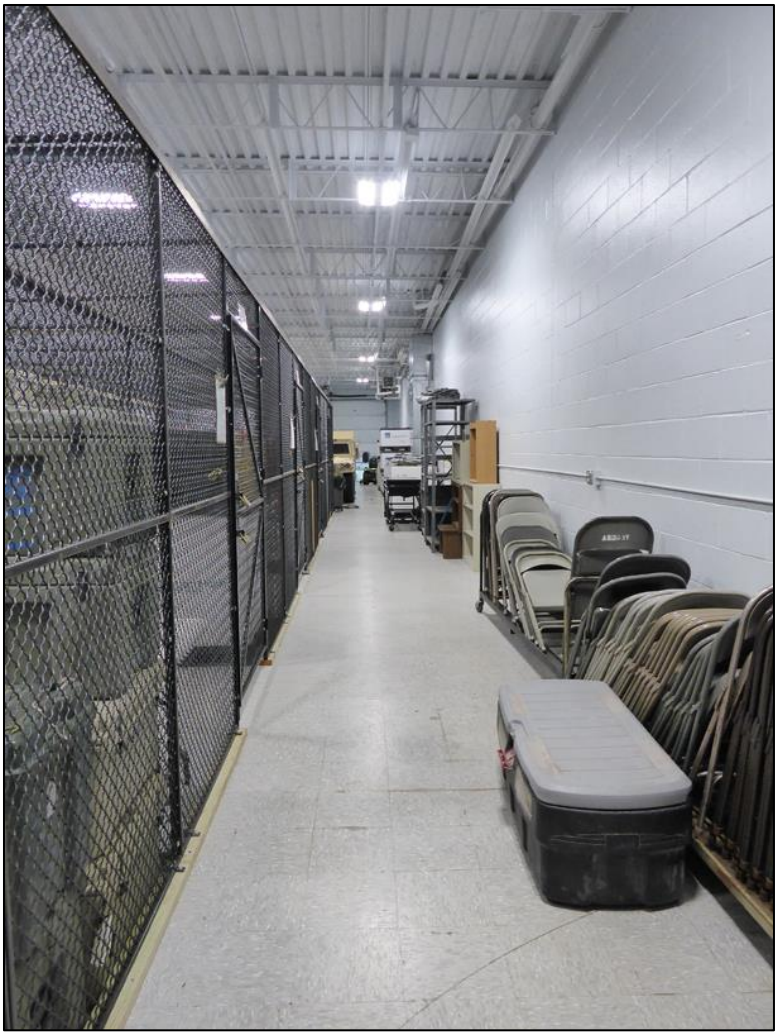
Figure 27. Interior view of the former administrative office looking into two offices and the former library in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 28. Interior view of one of the classrooms with blond wood folder-way doors in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 29 Interior view of a latrine in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 30. Interior view of the kitchen in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 31. Looking east in the former firing range in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



The drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 32). It has a concrete floor and concrete block walls with a coved glazed tile baseboard detail (Figure 33). The corrugated metal ceiling is supported by an exposed steel truss system and light is provided by original skylights and clerestory windows (Figure 34). It was designed with recess-mounted fire extinguishers (Figure 35) and interior windows to the former administrative office (Figure 36) and to the former firing range, though these have been enclosed with concrete block.

Figure 32. Looking west inside the double-height drill hall at the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

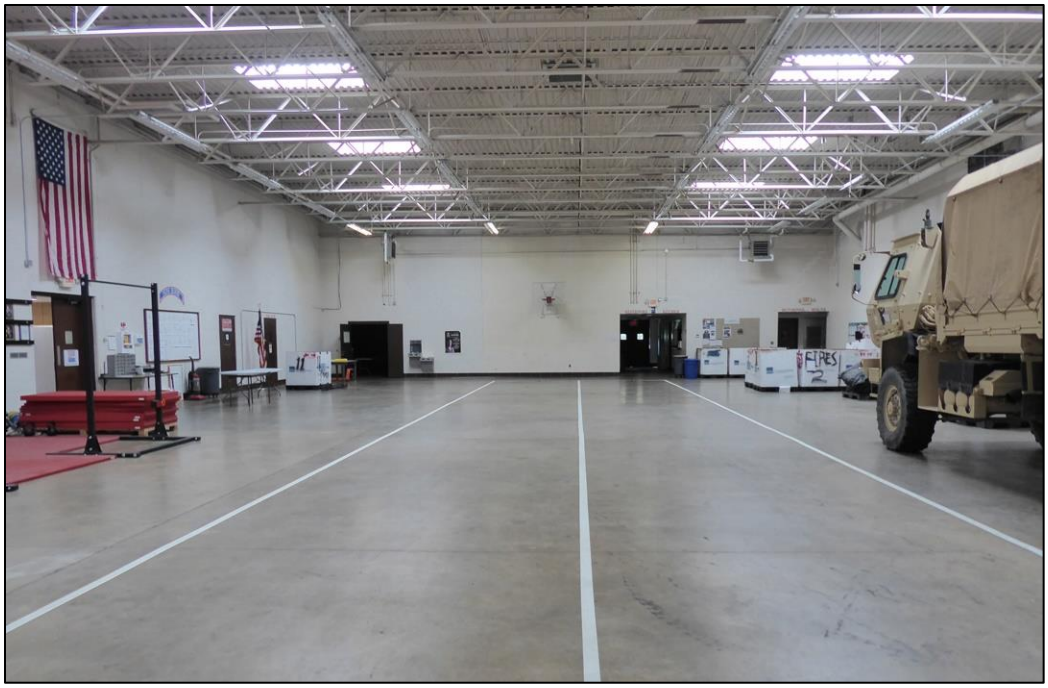


Figure 33. Close-up of the cove detail of the glazed tile baseboard in the drill hall in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 34. Looking up at the corrugated metal roofing material, steel trusses, and skylight in the drill hall in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 35. Original fire extinguisher case in the drill hall in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 36. Interior windows in the drill hall looking into the former administrative room in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Architectural finishes include metal interior doors, metal and glass interior doors, metal and plate glass vestibule doors (Figure 37), concrete block interior walls with a bullnose detail framing window and door openings (Figure 38), sanitary tile and concrete block walls in the latrines and kitchen, glazed tile in the lobby (Figure 39), tile floors in the latrines, and blond wood details including accordion walls in the classrooms (Figure 28 and Figure 41), benches in the latrines (Figure 39), and rails over vestibule windows. Approximately half of the walls in the former firing range have dimpled concrete block walls, which is said to be standard concrete block with holes drilled through to make it acoustic tile that has now been painted over (Figure 40).

Figure 37. Typical interior doors in the Alliance Armory (photos by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 38. Close-up of the bullnose detail of the concrete block around door and window openings in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 39. Concrete block and glazed sanitary tile walls and blond wood bench in the latrine in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 40. Close-up of smooth concrete block units versus the dimpled concrete block units found in the former firing range in the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

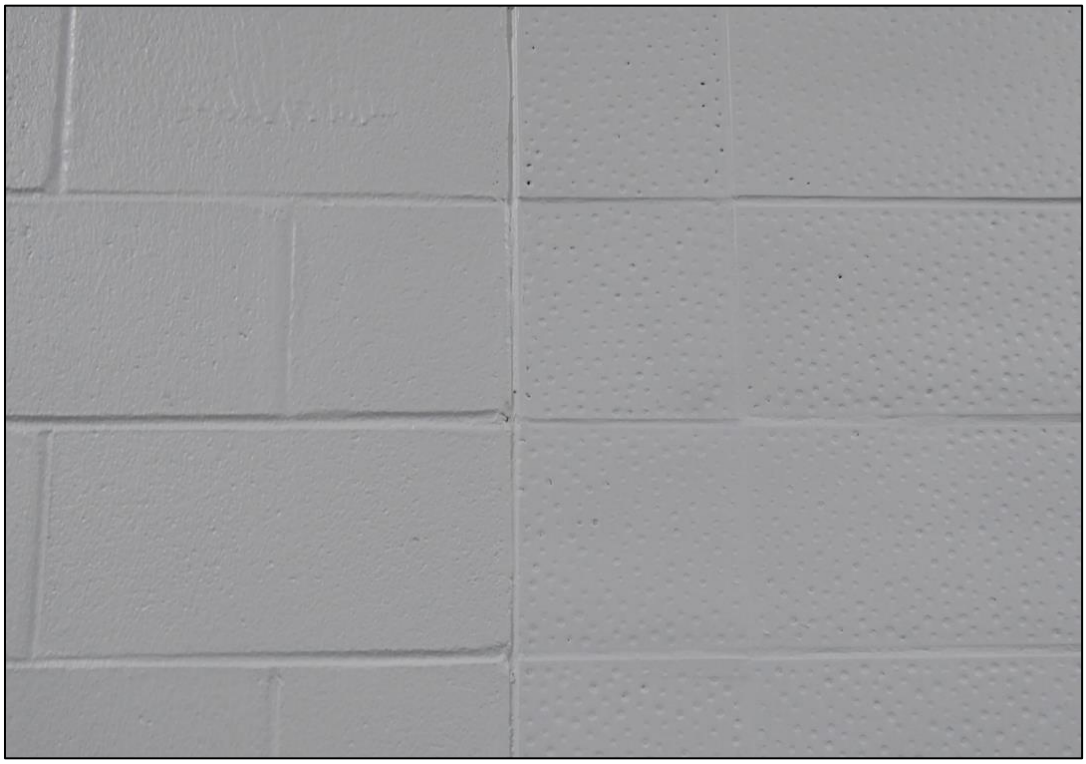
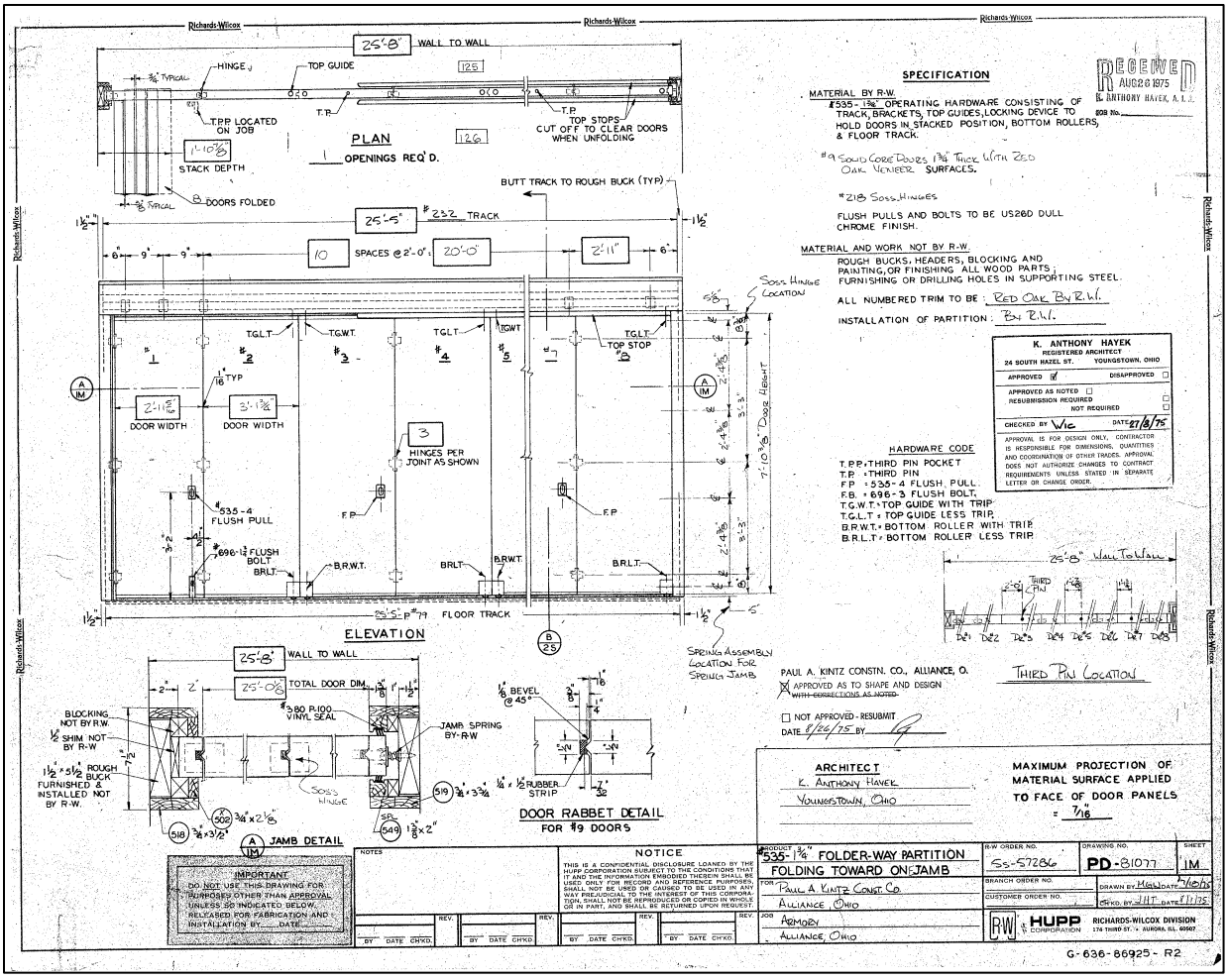


Figure 41. Folder-way partition details for the classroom dividers in the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from Hupp Corporation, Richardson-Wilcox Division, *Folder-Way Partition Details*, July 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



The layout of the interior spaces is intact; however, some of the use of the spaces and the finishes in each space have changed over time, such as the rifle room now being used as storage. Interior finish modifications include new vinyl floors, lighting, and drop-ceilings with some additional partition walls added in some of the rooms. The windows on the north wall of the drill hall into the former rifle range have been filled with concrete block.

The landscaping around the Alliance Armory was designed and planned by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Much of the original planting of trees, such as the *Gleditsia triacanthos* "shademaster" locust that highlight the front border (Figure 45) and the redbud crabapple (*Malus* x *Zumi* variety *calocarpa*) that frame the west borderline of the property (Figure 46), as well as the *Taxus intermedia* yew shrubs lining the front of the main elevation on the south side of the building (Figure 44).

Figure 42. Landscaping site plan for the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Landscape Site Plan,* January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

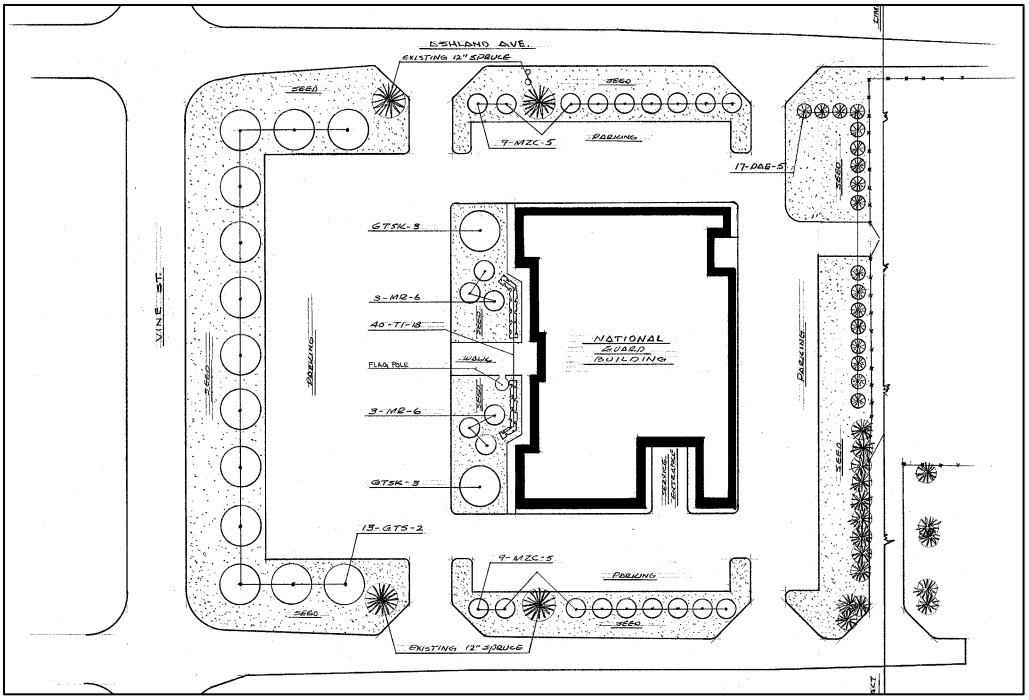


Figure 43. Plant list for the Alliance Armory, 1975. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Landscape Site Plan,* January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

PLANT LIST

KEY	PLANT NAME	QUANT	SIZE	REMARKS
GTS-2	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS SHADEMASTER SHADEMASTER LOCUST	13	2/2½" CAL.	B&B
GTSK-3	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS SKYLINE SKYLINE LOCUST	2	2½/3" CAL.	B&B
MR-6	MALUS RADIANT RADIANT CRABAPPLE	6	6/7' HT.	B&B, 1/1½" CAL.
MZC-5	MALUS ZUMI CALOCARPA ZUMI CRABAPPLE	18	5/6' HT.	B&B, 1" CAL.
PAE-5	PICEA ABIES EXCELSA. NORWAY SPRUCE	17	5/6' HT.	B&B
TI-18	TAXUS INTERMEDIA INTERMEDIA YEW	40	18/24" SPD.	B&B, 24" O.C.

SEEDING AND PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS

ALL SEEDING AND PLANTING PROCEDURES TO CONFORM TO THE STATE OF OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM 659 SEEDING AND MULCHING - SUB. ITEMS 659.01 THRU 659.09
ADD LIME AND 5/10/10 FERTILIZER PER SPECIFICATIONS.
URBAN SEED MIXTURE
STRAW MULCH SECURED.

ITEM 662 PLANTING SHRUBS - SUB. ITEMS 662.01 THRU 662.21
SHREDDED BARK MULCH

ITEM 663 PLANTING TREES - SUB. ITEMS 663.01 THRU 663.21
SHREDDED BARK MULCH
TWO 8' STAKE GUYS ON ALL TREES & EVERGREENS

Figure 44 View of the *Taxus intermedia* yew shrubs lining the front of the main elevation on the south side of the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 45. View of the *Gleditsia triacanthos* "shademaster" locust that line the front of the property at the Alliance Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 46. View of the *Picea abies excelso* Norway spruce that divides the equipment yard on the north from the building to the south (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The site also includes a Stran-Steel metal cold storage building constructed in 1988 with an approximate area of 837 square feet within the fenced motor pool (Figure 47 and Figure 48). There is also a small metal building just north of the Stran-Steel building, #00004 that was constructed in 1976 with an area of approximately 30 square feet. It is unclear what this structure was used for, but likely a petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) storage building (Figure 49). Also within the fenced motor pool is a concrete wash pad adjacent to the Stran-Steel building and a long rectangular concrete foundation more than likely used as a motor vehicle storage pad, which is located on the eastern border of the motor pool.

Figure 47. Metal storage building, 1986. (Image reproduced from Lester H. Poggemeyer P.E., Inc., *Floor Plan Armory Unit Storage Addition Alliance, Ohio*, Feb. 8, 1986, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

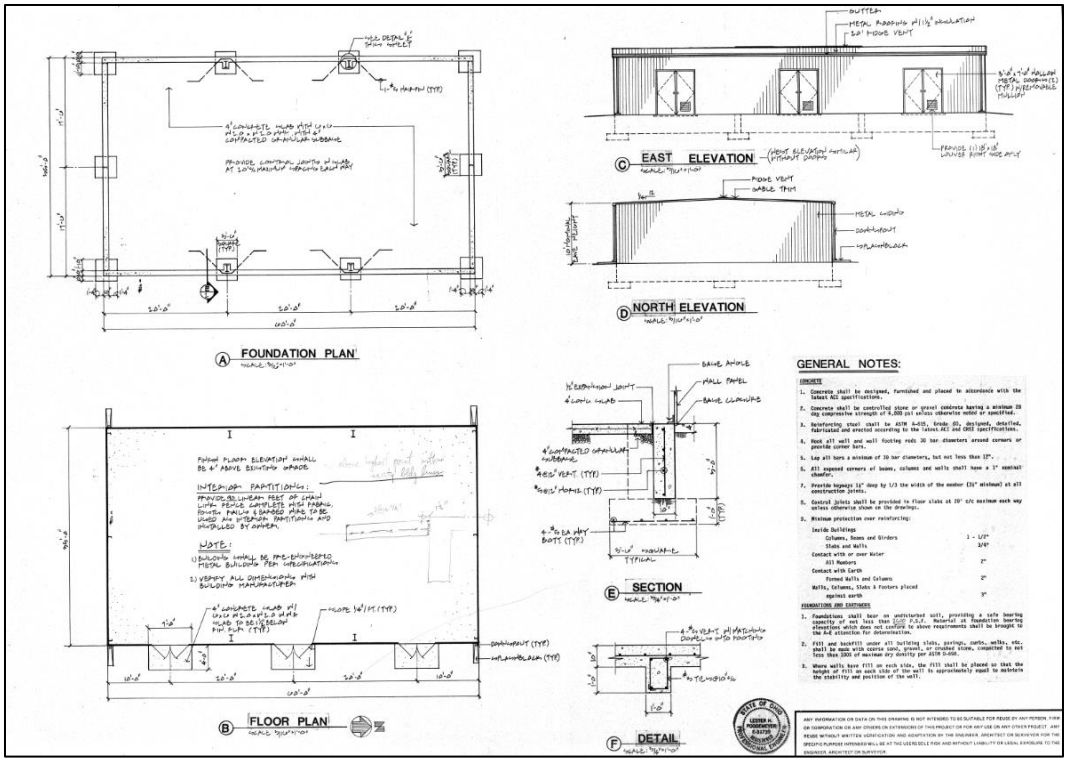


Figure 48. Southeast oblique of the Stran-Steel storage building, #00003, constructed in 1988 at the Alliance OHARNG site (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 49. Metal storage building, #00004, located in the motor pool at Alliance Armory, constructed in 1976 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.1.2 Youngstown Armory, Youngstown, Ohio (1977)- #00001 (facility code 39E95)

The Youngstown armory is located at 475 Victoria Road, southeast of the intersection of Victoria Road and Silica Road in Youngstown, Ohio, in Mahoning County (Figure 50 and Figure 51). The OHARNG site is located west of downtown Youngstown in an industrial area. The building is situated on a relatively flat piece of land of approximately ten acres surrounded by hardwoods. The site includes an attached field maintenance shop (FMS).

Figure 50. Youngstown OHARNG site plan, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Site Plan*, 30 January 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

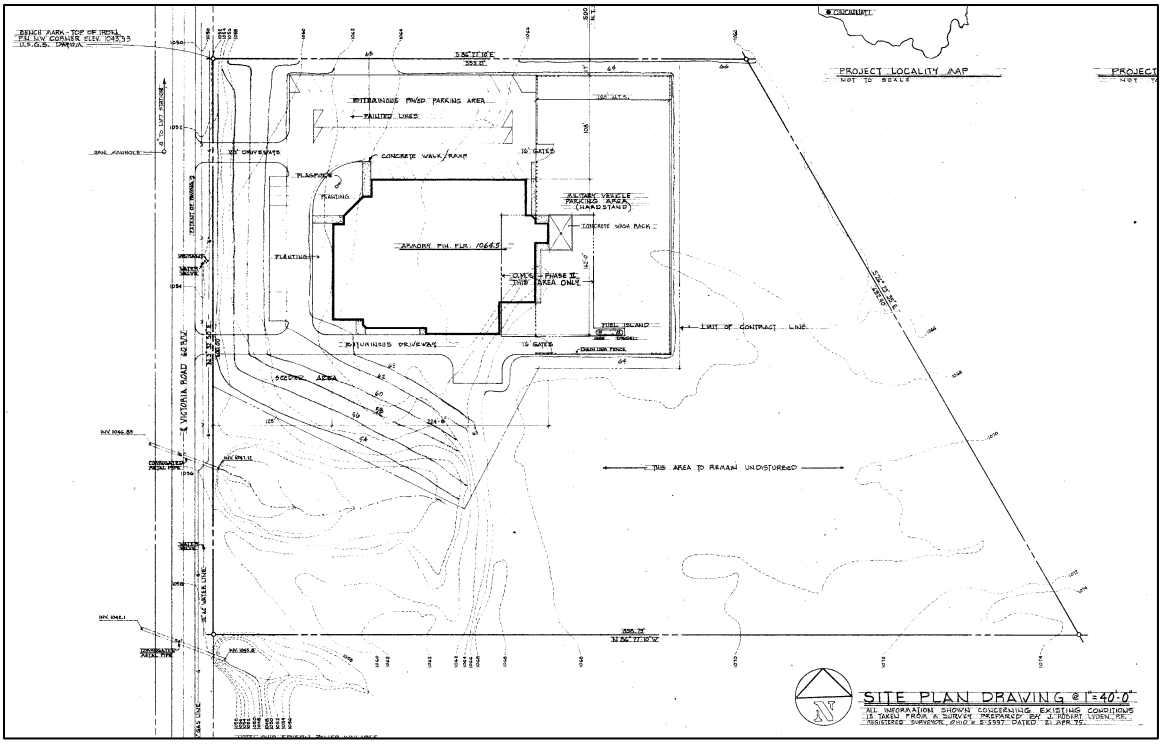


Figure 51. Aerial view of the Youngstown OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).

The Youngstown armory was designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates as a single story four-unit armory with a double-height drill hall and was completed in 1977 (Figure 53). The building has an approximate area of 32,529 square feet. The armory has a current facility code of 39E95.

The building exhibits key elements of design that include a cubist form with a shallow sloping built-up roof (Figure 52 to Figure 62), light brown panel brick veneer unit exterior walls with fluted concrete masonry unit details around the windows and at the top of the brick walls (Figure 63), bronze aluminum hopper windows with limestone windowsills (Figure 64), a recessed entry with bronze aluminum and plate glass entry doors with a large sidelights (Figure 65), hollow metal with small light secondary entry doors (Figure 66), metal overhead doors (Figure 60 and Figure 61), recessed light boxes, and minimal architectural ornamentation with the exception of the cast metal lettering on the west elevation (Figure 67).

Figure 52. Rendering on the cover sheet for the drawings for the Youngstown Armory designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, 1976. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

Figure 53. Youngstown Armory exterior elevations, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

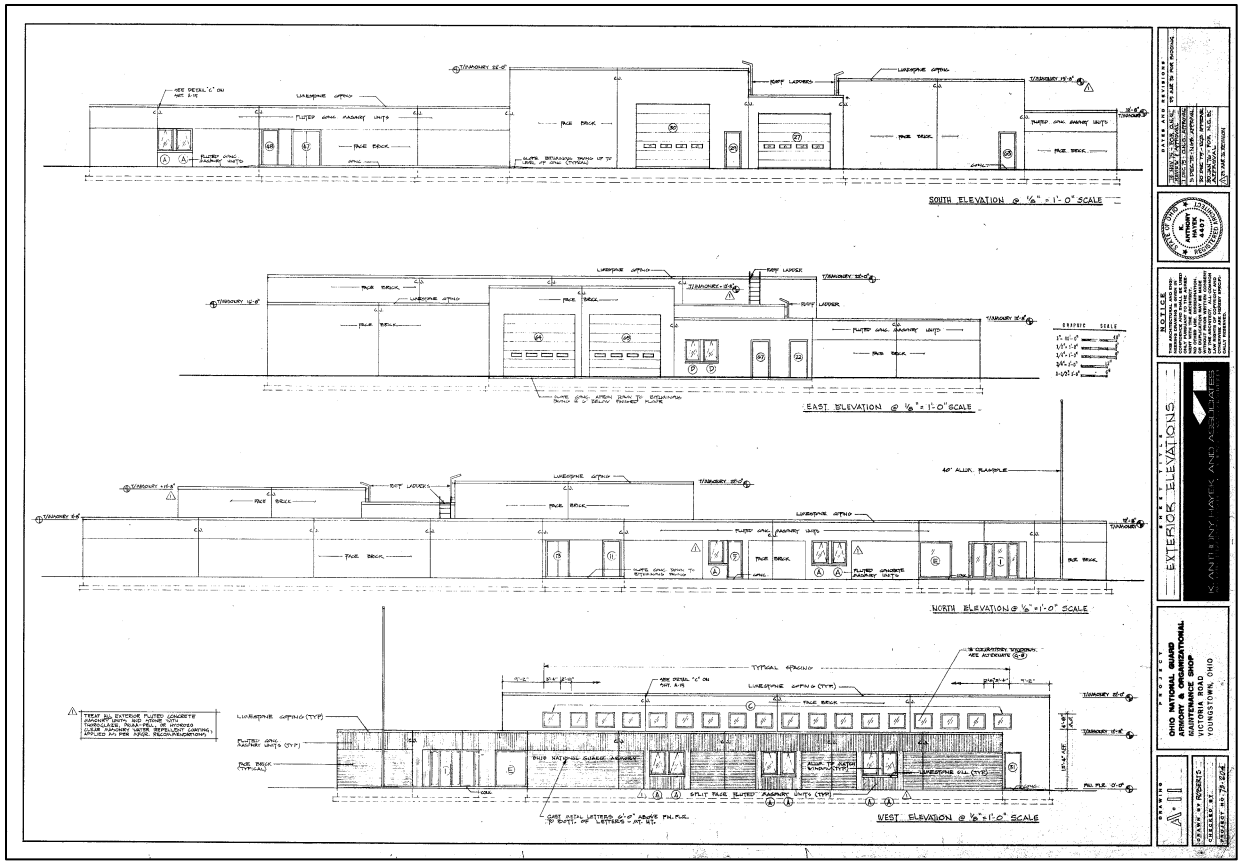


Figure 54. Youngstown Armory, doors details, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Doors, Windows, and Frames*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

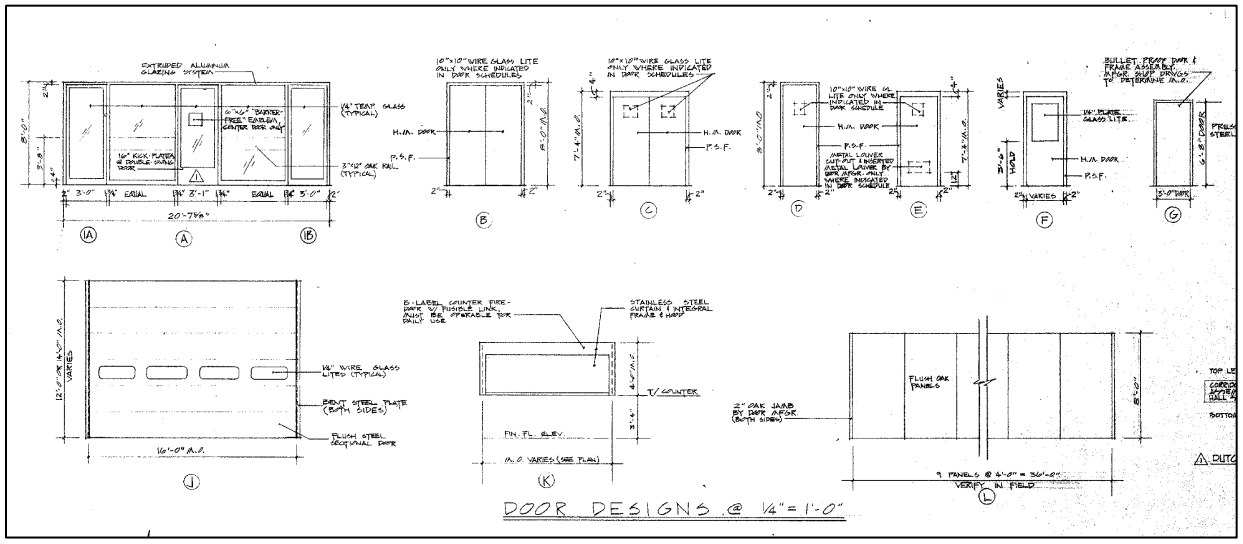


Figure 55. Youngstown Armory, windows details, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Doors, Windows, and Frames*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

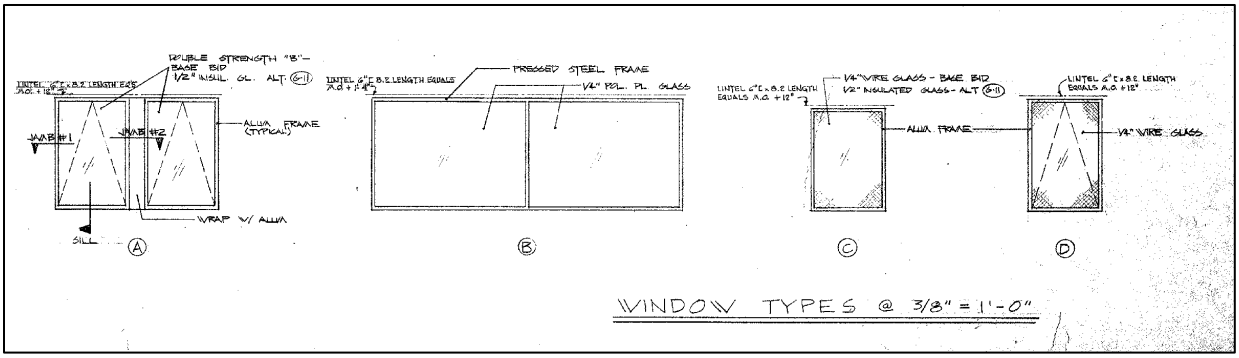


Figure 56. Youngstown Armory, northwest oblique (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 57. Youngstown Armory, west elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 58. Youngstown Armory left side of the south elevation, with a latter addition constructed c. 1982 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 59. Youngstown Armory, middle section of the south elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 60. Youngstown Armory, right side of the south elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 61. Youngstown Armory, east elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 62. Youngstown Armory, north elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 63. Close-up of the light-brown brick veneer walls with the fluted concrete masonry details on the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 64 Paired one-over-one bronze aluminum hopper-style windows with limestone windowsill on the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 65. Main entry on the northwest corner of the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 66. Typical hollow metal door for secondary entry into the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 67. Replacement cast metal lettering on the west elevation of the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

According to the drawing records, a large one-story addition was constructed on the left side of the south portion of the original armory. This addition has a shallow sloping built-up roof with a parapet, light brown brick veneer exterior walls with fluted concrete masonry unit details on the top portion of the walls similar to the original design, and installation found on the original armory (Figure 68). The windows are small single-pane fixed bronze aluminum framed (Figure 68) and the door is hollow metal with a sidelight.

The interior was originally designed to include a L-shaped corridor (Figure 71 to Figure 73), a lobby (Figure 70), a classroom with a blond wood accordion partition (Figure 74), a small library (Figure 75), a training aids storage room (Figure 76), a learning center, a maintenance storage room (Figure 77), a woman's latrine (Figure 78), a men's latrine (Figure 79), three locker rooms (Figure 80), a rifle range (Figure 81), a kitchen with a scullery and storage room (Figure 82), two troop unit storage rooms with a vaults (Figure 83), one unit storage room without a vault, a large battalion headquarters room divided into smaller spaces with demountable metal panels, three unit offices with interior offices (Figure 84), a mechanical equipment room, and a drill hall (Figure 69).

Figure 68. Southwest oblique of the one-story addition constructed on the south end of the original Youngstown Armory c. 1982 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 69. Youngstown Armory floor plan, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Floor Plan*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

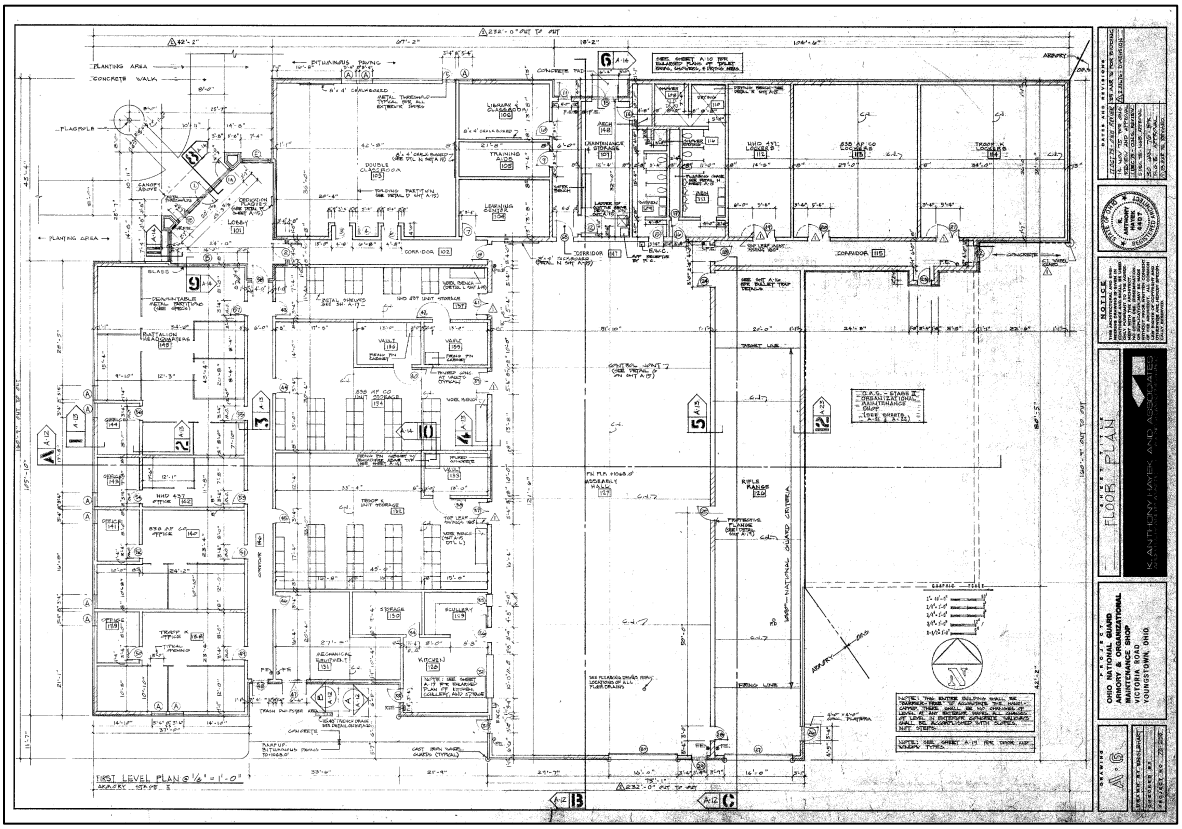


Figure 70. Interior view of the lobby in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 71. Looking south down the west corridor in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 72. Looking west down the north corridor near the former classroom towards the lobby area in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

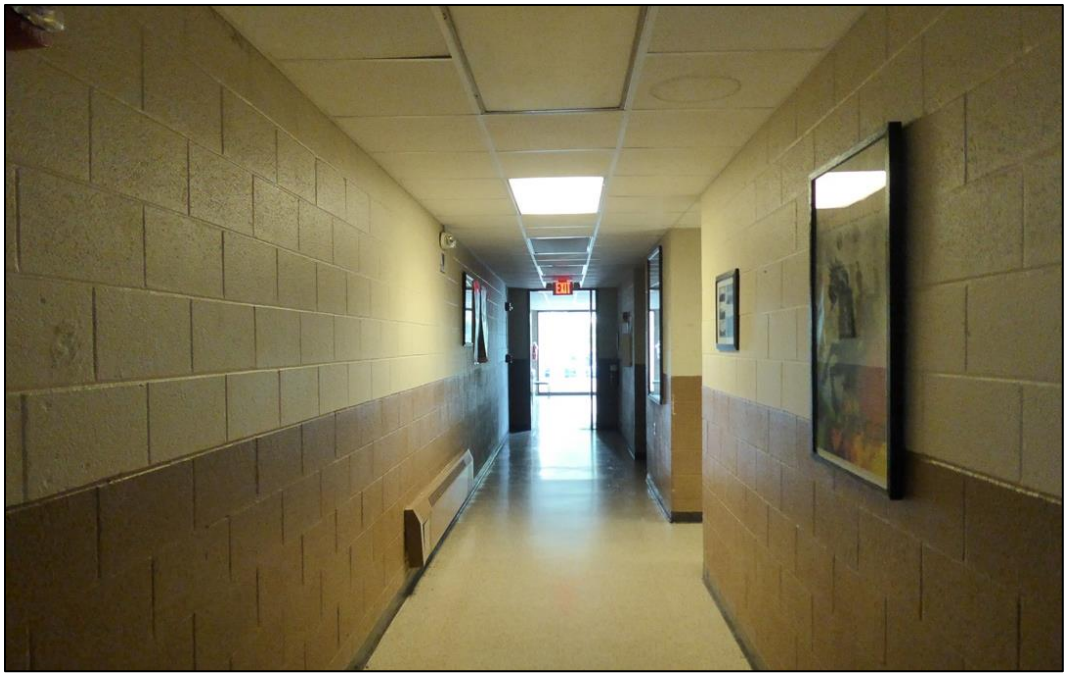


Figure 73. Looking east down the north corridor near the former locker rooms in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 74. Interior view of a classroom with original blond partition dividers in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 75. Interior view of the former small library in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 76. Interior view of the former training aids storage room in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 77. Interior view of the maintenance storage room in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

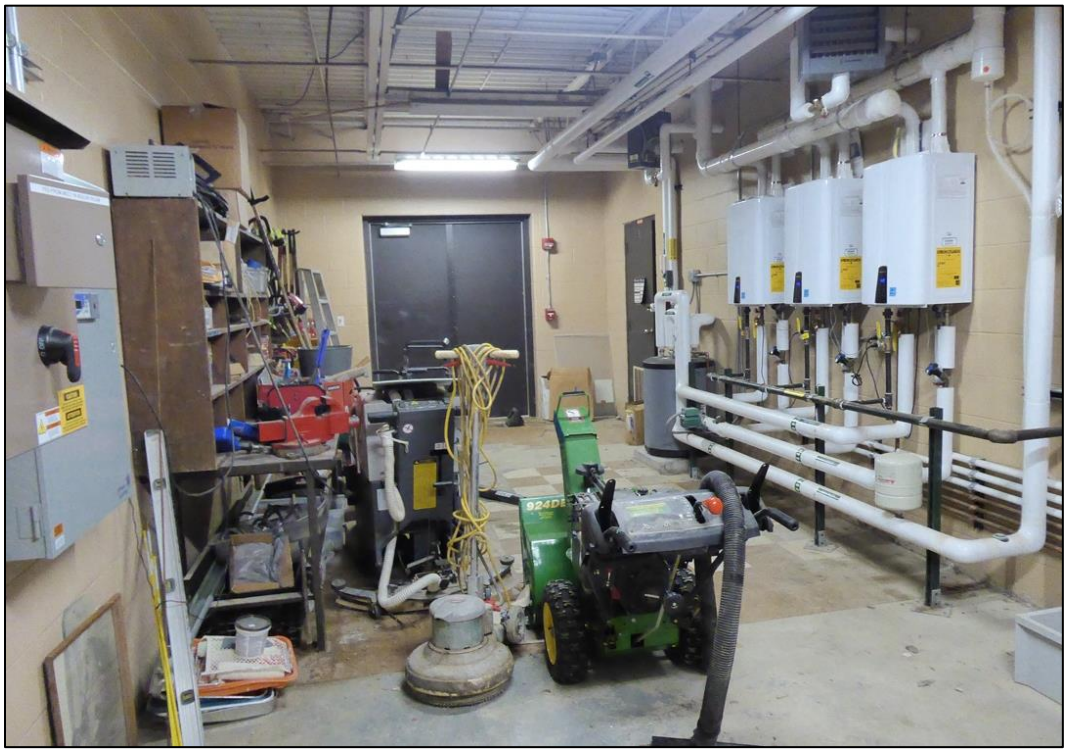


Figure 78. Interior view of the women's latrine in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

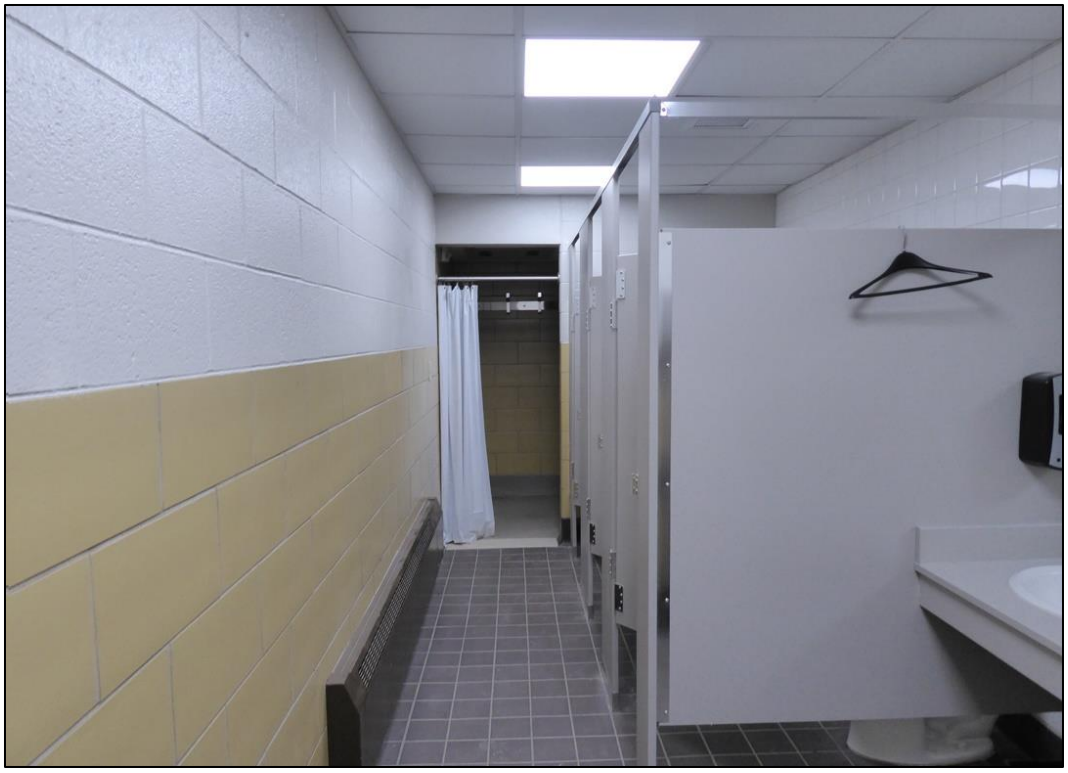


Figure 79. Interior view of the men's latrine in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 80. Interior view of a former locker room in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 81. Interior view of the former rifle range in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

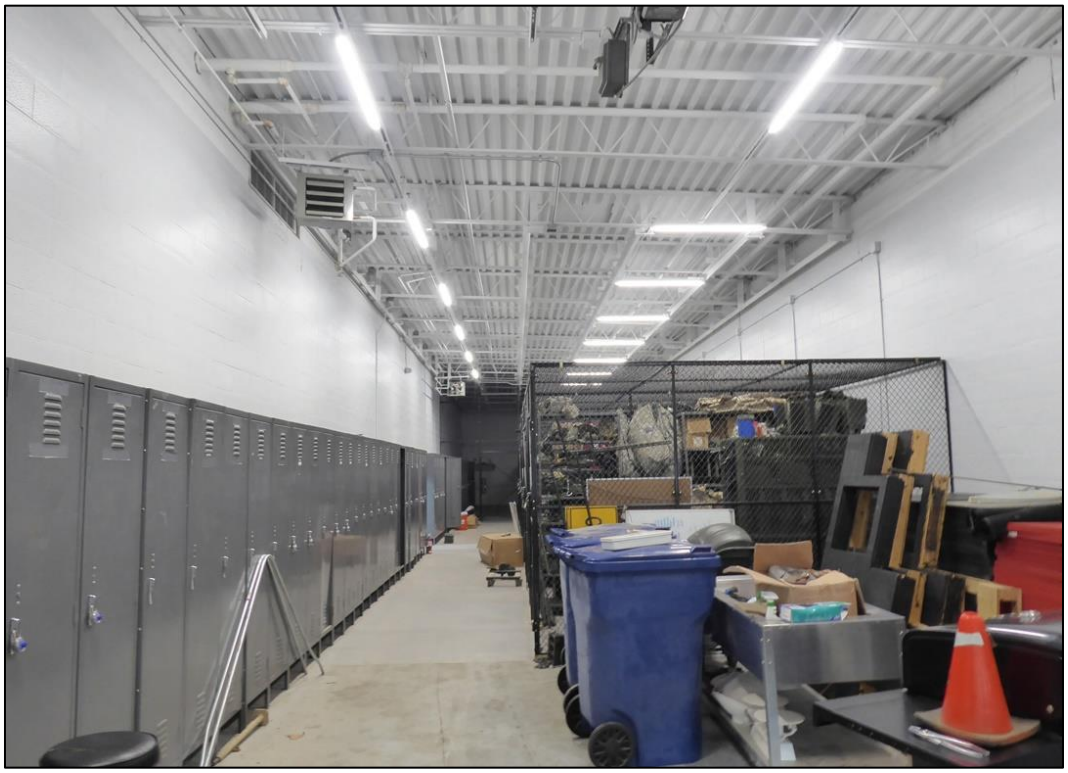


Figure 82. Interior view of the kitchen area in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 83. Interior view of a unit storage room in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

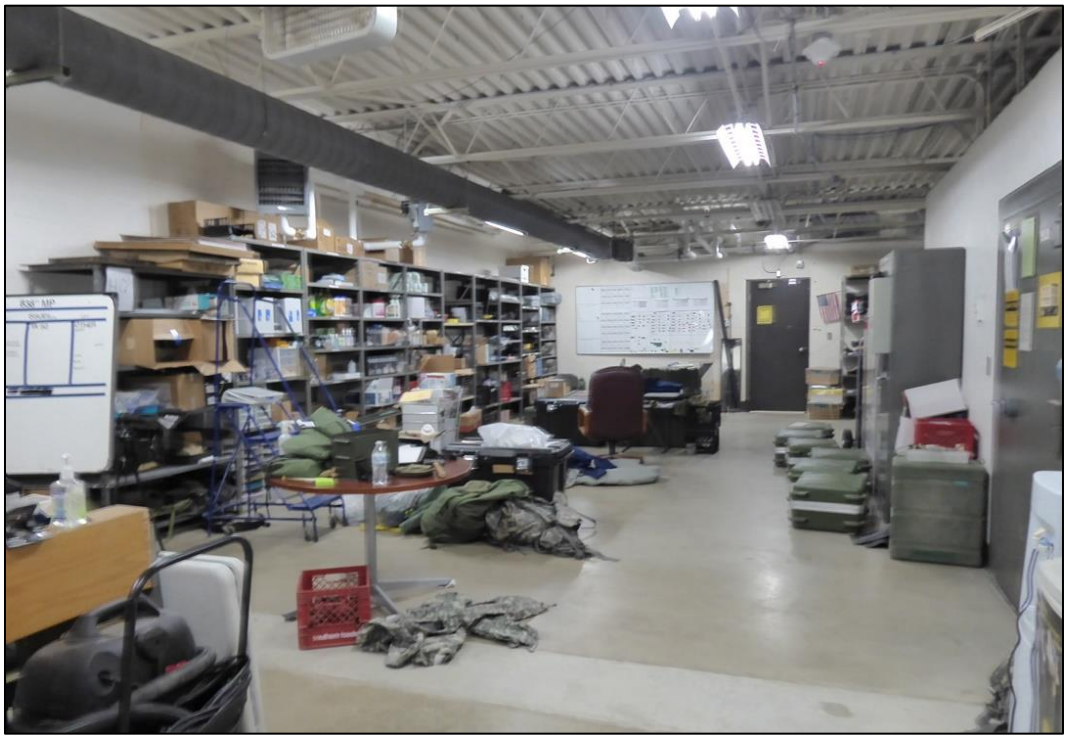


Figure 84. Typical interior view of a former unit office with modifications in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 85). It has a concrete floor and concrete block walls with a bullnose detail around the door openings and a coved glazed tile baseboard detail (Figure 86). The corrugated metal ceiling is supported by an exposed steel truss system and light is provided by skylights (Figure 87).

Architectural finishes include hollow metal interior doors, hollow metal and glass interior doors, metal and plate glass vestibule doors (Figure 88), concrete block interior walls with a bullnose detail framing window and door openings (Figure 89), drop-ceiling tiles (Figure 90), textured aggregate concrete block walls and coved glaze tile baseboard in the lobby (Figure 91 and Figure 92), glazed sanitary tile walls in the kitchen (Figure 93), glazed sanitary tile and concrete block walls in the latrines (Figure 94), and blond wood details including accordion walls in the classrooms and benches in the latrines (Figure 95 to Figure 97). Approximately half of the walls in the former firing range have dimpled concrete block walls, which is said to be standard concrete block with holes drilled through to make it acoustic tile that has now been painted over (Figure 98).

Figure 85. Looking east in the drill hall in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

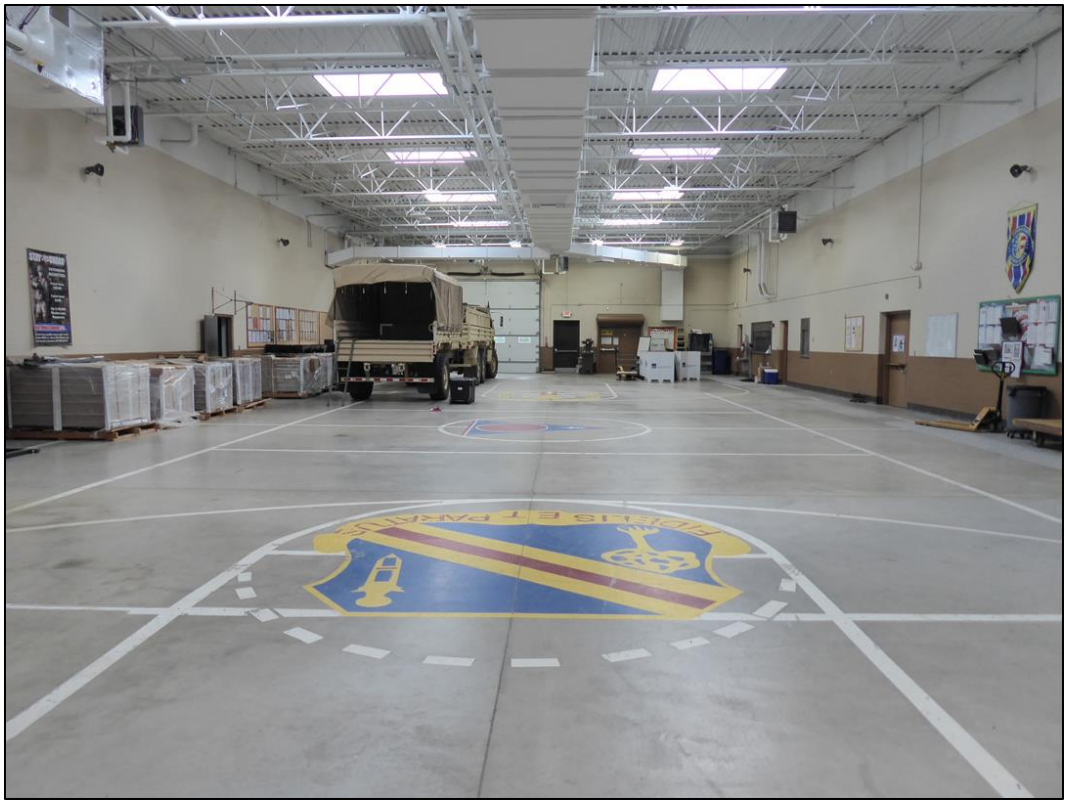


Figure 86. Close-up of the bullnose detail of the concrete block around the door opening and the coved glaze tile baseboard in the drill hall in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 87. Interior view of the exposed corrugated metal roof, steel truss system, and skylights in the drill hall in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 88. Typical hollow metal doors found in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 89. Close-up of the bullnose detail of the concrete block walls in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 90. Drop-ceiling tiles and light fixtures used throughout the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 91. Close-up of the aggregate concrete block walls with a bullnose detail in the lobby in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 92. Close-up of the glazed tile baseboard in the lobby in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 93. Close-up of the glazed sanitary tile walls with bullnose detail in the kitchen in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 94. Concrete block and glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrines in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

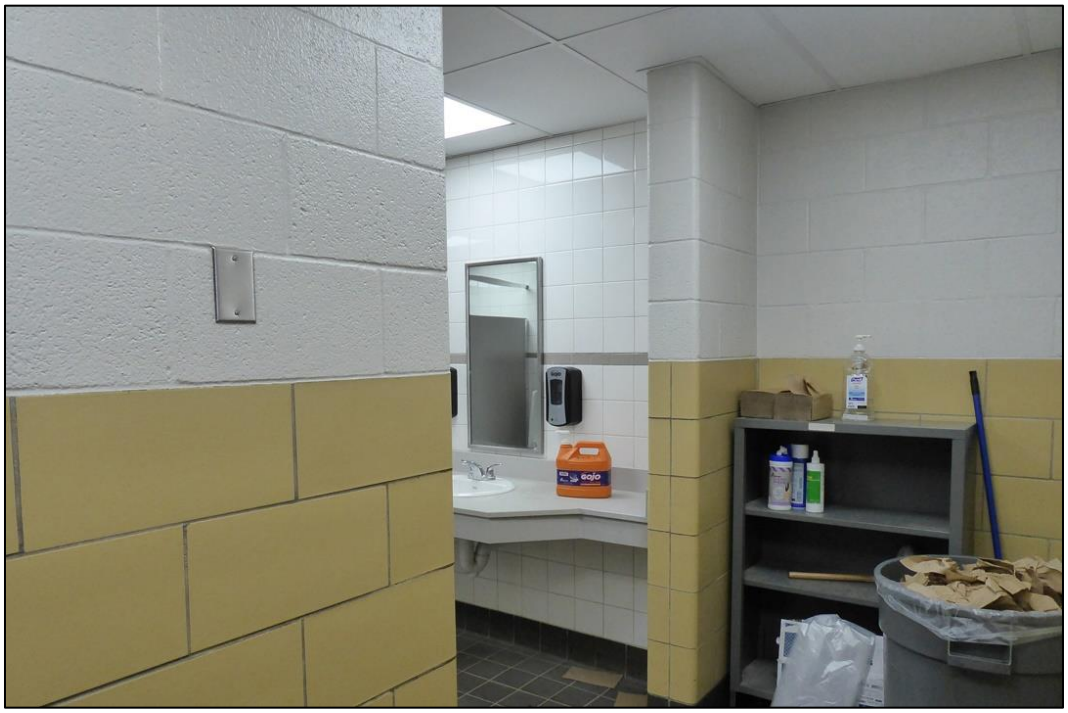


Figure 95. Blond wood frame for the track for the blond wood accordion-style doors used in the classroom in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

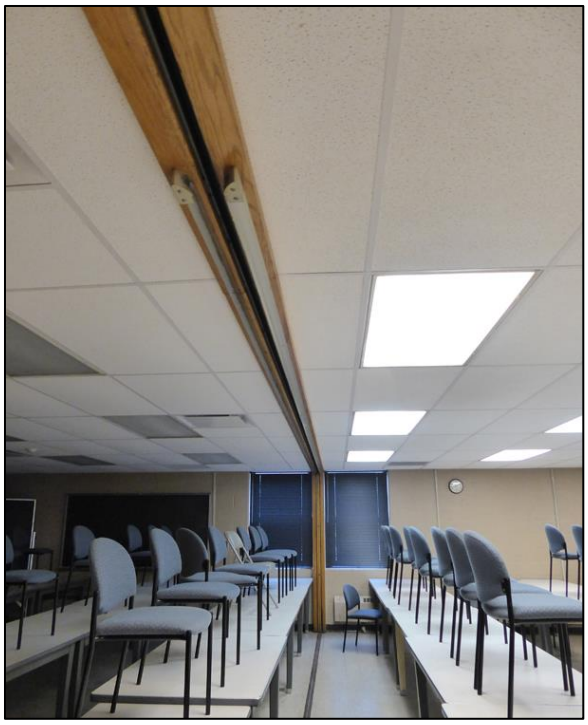


Figure 96. Blond wood accordion-style doors used in the classroom in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 97. Blond wood bench in the men's latrine in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 98. Close-up of smooth concrete block units versus the dimpled concrete block units found in the former firing range in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The layout of the interior spaces is intact; however, some of the use of the spaces and the finishes in each space have changed over time, such as the rifle room now being used as storage. Interior finish modifications include new vinyl floors, lighting, and drop-ceilings with some additional partition walls added in some of the rooms.

An operational maintenance shop (OMS) was constructed in 1977 on the east side of the original armory, adjacent the east wall of the firing range and was designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates (Figure 99 to Figure 101). The OMS (now called FMS) has a concrete floor, concrete block walls, and exposed truss system (Figure 102). The south portion is the two-bay maintenance area, while the north portion has a loft space with a restroom, an office, a supply room, and a storage room underneath (Figure 102 to Figure 105).

Figure 99. Youngstown operational maintenance shops (OMS) alternative floor plans and elevations, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Floor Plans and Elevations*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

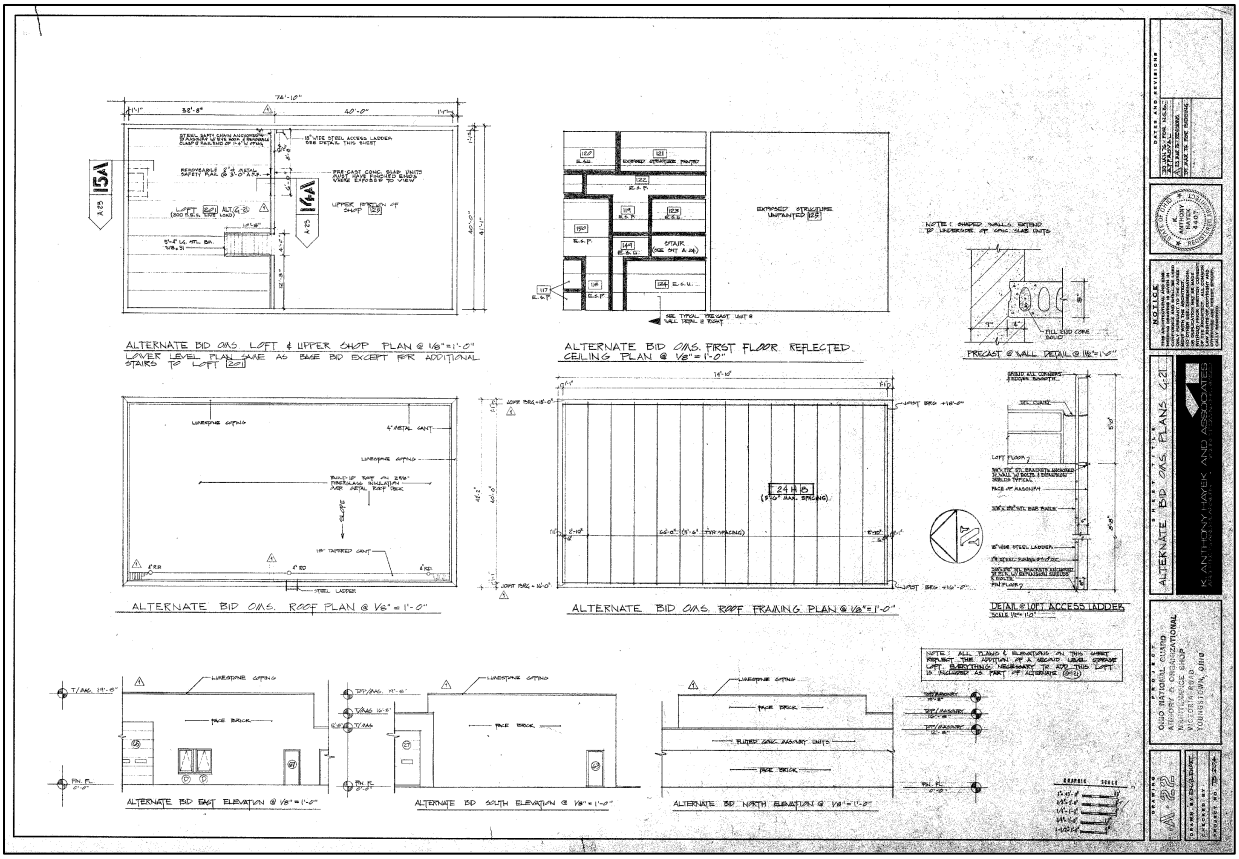


Figure 100. East side of the field maintenance shop (FMS) at Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 101. View looking west down the corridor near the former locker rooms towards the FMS in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

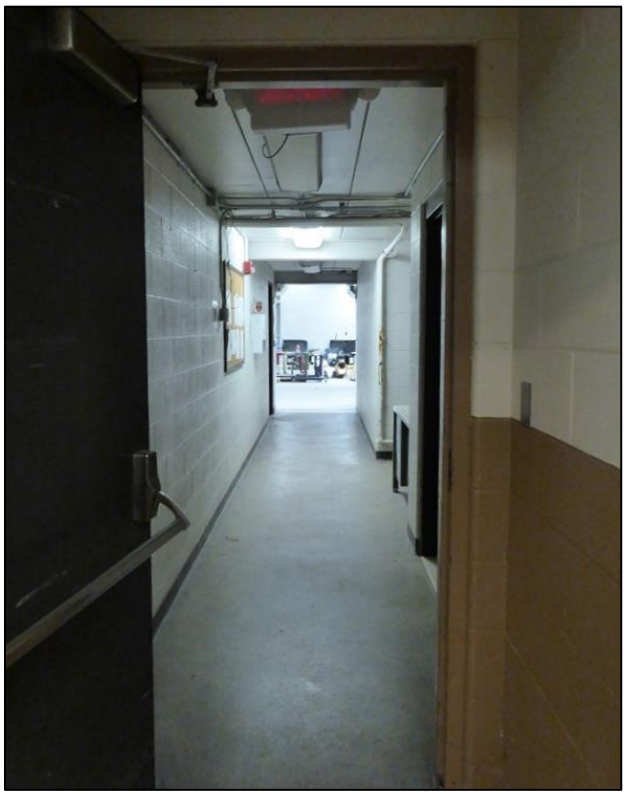
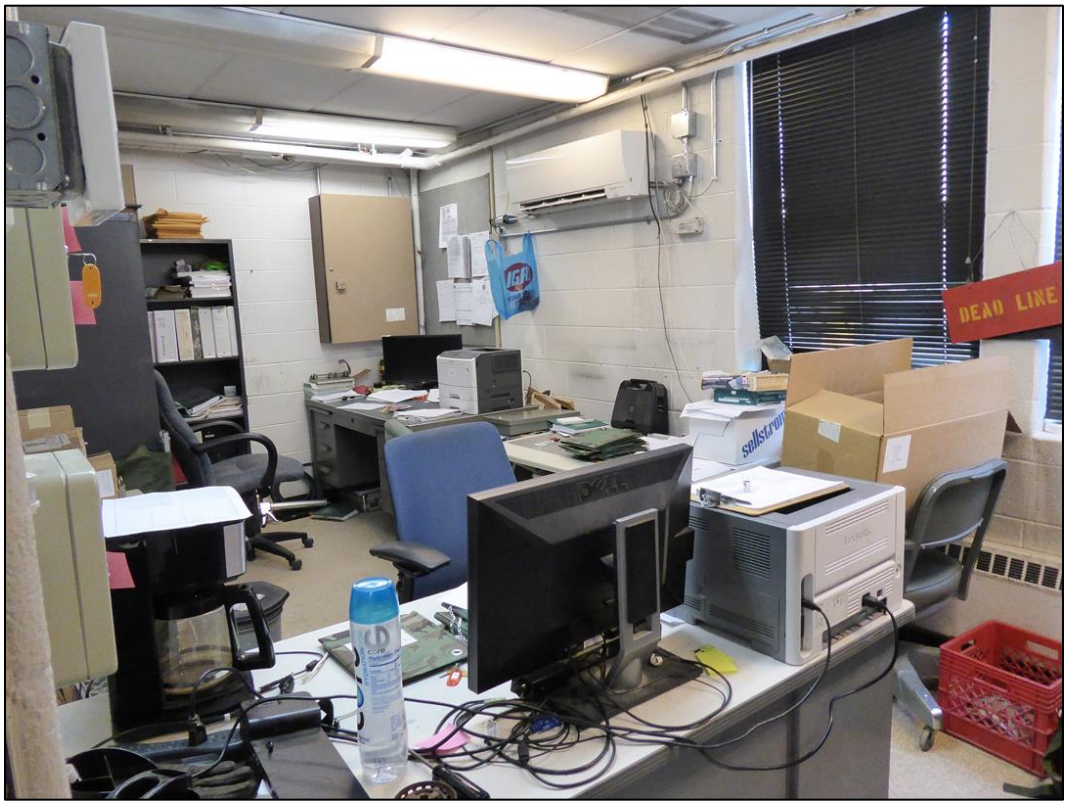


Figure 102. Interior view of the two-bay maintenance area in the FMS in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 103. Interior view of the loft area in the FMS in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 104. Interior view of a unisex latrine in the FMS at Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 105. Interior view of an office in the FMS in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



The interior of the one-story addition on the south side of the original armory has concrete block walls, drop-ceiling tiles, and hollow metal interior doors (Figure 106 to Figure 109 and Figure 111). The floors are a mix of concrete, vinyl, and tile. The rooms include a small women's restroom, a men's restroom, a conference room, and storage rooms (Figure 110 and Figure 112 to Figure 114).

Figure 106. Youngstown Armory, revised floor plan with one-story addition indicated by the *red* box, c. 1982. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Red box added by ERDC-CERL).

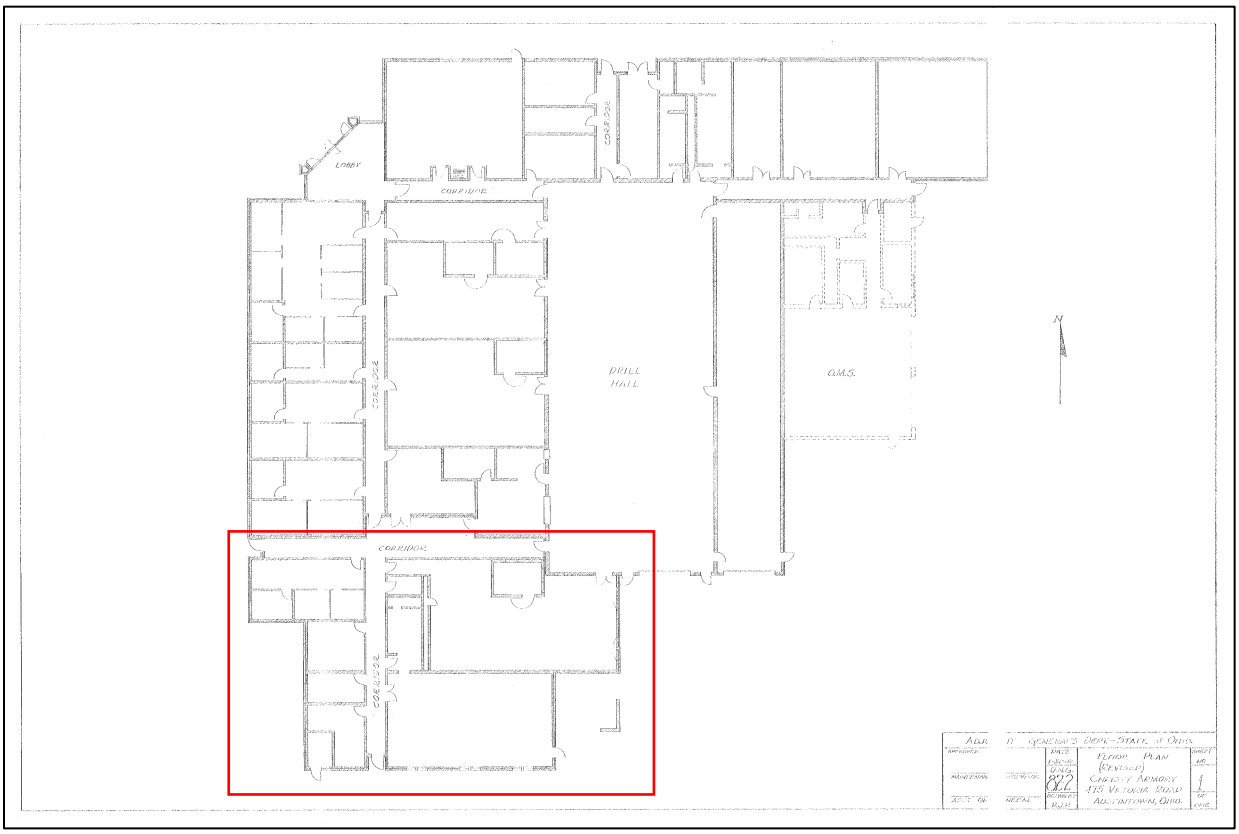


Figure 107. Looking north down the west corridor from the addition towards the original portion of the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 108. Looking east down a newer corridor created when the addition was constructed. The brick wall on the left side is the original south exterior wall of the Youngstown Armory and the concrete block wall is part of the addition (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

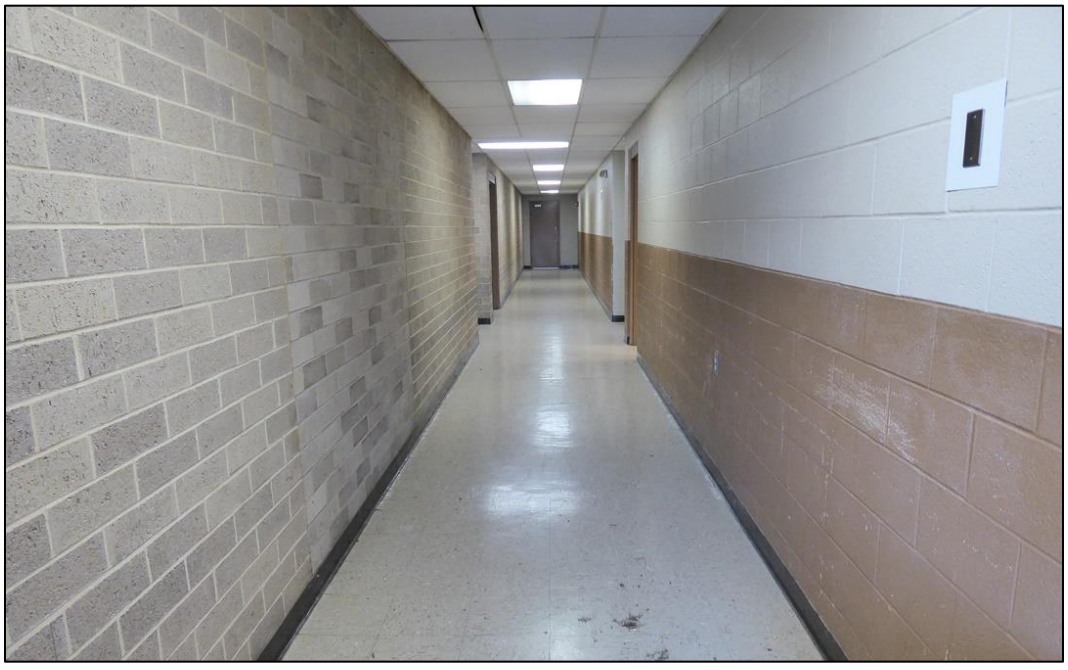


Figure 109. Metal interior doors with roll-up door on the south wall of the drill hall leading into the open storage room in the addition in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

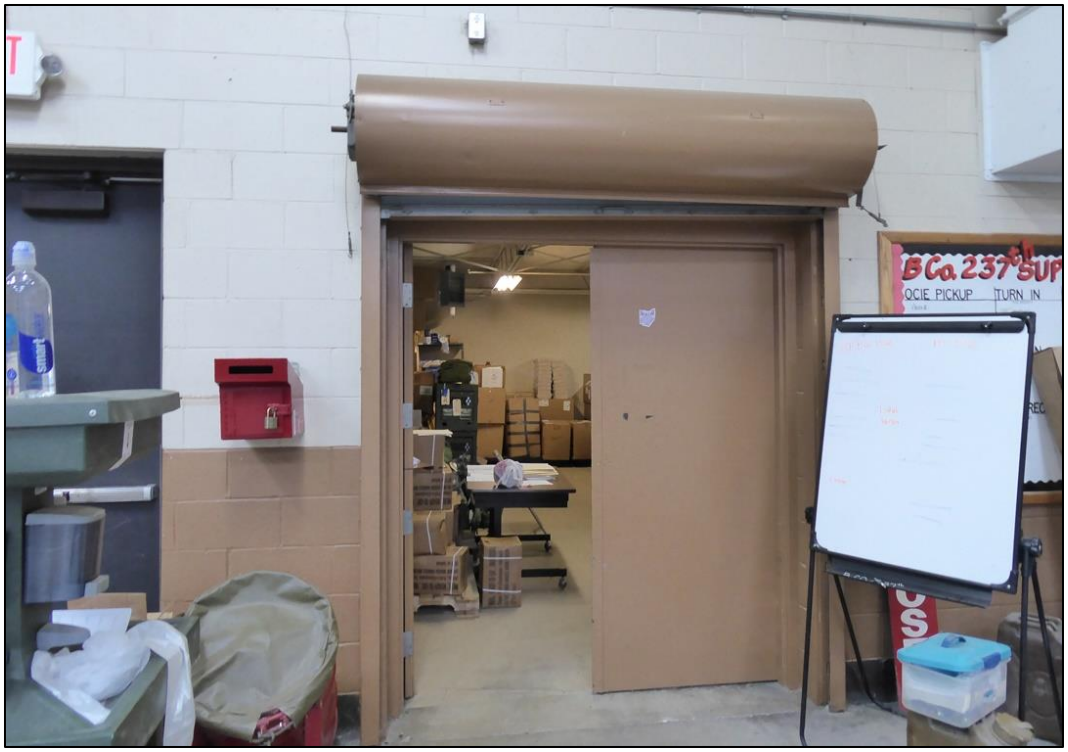


Figure 110. Interior view of the open storage space in the addition in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 111. Looking south in the corridor of the addition near the restrooms with hollow metal doors in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 112. Interior view of the women's restroom in the addition in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

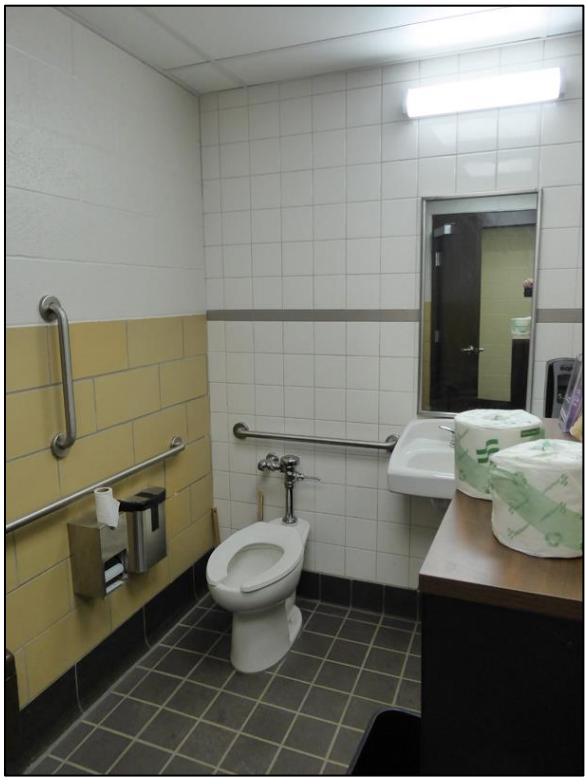


Figure 113. Interior view of the men's restroom in the addition in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

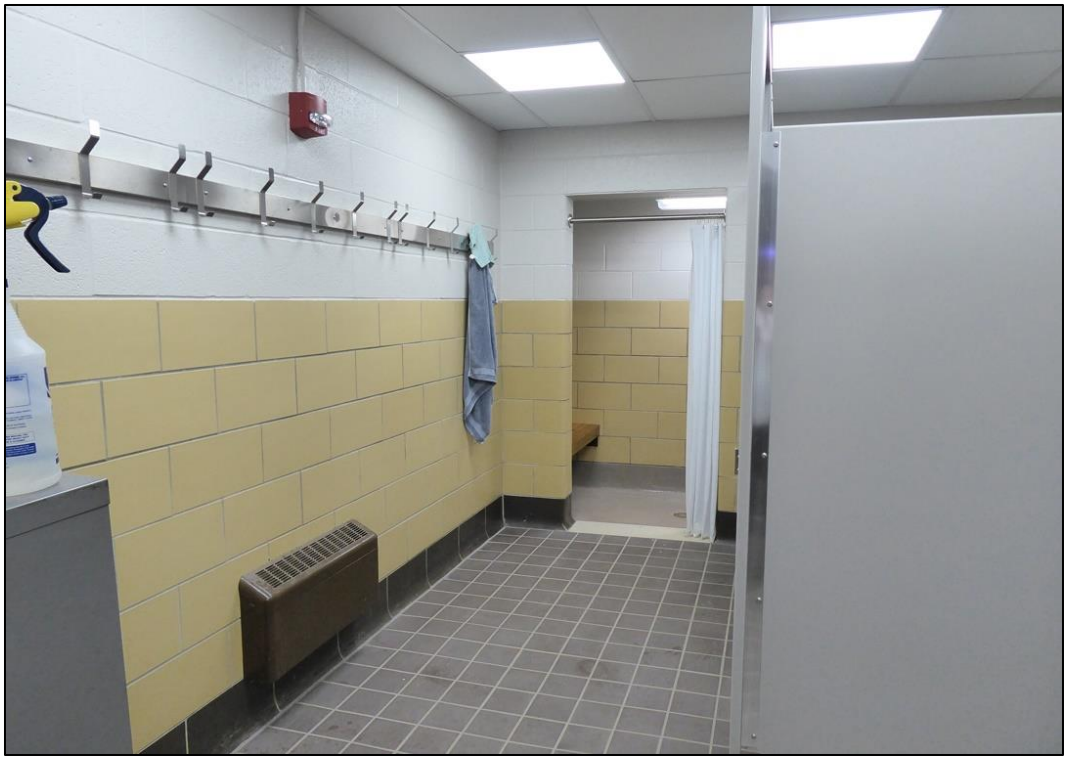


Figure 114. Conference room and workspace in the addition in the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The landscaping around the Youngstown Armory was designed and planned by K. Anthony Hayek (Figure 115 and Figure 116). Much of the original planting of trees, such as the ward yews that frame the main entry on the northwest corner of the building (Figure 117) and four of the skyline locust trees on the west side of the armory (Figure 118). The original flagpole is located on the northwest side of the armory (Figure 118). Some newer plantings have been added like the crabapple trees near the main entry on the northwest side and the four trees framing the west side of the armory (Figure 119).

The site also includes a long rectangular, one-story metal storage building #00002 that is located on east side of the fenced-in paved motor pool. The structure was built in 1988 by Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. of Bowling Green, Ohio, (Figure 120). The building has a concrete foundation, metal walls, a shallow gable metal roof, and metal exterior doors with an approximate area of 3,000 square feet (Figure 121).

Figure 115. Youngstown Armory, landscaping plan, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Landscaping Plan*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

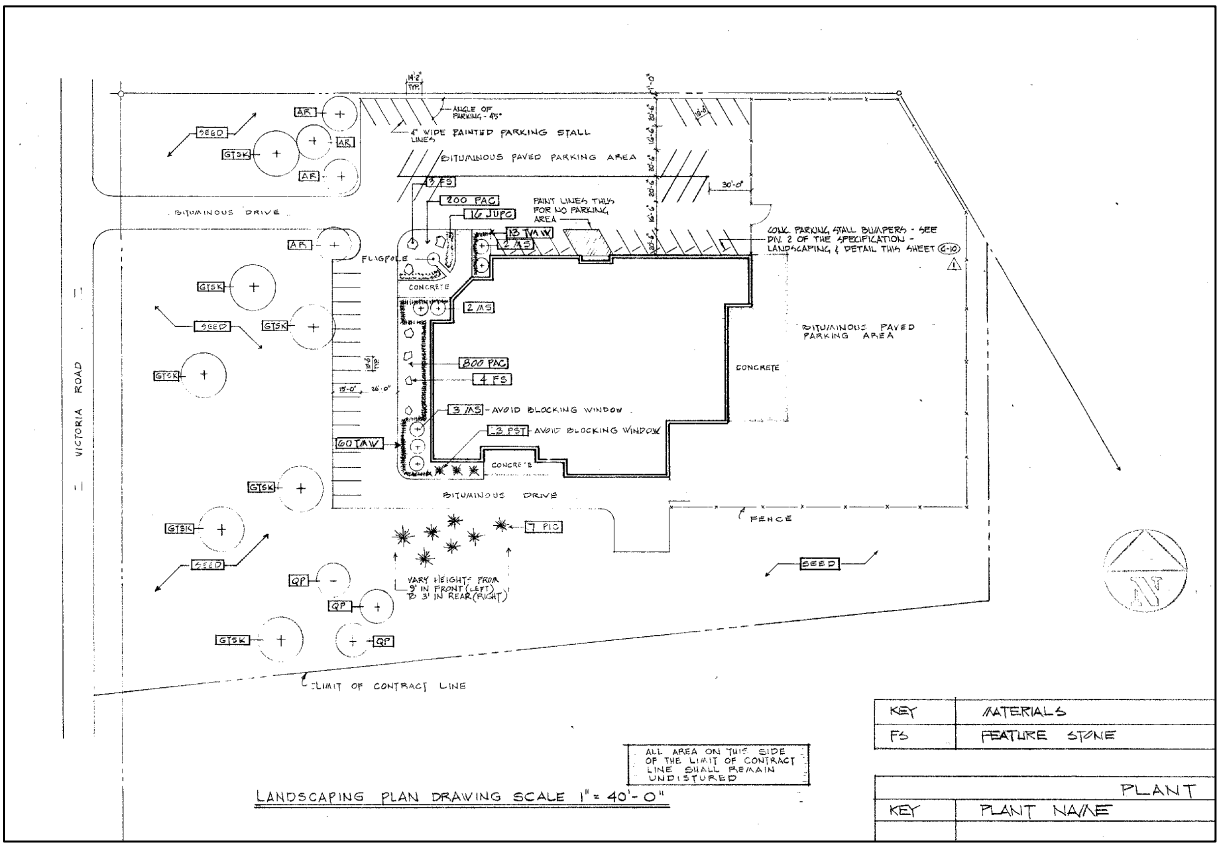


Figure 116. Youngstown Armory, plant list, 1976. (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Landscaping Plan*, Jan. 30, 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

PLANT LIST

KEY	PLANT NAME	QUANTITY	SIZE	REMARKS
GTSK	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS SKYLINE SKYLINE LOCUST	7	2/2½" TD	B & B
PIC	PICEA PUNGENS COLORADO SPRUCE	7	9' TO 3' HIGH	B & B
AR	ACER RUBRUM RED MAPLE	4	2½/3" TD	B&B
JUPC	JUNIPERIS HOR. PLUMOSA COMPACTA ANDORRA JUNIPER	16	15/18"	B & B
TMW	TAXUS MEDIA WARDI WARDS YEW	73	15/18"	B & B
QP	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS PIN OAK	3	2½/3" TD	B&B
MS	MALUS SARGENTI SARGENT CRABAPPLE	7	1½/2" T.D.	B & B
PST	PINUS STROBUS WHITE PINE	3	6/8'	B&B- SHEARED
PAC	PACHYSANDRA JAP SPRUCE	1000	2¼"	POTS

Figure 117. Hedge of ward yews framing the main entry on the northwest side of the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 118. The original flagpole and skyline locust trees (*far right* tree in the photo) intact at the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 119. Newer plantings of trees on the west side of the Youngstown OHARNG Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 120. Youngstown OHARNG storage building, floor plan and elevations, 1985. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Floor Plan and Elevations*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department. Public domain.)

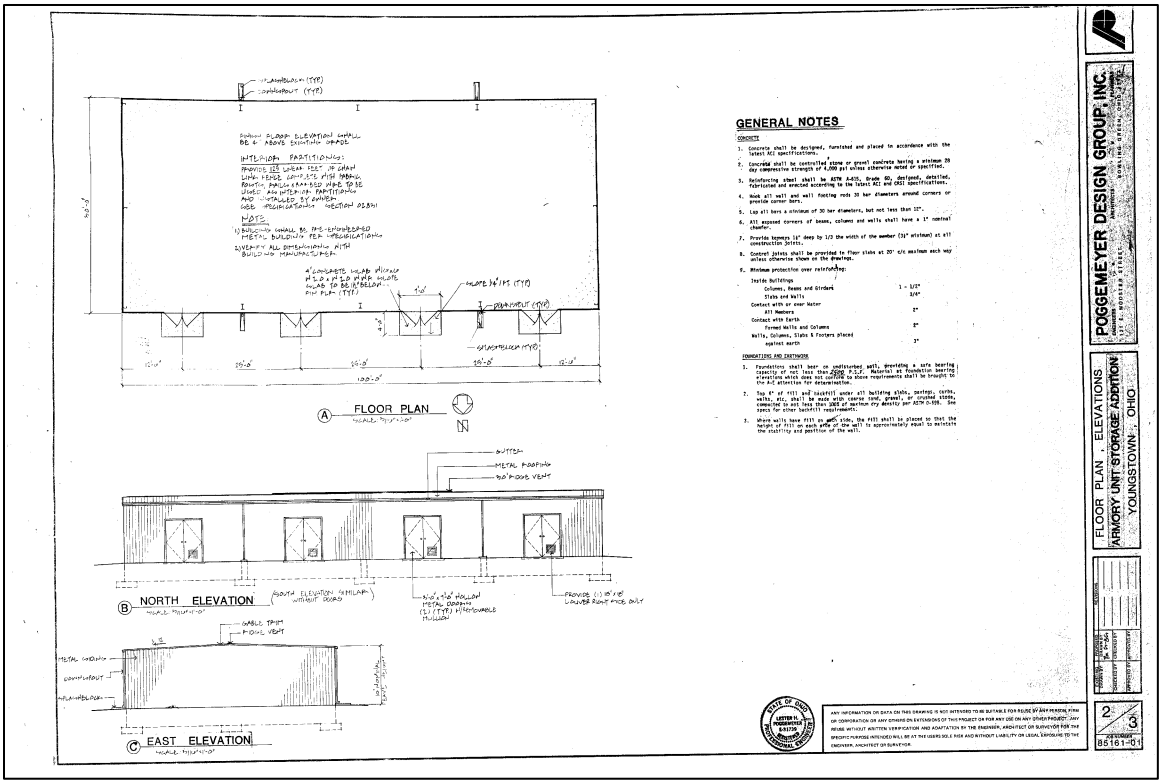


Figure 121. Northwest oblique of the metal storage building constructed in 1988 at the Youngstown Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.2 Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.

In 1956, Herk Visnapuu and Robert C. Gaede established Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc., a Cleveland-based architecture firm.[115] Both Visnapuu and Gaede served as principal architects, though Gaede was primarily responsible for architectural design work while Visnapuu was primarily responsible for administrative and marketing work.[116] Both architects, though, were prominent area designers. Visnapuu's most well-known work is Cleveland's Estonian Cultural Garden (Figure 122).[117]

Gaede served as an Instructor of Industrial Arts and Assistant Professor of Architecture prior to the establishment of Visnapuu & Gaede and was known as an early advocate for historic preservation in Ohio.[118] During Gaede's career, he also wrote several books on regional architecture, including *Guide to Cleveland Architecture* and *Project: Preservation Cleveland—An Historic and Comparative Analysis*. Notable buildings designed by Gaede in the 1970s include the John Knox Presbyterian Church in Willoughby (1960) (Figure 123)[119] and the Shaker Heights Service Center (1971) (Figure 124)[120] in Cleveland.[121] Gaede left Visnapuu & Gaede in December 1974.[122]

Two armories in this report were designed by Robert C. Gaede of Visnapuu & Gaede, Inc.: Green Road Armory (1971) and Stow Armory (1974).

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[115] Matowitz, T. 2022. "Robert C. Gaede, Champion for Ohio Architectural Preservation," *Fresh Water Cleveland*, March 3, 2022, https://www.freshwatercleveland.com/breaking-ground/MasterworksGaede030322.aspx; Visnapuu v. Commissioner," 53 T.C.M 2771-84, 2772-84, 2773-84 (1987), https://www.leagle.com/decision/1987143453kctcm138111146.

[116] "Visnapuu v. Commissioner." 1987.

[117] Cleveland Historical, "Estonian Cultural Garden," *Cleveland Historical*, accessed March 30, 2022, https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/129.

[118] Matowitz. 2020. "Robert C. Gaede;" Kent State University Libraries, "Robert C. Gaede Papers (Faculty-Architecture)," Special Collections and Archives, last modified Oct. 2020, https://www.library.kent.edu/robert-c-gaede-papers-faculty-architecture.

119 John Knox Presbyterian Church. n.d. "Home," John Knox Presbyterian Church, https://johnknoxpc.org/.

120 Dubelko, J. n.d. "The Shaker Heights Service Center," Cleveland Historical. https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/832#:~:text=The%20new%20Shaker%20Heights%20Service%20Center%20became%20operational%20in%20April,located%20within%20its%20city%20limits.

[121] Matowitz. 2022. "Robert C. Gaede."

[122] "Visnapuu v. Commissioner." 1987.

Figure 122. An abstract sculpture, an inscribed flame at its center at Cleveland's Estonian Cultural Garden (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 123. John Knox Presbyterian Church, c. 2022. (Image reproduced from John Knox Presbyterian Church, Public domain.)

Figure 124. Shaker Heights Service Center, 1971. (Image reproduced from Jim Dubelko. Public domain.)

3.2.2.1 Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio (1971) - #00001 (facility code 39B35)

The Green Road OHARNG site is located northeast of the intersection of Green Road and Buckeye Avenue at 4303 Green Road, Cleveland, Ohio, in Cuyahoga County. The OHARNG site is located east of downtown Cleveland in the primarily residential village of Highland Hills, east of the Cleveland Memorial Gardens Cemetery and north of a residential area. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 19.5 acres. Three support structures located on a gravel lot east of the armory are surrounded by a chain-link fence (Figure 125 and Figure 126).

Figure 125. Green Road Armory site plan, no date. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Site Plan*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department. Public domain.)

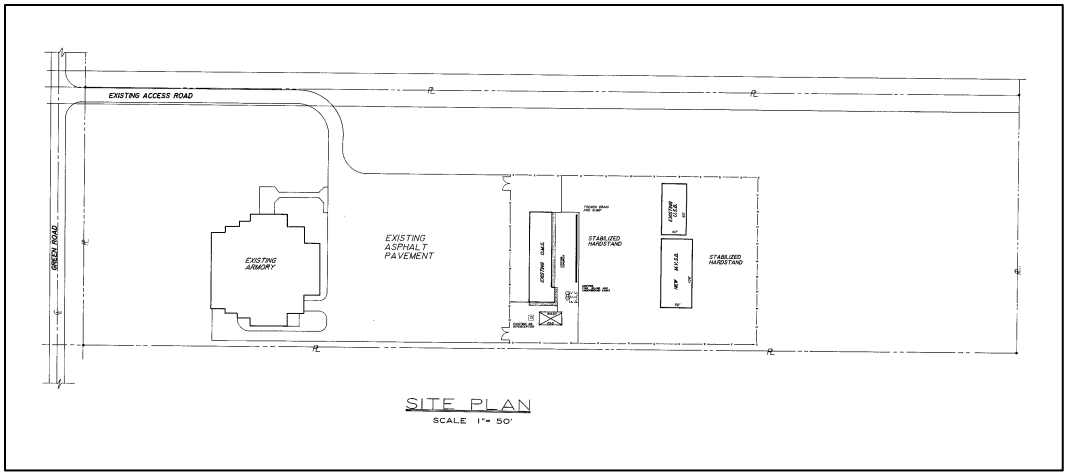


Figure 126. Aerial view of the Green Road OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).

The Green Road Armory was designed in 1971 by architecture and planning firm Visnapuu & Gaede as a five-unit armory. It has a two-story administrative area that is located at the front of the building and one-story wings that encompass a double-height drill hall space on the side and rear elevations (Figure 127 and Figure 128). The building has an approximate area of 42,627 square feet. The armory has a current facility code of 39B35.

The armory was designed with key elements that included brick exterior walls, a cubist form (Figure 130, Figure 131, Figure 132, and Figure 133), flat roofs (Figure 132 and Figure 134), repetitive window patterns (Figure 132), ribbon-style windows with brick soldier courses beneath and concrete spandrels above (Figure 133 and Figure 135), and minimal architectural ornamentation with the exception of the cast metal lettering "Ohio National Guard" on the west elevation (Figure 136), the band of concrete fascia, and the concrete columns on the west elevation (Figure 137), and a concrete canopy over the recessed main entry of three bronze aluminum and plate glass doors flanked by two large sidelights (Figure 129 and Figure 138).

Figure 127. North, south, and west elevations of the Green Road Armory, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

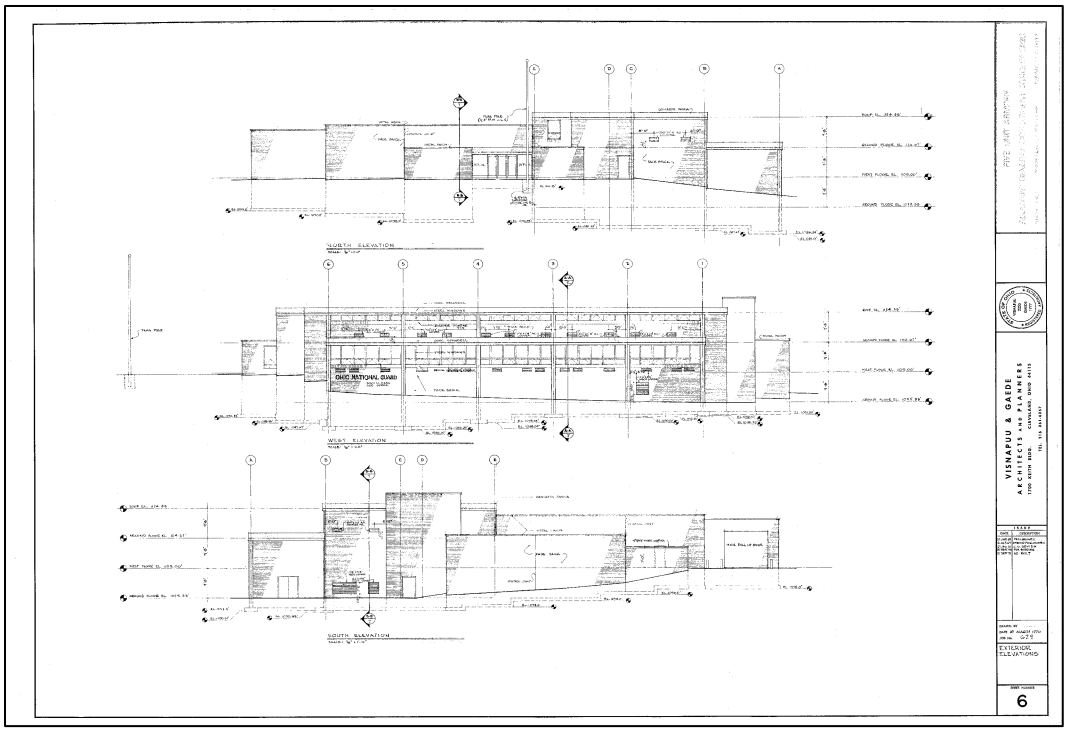


Figure 128. East elevation and sections of the Green Road Armory, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation and Sections*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

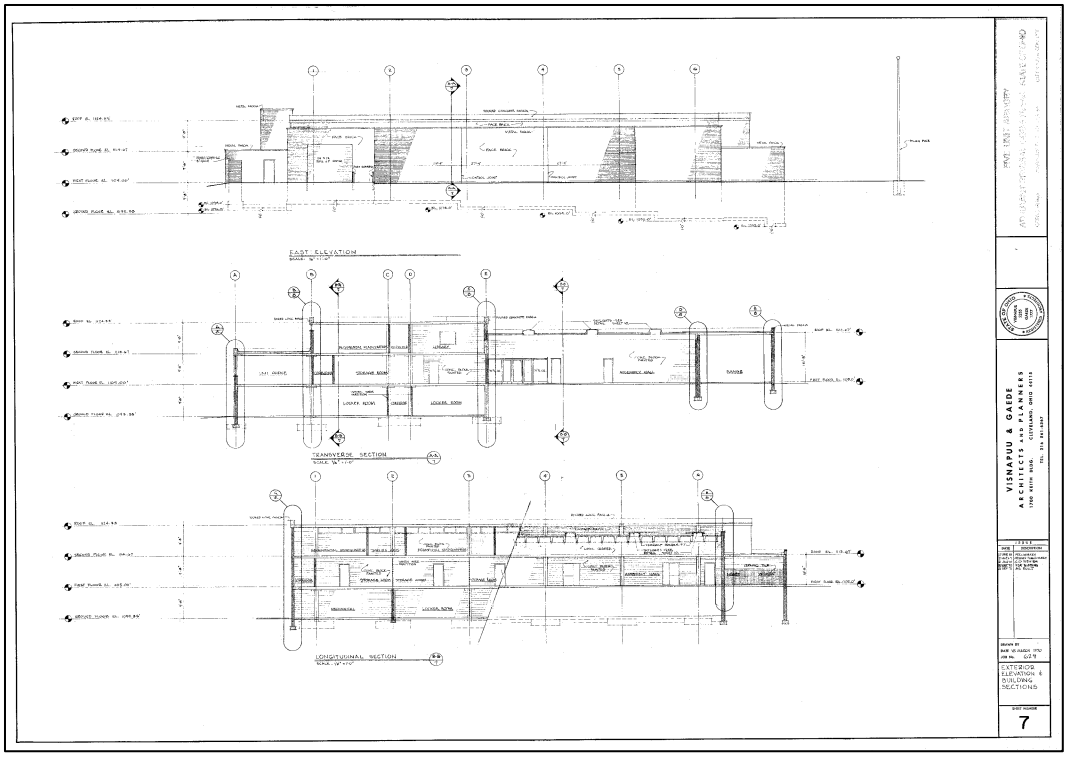


Figure 129. Door details of the Green Road Armory, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Door Schedule and Details*, 21 January 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

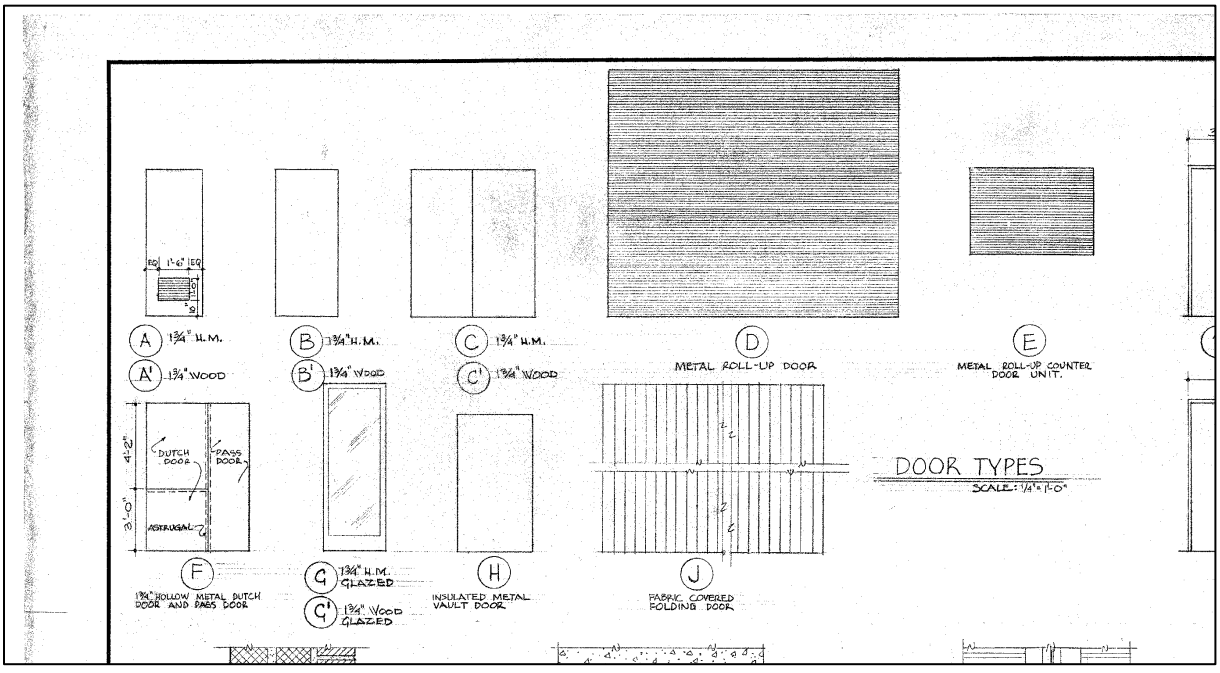


Figure 130. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, north elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 131. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, west elevation (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 132. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, southwest oblique (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 133. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, southeast oblique (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 134. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, northeast oblique (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 135. Ribbon-style windows with brick soldier course beneath and concrete spandrels above and concrete columns on the west side of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 136. Cast aluminum “Ohio National Guard” lettering placed on the brick wall on the west elevation of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 137. Close-up of the concrete fascia, concrete spandrel, and concrete column details found on the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 138. Concrete canopy over the recessed main entry of anodized bronze aluminum and plate glass doors and sidelights on the north elevation of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The first-floor interior (Figure 139) was originally designed to include a lobby (Figure 141), a band room with lockers and a vault, a kitchen (Figure 142), a janitor's closet, five unit storage rooms with a vault in each room (Figure 143), a rifle range (Figure 140 and Figure 144), and latrines which were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space (Figure 145 and Figure 146). A corridor that was accessible via the drill hall and encompassed the unit storage rooms provided access to five-unit offices with an individual office in each room (Figure 147 and Figure 148). This corridor also provided access to an advisor's office adjacent to and accessible via the lobby.

The majority of the original interior spaces are intact, with the exception of a small storage room converted into a restroom (Figure 149) and the rifle range currently being used as a unit storage room. According to drawing documentation, the original tile flooring throughout the first floor was replaced in 1996.

Figure 139. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, first-floor plan, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: First Floor Plan Sheet 4*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

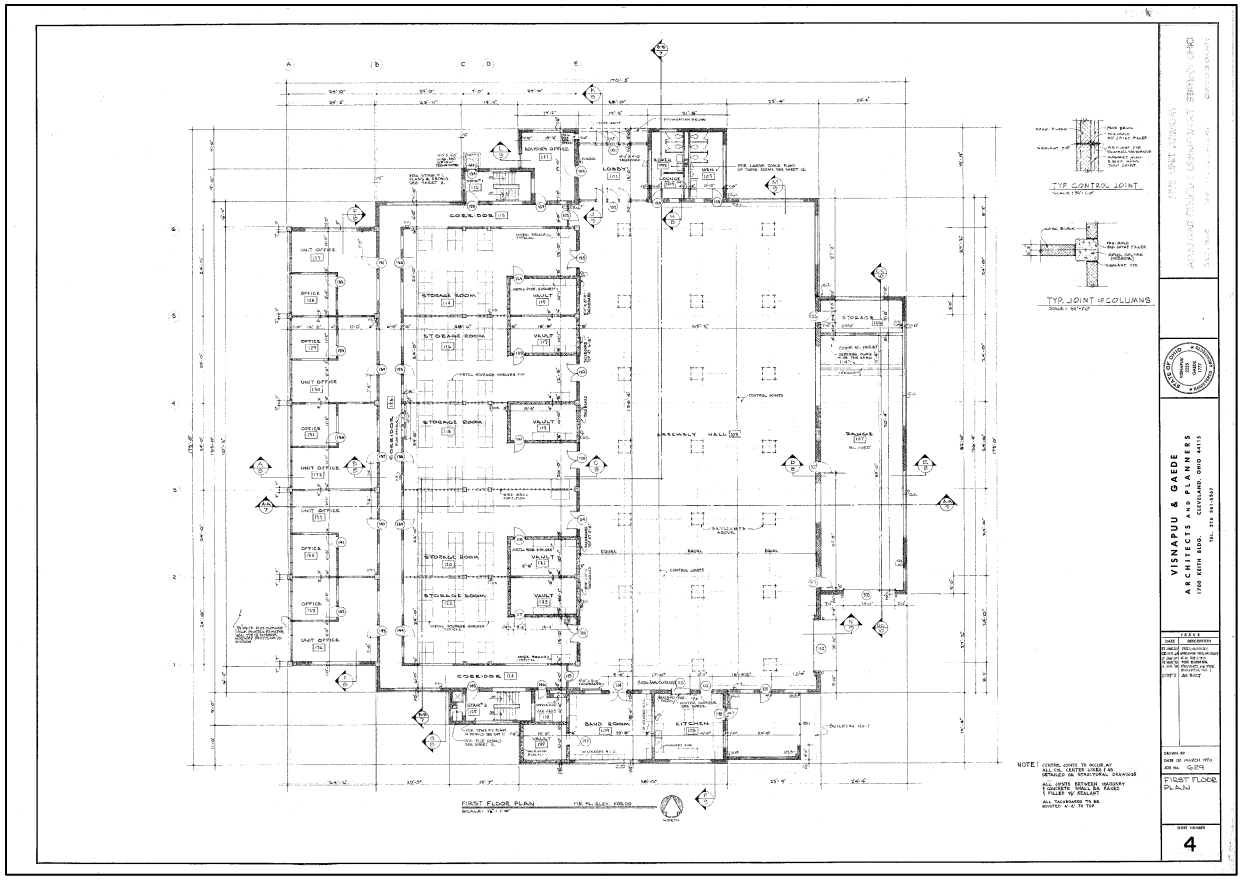


Figure 140. Rifle range cross section and details of the Green Road Armory, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Rifle Range Cross Section and Details*, March 18, 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

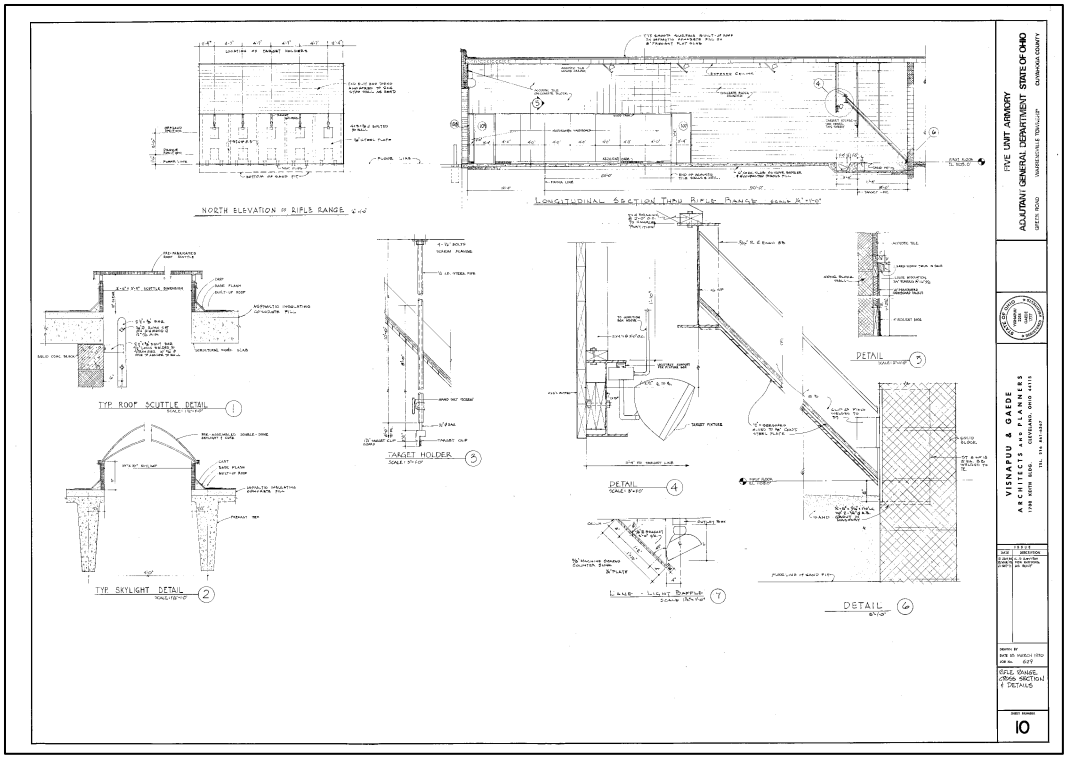


Figure 141. Interior view of the lobby in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 142. Interior view of the kitchen on the south side of the first floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 143. Interior view of one of the five unit storage rooms on the west side of the drill hall on the first floor of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 144. Interior view of the former rifle range on the first floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

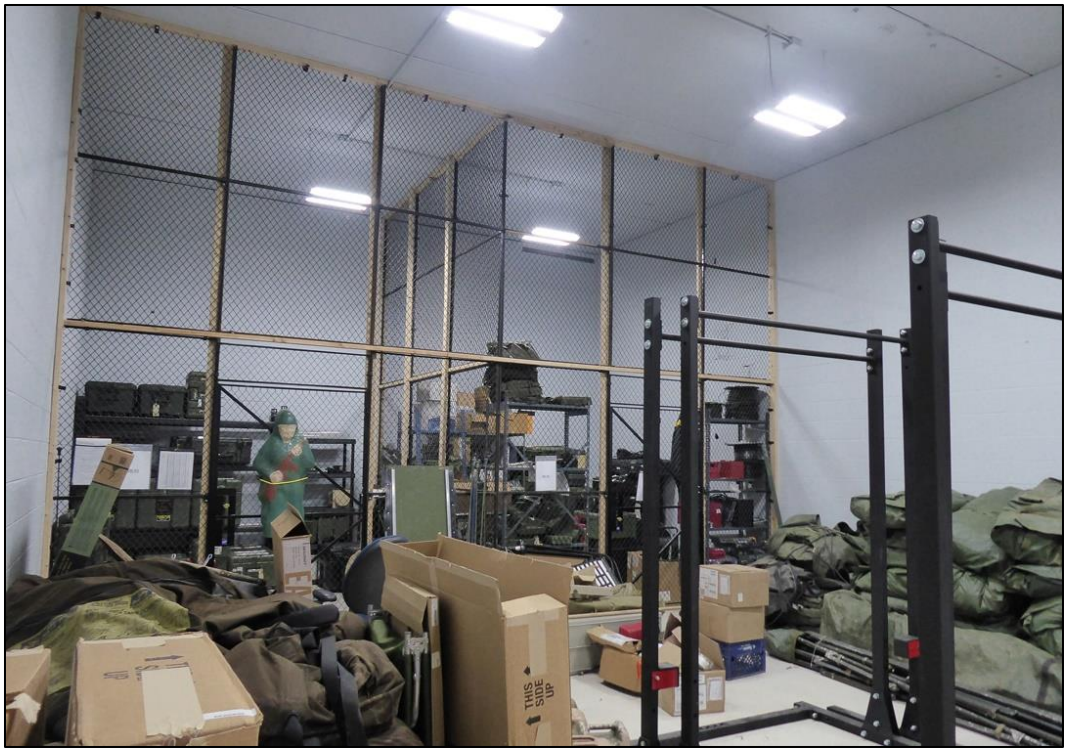


Figure 145. Modified women's latrine on the first floor of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 146. Modified men's latrine on the first floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 147. Looking west down the north corridor on the first floor of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

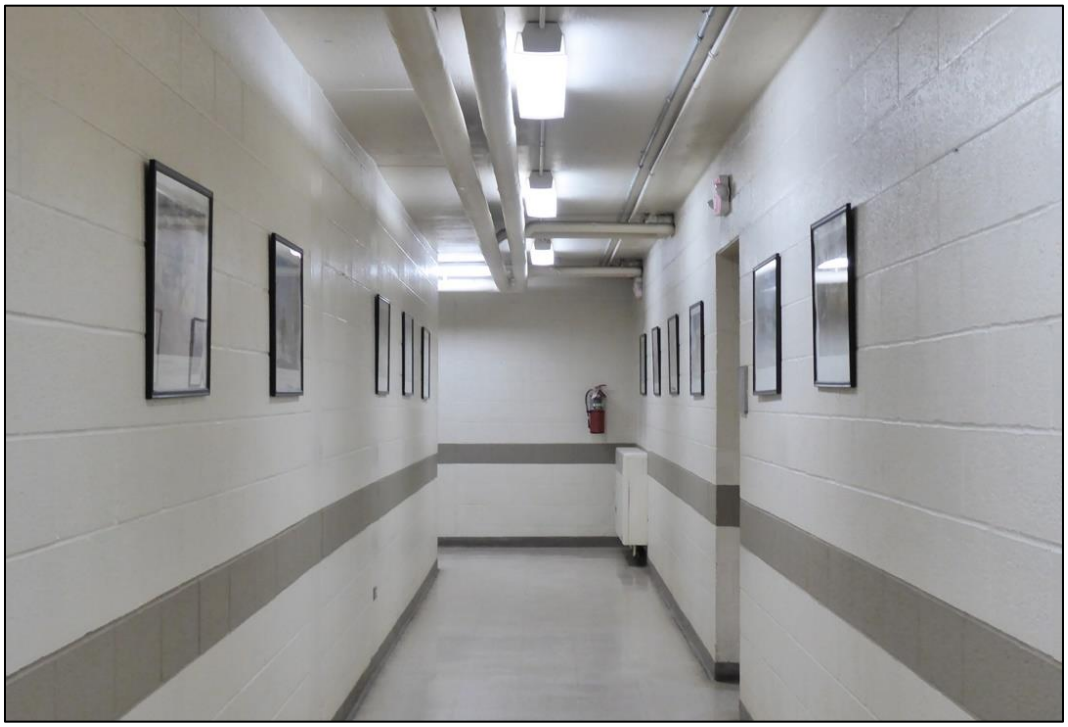


Figure 148. Interior view of a typical unit office with a smaller individual office on the first floor of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 149. Restroom addition in a former storage room on the east side of the drill hall in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The second floor (Figure 150) was accessible via two sets of switchback staircases; one was located near the lobby area (Figure 151). The second-floor rooms are located on the west side of the building and accessible via a central corridor (Figure 152). These rooms included four regimental headquarters rooms with movable partitions (which were not accessible at the time of the survey); a training aids storage room (Figure 153); a library (Figure 154); two classrooms (Figure 155), one of which had a folding fabric partition (Figure 156); three small offices (Figure 157), and a latrine (Figure 158). A second switchback staircase that also provided basement access was located at the south end of the second-floor rooms.

The only interior room modification on the second floor was change in the former library, which is now being used as a large office and conference room (Figure 154). Some interior modifications to finishes included newer vinyl flooring in the classrooms and training aids room done in 1996, newer tile walls and floors in the men's latrine, carpet in the former library room, and drop-ceilings with newer light fixtures in the classrooms, training room, former library, and former regimental headquarters rooms.

The basement, or ground floor, included maintenance and mechanical rooms (Figure 159), a men's latrine with adjacent locker room (Figure 160), and four storage rooms (Figure 161). The remainder of the space was a large open space locker room (Figure 162).

The original open space filled with lockers is currently being used as unit storage areas with chain-link dividers (Figure 162). The original open space locker room adjacent the men's latrine has been enclosed with newer concrete block walls to create a women's latrine (Figure 163).

The first-floor drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms (Figure 164). The floor is concrete (Figure 165). The walls are concrete block with an applied vinyl cove on the bottom. An exposed steel truss roof system supports the flat roof and skylights provide light to the interior (Figure 166).

Figure 150. Green Road Armory second-floor plan, 1970. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Second Floor Plan Sheet 5*, March 18, 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

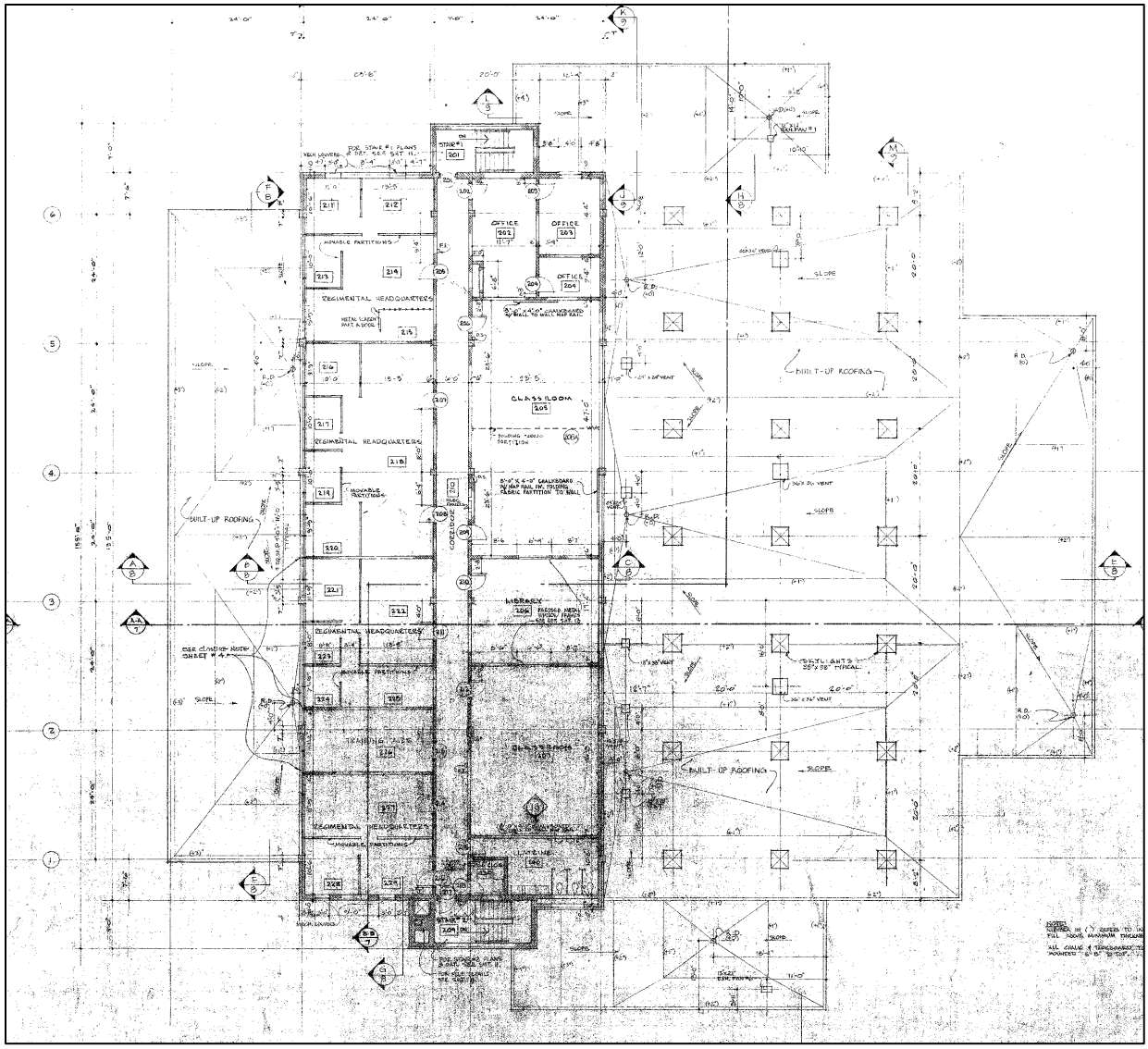


Figure 151. Interior view of a metal switchback staircase that provides access to the second-floor and basement in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 152. Interior view of the central corridor on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

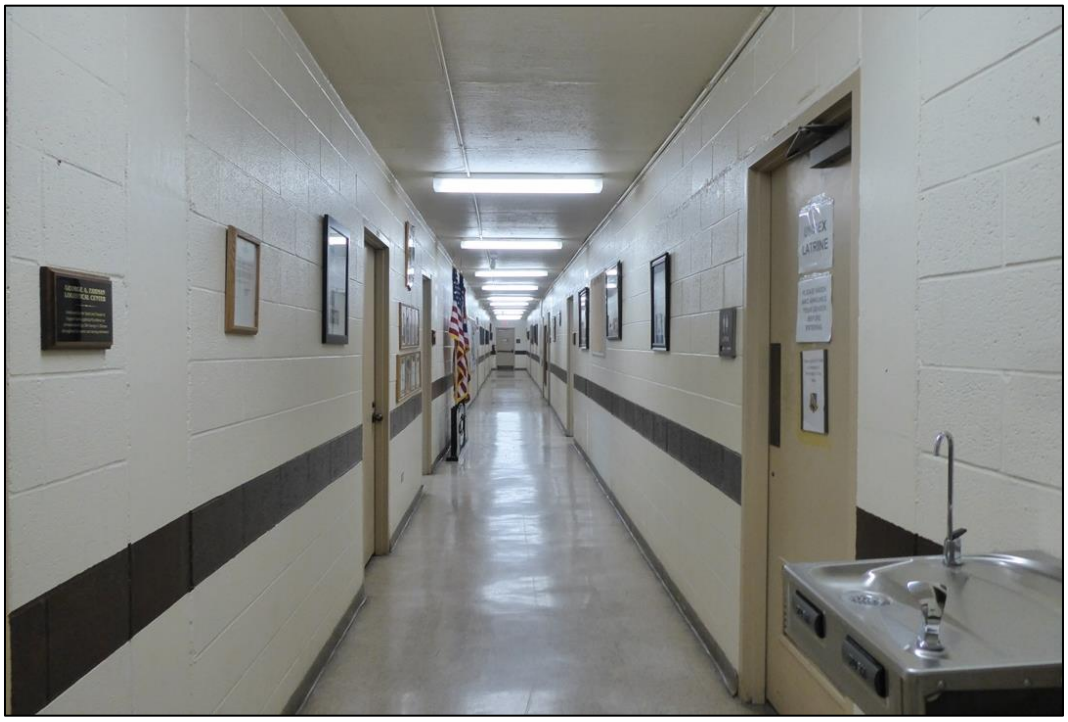


Figure 153. Interior view of a former training aids room on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 154. Interior view of a former library on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 155. Interior view of the south classroom on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 156. Interior view of the north classroom on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 157. Interior view of a small office on the north end of the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 158. Interior view of the men's latrine on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 159. Interior view of the maintenance and mechanical rooms in the basement/ground floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 160. Interior view of the men's latrine in the basement/ground floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 161. Metal doors into one of the four storage rooms in the basement/ground floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 162. Interior view of the former open spaced locker room, currently being used as a unit storage area in the basemen/ground floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

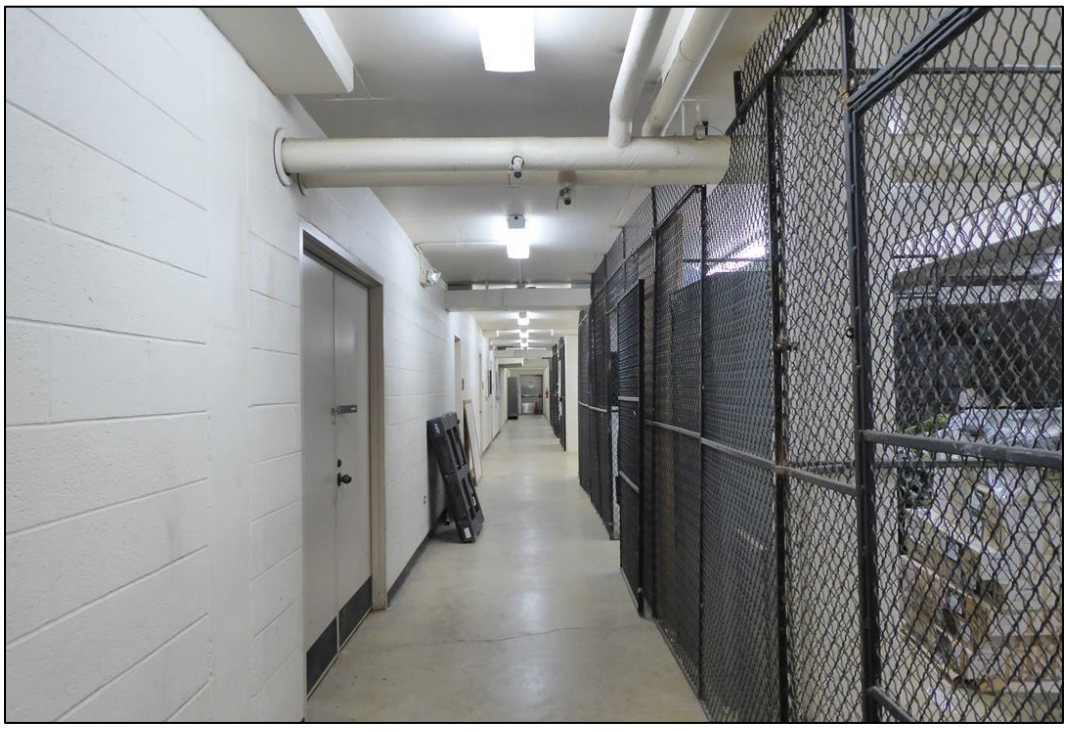


Figure 163. Women's latrine addition in the former open locker room adjacent the men's latrine in the basement/ground floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 164. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, interior view of the drill hall looking south towards the kitchen (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

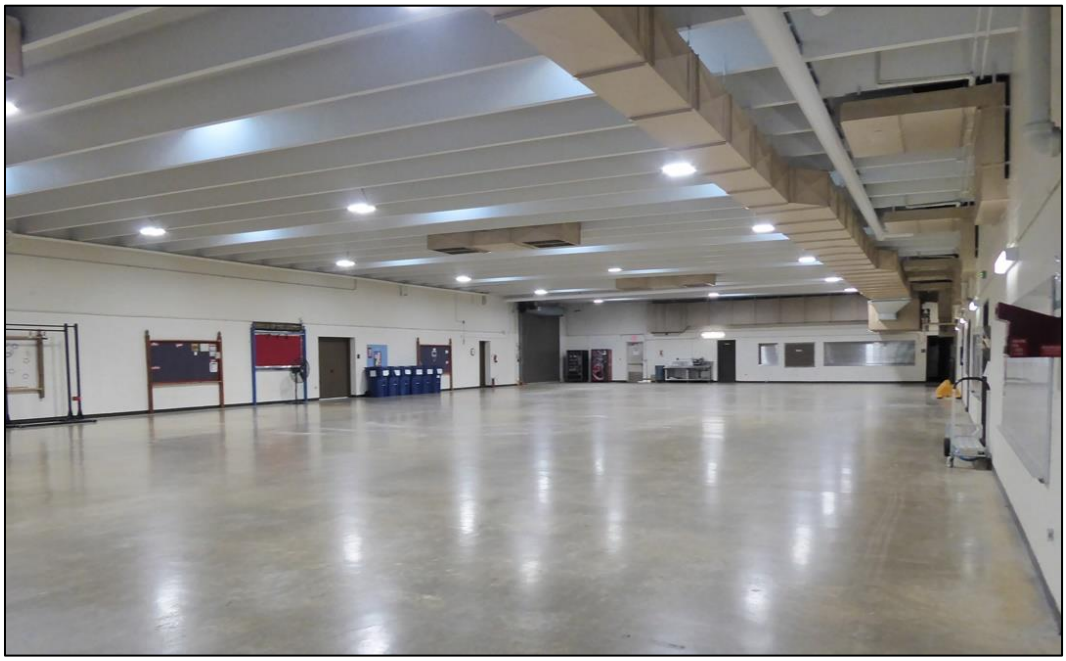


Figure 165. Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, interior view of the drill hall looking north towards the lobby (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

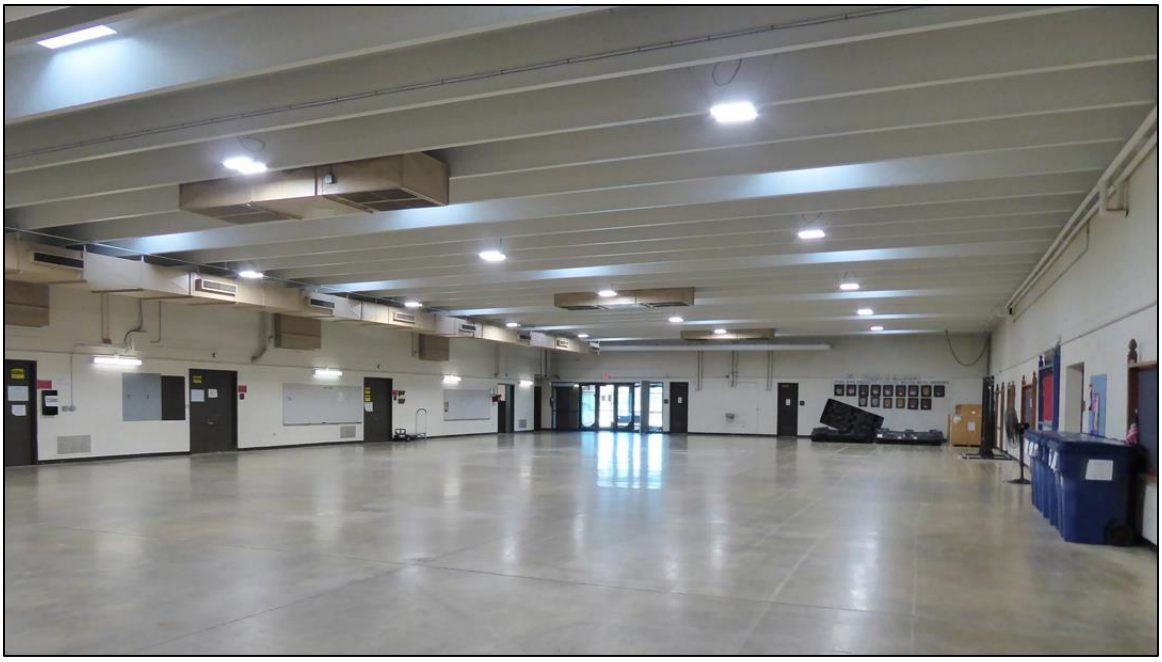


Figure 166. Square skylight and steel truss roof system in the drill hall in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Architectural finishes include metal switchback staircases with metal handrails, metal interior doors, metal and glass interior doors, metal and plate glass vestibule doors (Figure 167), concrete block interior walls throughout, slate interior windowsills (Figure 168), fixed-pane interior windows in the former library on the second-floor, and a folding fabric partition in one of the classrooms on the second-floor (Figure 169).

The original vestibule doors were replaced in 1996, along with the majority of original door hardware throughout the armory.

The armory underwent renovations in 1996 to include some kitchen and latrine modifications. These were done by Braun and Steidl Architects from Akron, Ohio. Also the exterior masonry was cleaned and repointed where necessary, as well as the repair of the cast aluminum “Ohio National Guard” lettering.

In 2009, the original steel one-over-one awning windows and steel awning clerestory windows were removed and replaced with newer bronze aluminum awning windows (Figure 171 and Figure 172). The original metal exterior doors were also replaced at this time with the current bronze aluminum doors. This project was done by TC Architects Incorporated from Akron, Ohio (Figure 170).

Figure 167. Typical interior doors and hardware in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photos by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

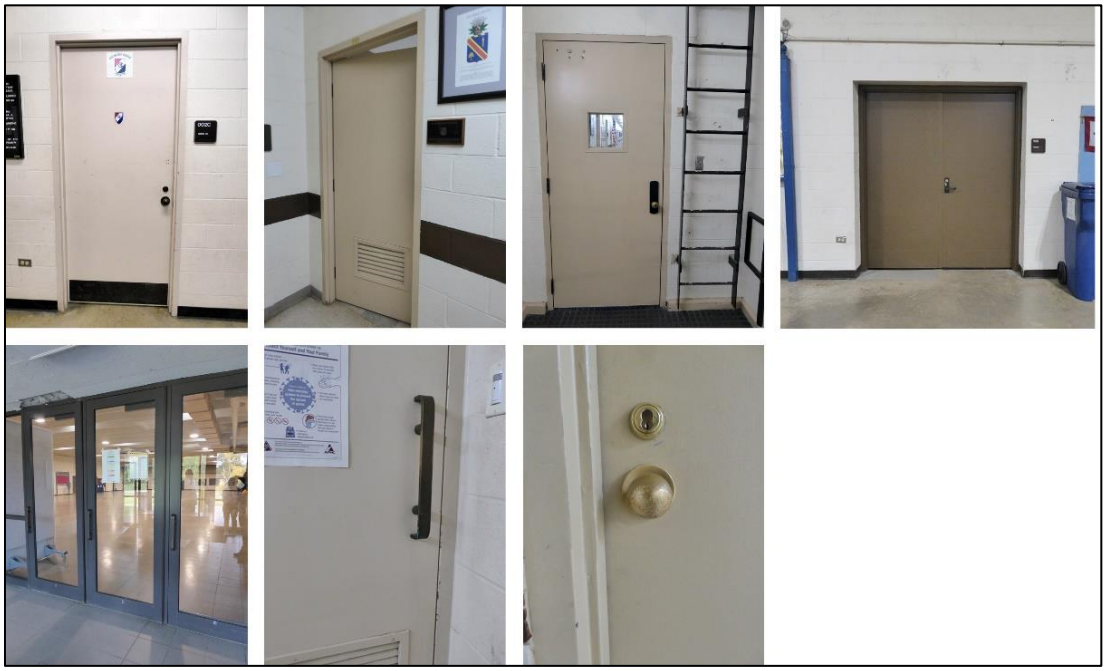


Figure 168. Close-up of the slate interior windowsill in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 169. Interior fixed window between a classroom and library on the second-floor in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 170. Door and window renovation details of the Green Road Armory, 2009. (Image reproduced from Braun and Steidl Architects, *Door and Window Renovation*, August 2009, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

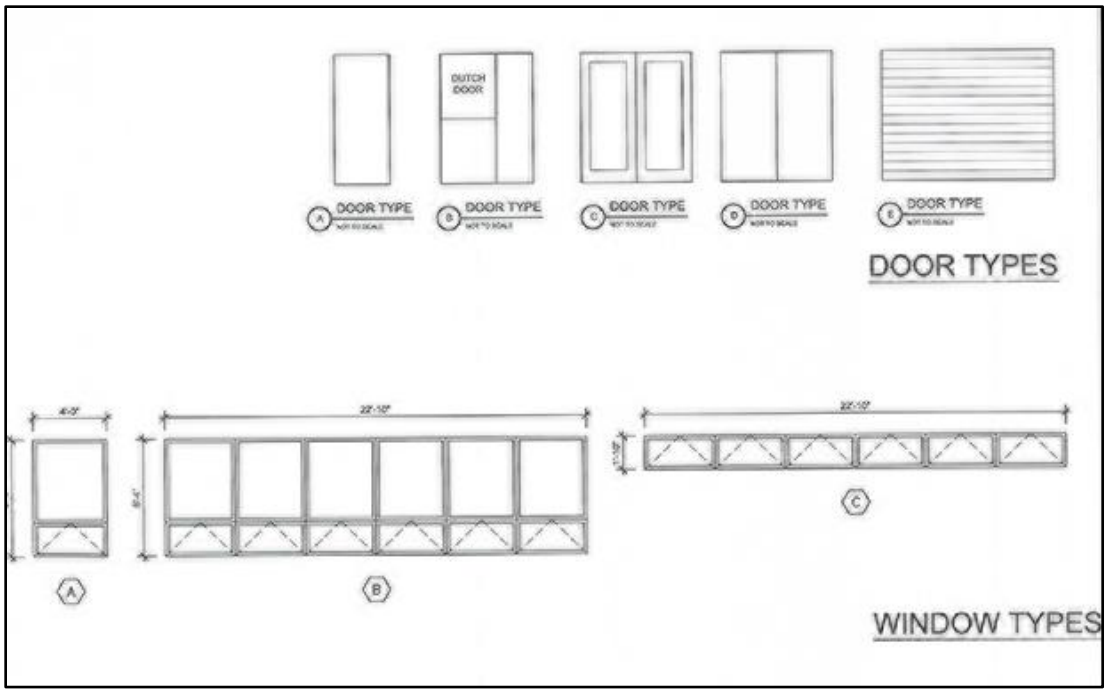


Figure 171. Replacement bronze aluminum one-over-one awning windows on the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 172. Replacement bronze aluminum awning clerestory windows on the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The site also includes a detached FMS 03 (building #OMS09), which was designed by Visnapuu & Gaede in 1970 and constructed in 1972 (Figure 173).[123] The FMS is a rectangular structure with brick veneer exterior walls and shed roof (Figure 173 to Figure 176). The south end of the building is two-story tall, while the rest of the building is a high-bay. The windows are bronze aluminum hopper-style window with concrete windowsills, and the doors are hollow metal. The interior is five open bays with a concrete floor and exposed corrugated metal ceiling (Figure 176).

In 1989, the original windows for the FMS were replaced with the current bronze aluminum hopper-style windows (Figure 177 and Figure 178).

[123] Visnapuu & Gaede, *Organizational Maintenance Shop Site Plan*, April 5, 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 173. Floor plan for the FMS at the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, no date. ("Floor Plan OMS 9," image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

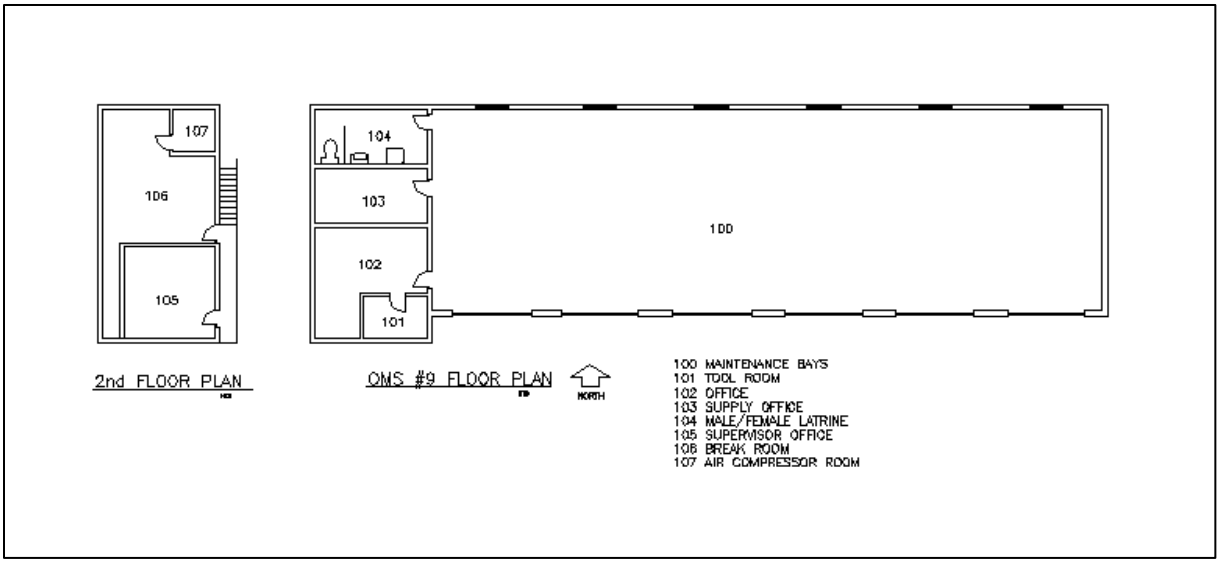


Figure 174. Southwest oblique of the FMS 03 at Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 175. East elevation of the FMS 03 at the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 176. Interior view of the open bays of the FMS 03 at the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

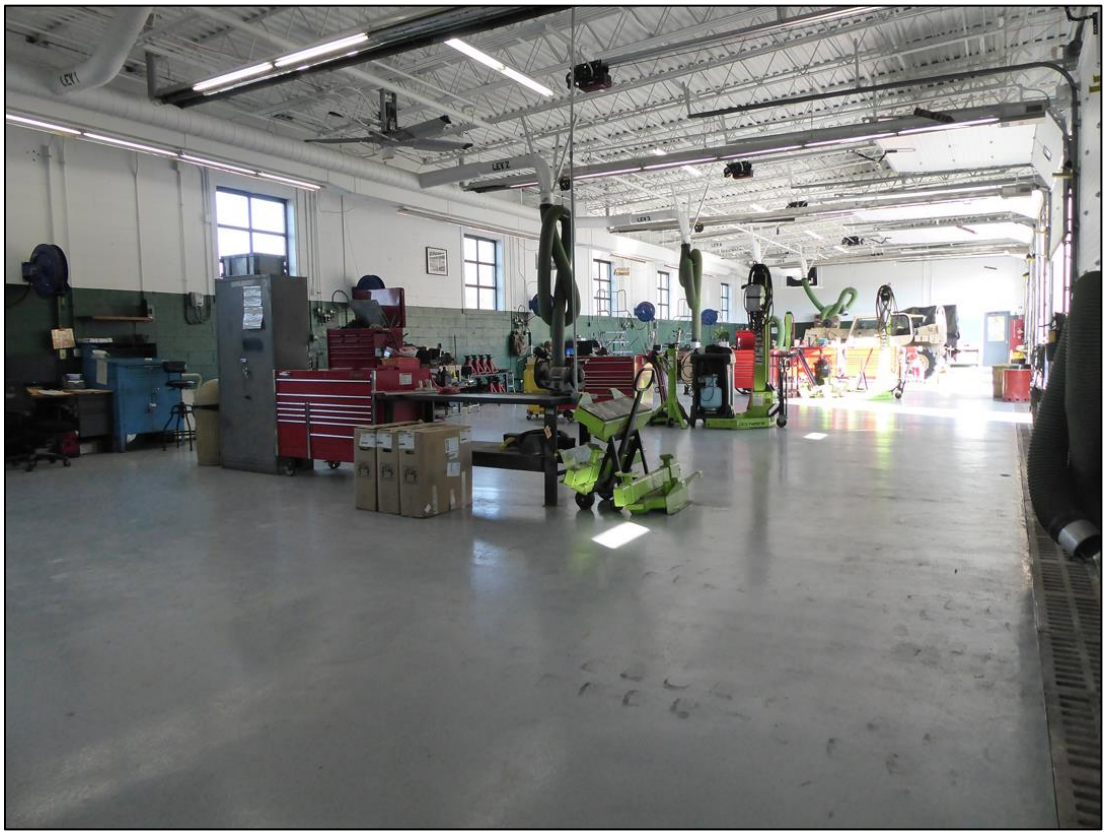


Figure 177. Elevations and replacement window types for the FMS at the Green Road Armory, November 1989. (Image reproduced from Ohio, Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

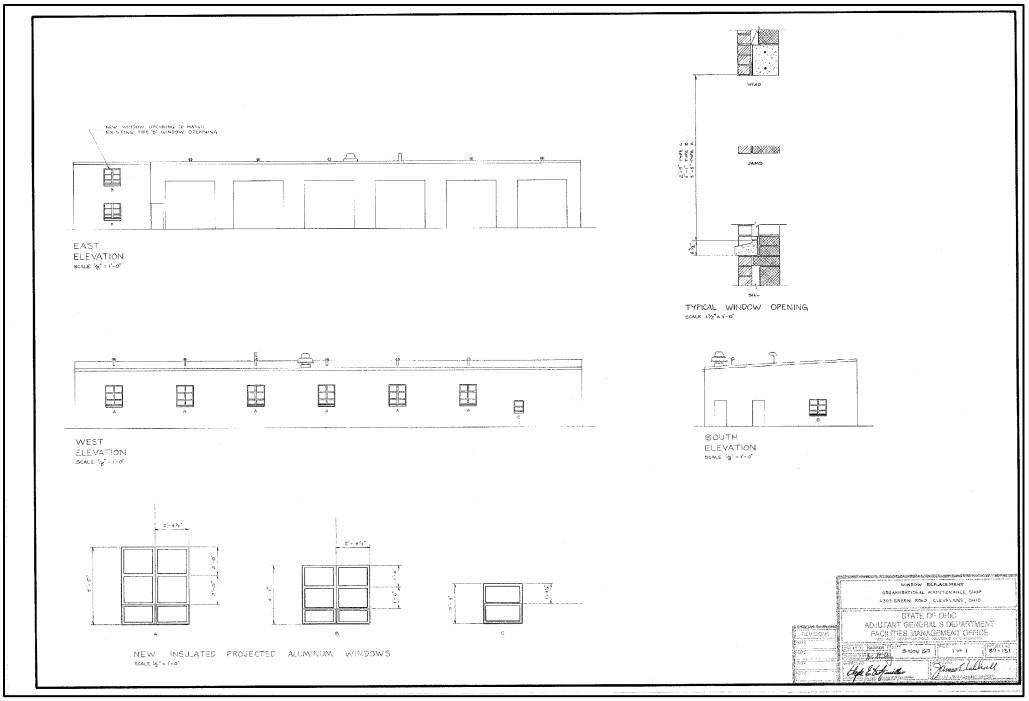
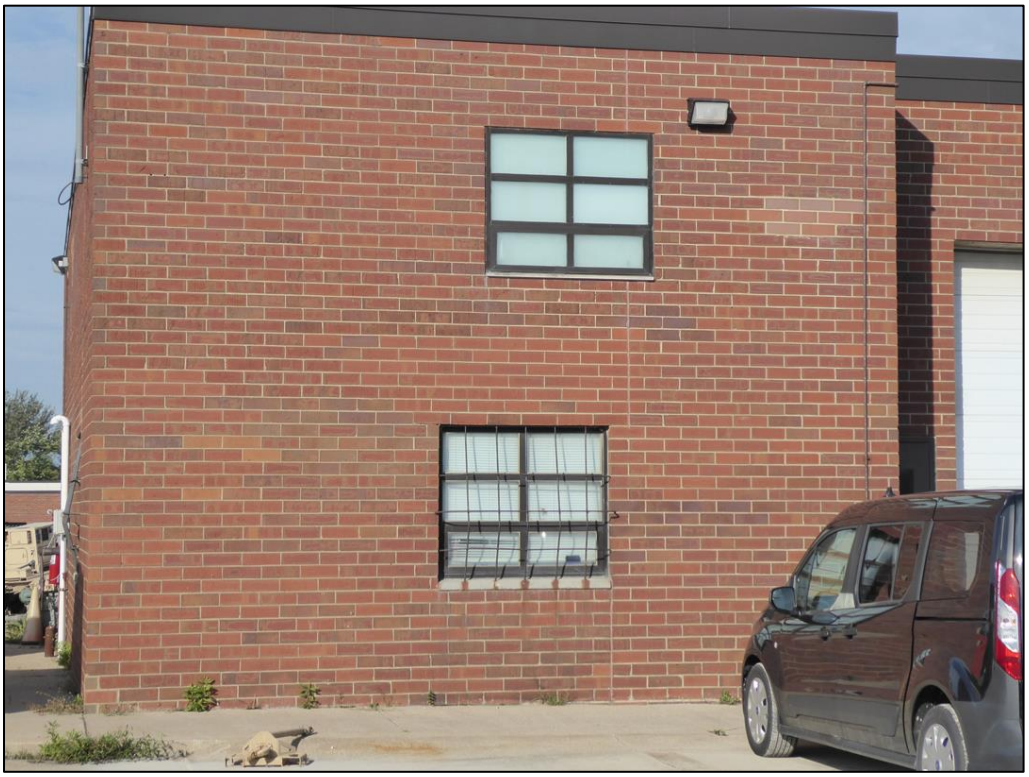


Figure 178. Replacement windows on the FMS at Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



Other buildings on the site are two corrugated metal storage buildings. The north storage building (Building #00003) is a Stran-Steel corrugated metal building constructed in 1988. The structure was built by Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. of Bowling Green, Ohio, (Figure 179). The building has a concrete foundation, metal walls, a shallow gable metal roof, and metal exterior doors and has an approximate area of 3,238 square feet (Figure 180).

The south storage building (Building #00004) is a corrugated metal Butler building constructed in 1990 with an approximate area of 3,500 square feet. The building was built by Lawrence, Dykes, Bower, & Clancy Architects from Canton, Ohio, (Figure 181 and Figure 182).

No drawing documentation was found to include an overall landscaping plan. There is little vegetation immediately around the armory except for one hardwood on the northeast corner near the main entry sidewalk, a hedgerow framing the main entry on the north side, a row of evergreens on the south side near Buckeye Avenue, and a grouping of hardwoods on the far west side of the armory site (Figure 183). The armory is mostly surrounded by manicured lawn on the north and west sides, paved drive is to the south, and a paved lot is to the east. The original flagpole and four original exterior light poles are intact (Figure 184 and Figure 185).

Figure 179. Storage building #00003, floor plan and elevations, 1985. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Floor Plan and Elevations*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department. Public domain.)

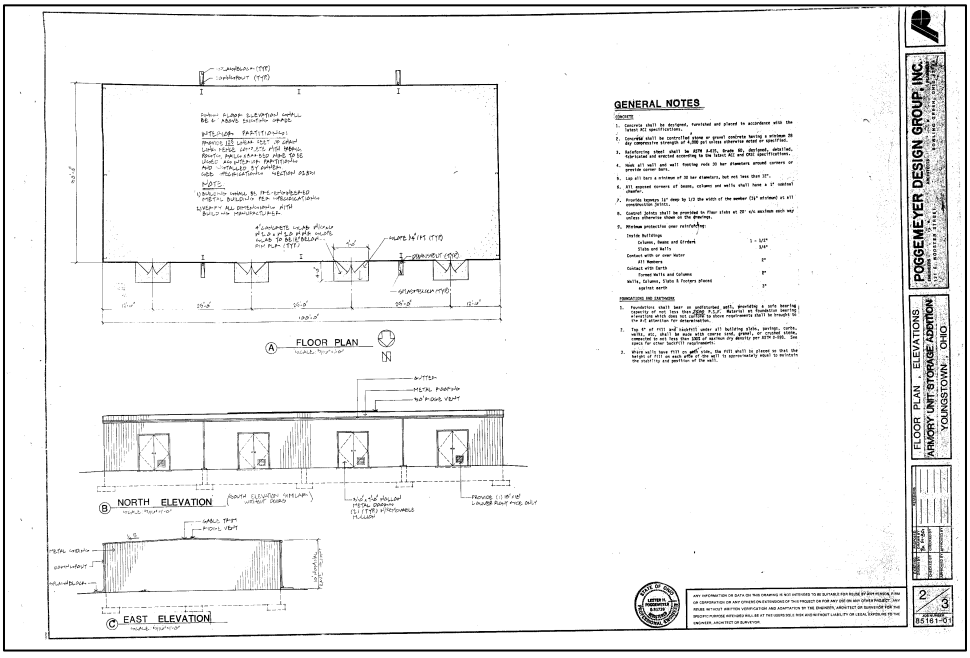


Figure 180. Southwest oblique of the storage building #00003, at the Green Road Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 181. Vehicle storage building #00004, 1989. (Image reproduced from Lawrence, Dykes, Bower, & Clancy Architects, *Motor Vehicle Storage Building: 2 Floor Plan, Elevation & Details*, 12 Sept. 1988, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

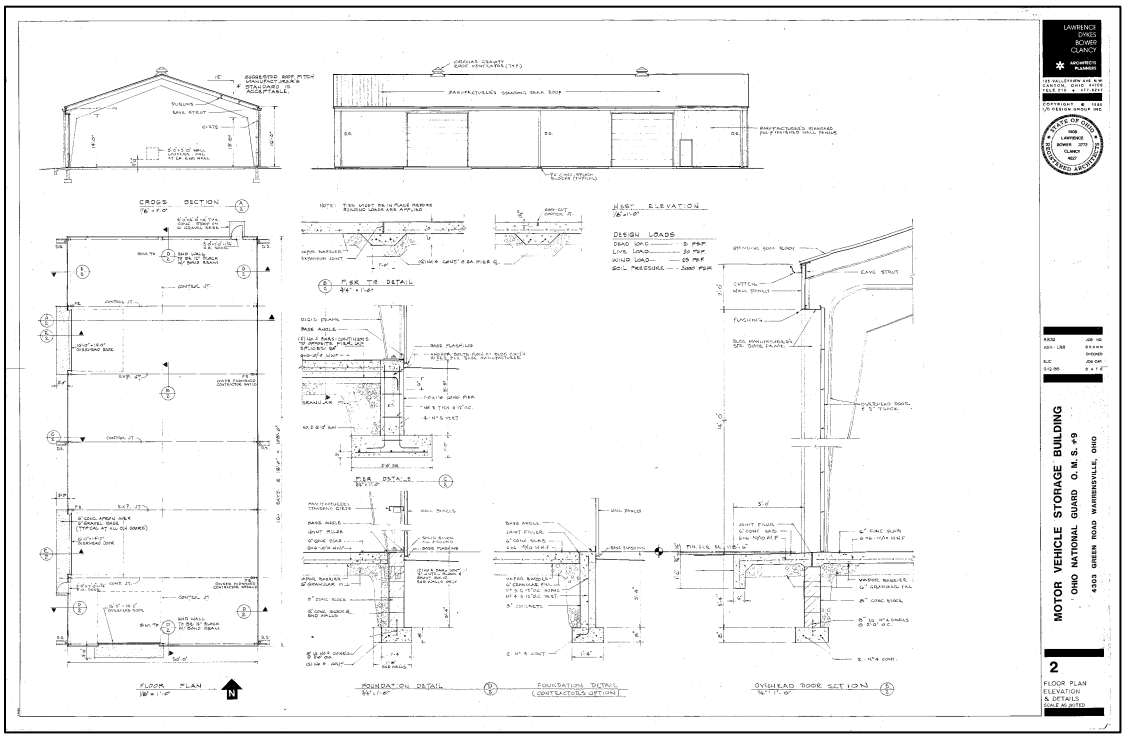


Figure 182. Southwest oblique of the vehicle storage building #00004, storage building at Green Road Armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 183. Looking southwest towards the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, with little vegetation to include one hardwood, a hedgerow framing the main entry, and a group of hardwoods on the west side of the site (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

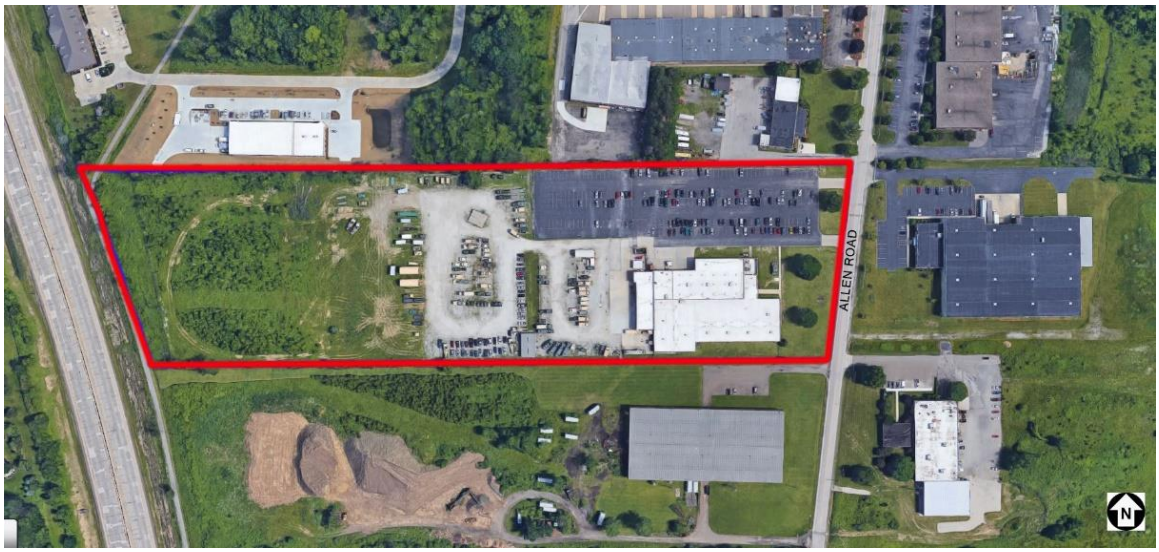
Figure 184. Original flagpole at the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio,(photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 185. Original exterior globe light fixture at the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio,(ERDC-CERL, 2021).

3.2.2.2 Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio (1974) - #00001 (facility code 39E25)

The Stow Armory is located southwest of the intersection of Allen Road and Alpha Parkway at 4630 Allen Road in Stow, Ohio, in Summit County (Figure 186). The OHARNG site is located northwest of downtown Stow, situated among industrial buildings. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 8 acres. The site includes a small metal storage building situated on a gravel lot and encompassed by a chain-link fence.

Figure 186. Aerial view of the Stow OHARNG site, Stow, Ohio, with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).



The Stow Armory was designed in 1974 by Visnapuu & Gaede as a single story five-unit armory with a double-height drill hall (Figure 187 and Figure 188). The building has an approximate area of 44,417 square feet. The armory was dedicated 1SG Robert A. Pinn building. The armory has a current facility code of 39E25. Key design elements included large brick exterior walls (Figure 190), a cubist form (Figure 189), a flat roof (Figure 192 and Figure 193), limestone fascia (Figure 196), recessed main entry with a brick canopy and bronze aluminum and plate glass main entry doors (Figure 194), multipane bronze aluminum windows with limestone sills and a brick soldier course below (Figure 195), and minimal architectural ornamentation. The secondary entry doors are replacement metal doors and the overhead doors are replacement metal doors (Figure 191).

Figure 187. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Exterior Elevations*, 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

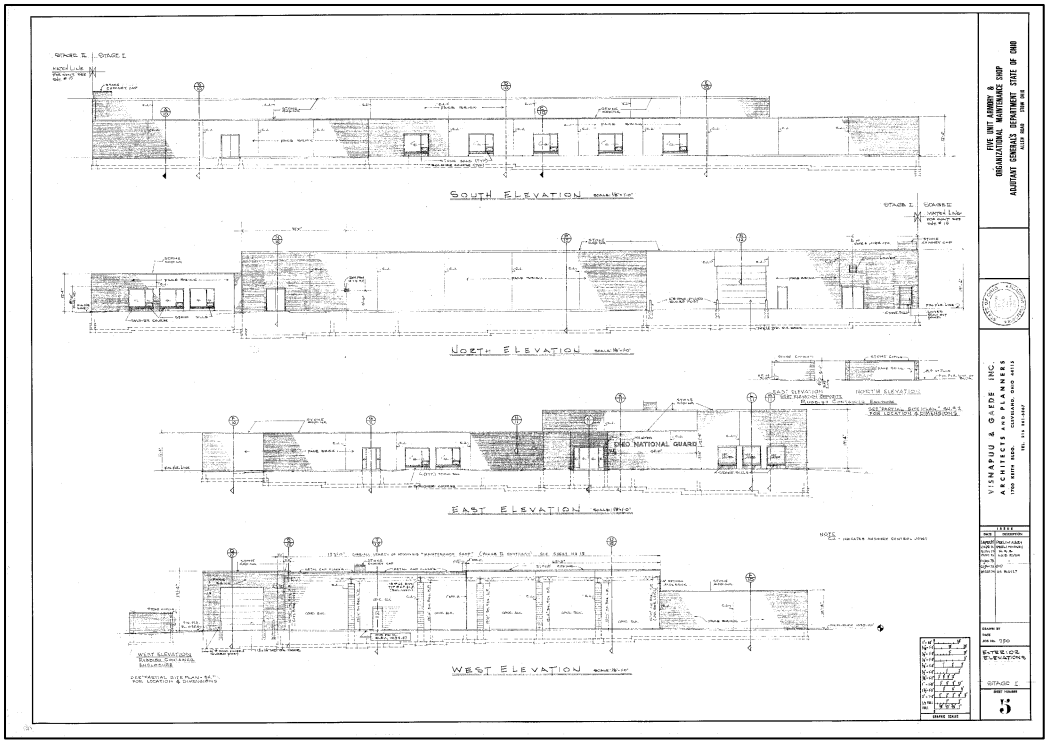


Figure 188. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, window details and schedule, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory Door and Window Details and Schedule* 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

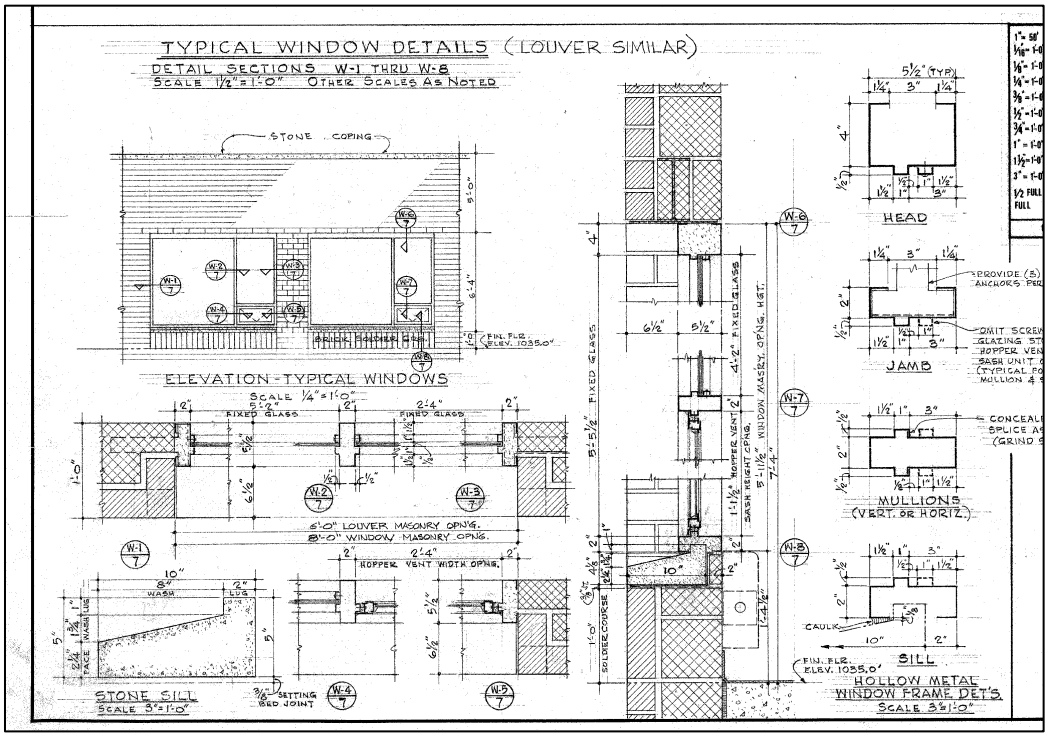


Figure 189. East elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 190. Left side of the north elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 191. Right side of the north elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 192. Left side of the south elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 193. Right side of the south elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 194. Bronze aluminum and plate glass doors and windows on the front (east) elevation of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 195. Bronze aluminum framed window with concrete windowsill on the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 196. Close-up of the limestone fascia on the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The interior was originally designed to include a lobby (Figure 201), latrines (Figure 202), two mechanical rooms, a medical section room, a rifle range (Figure 213), a kitchen, a battalion supply room with attached vault and office, five unit storage rooms with vaults, and a drill hall (Figure 197 to Figure 200). A corridor accessible (Figure 203, Figure 205, Figure 207, and Figure 212) via the drill hall and lobby that encompasses the unit storage rooms (Figure 211) and provides access to a battalion headquarters office space with attached office and library (Figure 206), a training aid storage room, an advisor's office, two classrooms (Figure 208), five unit offices (Figure 209), five unit locker rooms (Figure 210), and latrines.

Figure 197. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, floor plan, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory Floor Plan*, 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

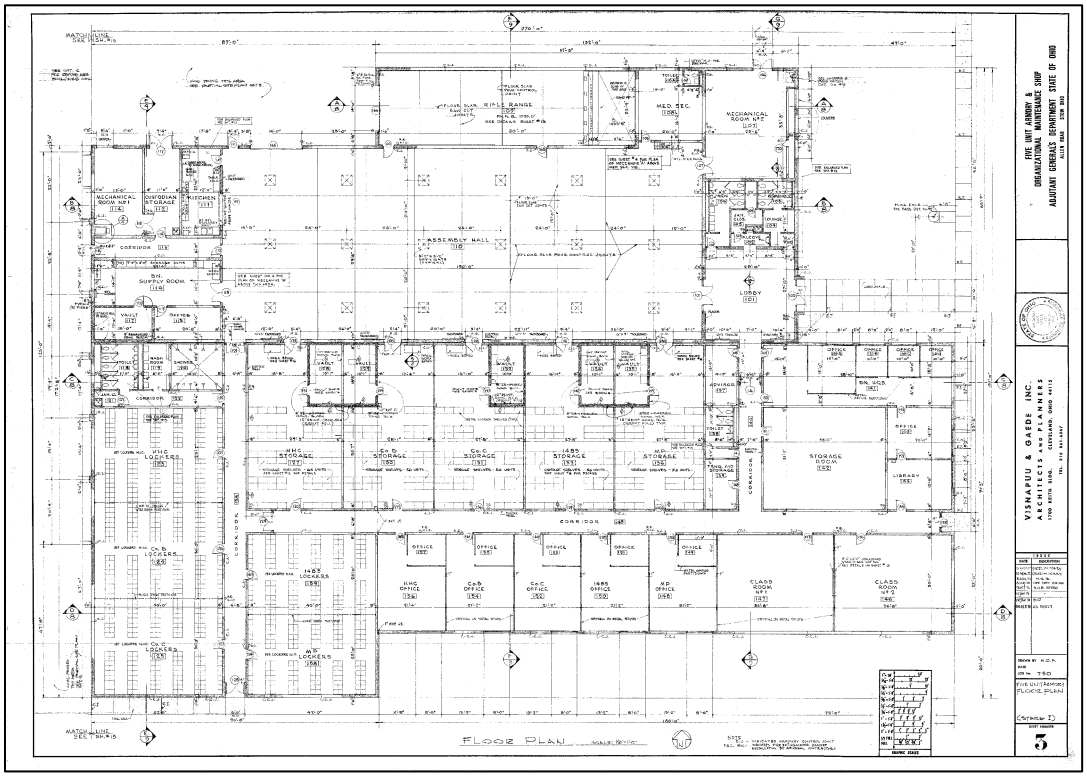


Figure 198. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, cross sections, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory Cross Sections* 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

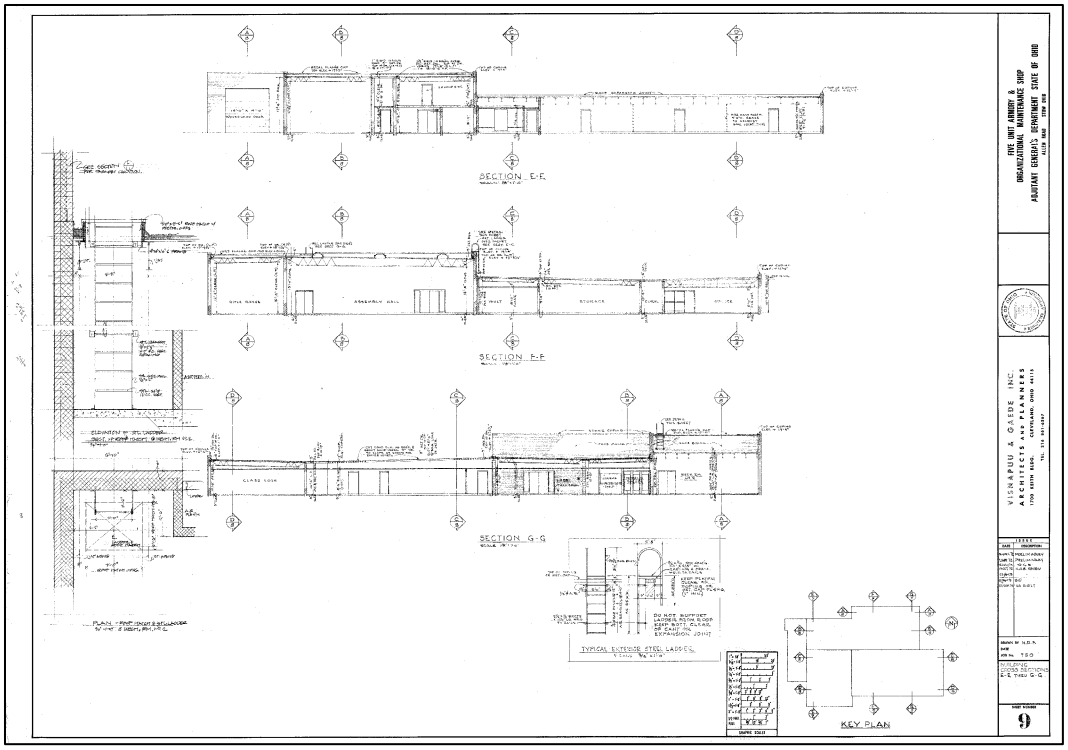


Figure 199. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, cross sections, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory Cross Sections* 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

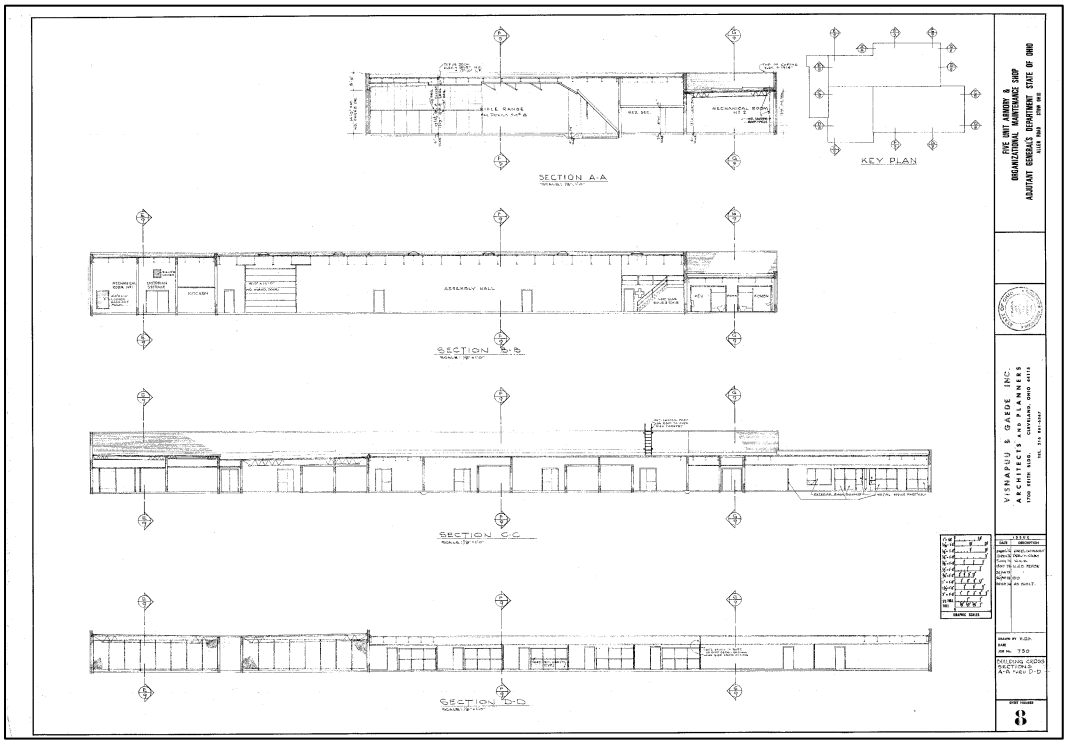


Figure 200. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, rifle range, kitchen, latrine details, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory Large Scale Plans and Interior Details Rifle Range Sections and Details* 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

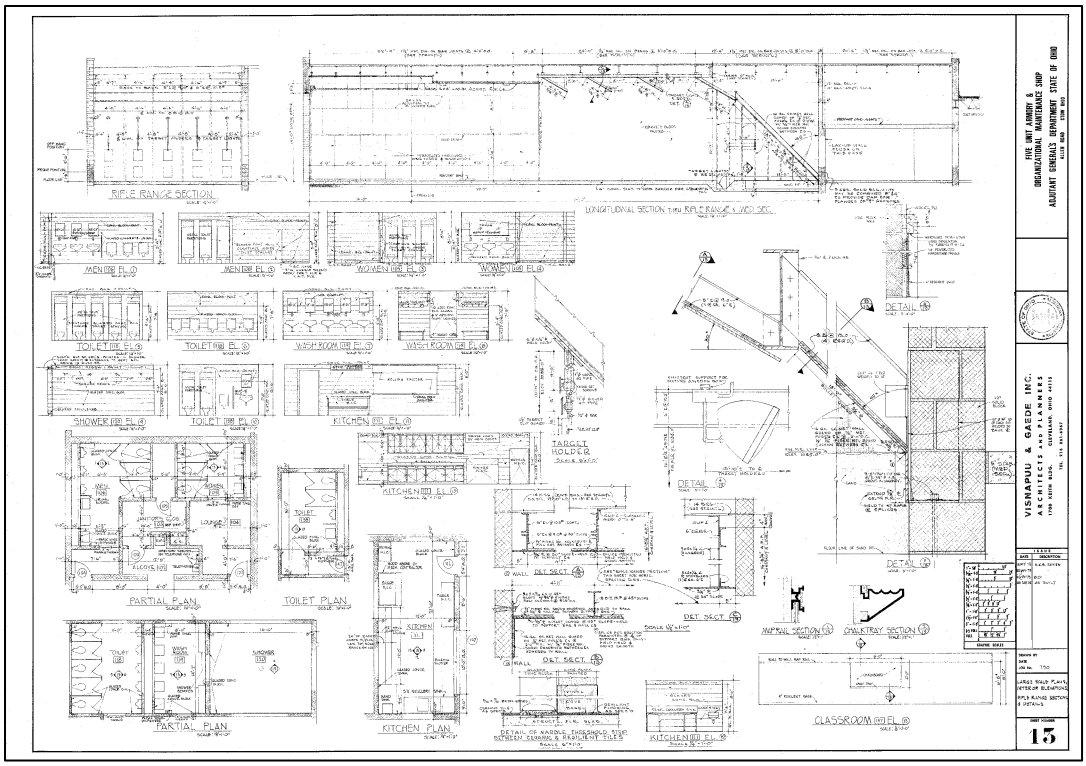


Figure 201. Interior view of the former lobby that is undergoing renovations in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 202. Interior view of the men's latrine nearest the lobby in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

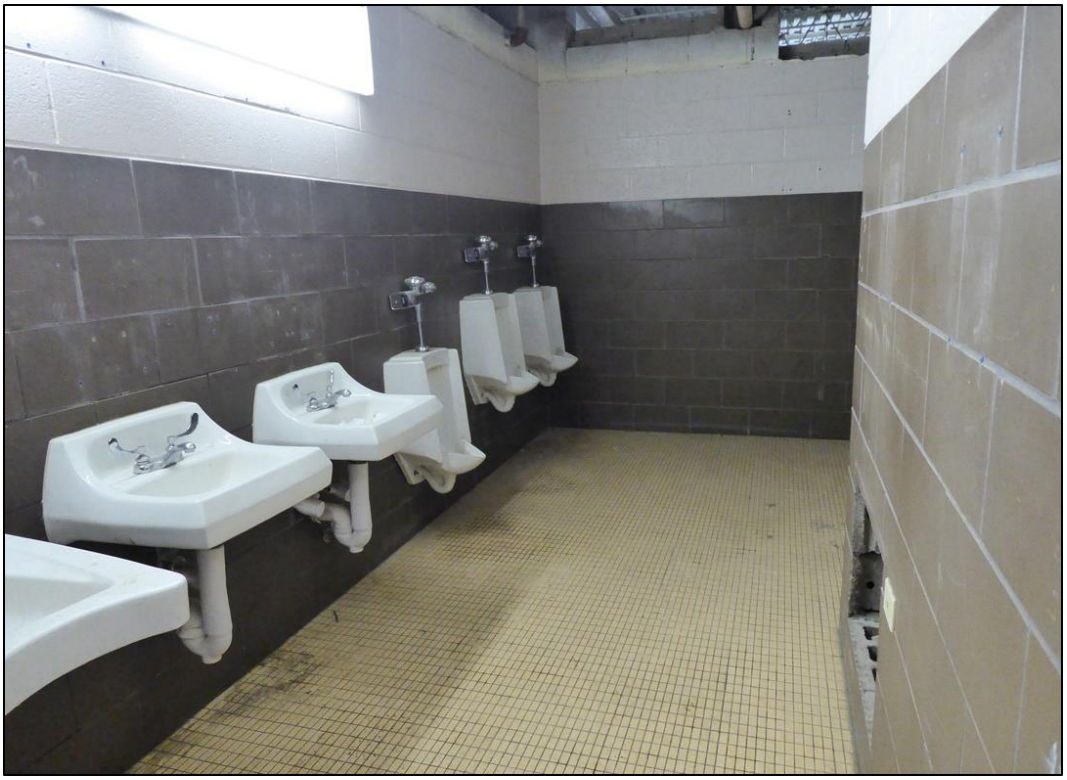


Figure 203. Looking south down the corridor off the lobby in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

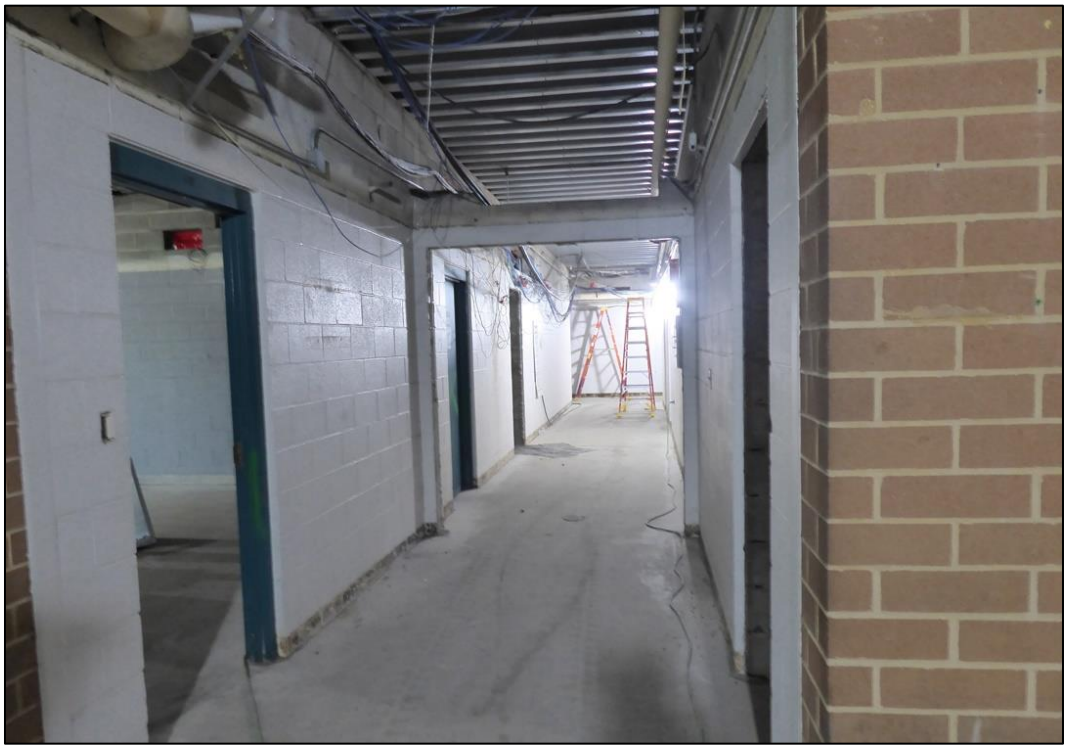


Figure 204. Interior view of the former storage area under renovation in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 205. Looking east down the corridor on the south side of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

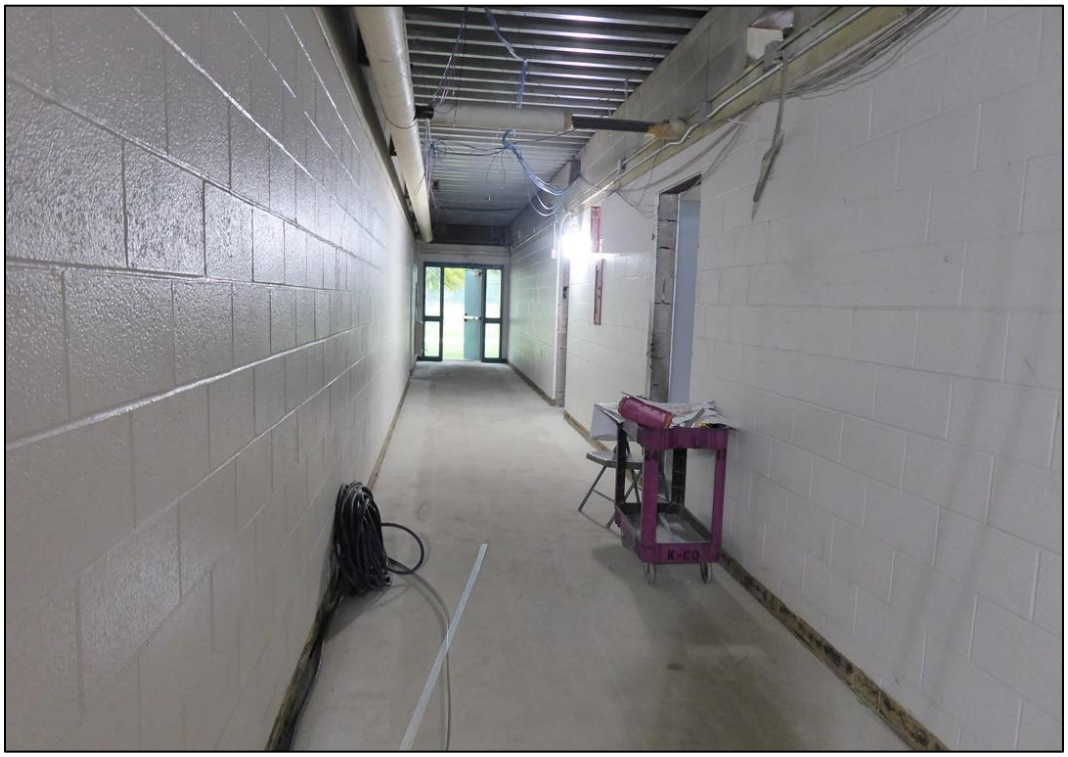


Figure 206. Interior view looking into the former library, office, and battalion headquarters room in the east side of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 207. Looking west down the south corridor in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

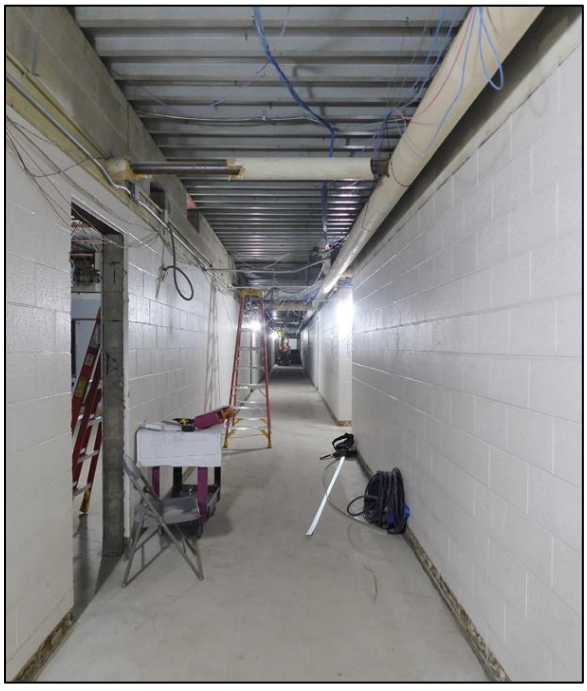


Figure 208. Interior view of the former classroom in the southeast corner of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 209. Interior view of a former office in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 210. Interior view of a former locker room in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

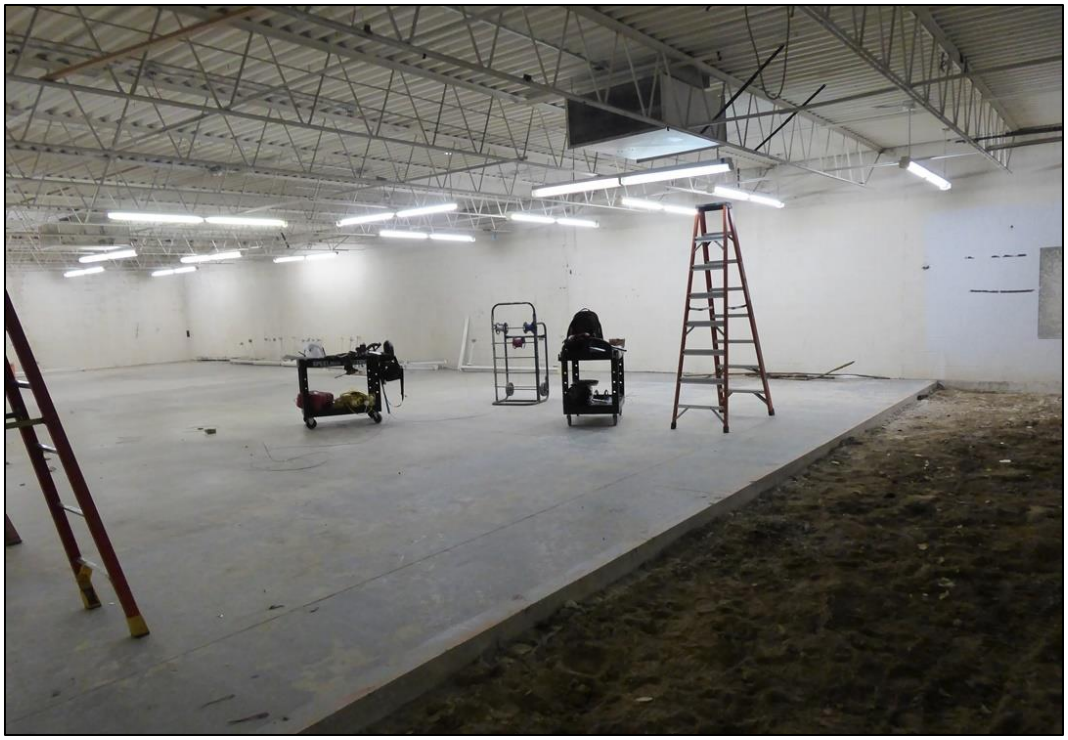


Figure 211. Interior view of the men's latrine nearest the former locker rooms in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

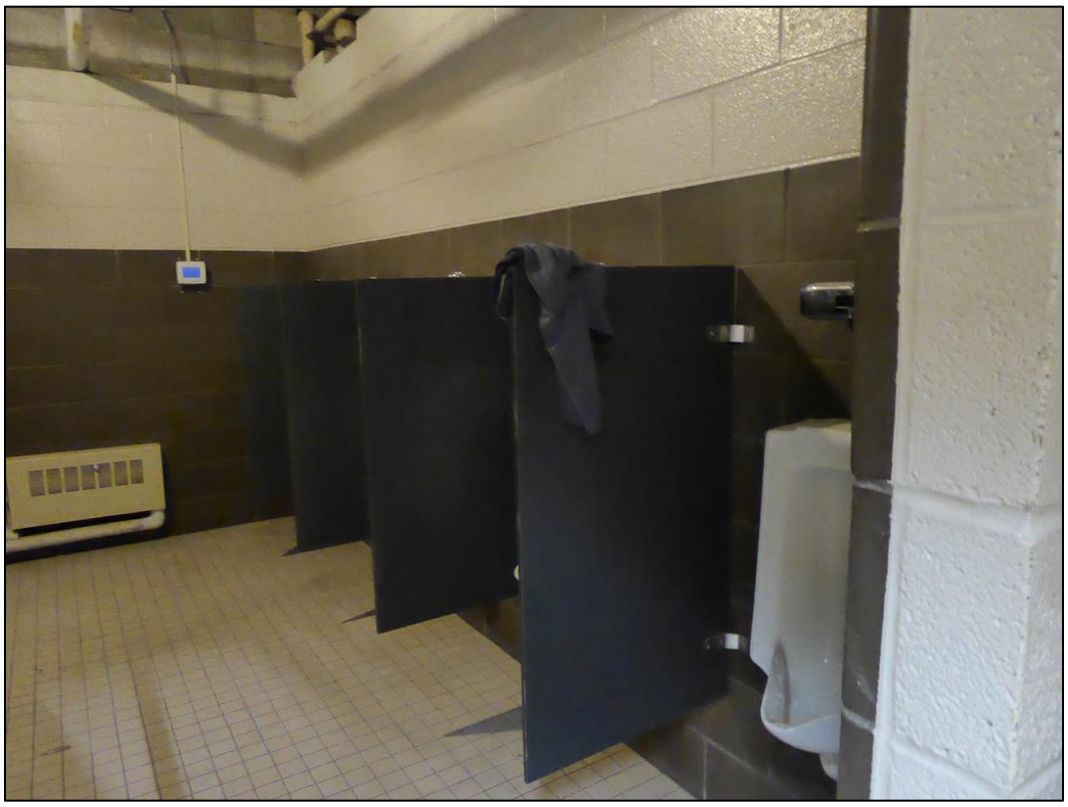
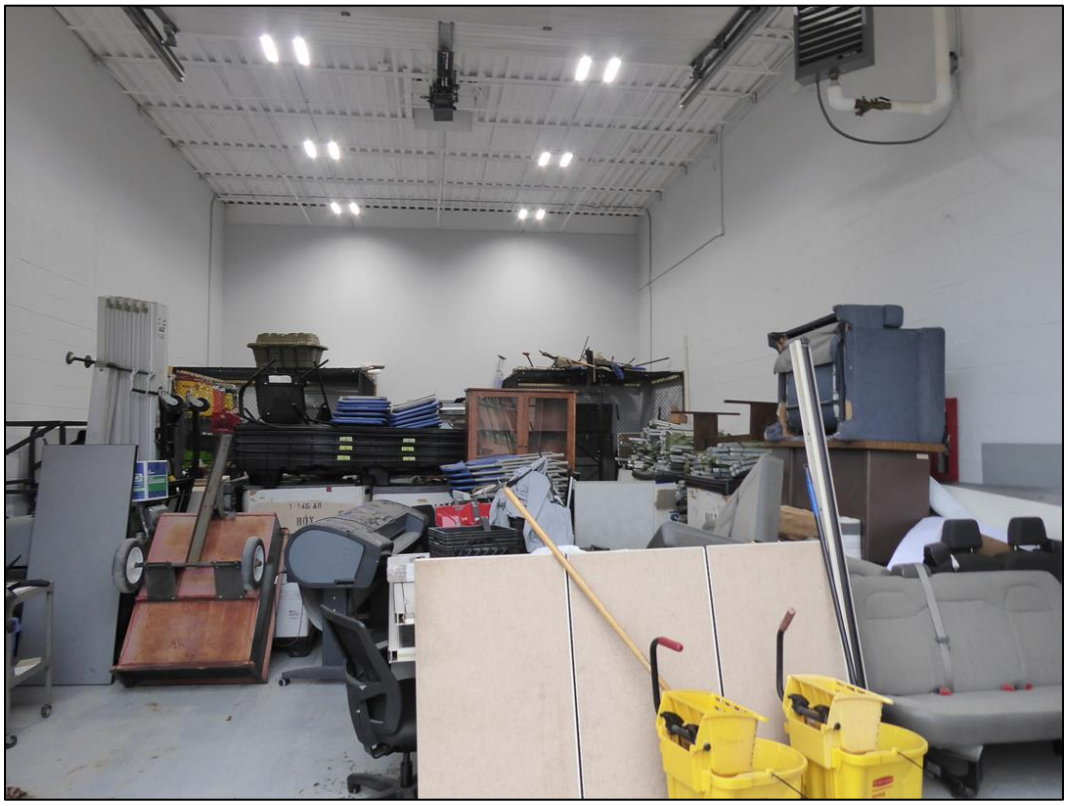


Figure 212. Looking south down the west corridor nearest the former locker rooms in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 213. Looking east in the former rifle range in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



The drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms. Researchers were unable to gain access to the drill hall, as it was closed for lead remediation during the site visit.

The majority of the original architectural finishes have been removed and are being replaced with newer fixtures and finishes. From what was extant at the site visit, the architectural finishes include metal interior doors (Figure 215), brick walls in the lobby, metal and plate glass doors into the drill hall (Figure 214), concrete block interior walls, and blond wood benches (Figure 216). At the time of the survey, the armory is undergoing extensive renovations.

In 2010, the original windows were removed and replaced with newer windows (Figure 217). This project was done by T.C. Architects Incorporated from Akron, Ohio.

Figure 214. An original metal and plate glass doors with sidelights leading from the former lobby into the drill hall in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 215. A typical hollow metal interior door in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 216. An original blond wood bench with metal legs near the entry into the drill hall in the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

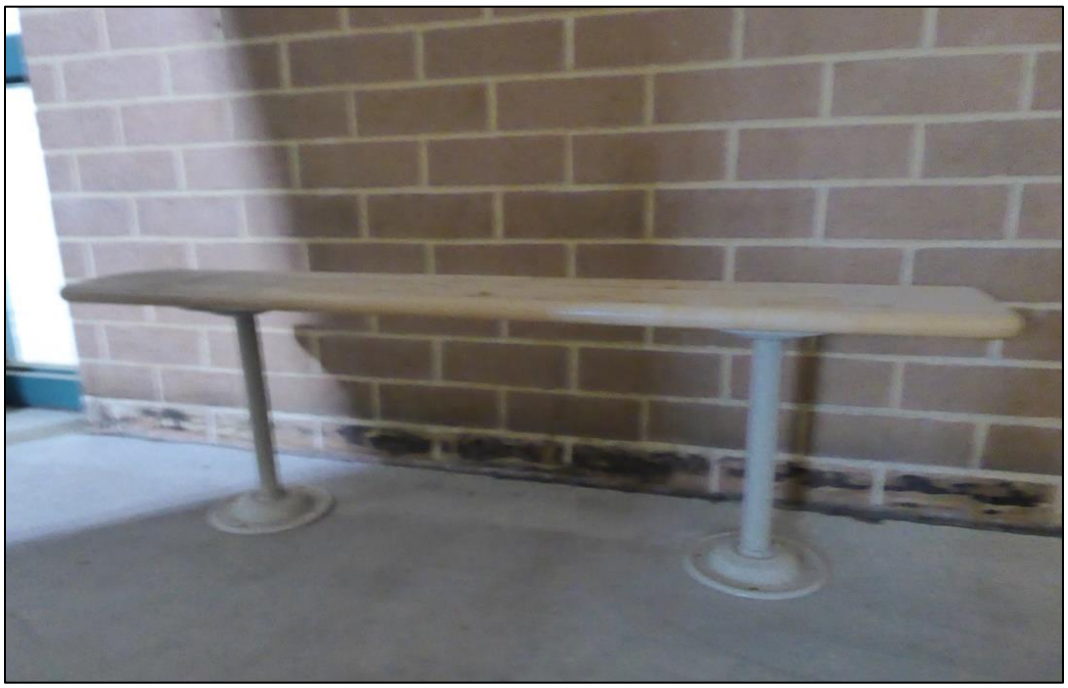


Figure 217. Replacement bronze aluminum windows on the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The site also includes an attached FMS 4 (Building #00002) located on the armory's west elevation; notably, there is no interior access connecting the armory and FMS. Like the armory, the FMS was designed by Visnapuu & Gaede and constructed in 1974. It was designed with five work bays, an office, a flammable storage room, a battery storage room, a latrine, and a parts storage room (Figure 218 to Figure 220).

Figure 218. Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, FMS exterior elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Maintenance Shop Floor Plan, Exterior Elevations and Details (Stage II)*, Sept. 2, 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

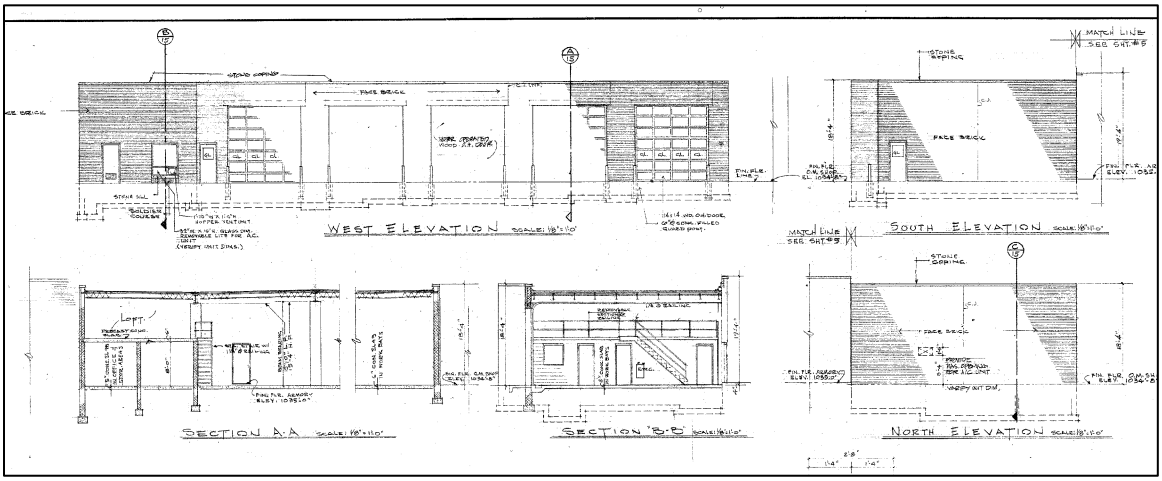


Figure 219. West elevation of the FMS 4 at Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 220. Interior view of the open bays in the FMS 4 at Stow at Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

A Stran-Steel corrugated metal building (Building #00003) is located within the fenced motor pool. It was built in 1988 Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. of Bowling Green, Ohio, with an approximate area of 1,514 square feet (Figure 221 and Figure 222). There are also four concrete wash ramps in the motor pool (Figure 223).

Figure 221. Stran-Steel corrugated storage building plans, elevations, and details at the Stow OHARNG site, Stow, Ohio, 1985. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Floor Plan and Elevations*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department. Public domain.)

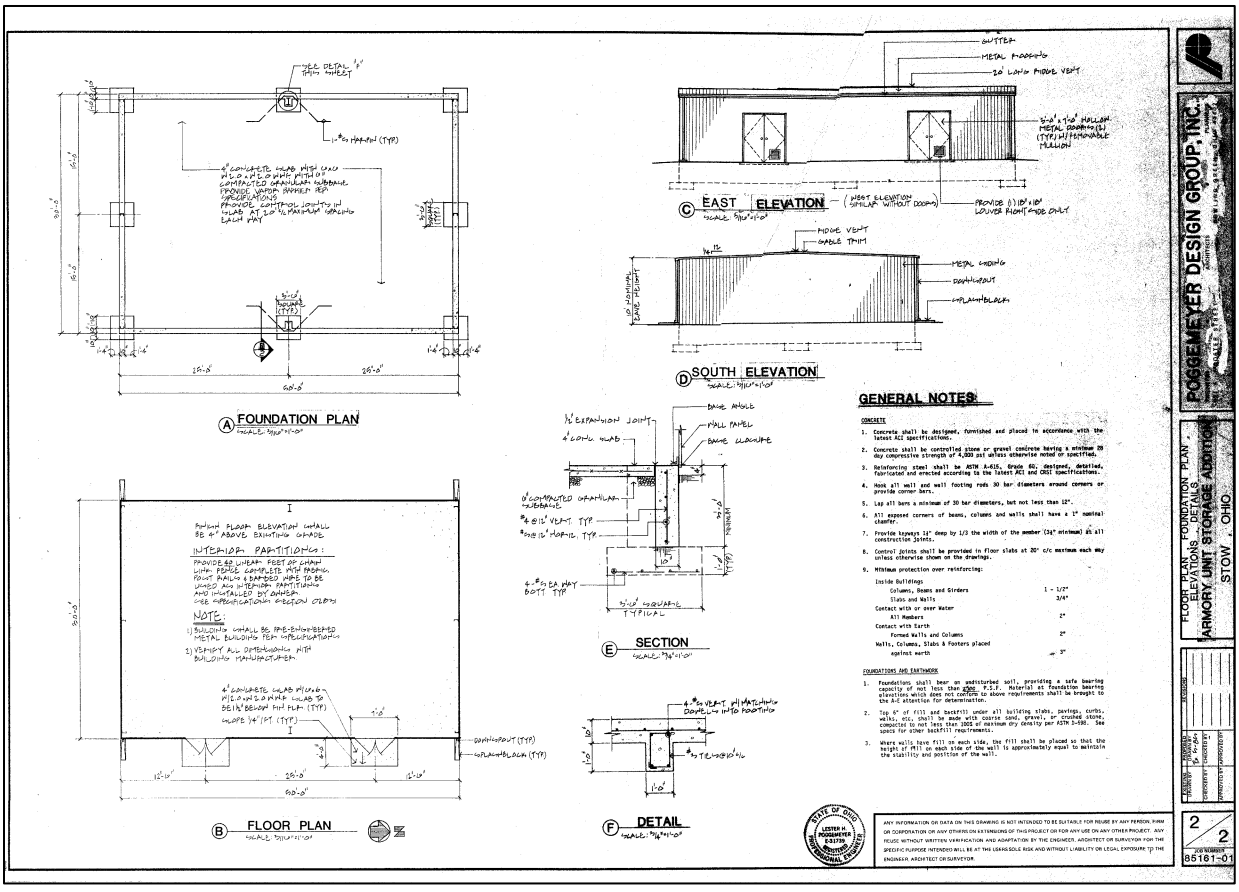


Figure 222. Northeast oblique of Building #00003, storage building constructed in 1988 at the Stow OHARNG, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 223. Two concrete wash racks in the motor pool at the Stow OHARNG, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

No drawing documentation was found to include an overall landscaping plan for the Stow OHARNG site. There is little vegetation immediately around the armory except for two hardwoods on the east side framing the front entry (Figure 224) and two evergreens placed on the southeast corner of the armory (Figure 225). Manicured lawns are on the east and southeast side of the site. An original metal flagpole is located near the main entry on the east side of the armory (Figure 226). A large, paved lot for vehicle parking is on the north side and a large fenced-in gravel lot is on the west side for the motor pool.

Figure 224. One of the two mature hardwood trees and manicured lawn on the east side of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 225. Two mature evergreens located on the southeast corner of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 226. Flagpole on the east side of the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.3 Ted H. Prindle & Associates

Theodore H. Prindle cofounded the Columbus-based architectural firm Titus and Prindle in 1957. Following his partner's departure, the firm's name changed to Ted H. Prindle & Associates; other names used by the firm before its dissolution in 1991 included Prindle & Patrick, Prindle & Partners, and Prindle Associates, Inc.[124] To maintain clarity, this report will refer to the firm as Prindle & Associates regardless of date and the firm's changing name.

Ted H. Prindle & Associates became well-known in Ohio for designing justice-related structures, particularly jails, in a modernist style in the 1960s and 1970s. For example, Prindle & Associates designed the Cleveland Justice Center—a combined City-county court facility—in the early 1970s; however, the design was criticized for being a "WPA design" and the firm brought in well-known Modernist architect Pietro Belluschi to make changes to the design prior to its 1974 to 1976 construction. The final designs are largely Brutalist.[125]

[124] Columbus Dispatch. 2013. "Obituary: Theodore Hord Prindle." https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/dispatch/name/theodore-prindle-obituary?pid=168001640.

[125] Dubelko, J. n.d. "The Justice Center: A City-County Collaboration more than Fifty Years in the Making," *Cleveland Historical*, https://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/784.

Prindle and Associates also designed the Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex, which consists of the following buildings: Franklin County Courthouse Annex (1951, addition 1975), Franklin County Jail (1970; Figure 227), Franklin County Hall of Justice (1973), Franklin County Municipal Court (1979), and Franklin County Courthouse (1991).[126] The Franklin County Courts and Administrative Complex (Figure 228) buildings are constructed with a variety of designs but "are all contemporary high-rise buildings that appear to be a collection of office buildings rather than a courthouse in the traditional sense."[127]

Two armories in this report were designed by Prindle & Associates: Kettering Armory (1970) and the original part of Beightler Armory (1965).

Figure 227. Franklin County Jail, Columbus, Ohio, 2018. (Image reproduced from Marc Kovac, "Franklin County to Help Frequent Jail Inmates Find Housing, Other Support," Public domain.)[128]

[126] Darbee, J. T., and N. A. Recchie. 2008. *The AIA Guide to Columbus* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press), 56.

[127] Darbee and Recchie. 2008. *The AIA Guide to Columbus*, 57.

[128] Kovac, M. 2018. "Franklin County to Help Frequent Jail Inmates Find Housing, Other Support," JailTraining.org, https://jailtraining.org/franklin-county-to-help-frequent-jail-inmates.

Figure 228. Franklin County Government Center, 2020. (Image reproduced from the Franklin County Government Center, photograph, Wikipedia. Public domain)[129].

3.2.3.1 Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio (1972) - #00001 (facility code 39C40)

The Kettering OHARNG site is located southwest of the intersection of County Line Road and Reynolds Way at 2555 County Line Road in Kettering, Ohio, in Montgomery County (Figure 229). The OHARNG site is located east of downtown Kettering, situated among residential and commercial buildings. State Farm Park is located directly south of the OHARNG site. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 10 acres. The site includes a small metal storage building and a half round building west of the armory that are situated on a lot and encompassed by a chain-link fence.

[129] The Franklin County Government Center, photograph, Wikipedia, Sept. 12, 2020, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_County_Government_Center#/media/File:Franklin_County.

Figure 229. Aerial view of Kettering OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in red (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names, and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).

The Kettering Armory was designed in 1970 by Prindle & Patrick Architect from Columbus, Ohio, and constructed in 1972. It was designed as a single story three-unit armory with a double-height drill hall (Figure 230, Figure 231, and Figure 236). The building was built in two stages, with the armory being constructed in stage I and the OMS (now called FMS 12) constructed shortly after on the west side of the armory in stage II. The armory has an approximate area of 32,067 square feet and the FMS has an approximate area of 6,300 square feet. The armory was dedicated as the Major General (MG) Leo M. Kreber building. The armory has a current facility code of 39C40. Key design elements included brick exterior walls, a cubist form, a slightly sloped roof, multipane windows with two rows of rowlock brick and a soldier course below and brick corbeling detail above (Figure 238 to Figure 240), and minimal architectural ornamentation (Figure 237). The main entry with a brick corbeling detail above, was recessed between two projecting wings on the east side of the building (Figure 241).

Figure 230. Kettering Armory elevations, 1970. (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Exterior Elevations, Bumper Guard Post & Metering House*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

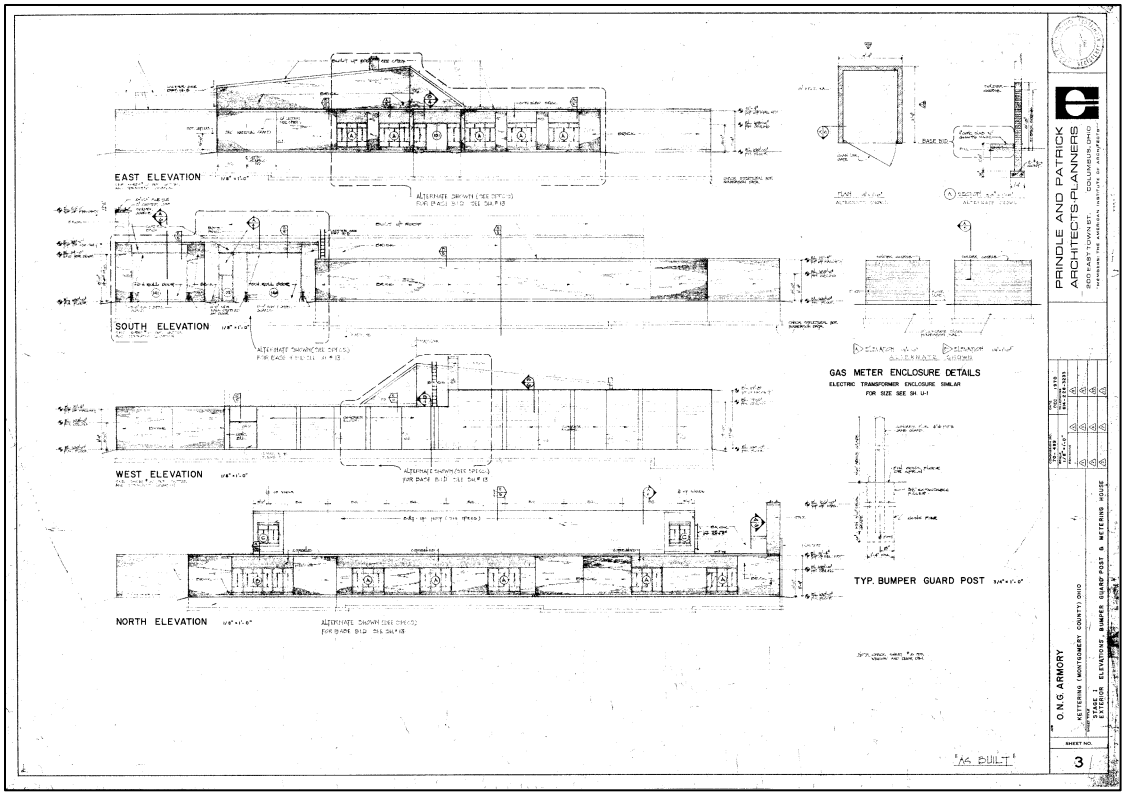


Figure 231. East elevation of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 232. Left side of the north elevation of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 233. Right side of the north elevation of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 234. West elevation of the Kettering Armory (stage II of the OMS construction), Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 235. South elevation of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 236. Southeast corner of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 237. Southeast oblique of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 238. Band of replacement windows on the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 239. Close-up detail of the rowlock brick detail below the windows at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 240. Close-up detail of the brick corbeling detail above the windows at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 241. Main entry with a brick corbeling detail above on the east side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The interior (Figure 242 and Figure 243) was originally designed to include a lobby (Figure 245), an advisor's room (Figure 246), two large headquarters office with smaller individual offices inside (Figure 247 and Figure 248), latrines, three smaller regimental offices with two individual offices inside (Figure 249), a library (Figure 250), two classrooms with partition divider (Figure 251), a women's latrine (Figure 252), a janitor's room (Figure 253), and a mechanical room (Figure 254). All of these rooms were accessible via an L-shaped corridor (Figure 255 to Figure 257) that wrapped around three unit supply rooms each with a vault and an office (Figure 258). The centrally placed drill hall provided access to an administrative supply room (Figure 259), three locker rooms (Figure 260, Figure 262, and Figure 263), a men's latrine (Figure 261), a kitchen (Figure 264), a vehicle entry area (Figure 265), a rifle range (Figure 244 and Figure 266), and three unit supply rooms and an office on the north side of the drill hall (Figure 242 and Figure 243).

Figure 242. Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, floor plan, 1970. (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Floor Plan & Room Treatment*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

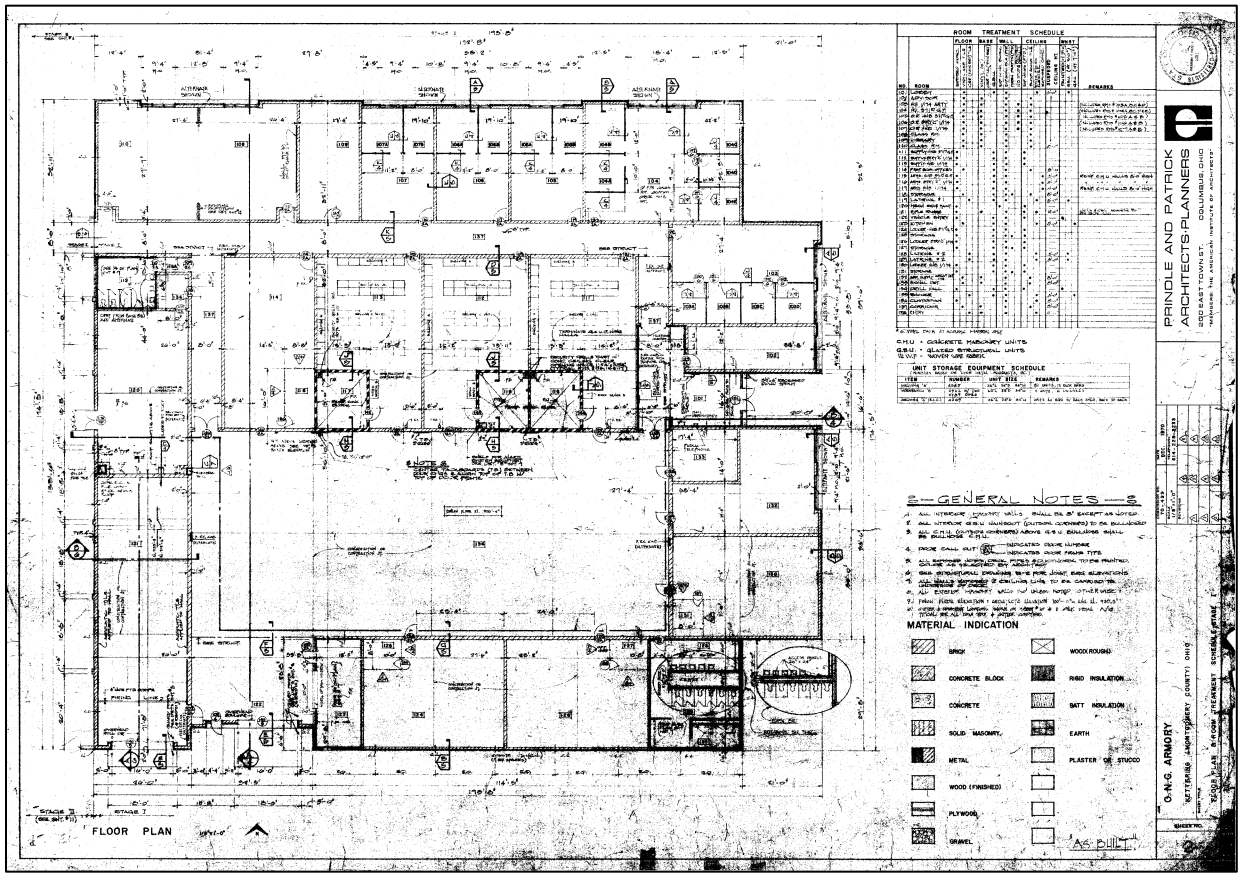


Figure 243. Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, cross sections, 1970. (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Cross Sections*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

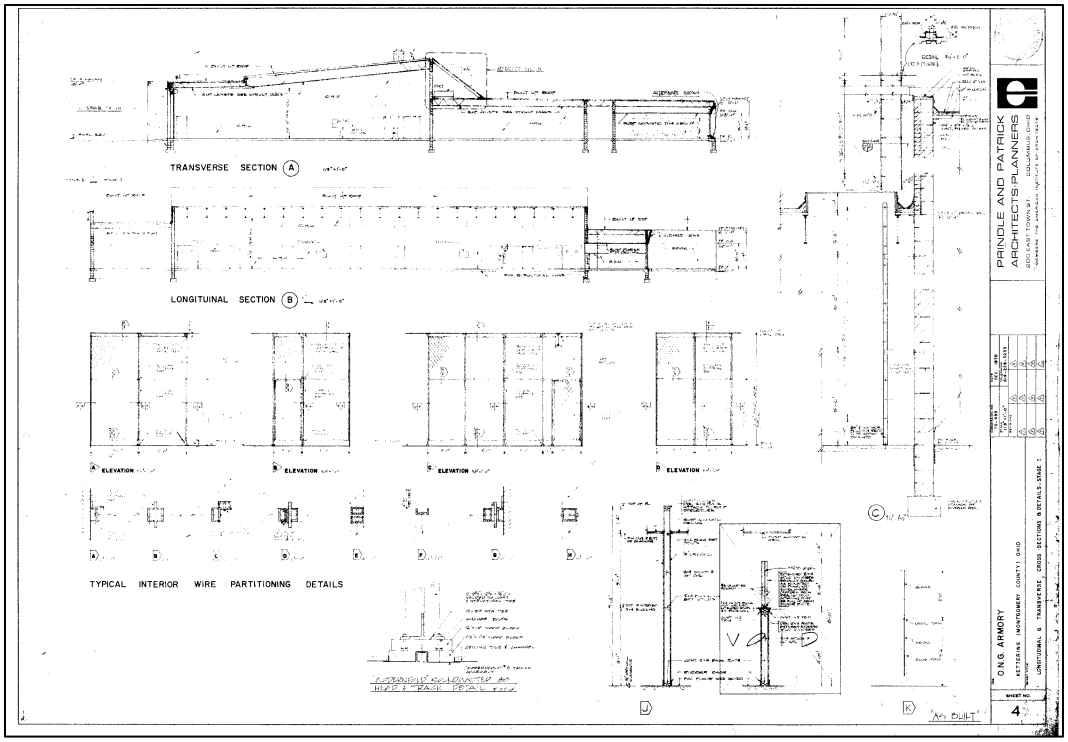


Figure 244. Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, rifle range plan and details, 1970. (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Rifle Range Plan and Details*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

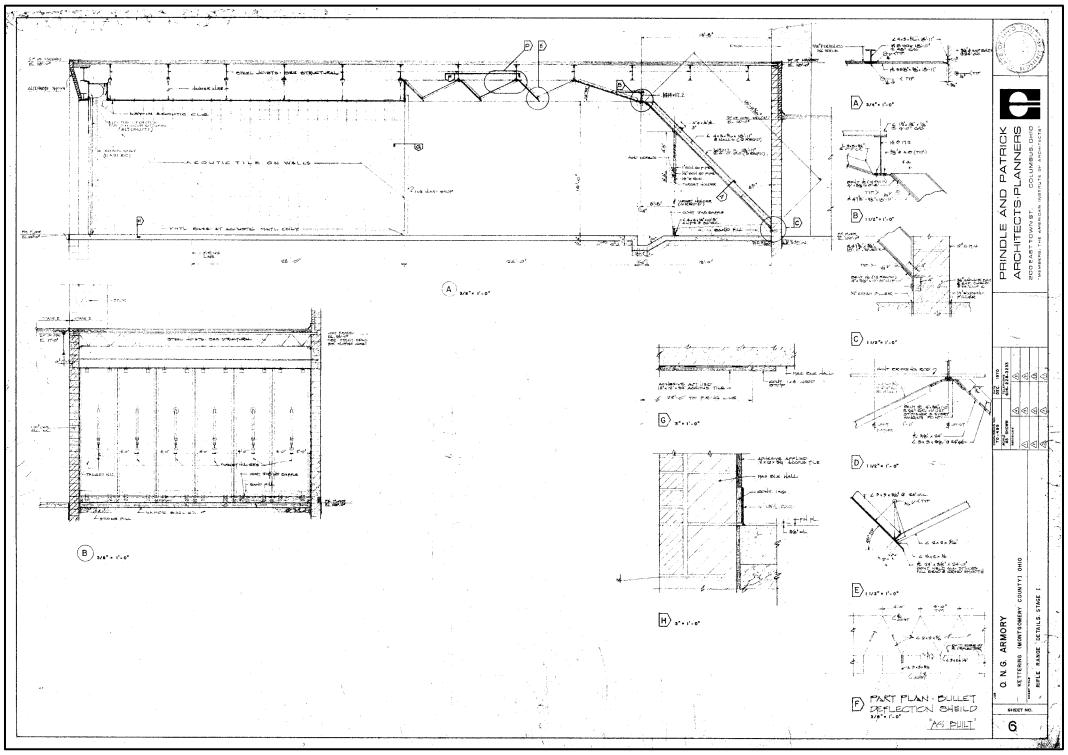


Figure 245. Interior view of the lobby in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 246. Interior view of the former advisor's room on the east side near the lobby in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

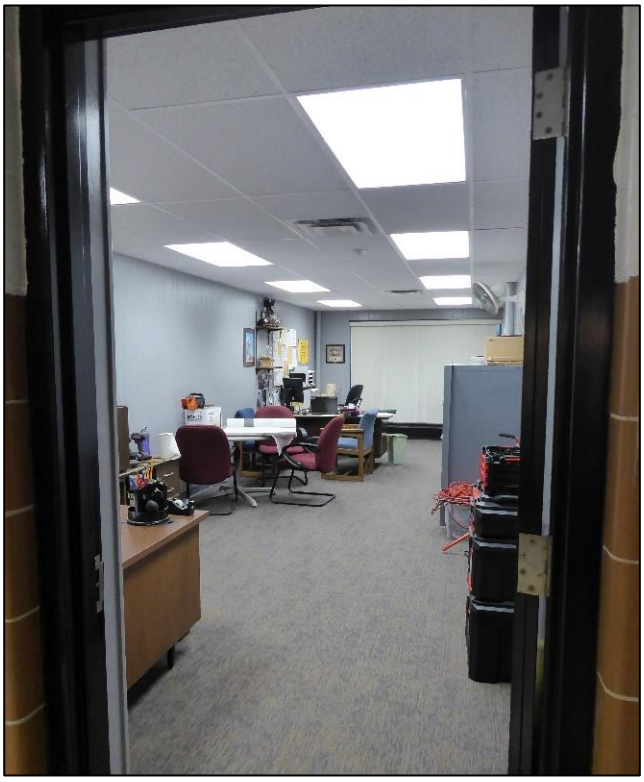


Figure 247. Interior view of a former headquarters office on the east side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 248. Interior view of a former headquarters office on the northeast corner of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 249. Looking towards a former regimental office on the north side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 250. Interior view of the former library on the north side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

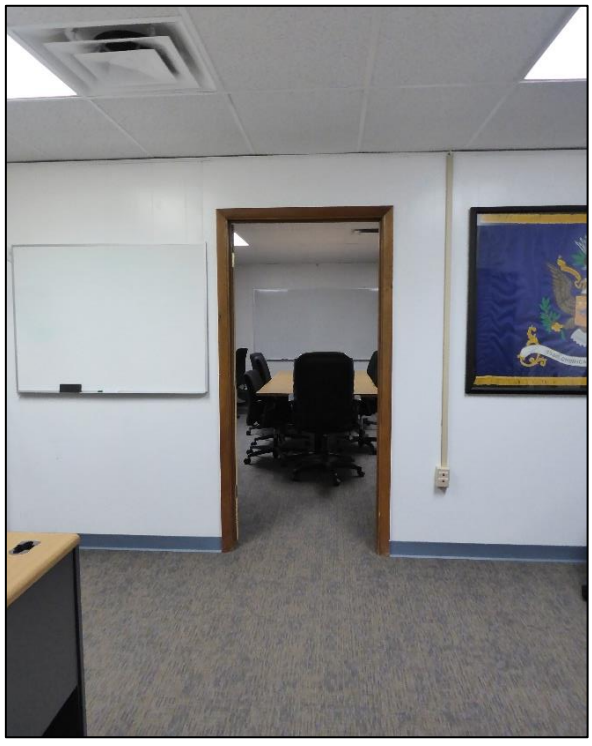


Figure 251. Interior view of a former classroom located on the north side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 252. Interior view of the women's latrine located near the northwest corner in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 253. Interior view of the janitor's room in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

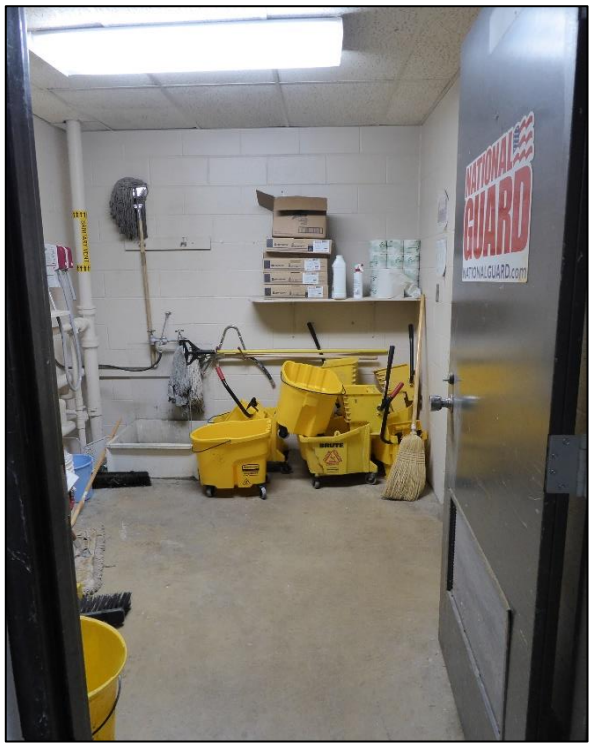


Figure 254. Interior view of the mechanical room in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

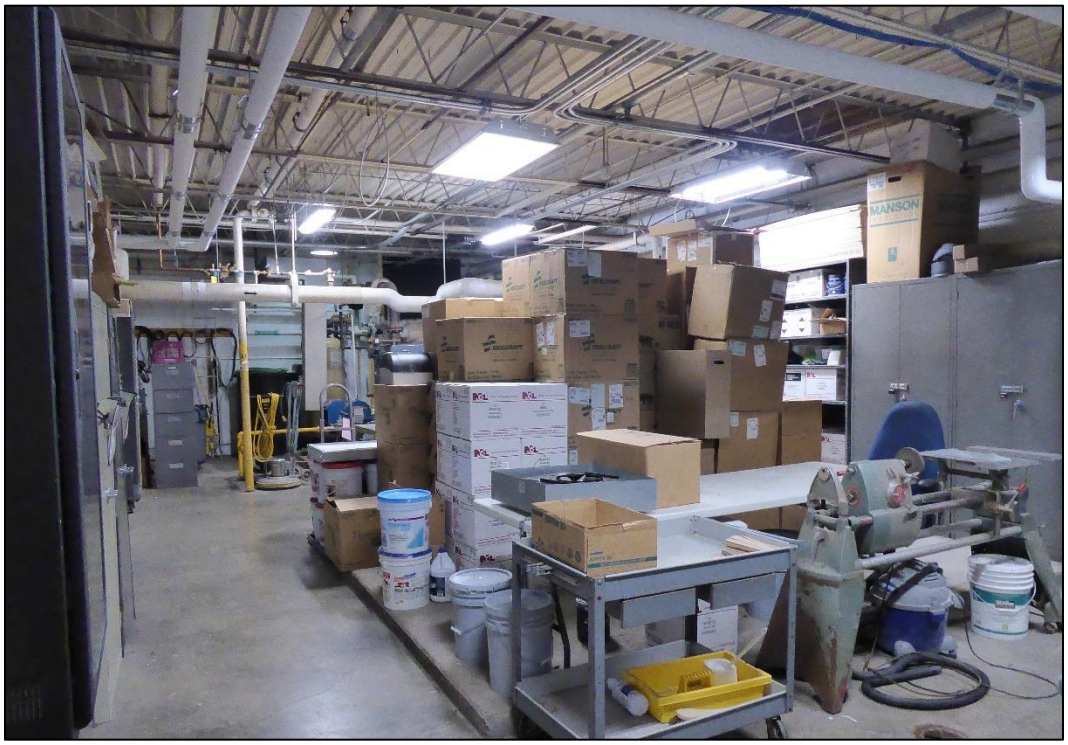


Figure 255. Looking west down the north leg of the L-shaped corridor in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 256. Looking east down the north leg of the L-shaped corridor in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

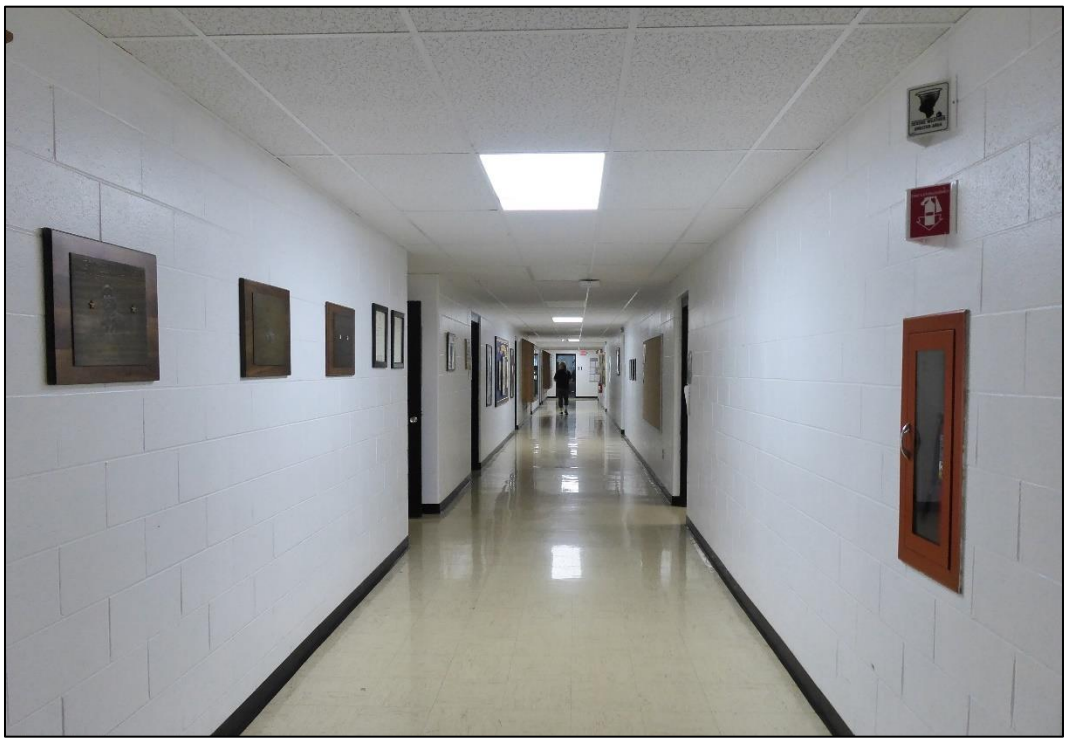


Figure 257. Looking north down the west leg of the L-shaped corridor in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

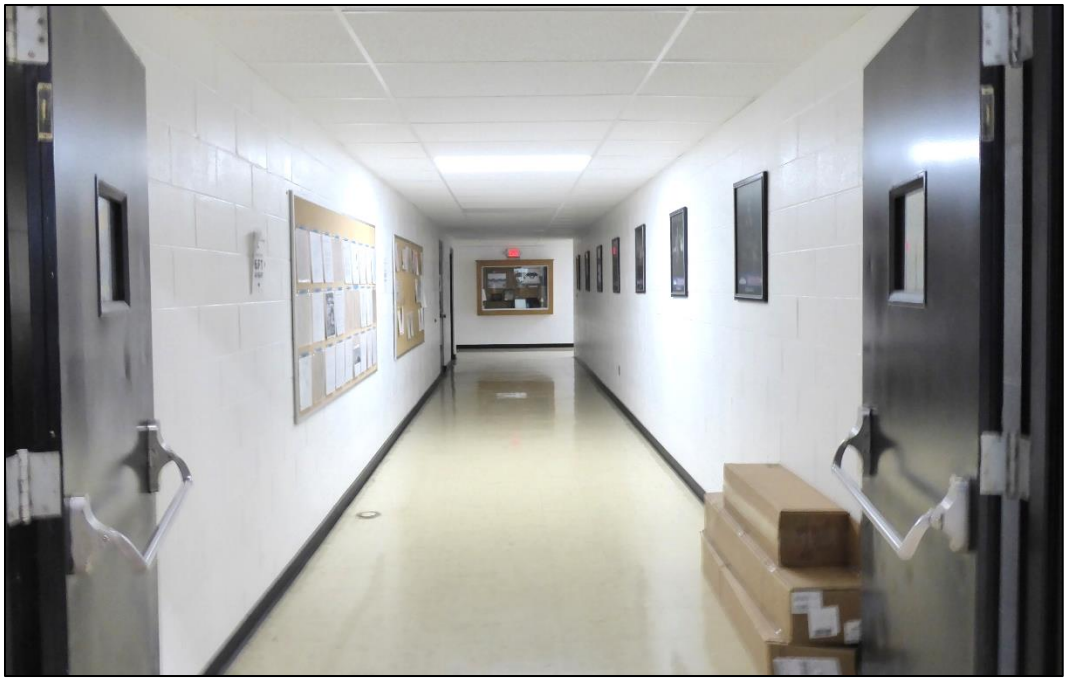


Figure 258. Interior view of a former office space located on the north side of the drill hall that has been modified with new partition walls to create multiple smaller offices in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

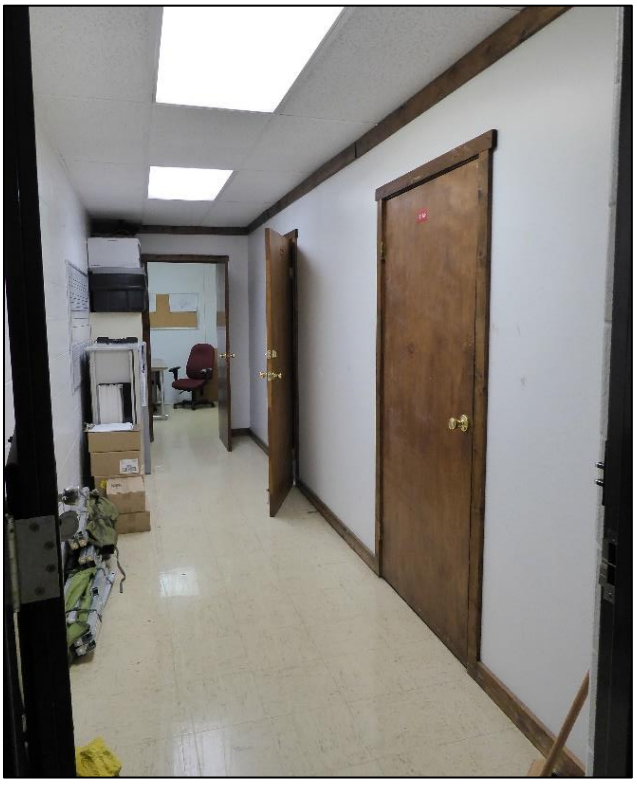


Figure 259. Interior view of the former administrative supply room in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 260. Interior view of a former locker room currently being used as offices in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 261. Interior view of the men's latrine located in the southeast corner of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 262. Interior view of a former locker room on the south side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 263. Interior view of a former locker room on the south side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

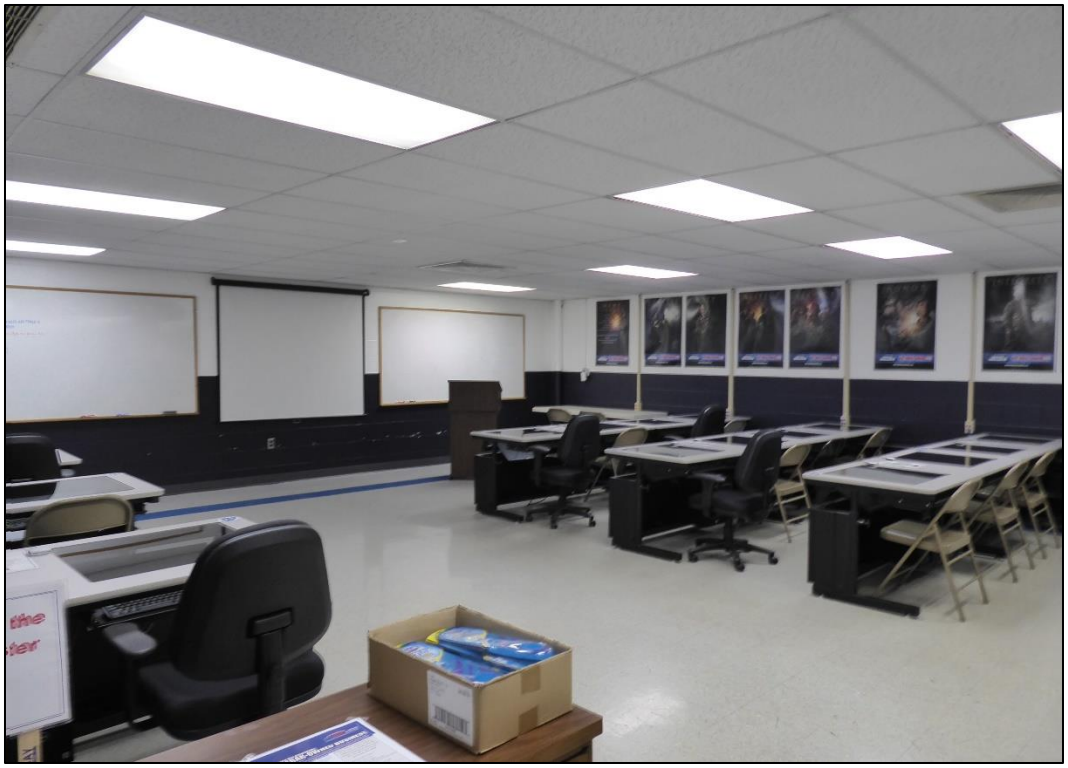


Figure 264. Interior view of the kitchen on the south side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 265. View of the loading area near the southwest corner in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

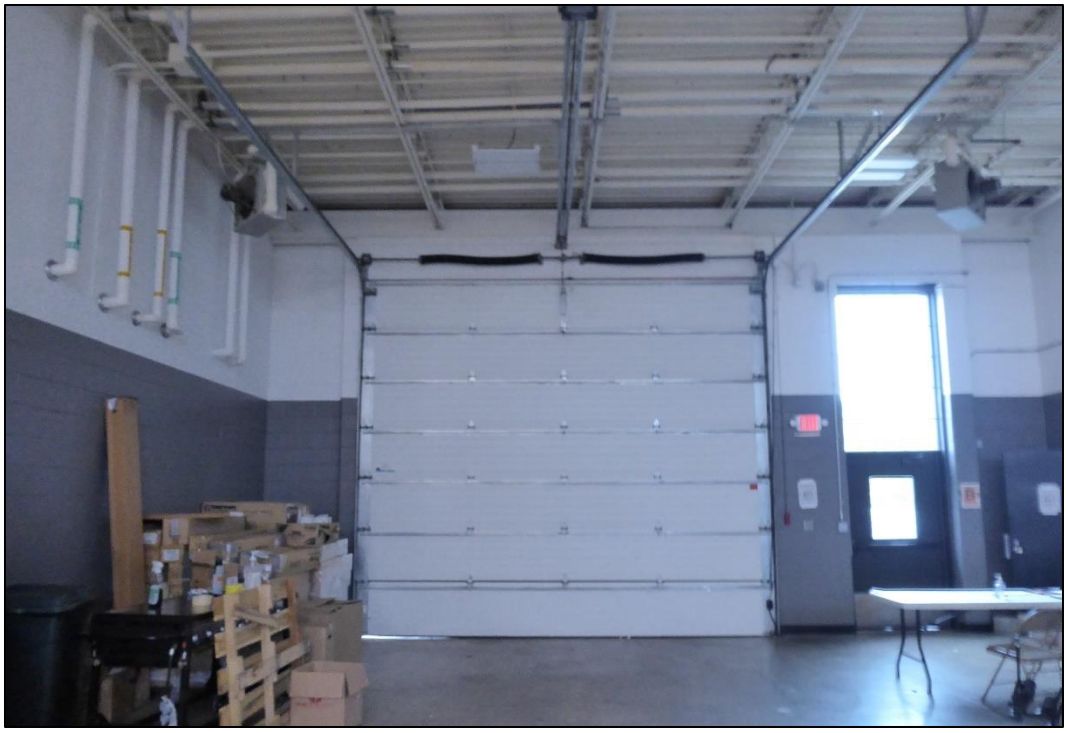
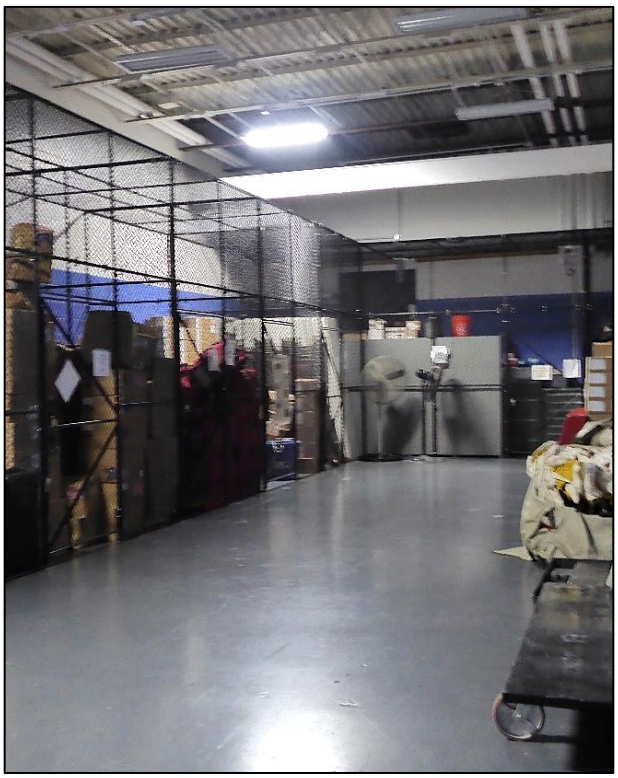
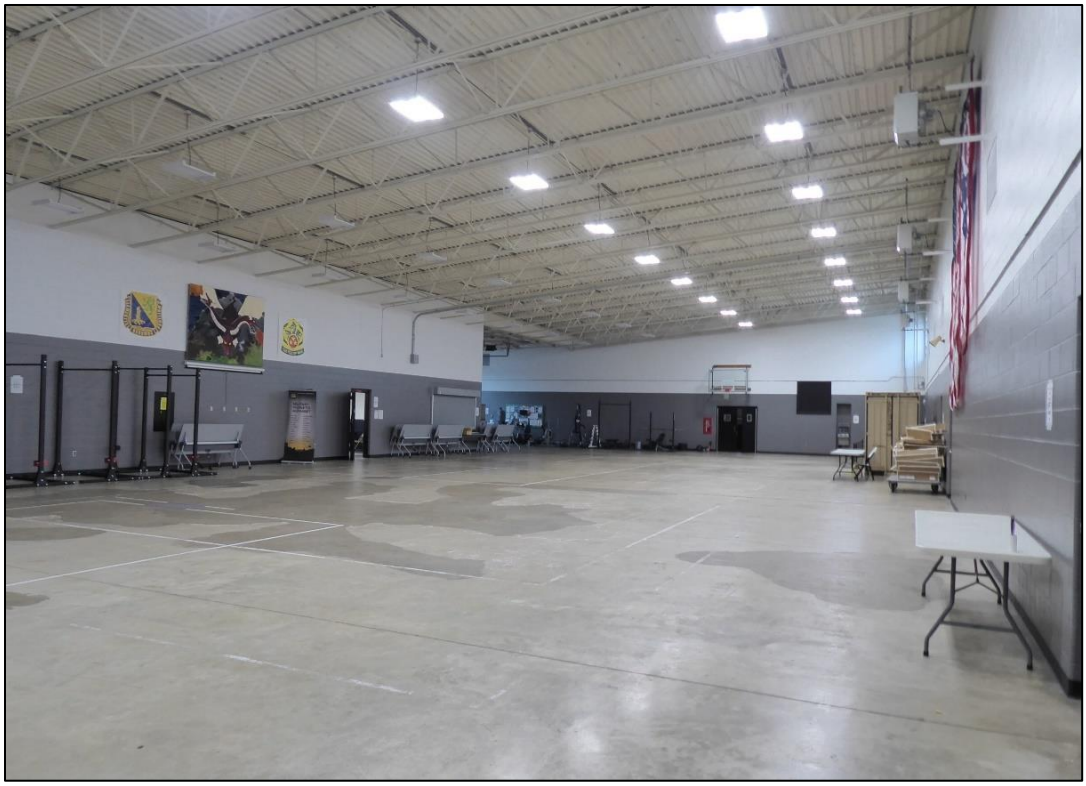


Figure 266. Interior view of the former rifle range on the west side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



The drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete, and the walls are concrete block with a sanitary tile baseboard (Figure 267). An exposed steel truss roof system supports the shed roof. Clerestory windows on the north elevation provide light into the space.

Figure 267. Interior view looking west in the drill hall in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



Architectural finishes include metal interior doors; metal and glass interior doors; metal and plate glass vestibule doors; metal doors with louvered vents (Figure 268); concrete block interior walls with a bullnose edge detail (Figure 269); sanitary tile walls in the latrines, lobby, and part of the corridor with bullnose edges (Figure 270, and Figure 271); blonde wood benches in the latrines (Figure 272); slate windowsills (Figure 273); and blonde wood display cases in the corridors (Figure 274).

The layout of the interior spaces is intact; however, some of the use of the spaces and the finishes in each space have changed over time. The lobby, drill hall, kitchen, latrines, the advisor's room, larger offices on the northeast side of the armory, unit supply rooms with vaults, and corridors are extant and being used as designed. The finishes in these rooms have

been replaced over time with newer flooring, ceiling, and lighting, with the exception of the glazed tile walls in the lobby. The original classrooms have been modified into a larger office space with newer partition walls, the original locker rooms have been modified to an office space, and the rifle range is currently being used as storage.

Figure 268. Typical interior metal doors in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

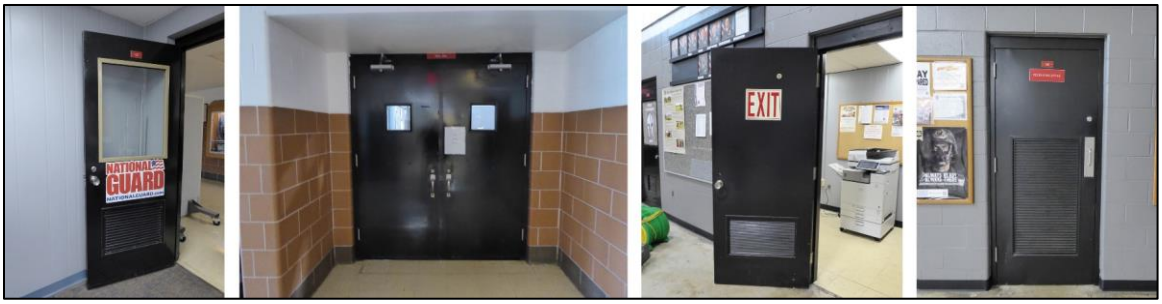


Figure 269. Close-up of an interior concrete block wall with a bullnose edge detail in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 270. Sanitary tile walls used in the lobby, latrines, and a portion of the corridors in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

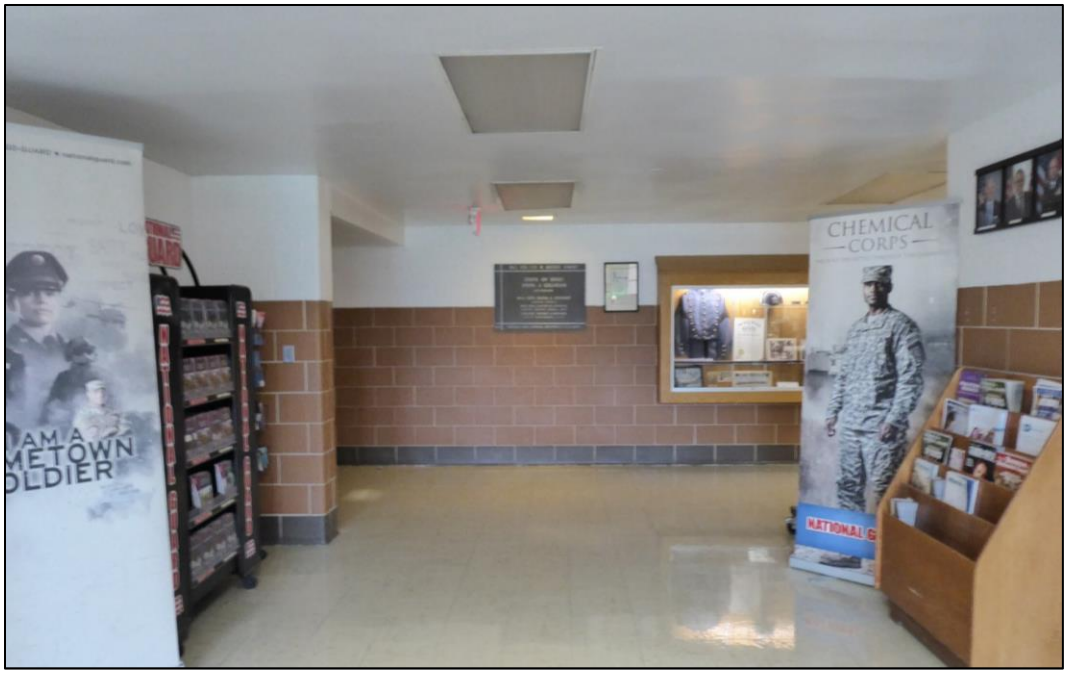


Figure 271. Close-up detail of the sanitary tile wall and baseboard with bullnose edge detail in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 272. Blonde wood benches in the latrines in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 273. Close-up detail of the interior slate windowsill in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 274. Blonde wood display case in the corridor in the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The FMS was constructed in stage II, shortly after the construction of the armory (Figure 275 and Figure 278) in 1972 known as FMS 12. FMS 12 is located on the west side of the armory and is accessible via a short corridor (Figure 279). FMS 12 was constructed with brick clad exterior walls and a slightly sloping shed roof (Figure 276). FMS 12 is seven bays wide, with six bays being open high-bays and one bay being one-story with a loft space above. Large overhead doors provided access into the six bays. Above these doors were a brick corbeling detail (Figure 277). FMS 12 has concrete block walls, a concrete floor, and exposed steel truss roof. A latrine, office, battery storage room, and a flammable materials storage room were located at the north end with storage space above in the loft (Figure 280 and Figure 281).

Figure 275. Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, floor plan, elevation, details, and schedule for the OMS (now FMS 12), 1970. (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Floor plan, elevations, schedules and details – Stage II*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

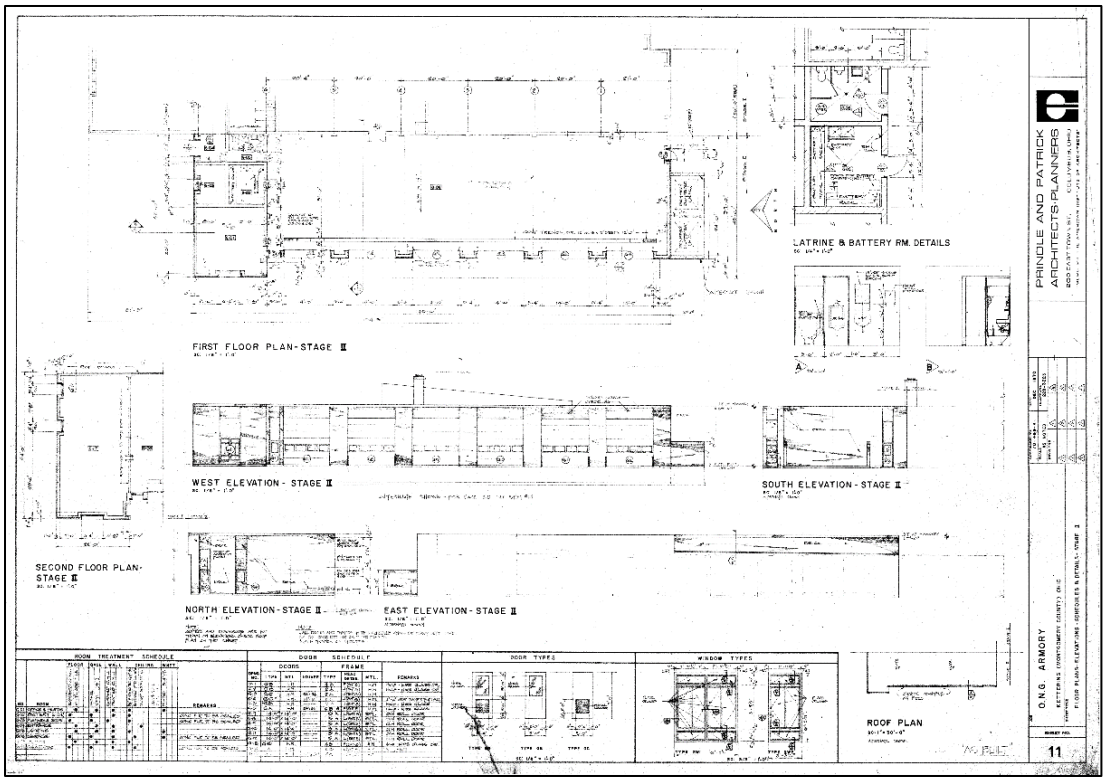


Figure 276. West elevation of FMS 12 at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 277. Close-up detail of the brick corbeling detail above the overhead doors on the west side of FMS 12 at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 278. View of northwest corner of the armory showing the original wall and the connection to the FMS that was constructed in Stage II at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 279. Interior view looking west in the corridor that connects the armory to the FMS at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 280. Interior view of the latrine in the FMS at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

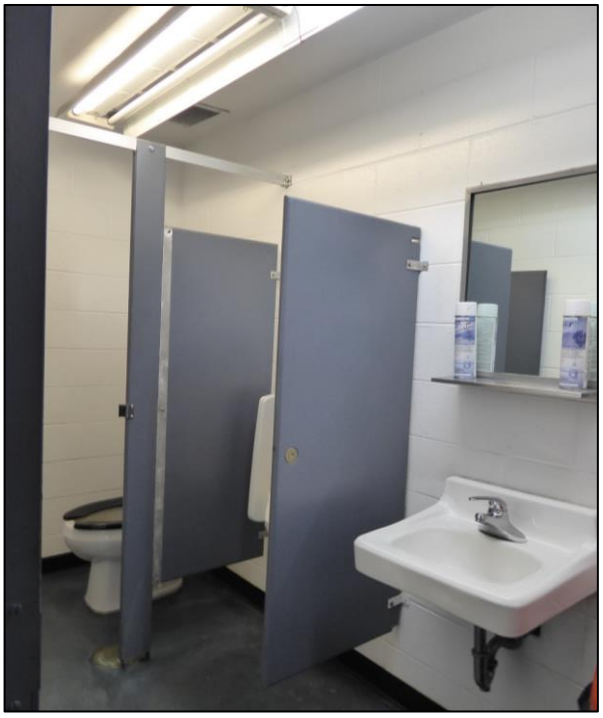


Figure 281. One-story bay that houses an office, two storage rooms, and a latrine with open storage space above in the loft in the FMS at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The armory was renovated in 2000 to include the removal of the original doors and windows and install newer materials, which included multipane bronze aluminum framed awning style windows, bronze aluminum and plate glass main entry doors, metal secondary entry doors, and metal overhead doors (Figure 285). This project was done by Star Consulting and Construction Inc. from Columbus, Ohio, (Figure 282 to Figure 284). In 2013, some exterior masonry work was conducted including tuckpointing and cleaning on the armory.

Figure 282. North and west elevations of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, window renovations, 2000. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

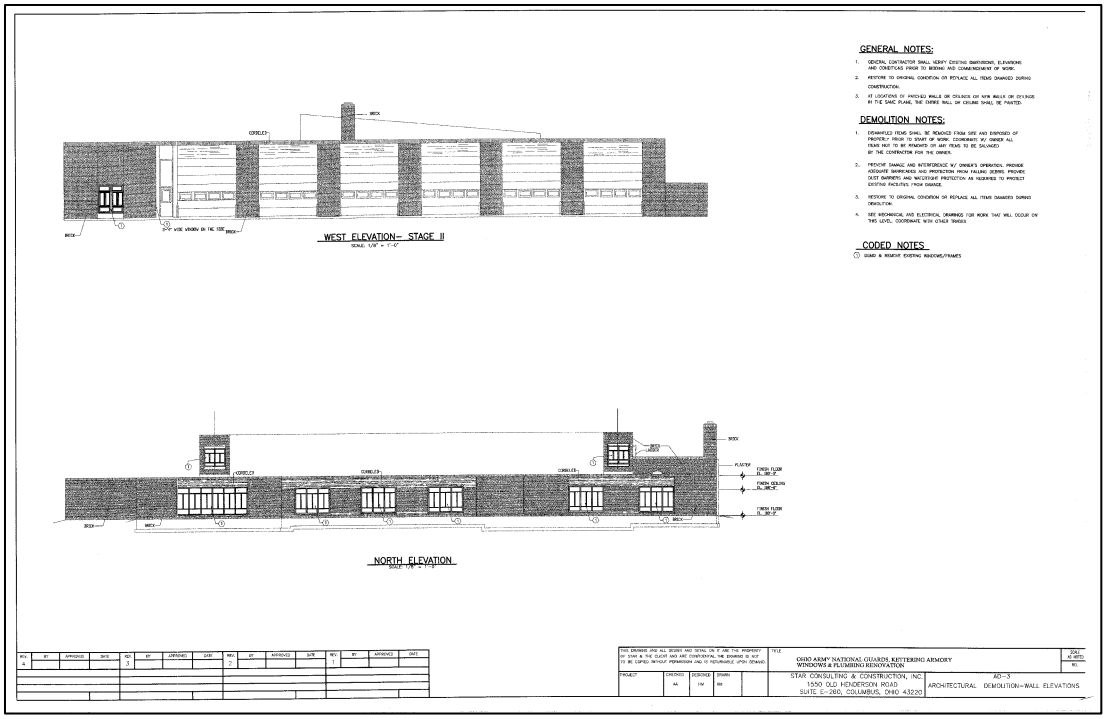


Figure 283. East and south elevations of the of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, window renovations, 2000. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

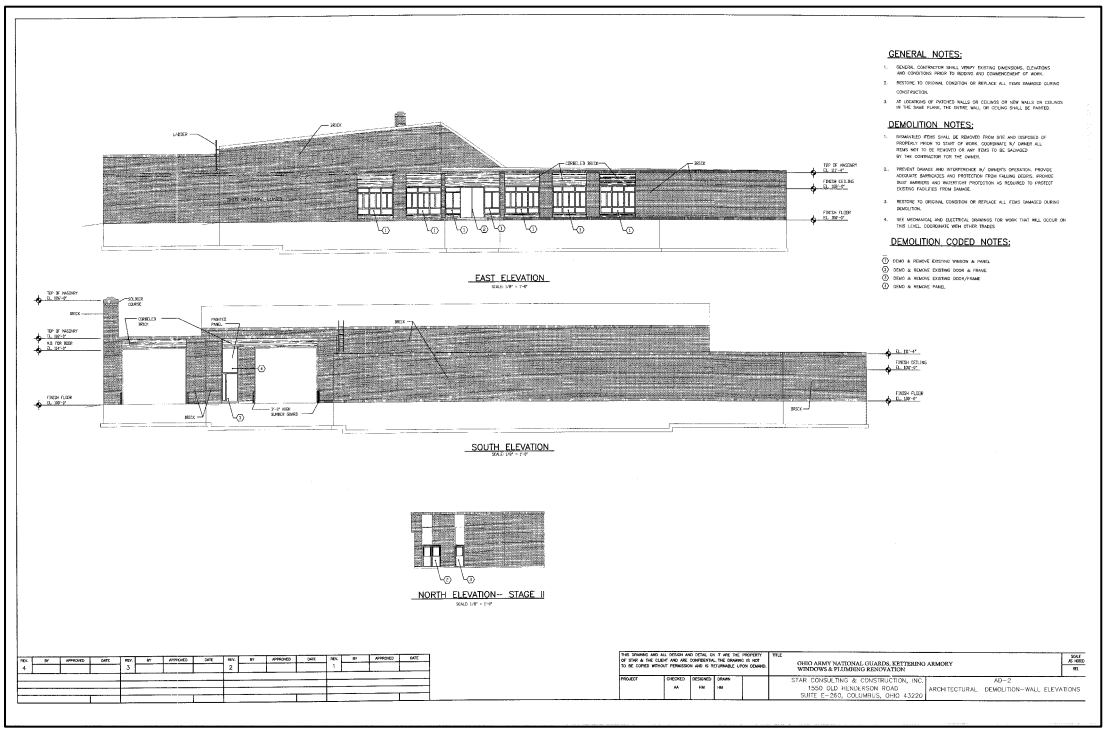


Figure 284. Window type, details, and schedule of the of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, window renovations, 2000. (Image reproduced from Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

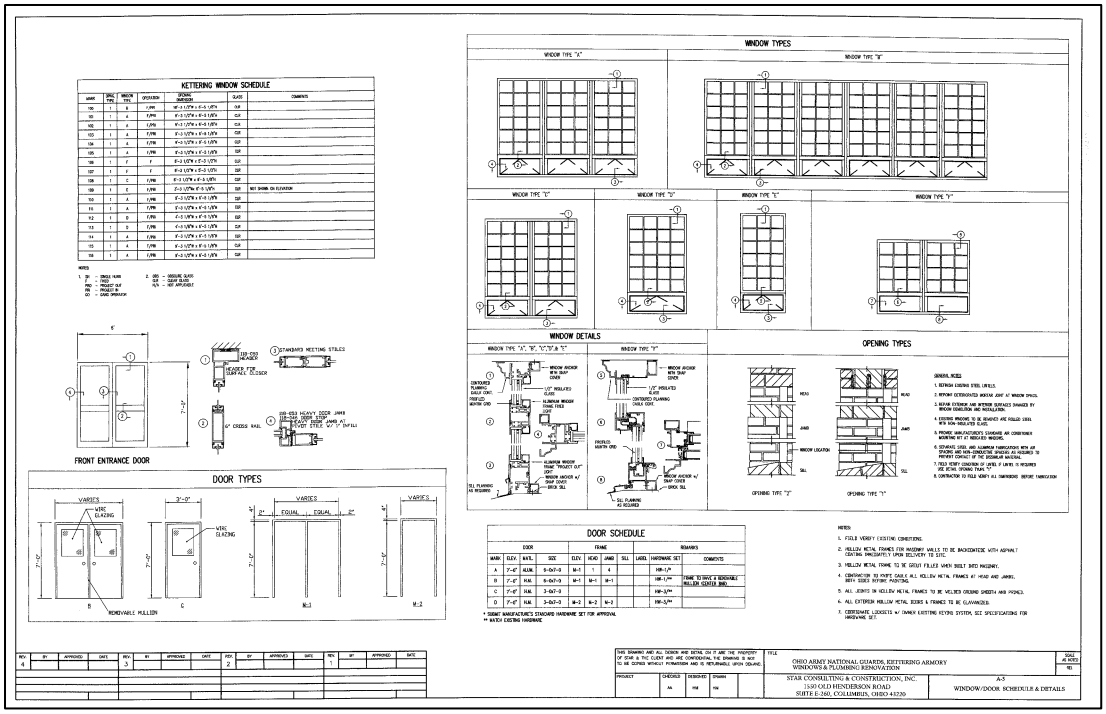


Figure 285. Replacement doors and windows at the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The site also includes a Stran-Steel corrugated metal building constructed in 1988 (Building #00002) by Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. of Bowling Green, Ohio, (Figure 286 and Figure 287). This building has an approximate area of 9,172 square feet. A Quonset hut storage building (#00004) is also located in the motor pool that was constructed in 1972 with an area of 826 square feet (Figure 288). A small rectangular metal storage shed on the north edge of the boundary between the armory and the Stran-Steel building (Figure 289).

Figure 286. Stran-Steel corrugated storage building, 1985. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Floor Plan and Elevations*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department. Public domain.)

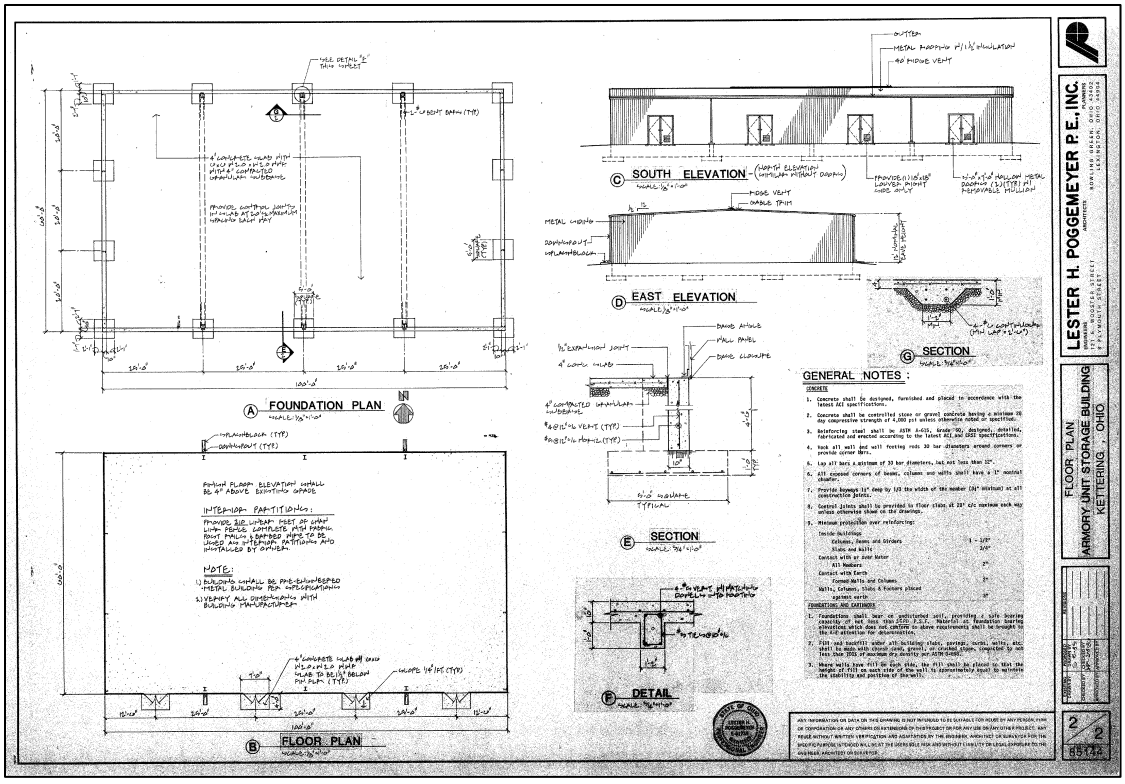


Figure 287. Southeast oblique of the storage building #00002 in the motor pool at Kettering OHARNG site, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 288. Metal Quonset #00004 hut in the motor pool at the Kettering OHARNG site, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 289. Southwest oblique of the metal storage shed in the motor pool at the Kettering OHARNG, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

No drawing documentation was found to include an overall landscaping plan at the Kettering site. It appears the overall site footprint for the OHARNG was carved out of an existing grove of hardwoods that wrap around the north, south, and west sides of the OHARNG site. There is little planned vegetation immediately around the armory except for a hedgerow along the east wall near the walkway to the main entry on the east side and on the northeast corner of the armory (Figure 290). The armory is mostly surrounded by manicured lawn on the north and east sides, paved lot is to the south for vehicle parking (Figure 291), and a paved lot is to the west for the FMS. The original flagpole and a small earthen berm with a concrete block retaining wall is located on the east side of the armory (Figure 292).

Figure 290. Vegetation of hedges along the east side of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 291. Paved lot on the south side of the Kettering OHARNG site, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 292. Manicured lawn with earthen berm, concrete block retaining wall, and flagpole location at the Kettering OHARNG site, Kettering, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.3.2 Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (1965, additions 1971, 1972, and 1978)—#00001 (facility code 39B62)

The Beightler Armory[130] is located at 2825 West Dublin-Granville Road in Columbus, Ohio, in Franklin County. It is located on 26 acres north of downtown Columbus. North of the site is a residential area, while commercial and industrial areas are located east and west of the site. South of the armory is a brick maintenance and storage building that, along with the adjacent parking area, is surrounded by a chain-link fence (Figure 293). The armory was dedicated the MG Robert S. Beightler building.

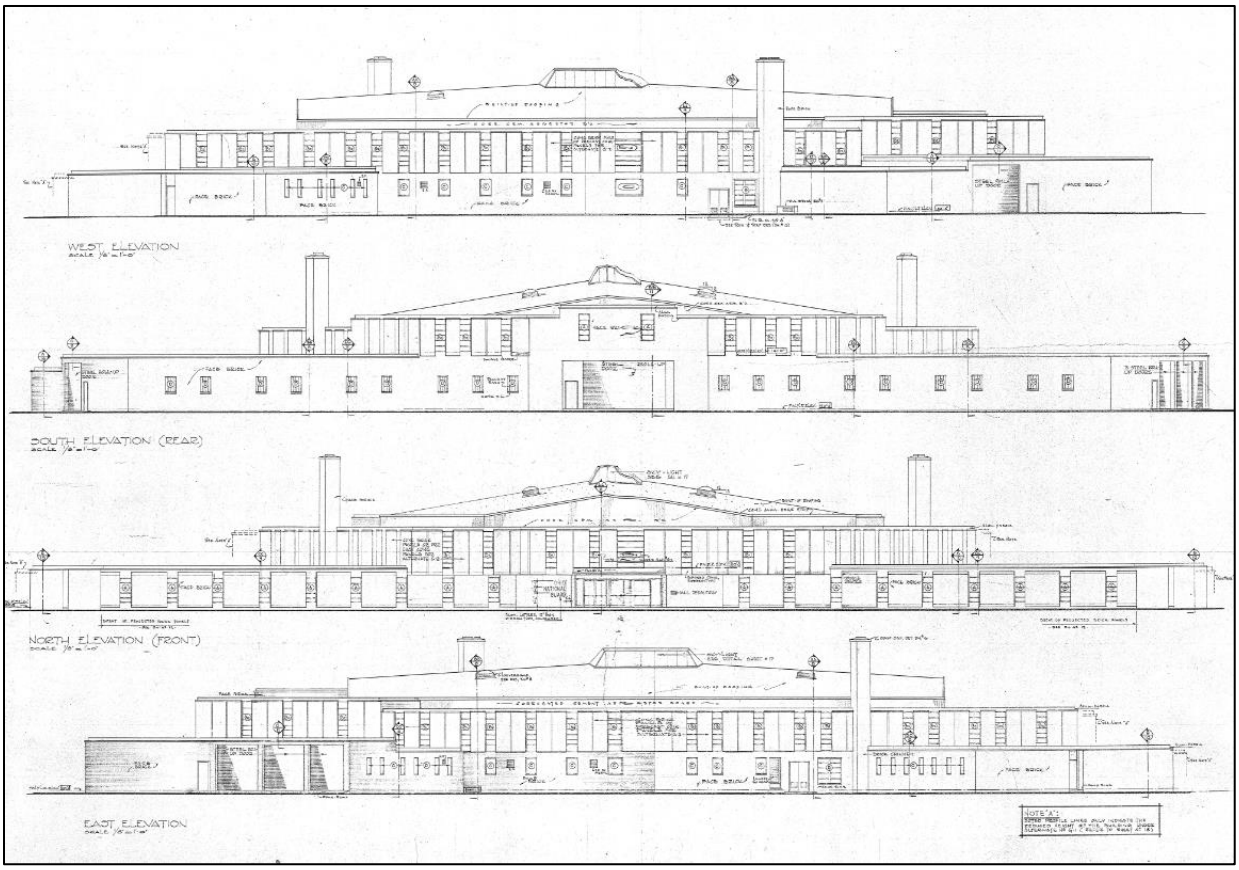
[130] MG Robert S. Beightler Armory was previously surveyed in 2013 and determined Not Eligible in the Lawhon & Associates report. The researchers have included a summation of the history of the armory provided in that report in Chapter 3. The two associated structures at the Beightler Armory were surveyed and evaluated in this report.

Figure 293. Aerial view of Beightler OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).

The Beightler Armory was built in 1965 and designed by Ted H. Prindle of Prindle & Associates[131] was designed in an eclectic style with an octagonal plan; however, the building serves as the joint force headquarters and support operations for the OHARNG and, consequently, received significant additions in 1971, 1972, 1978, and 2000 (Figure 294). Few architectural details that are demonstrative of the original 1960s style remain.[132]

The two-story structure exhibits elements of design that include irregular massing—with a hexagonal central structure and four rectangular wings—and flat and gable style roofing. This building has an approximate area of 115,204 square feet.[133] The armory has a current facility code of 39B62.

Figure 294. Beightler Armory original elevations, 1964. (Image reproduced from Ted H. Prindle and Associates, *Elevations*, April 17, 1964, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



[131] Ted H. Prindle and Associates. Mechanical Plot Plan. April 15, 1964. Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

[132] Wagner. 2009 "MG Robert S. Beightler Armory."

[133] Wagner. 2009. "MG Robert S. Beightler Armory."

The first floor of the armory was designed to include an entry vestibule that leads directly into a hexagonal, double-height drill hall. The drill hall provides access to two locker rooms, a boiler room, a mechanical room, and a unit storage room with a vault. Four corridors accessible via the drill hall protrude from the structure, providing access to the following: a latrine, a locker room, three unit storage rooms with vaults, and heated vehicle storage; a latrine, a kitchen, a library, a classroom, two special unit rooms, and two large rooms with partitioned offices; a latrine, a locker room, an individual office, a medical section room, a special unit room, and four rooms with partitioned offices; and a custodial storage room, rifle range, and four unit storage rooms with vaults.

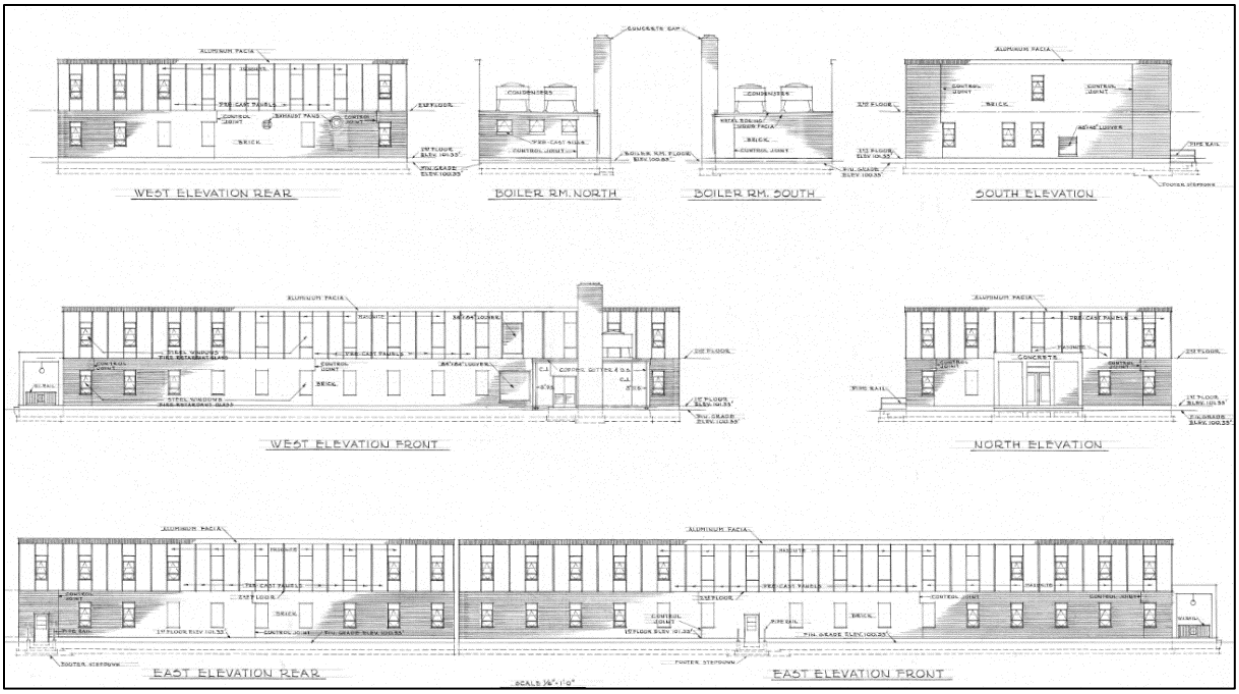
Accessible via two sets of switchback stairs, rooms on the second-floor are accessible via a balcony corridor in the double-height drill hall. The corridor provides access to two classrooms, a training room, a conference room, and numerous offices.

The east wing of the Beightler Armory was constructed in 1971 and the west wing was constructed in 1972 for a total cost of approximately $1.5 million. These additions were designed by the US Property & Fiscal Office (USPFO) and Ohio Adjutant General's Department, likely without input from Prindle & Associates, the firm that designed the original structure (Figure 295).[134]

The first floor of the east addition was designed with a dormitory kitchen and dining room, latrine, boiler room, equipment room, and unit storage room with arms vault, as well as USPFO, comptroller and budget, purchasing and contracts, fiscal, technical pay, and data processing offices. The second-floor was designed with two classrooms, an academic storage room, counseling offices, a janitorial storage room, a training aids storage room, a cadre dormitory, and storage rooms for equipment, files, and office supplies, as well as administration, Ohio Defense Corps, stock control, editing, equipment status, logistics, audit and check list, and transportation offices.

[134] *First Floor Plan*, n.d., Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; *Second Floor Plan*, n.d., Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 295. Beightler Armory east addition elevations, 1968. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *USP.&F.O. and O.C.S. Office Building Elevations*, May 13, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



The first floor of the west addition was designed with large storage rooms for Adjutant General personnel records and publications; smaller storage rooms for general files, training aids, publications, and equipment; a lunchroom; a boiler room; a training room; and reproduction, air support, Adjutant General personnel, mail and shipping, clerical, field coordinator, liaison, operations, state maintenance, and director's offices. The second-floor was designed with the Adjutant General's office with a lobby and offices for the Army National Guard and Air National Guard Assistant Adjutant Generals; a building maintenance room; a machine room; a conference room and library; an equipment room; a photography room; and administration section, technician personnel, personnel records and orders, military support, finance section, Quartermaster, operations and training, and Air Section offices.[135]

[135] State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Adjutant General's Office Building Second Floor Plan, Nov. 7, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio; State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Adjutant General's Office Building Second Floor Plan*, Nov. 7, 1968, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

In the 1990s, the driveway and parking area were torn out and rebuilt, and the main building was renovated. This $3 million renovation included replacement of the exterior brick with styrofoam-cement siding and window replacements.[136]

Beightler Armory was previously surveyed and evaluated in 2009 and documented in Lawhon & Associates, Inc. 2013 report *Intensive Level Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Buildings & Structures on Ohio Army National Guard Properties*. The Ohio state historic preservation office concurred that it was not eligible in a letter dated 2 December 2009 (based on preliminary results from Lawhon; Figure 296).

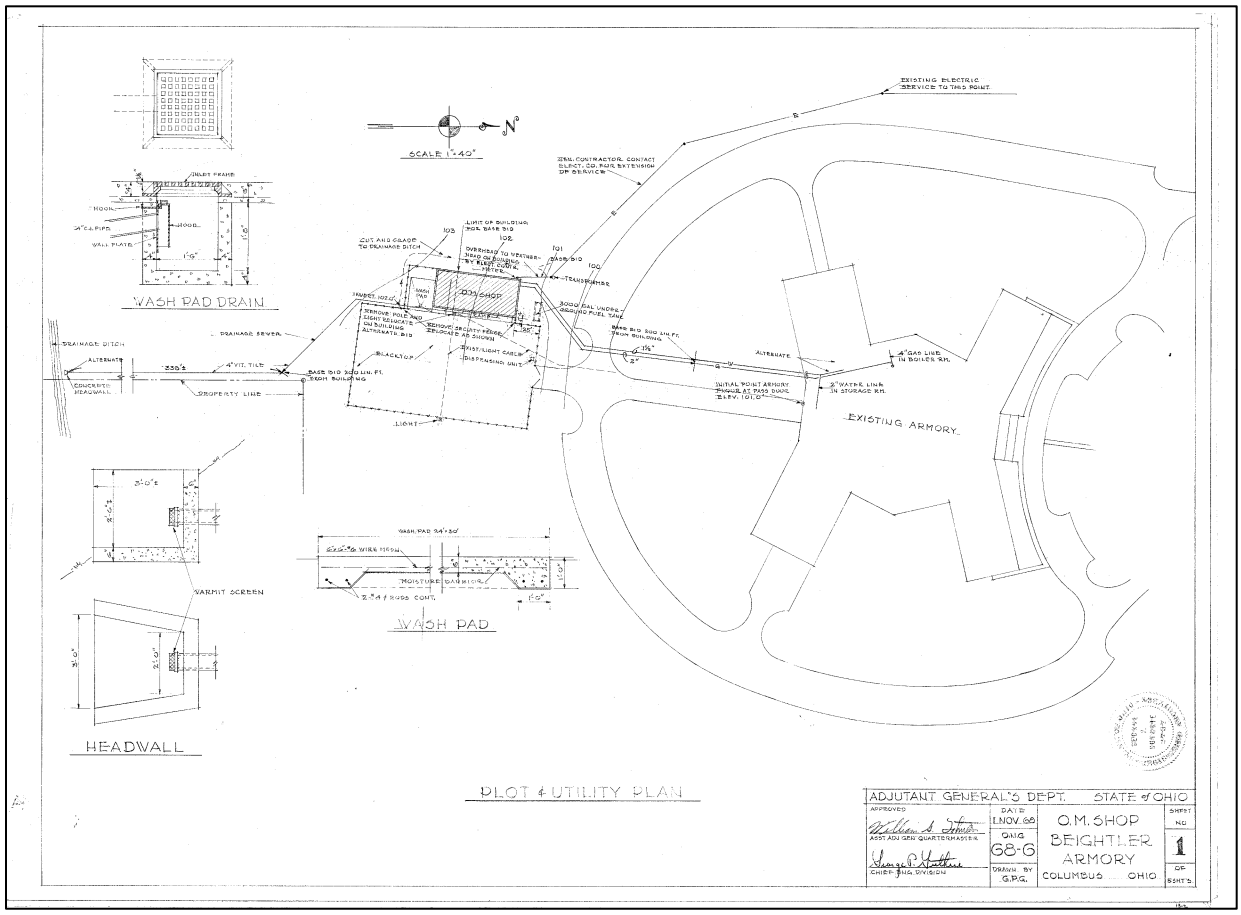
Figure 296. North elevation of Beightler Armory. (Image reproduced from Lawhon & Associates, Inc., 2009).

In 1971, an OMS (#00002, known as the Shipping and Receiving building) was built on the site south of the armory (Figure 297). The OMS was designed by the Adjutant General's Office (Figure 298). The OMS has brick exterior walls and a flat roof with a parapet wall (Figure 299) The windows are bright aluminum frame multipane awning style with concrete

[136] Lawhon & Associates, Inc., *Intensive Level Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Buildings & Structures on Ohio Army National Guard Properties* (Columbus, OH: Ohio Adjutant General's Department, 2013), 237–244.

windowsill (Figure 300). The maintenance area was three bays wide with overhead doors with concrete lintels (Figure 301). The interior floors are sealed concrete and the interior walls are concrete block. It has a metal truss ceiling that, in some areas, is covered by a drop ceiling (Figure 302). The overhead doors were replaced in 1987.[137] The building is currently being used as a recreation gym. The OMS has an approximate area of 3,874 square feet.

Figure 297. Site plan for the OMS at the Beightler Armory, 1968. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Beightler Organizational Maintenance Shop*. Public domain.)



[137] State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department. *Beightler Organizational Maintenance Shop*. Nov. 1, 1968. Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 298. OMS floor plan and elevations, 1968. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Beightler Organizational Maintenance Shop*. Public domain.)

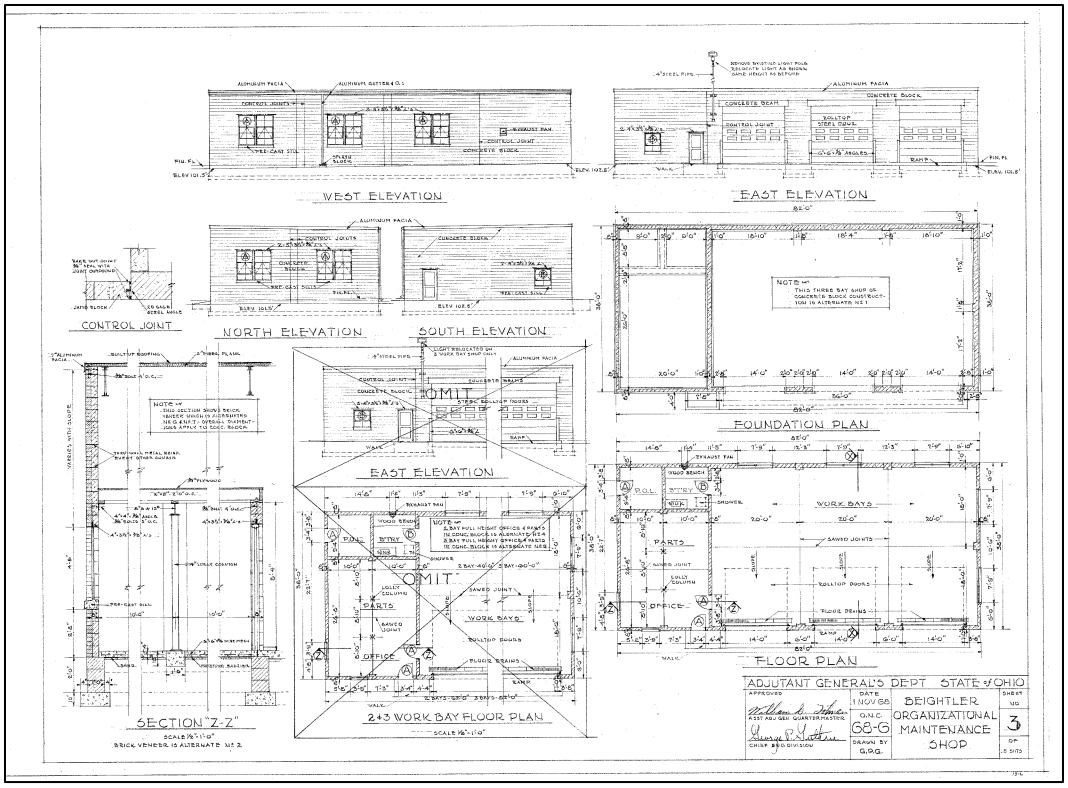
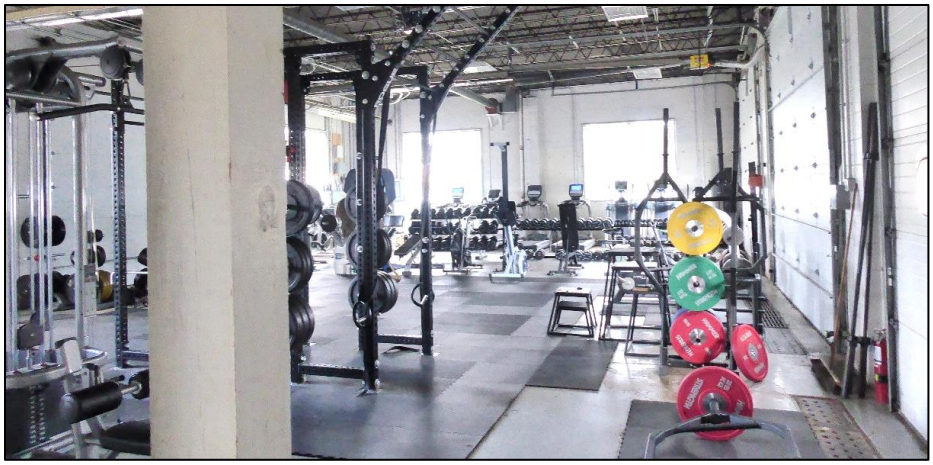


Figure 299. Northeast oblique of the OMS #00002 at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 300. Original multipane aluminum awning style window with concrete windowsill on the OMS #00002 at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

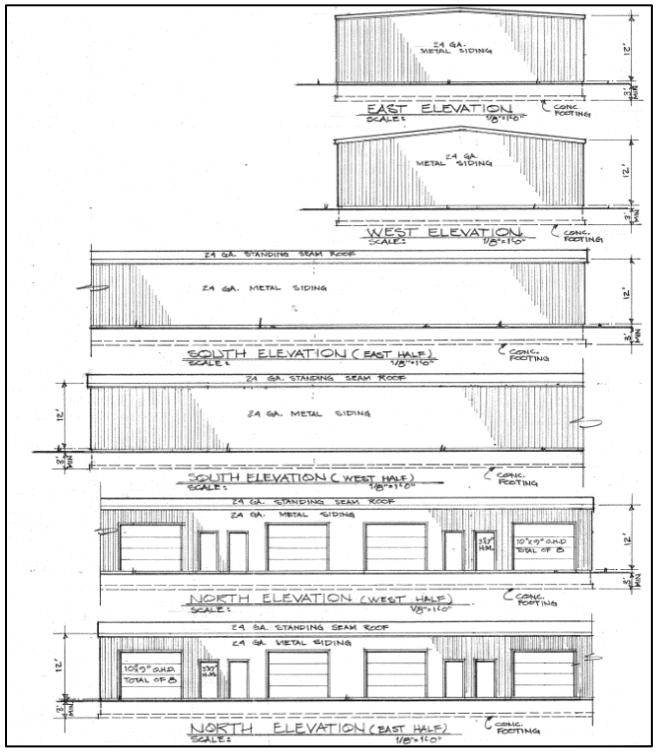
Figure 301. Overhead bay door with concrete lintel on the OMS (#00002) at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 302. Interior view of the OMS (#00002) at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



Additionally, a Stran-Steel corrugated metal storage building was constructed south of the main building and east of the OMS (#00003) (Figure 303 and Figure 304). According to the Real Property data, this building was constructed in 1971.

Figure 303. Stran-Steel storage building elevations. (Image reproduced from Gibboney & Associates. Public domain.)[138]



[138] *Ohio National Guard Job #8253 Sheet no. 3*, n.d., Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 304. West elevation of the metal Stran-Steel building at the Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.4 Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, Inc.

Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, Inc. (SSOE) is an active architecture and engineering firm founded in 1948 in Toledo, Ohio. Initially, SSOE "worked only on small material handling design and structural steel detailing projects," but they began working on industrial architectural design in 1950. By the late 1960s, the firm had cemented itself as a major architectural and engineering firm, with projects ranging from industrial buildings to health care facilities in locations in Ohio and as far as Italy.[139] In the 1970s, SSOE was impacted by a declining domestic economy but continued to design major projects, including Toledo Edison's 17-story headquarters (1971) (Figure 305), the Blue Cross of Northwest Ohio building in Canton (1975) (Figure 306), and the Lutheran Social Services of Northwestern Ohio building in Toledo (Figure 307)[140]. The firm also expanded their international portfolio.[141]

[139] SSOE. n.d. "About Us," History, https://www.ssoe.com/about-us/history/; Reference for Business, "SSOE Inc. – Company Profile, Information, Business Description, History, Background Information on SSOE Inc.," Engineering and Management Services, https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/92/SSOE-Inc.html.

[140] An exact construction date for the Lutheran Social Services of Northwest Ohio building was not located, but more than likely it was before 1967. Before 1967, it was called Lutheran Welfare Services of Northwest Ohio, which is what SSOE called it. The current name was adopted in 1967.

[141] SSOE, n.d. "About Us," History; Reference for Business, "SSOE Inc. – Company Profile, Information, Business Description, History, Background Information on SSOE Inc."

Figure 305. The Toledo Edison building was constructed in 1971. (Image reproduced from Ibagli, 2012. Public domain.)[142]

Figure 306. The former home of Blue Cross of Northwest Ohio, 2021. (Image reproduced from LoopNet, Public domain.)[143]

[142] Ibagli, *Toledo Edison Building*, photograph, Wikimedia Commons, May 3, 2012, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ToledoEdison_Building_2.JPG.

[143] LoopNet, "4150 Belden Village St Canton, OH 44718," Commercial Real Estate, last modified Dec. 29, 2021, https://www.loopnet.com/Listing/4150-Belden-Village-St-Canton-OH/22547797/.

Figure 307. Lutheran Social Services of Northwestern Ohio building, no date (Image reproduced from Lutheran Social Services of NOW, Public domain.)[144]

One armory in this report was designed by SSOE: the Walbridge Armory (1975).

3.2.4.1 Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (1975)- #00001 (facility code 39E55)

The Walbridge Armory is located at 28846 Tracey Road, north of the intersection with Commodore Drive and south of that with Emch Road, in the Village of Walbridge, Ohio, a suburb of Toledo in Wood County (Figure 308). The OHARNG site is located southwest of downtown Walbridge, south of a residential area, and north of an industrial area (Figure 309). Directly west of the site is residential and agricultural. The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 16 acres. The site includes a metal storage building situated on a gravel lot encompassed by a chain-link fence.

[144] Accessed April 6, 2022, https://www.lssnwo.org/index.php/about/our-history.

Figure 308. Walbridge Armory *Site Plan*, 1973. (Image reproduced from Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, Inc. (SSOE), *Site Plan*, January 30, 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

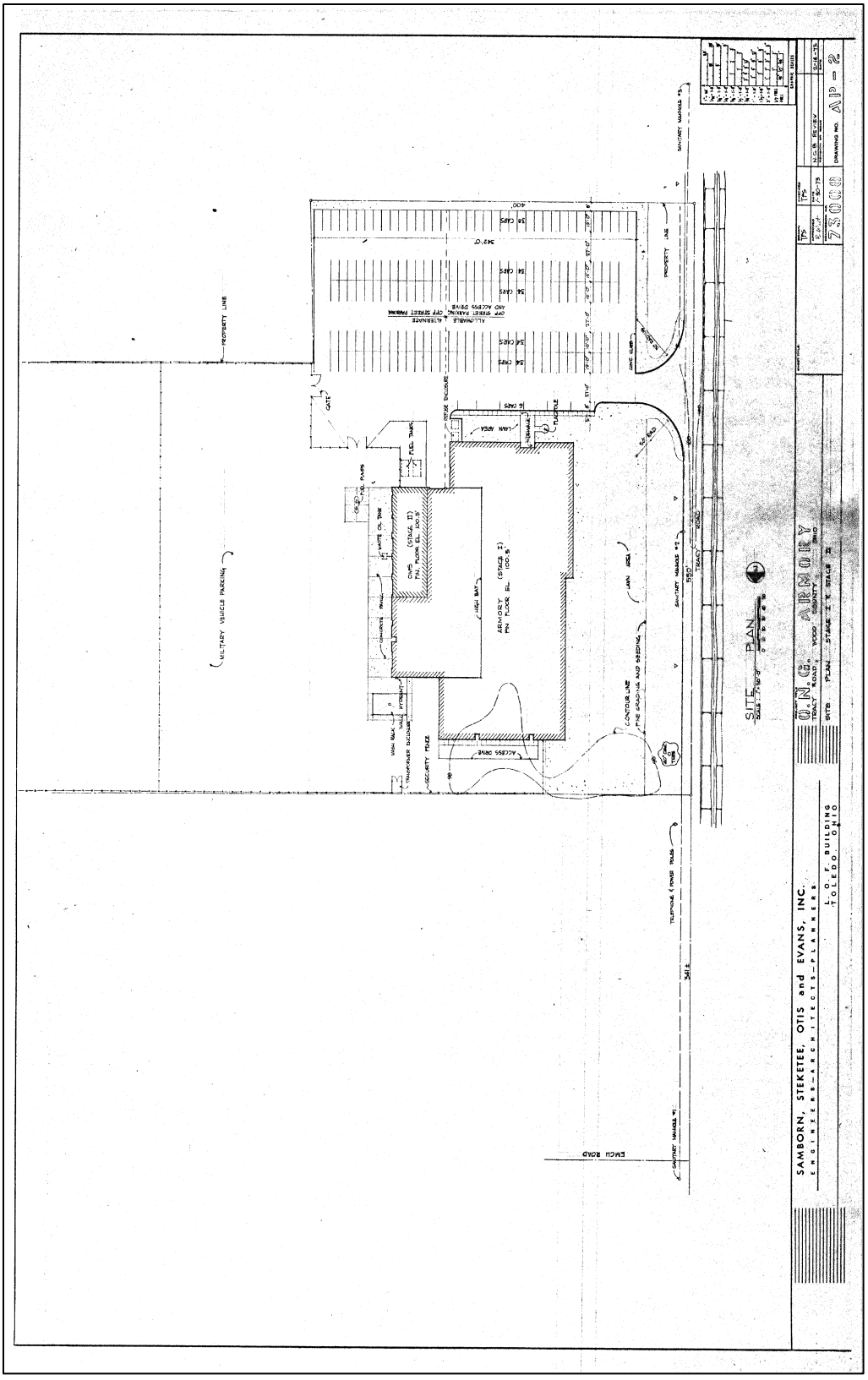


Figure 309. Aerial view of Walbridge OHARNG site with installation boundary indicated in *red* (www.googlemaps.com accessed January 2023. Red lines, street names and north arrow added by ERDC-CERL).

The Walbridge Armory was designed by SSOE in 1974 as a single story five-unit armory with a double-height drill hall (Figure 310). The building has an approximate area of 46,273 square feet. The armory has a current facility code of 39E55. The armory was dedicated as the MG Gilson D. Light Armory. Key design elements include a cubist form, a flat roof, and repetitive window pattern with brick columns between windows on the west elevation (Figure 313 to Figure 320). The exterior walls are brick with soldier courses extending from the roof to the top of door recesses, as well as sloping soldier courses from windowsills to the ground (Figure 321 to Figure 323). The main entry is on the south side of the building and is recessed with brick soldier course detail above (Figure 312 and Figure 324). The door and windows were originally aluminum framed (Figure 311). Metal pin-on lettering “Ohio National Guard” is placed on the upper right portion of the west wall of soldier course face brick (Figure 325).

Figure 310. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, *Exterior Elevations*, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Exterior Elevations*, April 24, 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

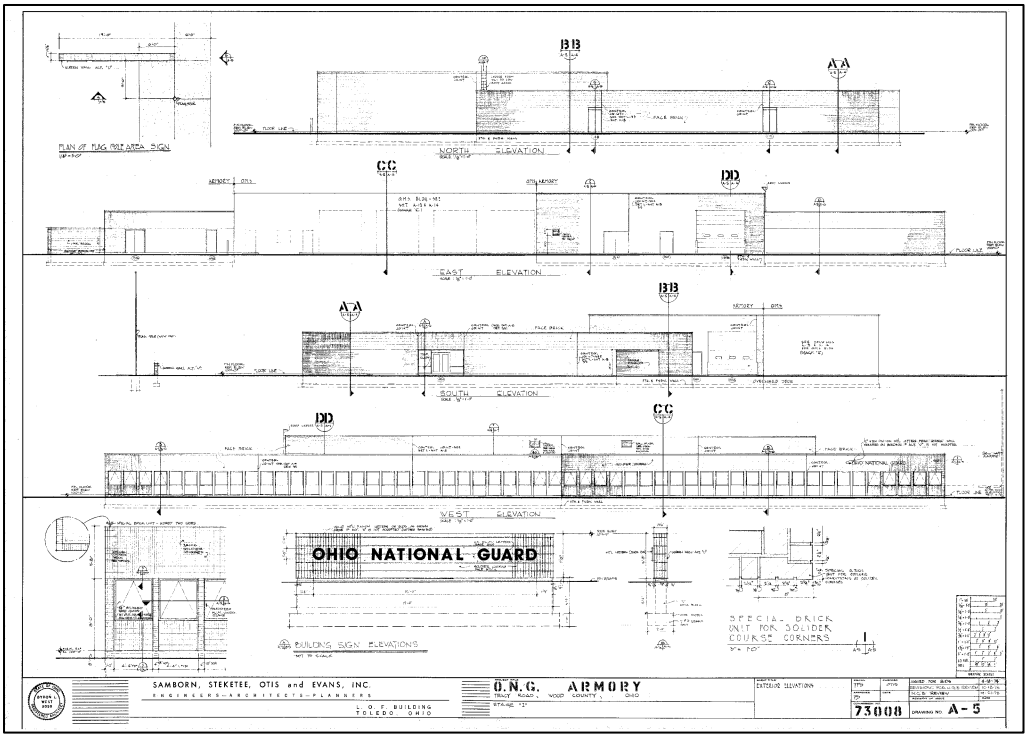


Figure 311. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, *window details*, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Door Details and Schedule*, April 24, 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

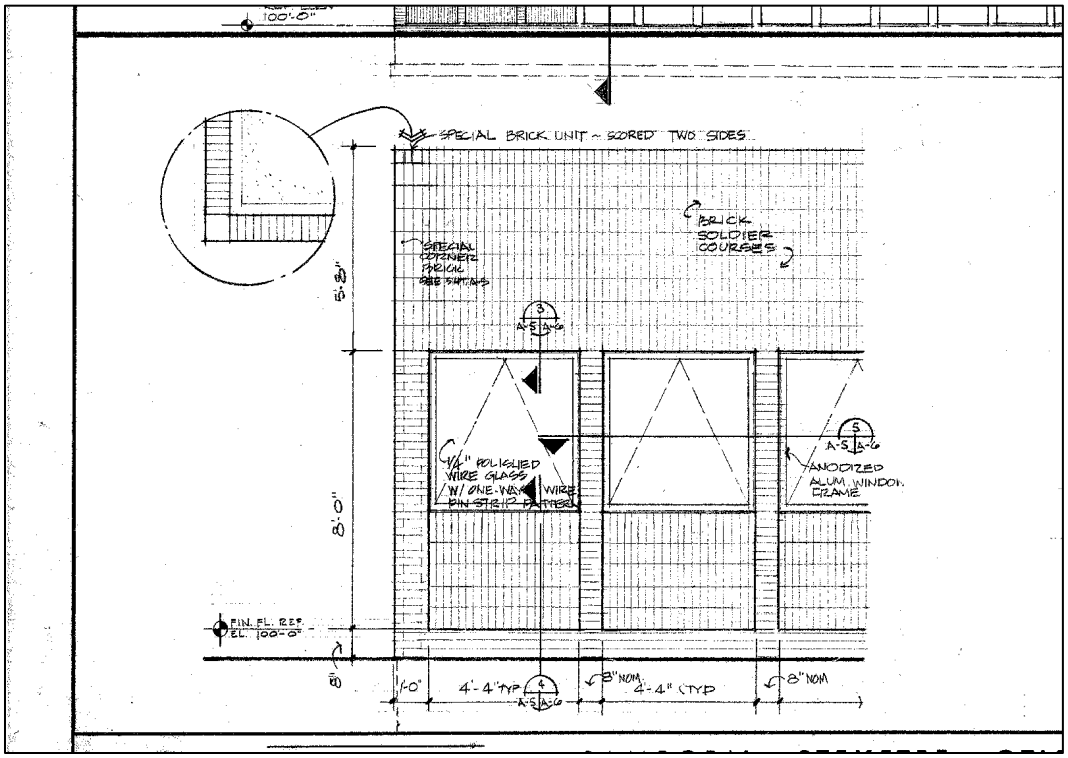


Figure 312. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, *door details*, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Door Details and Schedule*, April 24, 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

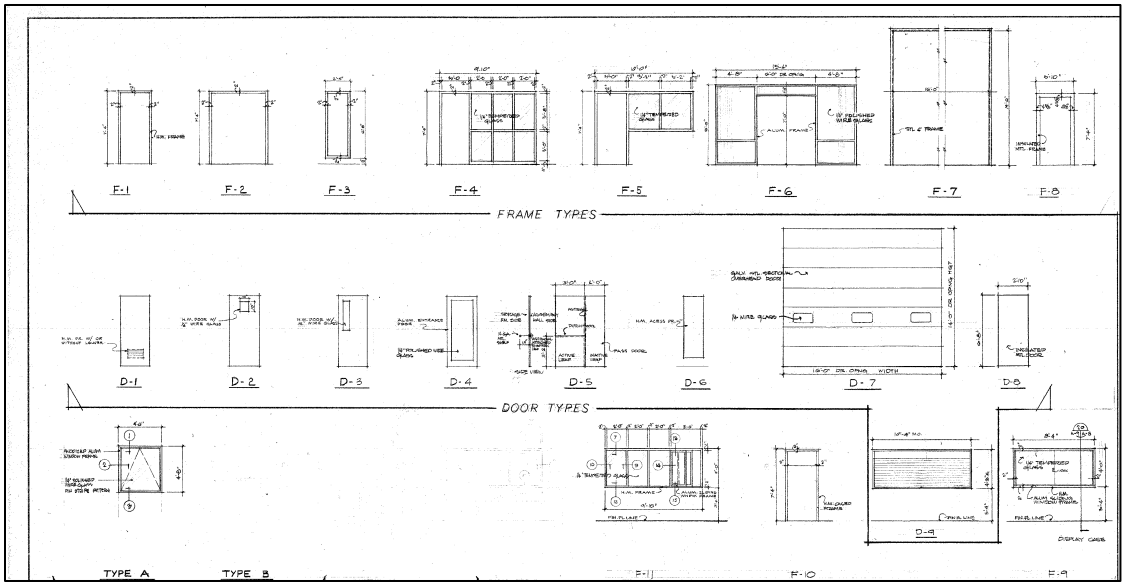


Figure 313. West elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 314. Looking at the west elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 315. Southwest oblique of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 316. Left side of the south elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 317. South elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 318. Right side of the south elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 319. Southeast oblique of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 320. North elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 321. Close-up of the soldier course detail at the top of the exterior walls of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 322. Brick soldier course detail above and below the band of windows on the west elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 323. Close-up of the brick soldier course detail around the windows on the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 324. Recessed main entry with brick soldier course detail above on the south elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 325. Lettering "Ohio, National Guard" placed in the upper right portion of the west elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The interior (Figure 326) was originally designed to include a small vestibule, lobby that provided access to an advisors' office, a group headquarters office with access to four smaller offices and a chaplain's room, and a library and classroom (Figure 328 to Figure 332). A long corridor running north and south on the west side of the building provided access to the following: a battalion headquarters office with three smaller offices and a classroom; a classroom with access to a smaller interior classroom; four unit offices with interior offices; a training aid storage room; a larger room used as two classrooms divided by a folding partition; two locker rooms; a men's toilet room; a women's toilet room; a janitor's room; and four larger unit supply rooms with vaults (Figure 333 to Figure 343). A corridor running north and south on the east side of the building provided access to three locker rooms and a unit supply room with a vault (Figure 344 to Figure 347). The large open drill hall space located in the middle of the building provided access to the rifle range (Figure 327), medical section office with a loft, the OMS, a kitchen and a short corridor to a men's latrine, and the maintenance and custodian room (Figure 348 to Figure 354). The drill hall also provided access to all of the unit supply rooms with vaults. A short corridor running east and west on the south side of the building near the lobby provided access to men's toilet room, a women's toilet room, and a military police (MP) office with a smaller interior office (Figure 344 to Figure 358).

Figure 326. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, first-floor plan, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *First Floor Plan*, 24 April 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

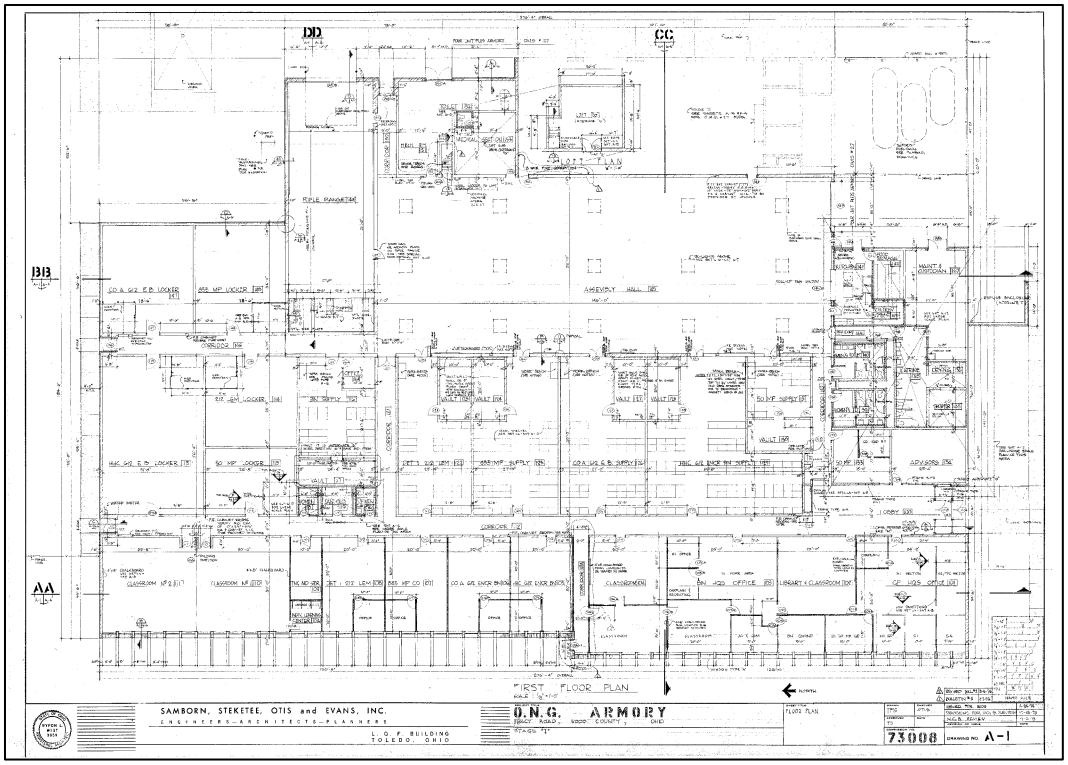


Figure 327. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, rifle range section, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Building Sections, Rifle Range Section*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

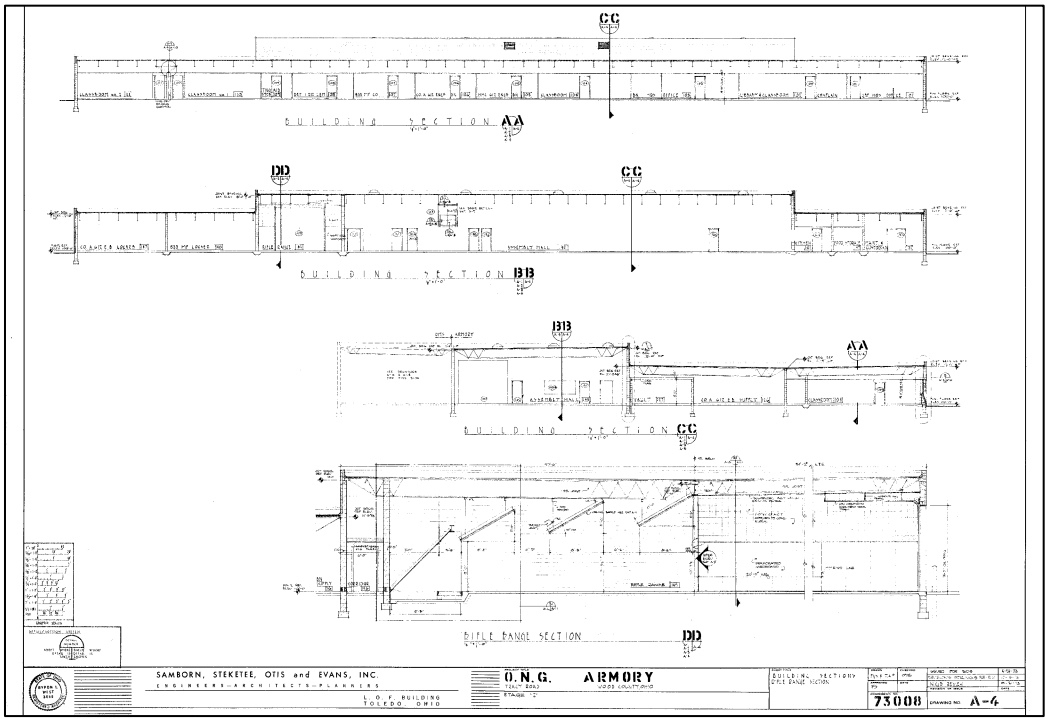


Figure 328. Interior view of the vestibule in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 329. Interior view of the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 330. Interior view of the former headquarters office in the southwest corner off the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 331. Interior view of the former library and classroom in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

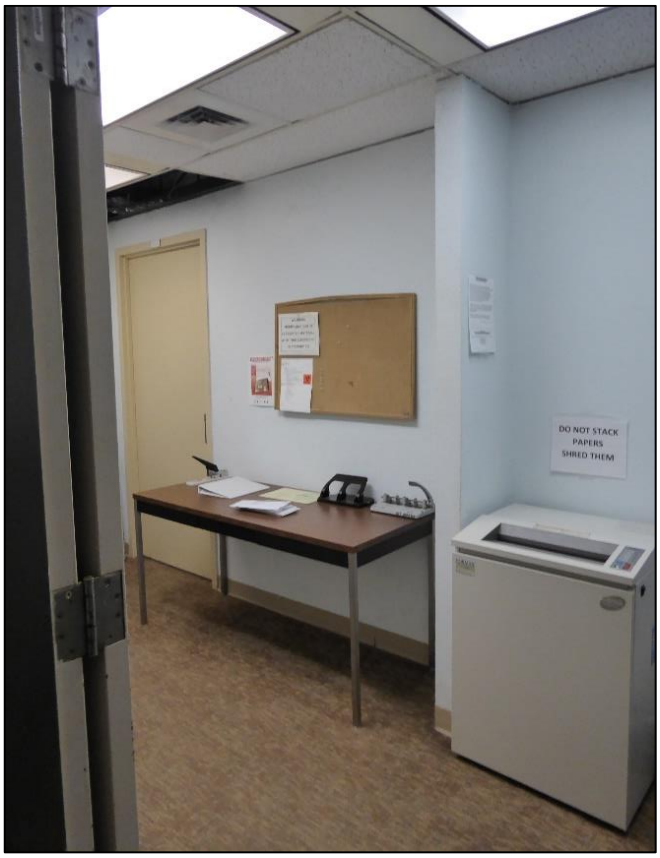


Figure 332. Interior view of the former advisor's office near the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

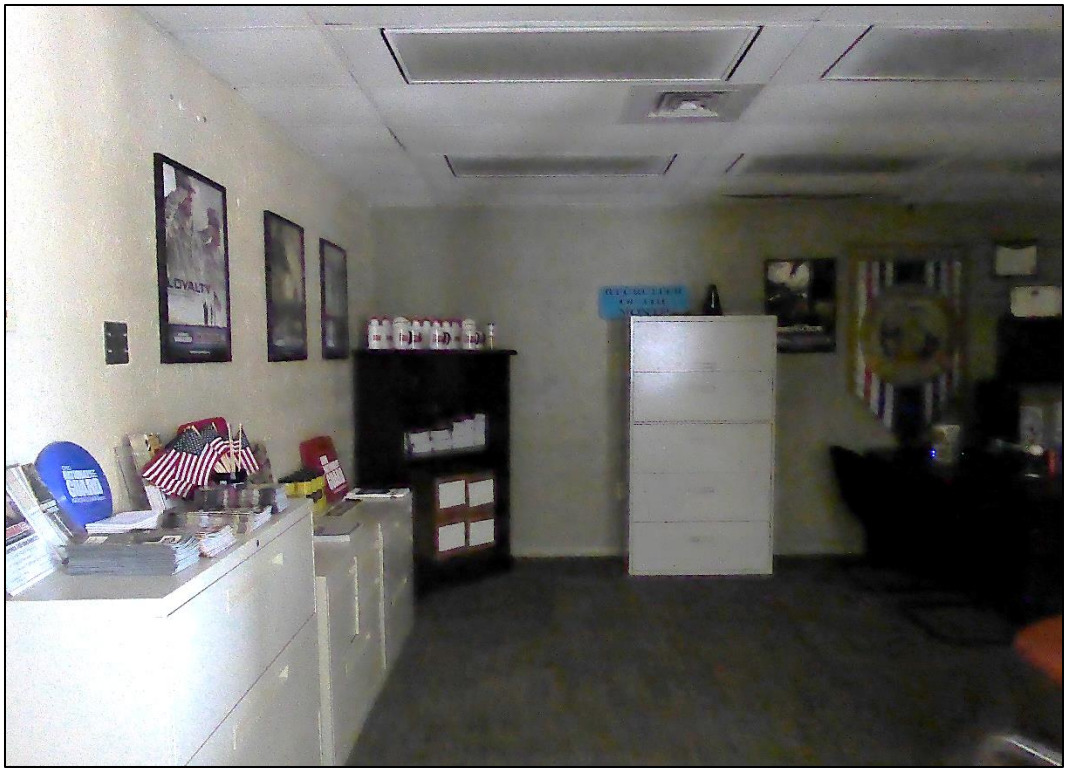


Figure 333. Looking north down the west corridor in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

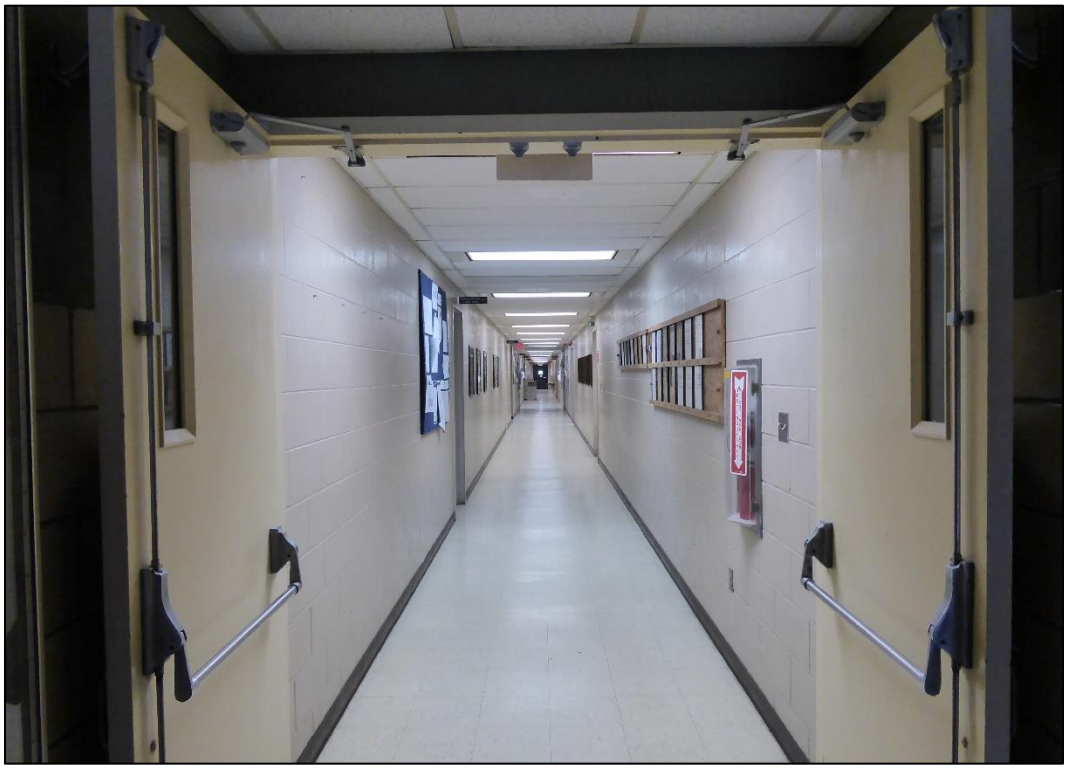


Figure 334. Interior view of the former battalion headquarters office in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

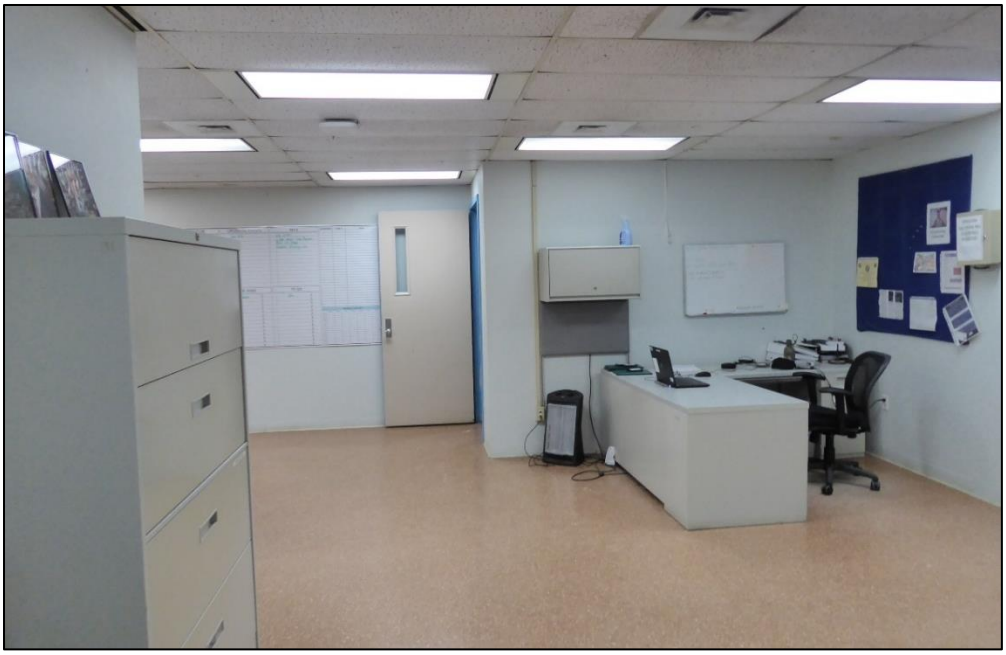


Figure 335. Interior view of a former executive office (S) and Command Sergeant Major (CSM) office accessible the former battalion headquarters office on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 336. Interior view of a former classroom on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 337. Interior view into a former classroom now modified with new partition walls in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 338. Looking west down the corridor in between the former classroom and battalion offices on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 339. Interior view of the former military police (MP) company office on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 340. Interior view of the women's toilet room in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 341. Interior view of the former training aid storage room on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 342. Interior view of a classroom on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 343. Interior view of a former locker room in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

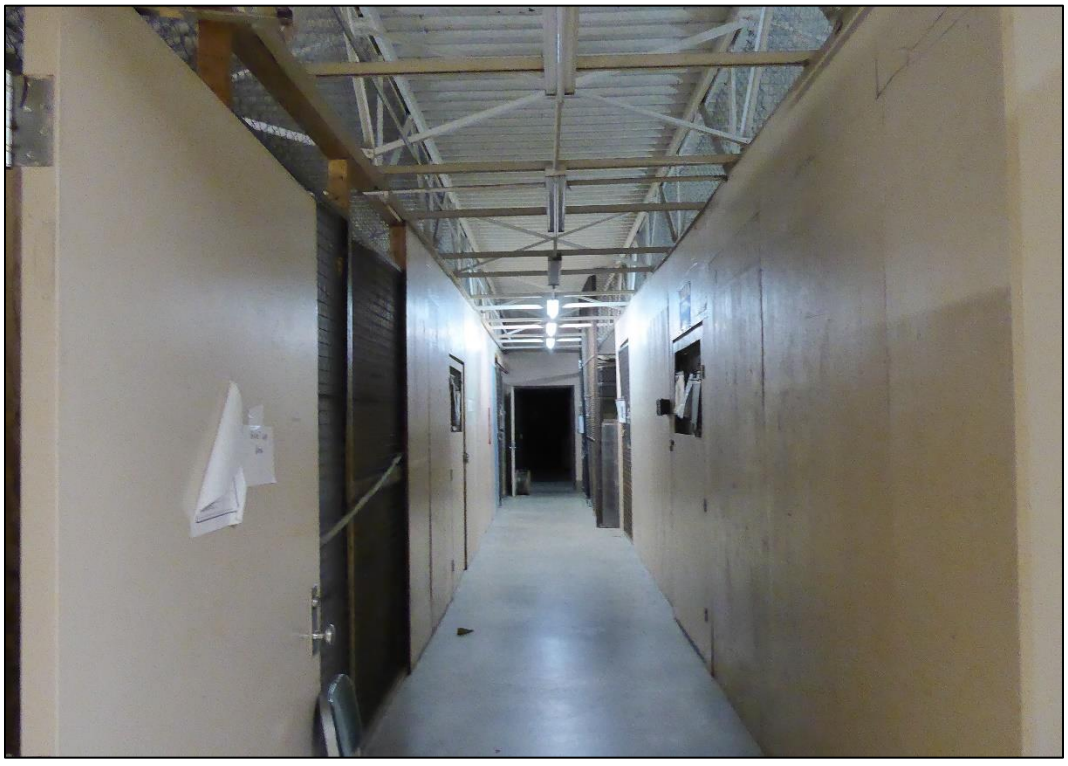


Figure 344. Interior view looking south down the east corridor towards the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

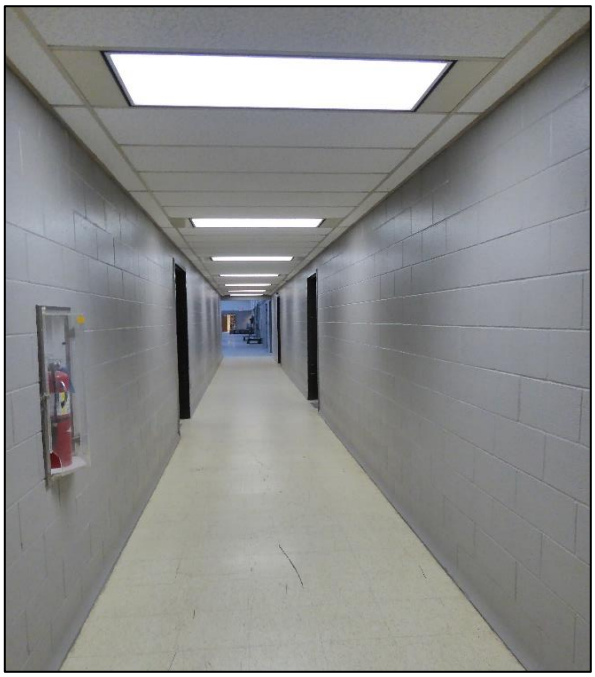


Figure 345. Interior view of a former locker room in the northeast corner in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

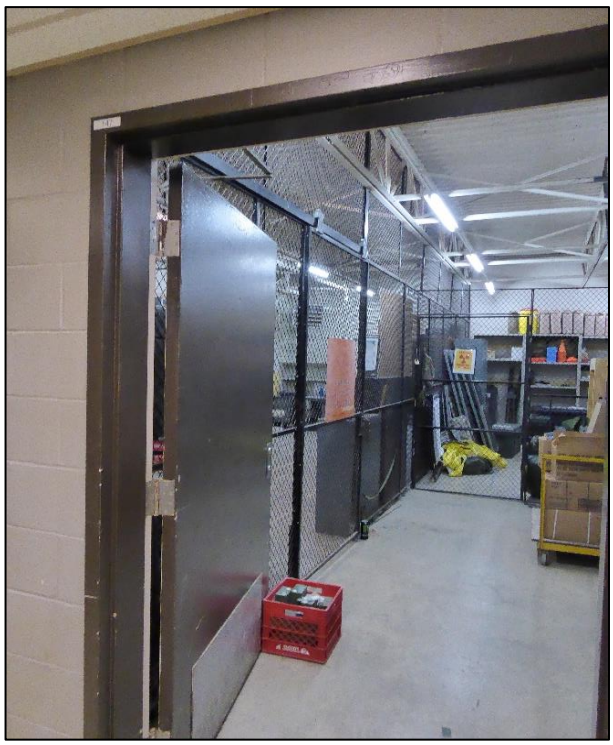


Figure 346. Interior view of a former locker room on the east side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

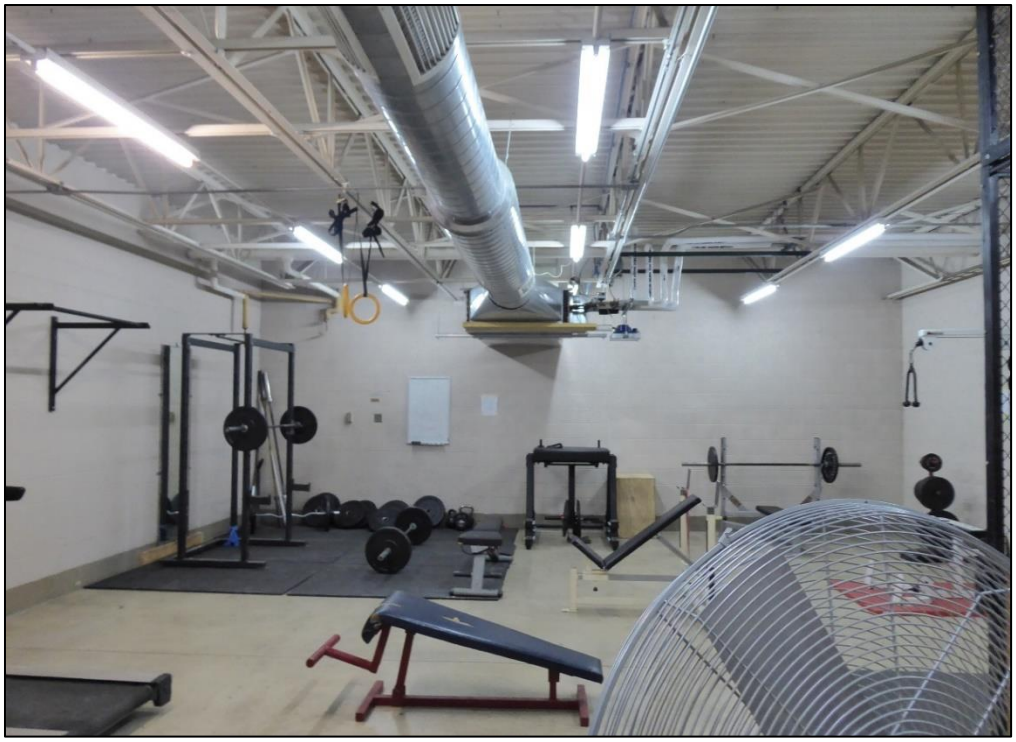


Figure 347. Interior view of a former locker room off of the east corridor in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 348. Looking east down the corridor from the drill hall to the former riffle range in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

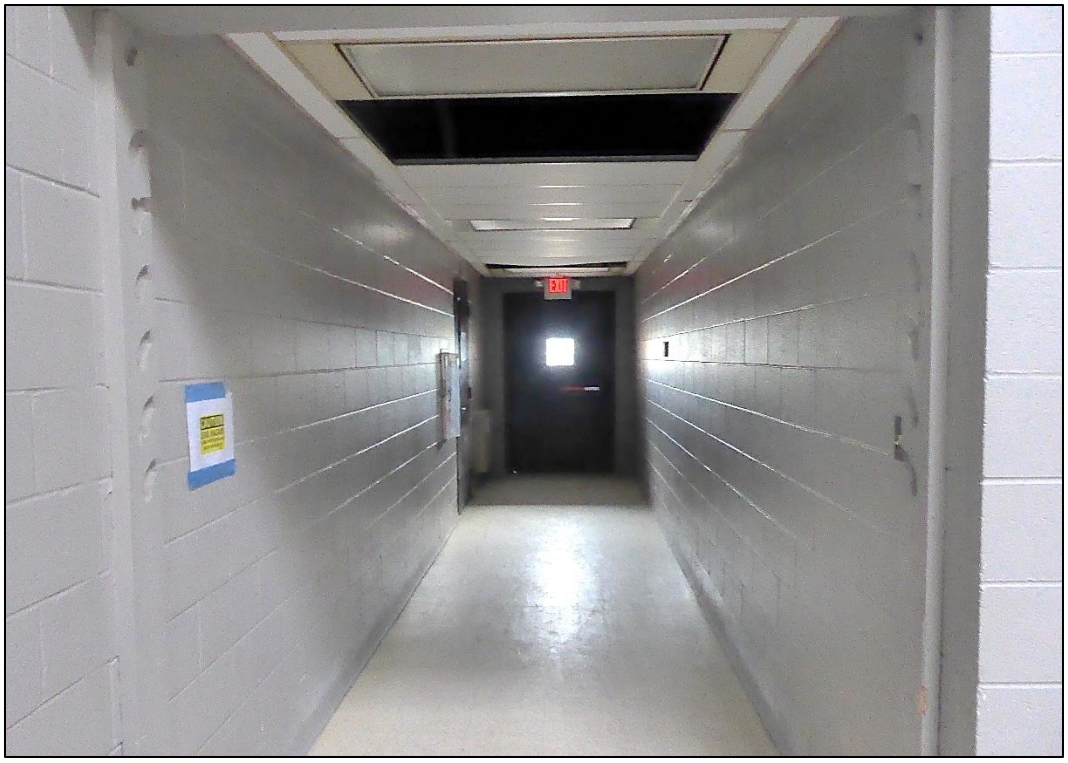


Figure 349. Looking west in the former rifle range in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 350. Looking into the FMS on the east side of the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

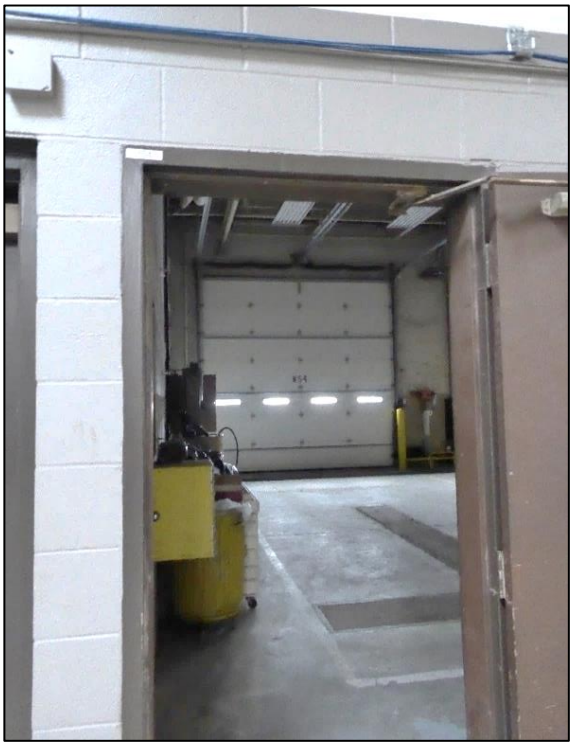


Figure 351. Interior view of the kitchen in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 352. Interior view looking south in the corridor leading to the latrine and mechanical room on the south side in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

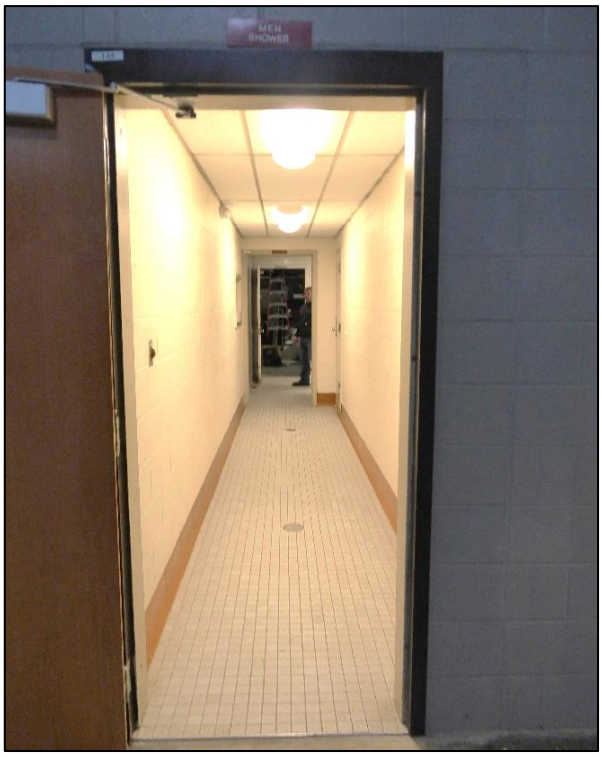


Figure 353. Interior view of the latrine on the south side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

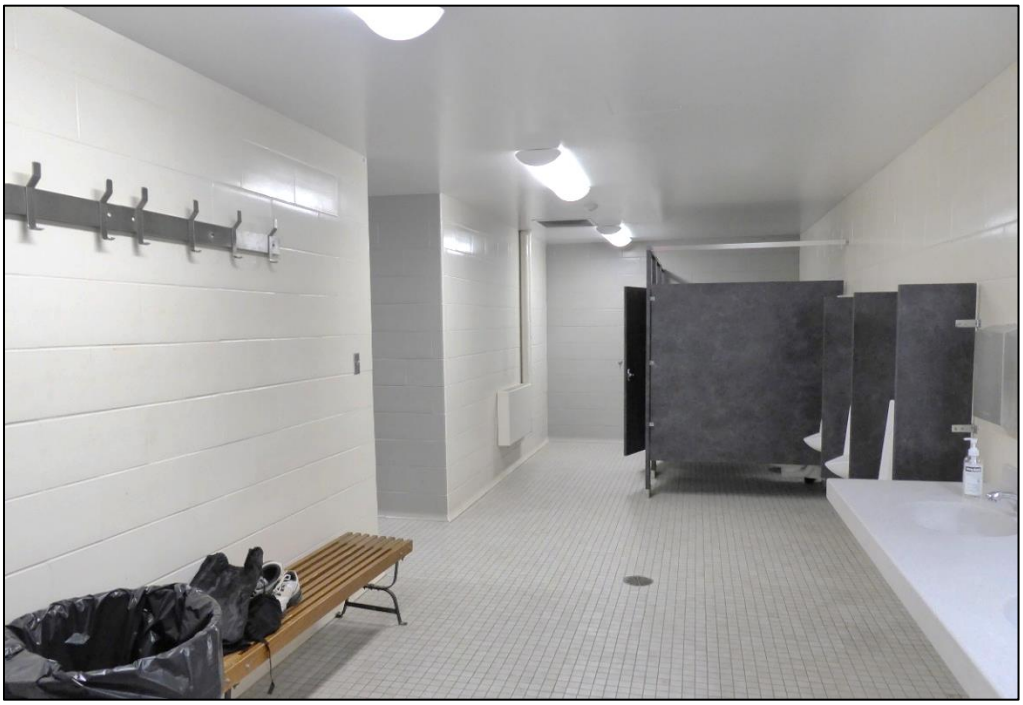


Figure 354. Interior view of the mechanical room on the southeast corner in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

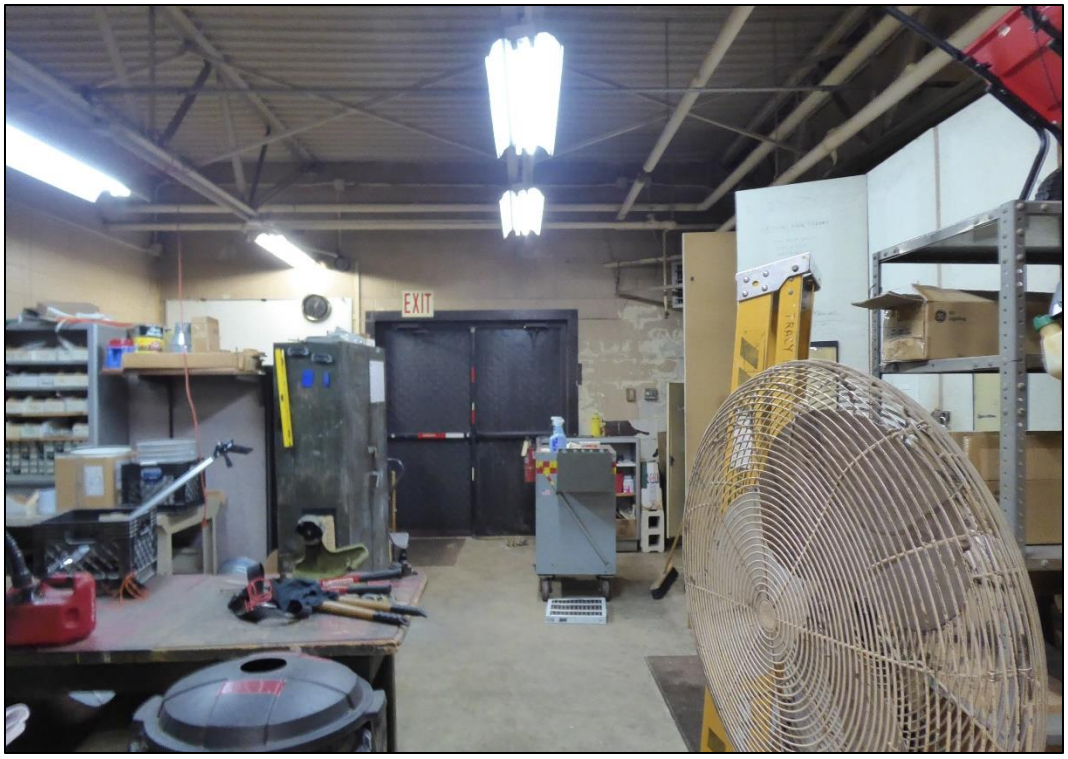


Figure 355. Looking west down the south corridor in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

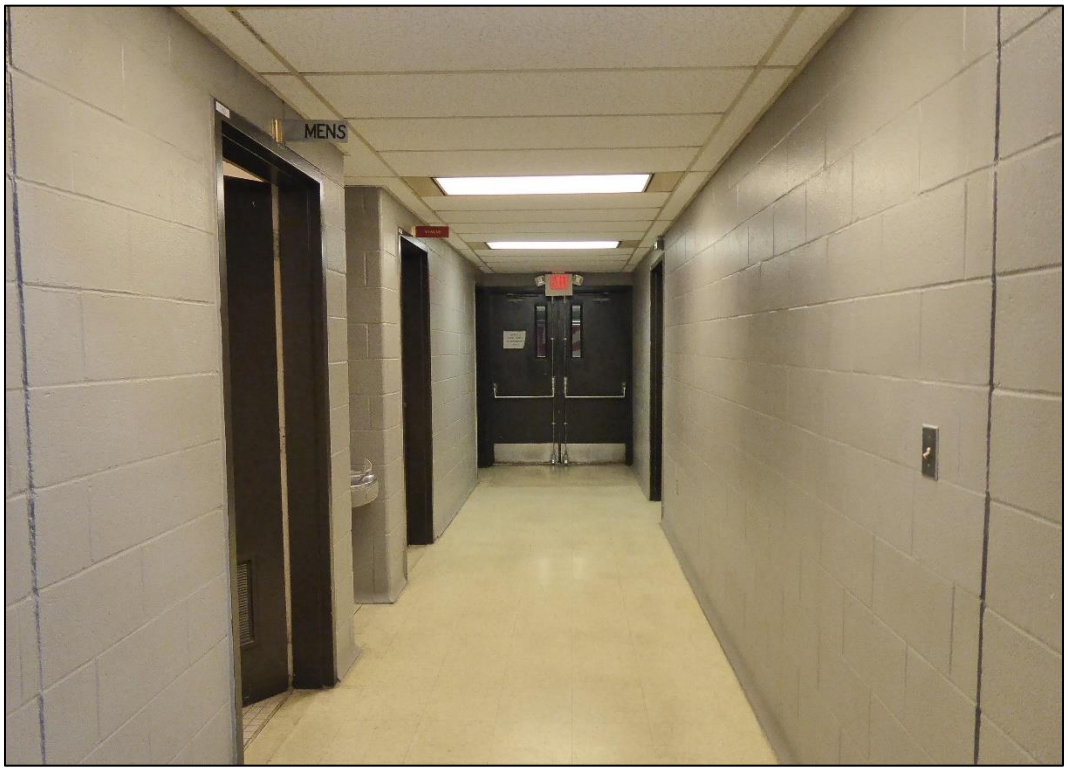


Figure 356. Interior view of the men's latrine near the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

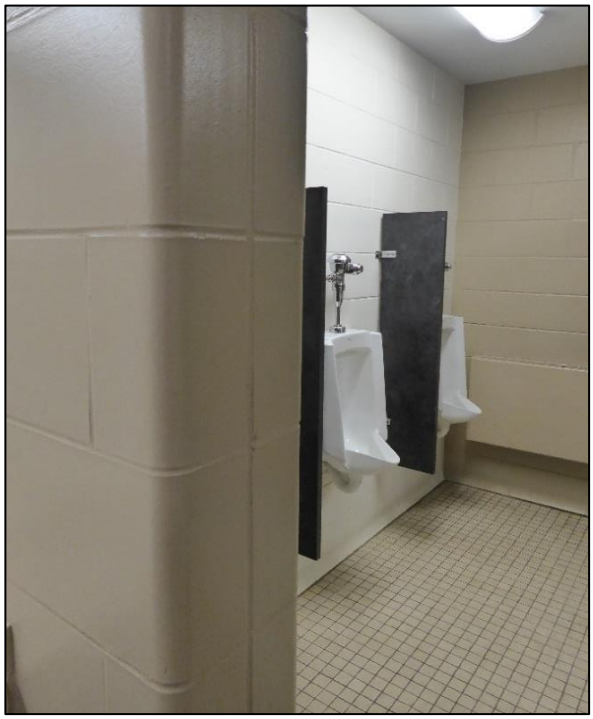


Figure 357. Interior view of the women's latrine near the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

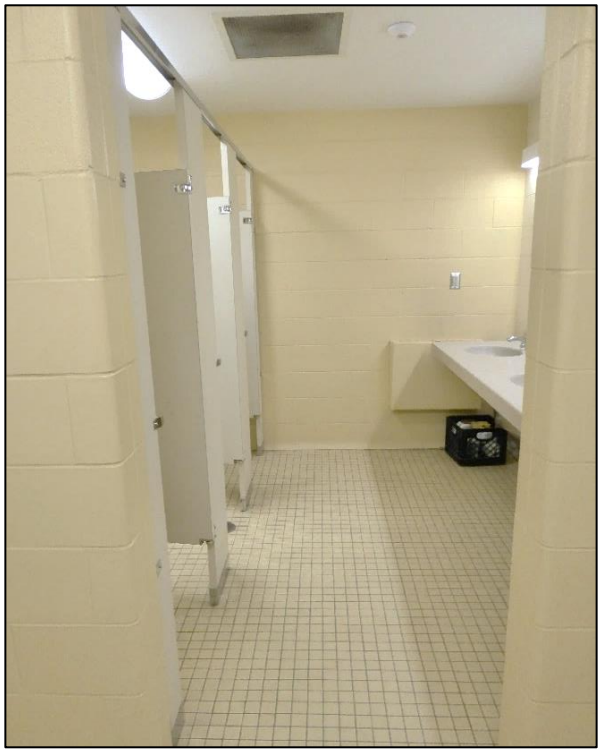


Figure 358. Interior view of the former MP office near the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

The drill hall is double-height and provides access to all adjacent rooms. The floor is concrete and the walls are concrete block with a flat sanitary tile baseboard (Figure 359 to Figure 361). An exposed metal truss roof system supports the flat roof and original skylights provides light into the space (Figure 362).

Figure 359. Interior view of the drill hall looking south in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

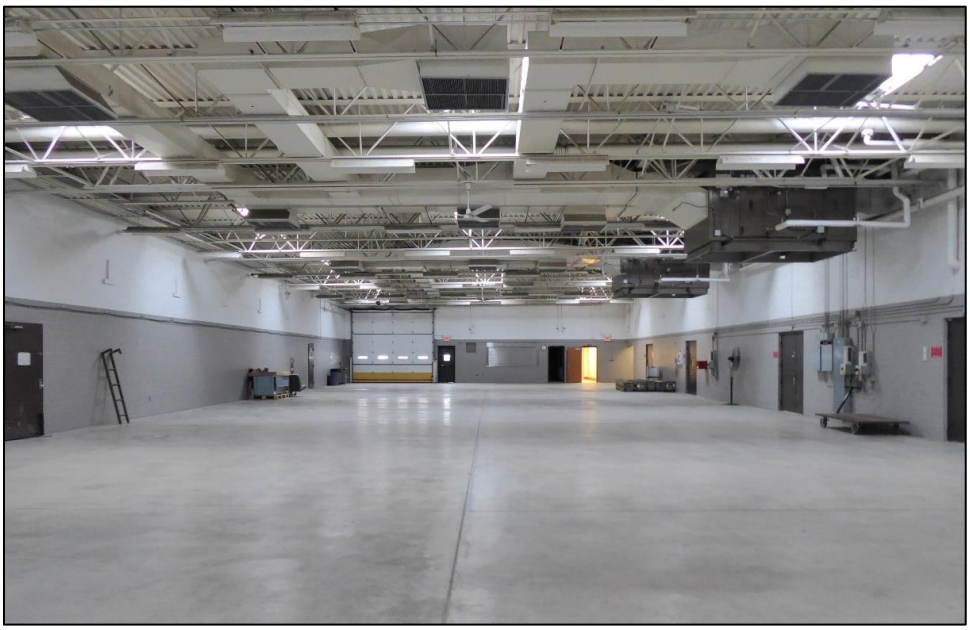


Figure 360. Interior view looking southwest in the drill hall at the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

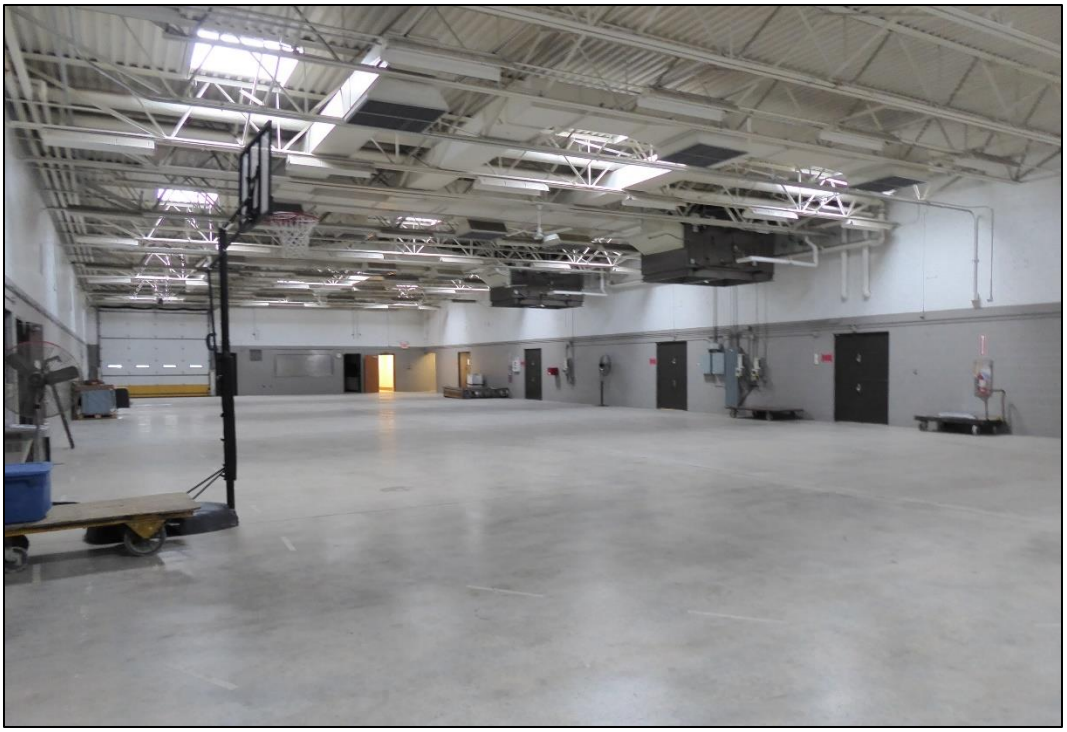


Figure 361. Interior view looking north in the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

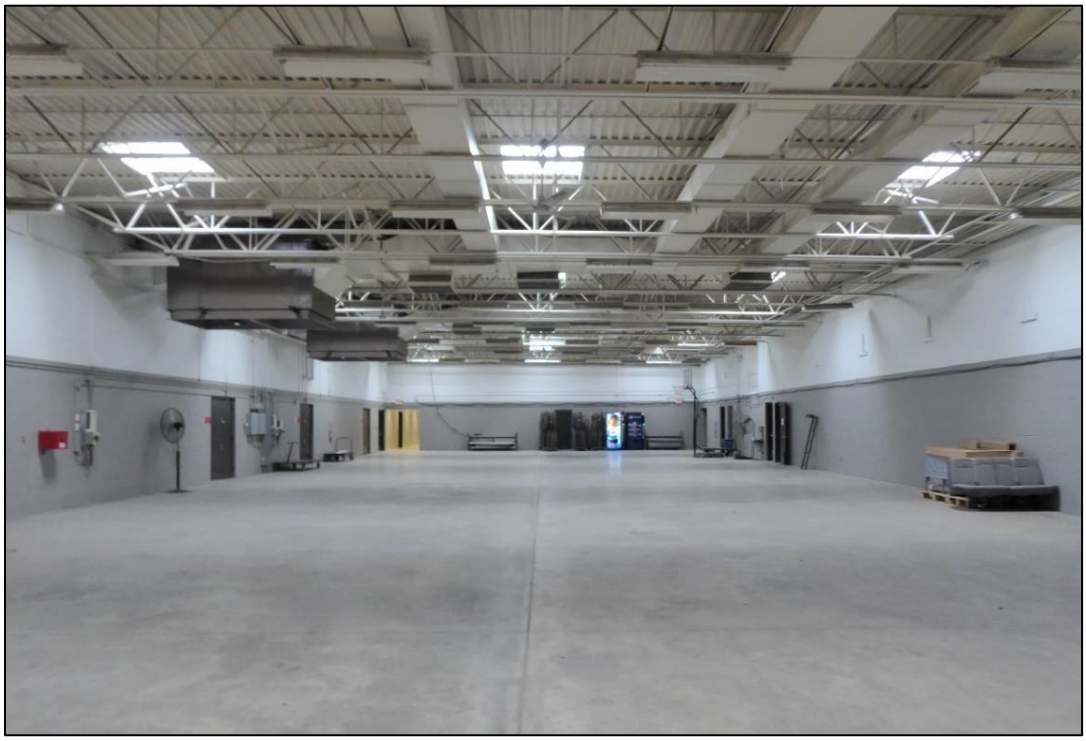


Figure 362. Exposed metal roofing and truss system and skylights in the drill hall in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Architectural finishes include the following: metal interior doors; metal and plate glass vestibule doors; concrete block interior walls with bullnose detail around the door openings; sanitary tile walls in the lobby area and latrine with bullnose detail (Figure 364 to Figure 366); aluminum framed window bay and fixed windows in the lobby (Figure 367 and Figure 368); aluminum framed display cases in the lobby (Figure 369, and Figure 370); fabric covered folding partition divider and aluminum framed chalkboard in the larger classroom (Figure 363, Figure 371, and Figure 372); aluminum roll-up window providing access from the drill hall into the kitchen (Figure 364 and Figure 373); slate interior windowsills (Figure 374); and sanitary tile baseboards in the lobby, corridors, and latrine (Figure 375 and Figure 376).

The layout of the interior spaces is intact; however, some of the use of the spaces and the finishes in each space have changed over time. The lobby, drill hall, kitchen, latrine (Figure 364 and Figure 366), the advisor's room, larger office on the southwest side, classrooms, unit supply rooms with vaults, and corridors are extant and being used as designed. The finishes in these room have been replaced over time with newer flooring, ceiling, and lighting. The original locker rooms have been modified and are mostly used as storage rooms. The rifle range is currently not being used and is void of anything range related.

Figure 363. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, classroom details, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Miscellaneous Details*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

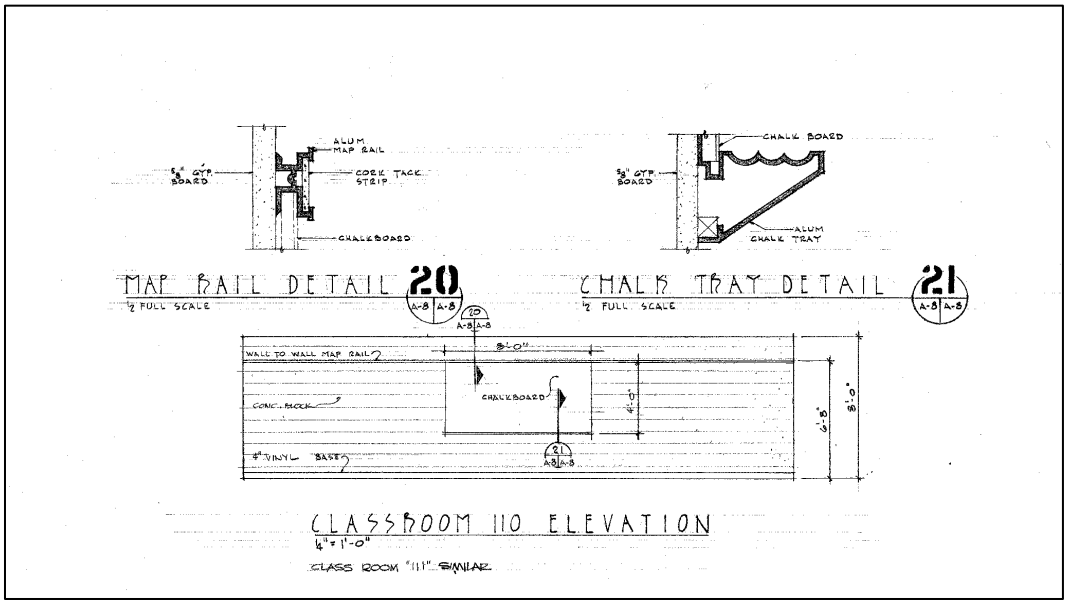


Figure 364. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, toilet rooms, latrines, and kitchen details, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Room Finish Schedule, Partial Plans, Interior Elevations, and Details*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

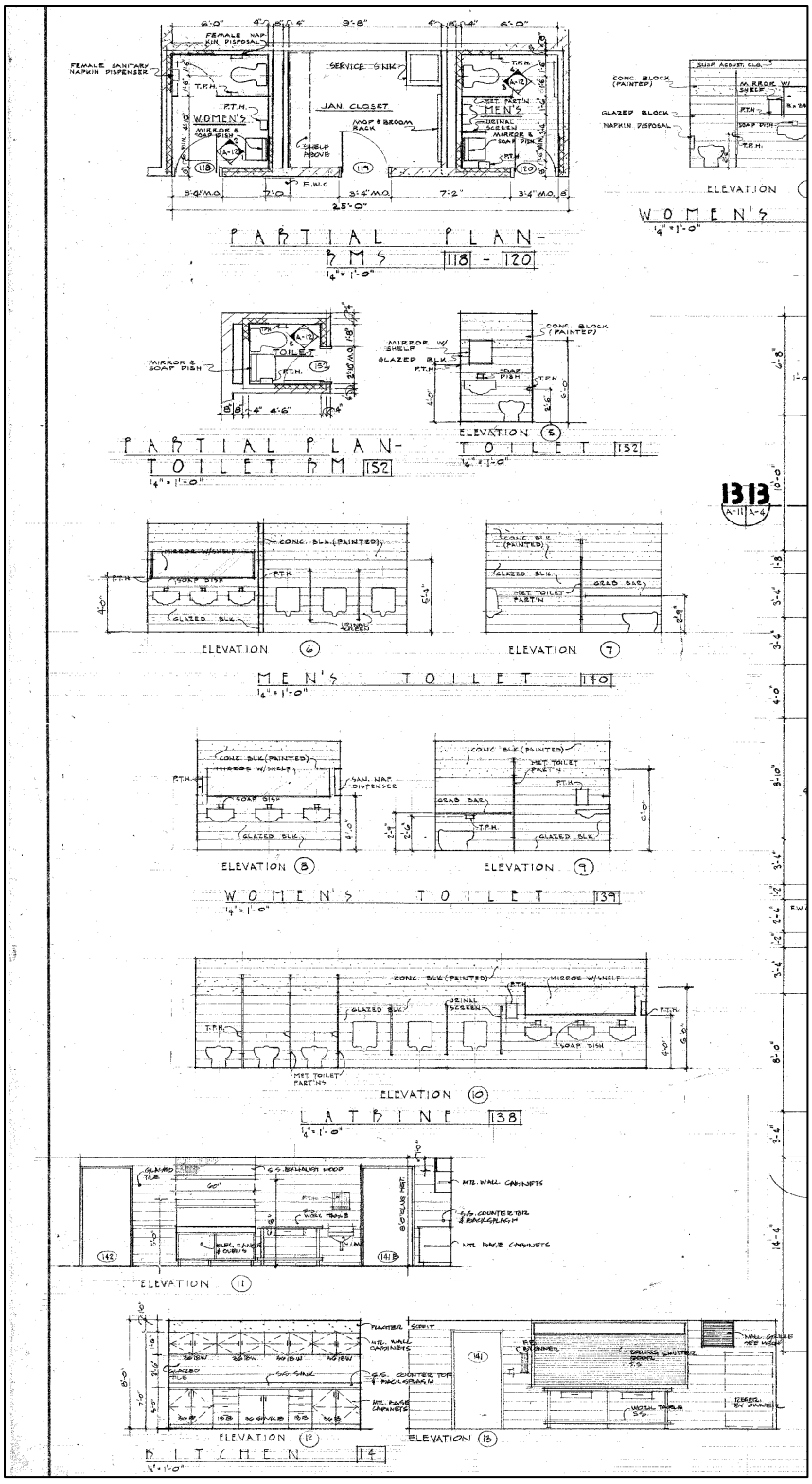


Figure 365. Unpainted glazed tile walls with bullnose detail in the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 366. Interior view of the drying room in the men's latrine with painted sanitary glazed tile walls in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

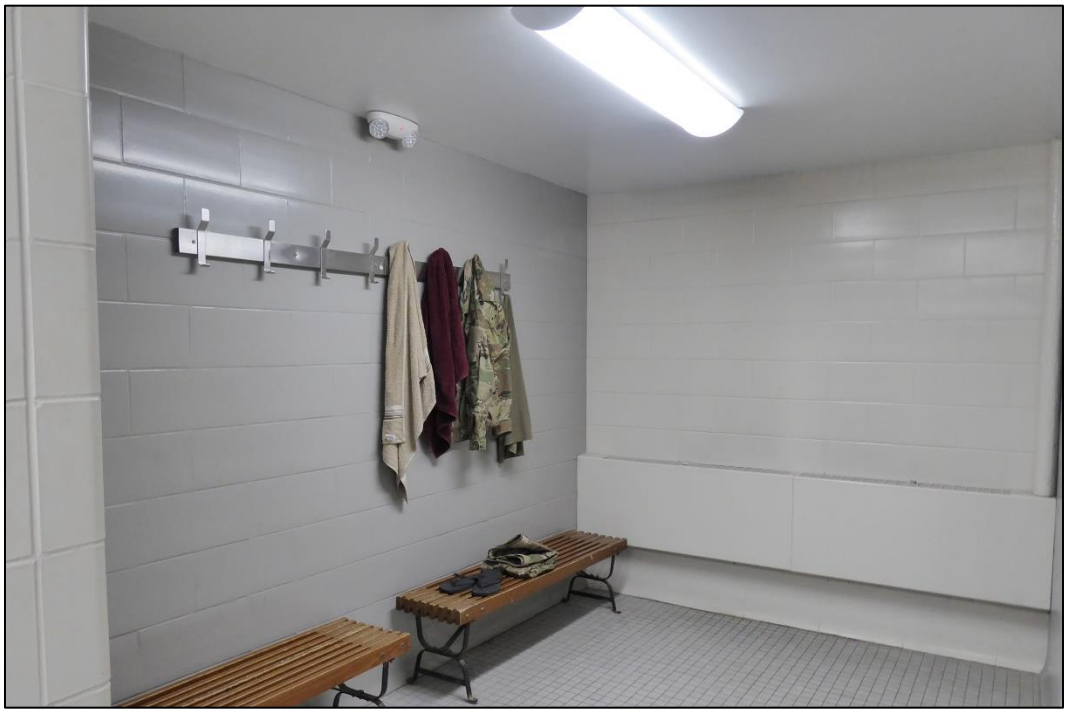


Figure 367. Original interior window bay and entry door with metal frame into the former advisor's room from the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 368. Original interior metal framed fixed windows into the former 50 MP room from the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 369. Original bright aluminum display case in the lobby of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 370. Original bright aluminum display case in the lobby in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 371. Original folding partition wall in the classroom on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 372. Original aluminum framed chalkboard in the classroom on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 373. Aluminum roll-up window from the drill hall into the kitchen in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 374. Slate interior windowsills in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 375. Close-up of the painted glaze tile baseboard in the corridors in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 376. Glazed tile baseboard in the latrine on the south side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

This site also includes an attached FMS (FMS 16) located on the east side of the armory (Figure 377 and Figure 378). Like the armory, the FMS was designed by SSOE and constructed in 1975. It was designed with four maintenance bays, with an office, a parts storage room, a battery storage room, and a latrine underneath a loft space (Figure 379 to Figure 381).

Figure 377. Walbridge FMS, Walbridge, Ohio, exterior elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., Organizational Maintenance Shop—Floor Plans, Partial Plan, Building Sections, Exterior Elevations, Wall Sections, Details. Public domain.)

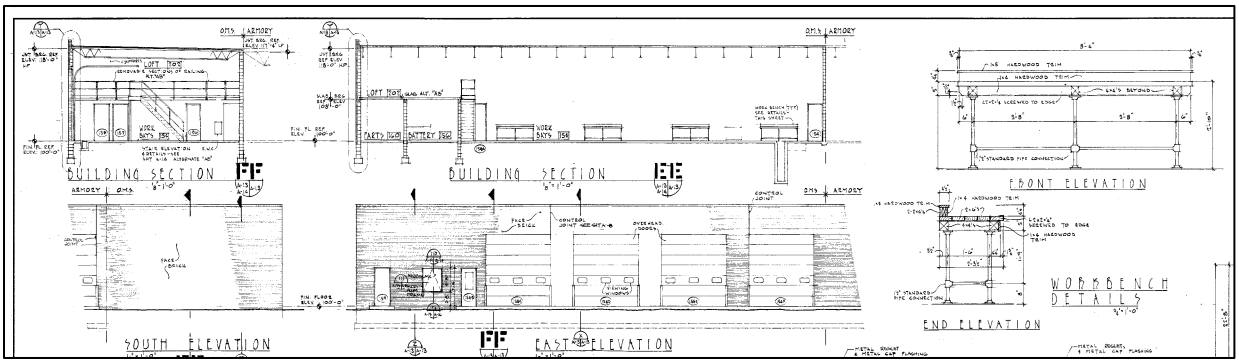


Figure 378. East elevation of FMS 16 at the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 379. Interior view looking southeast in FMS 16 on the east side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

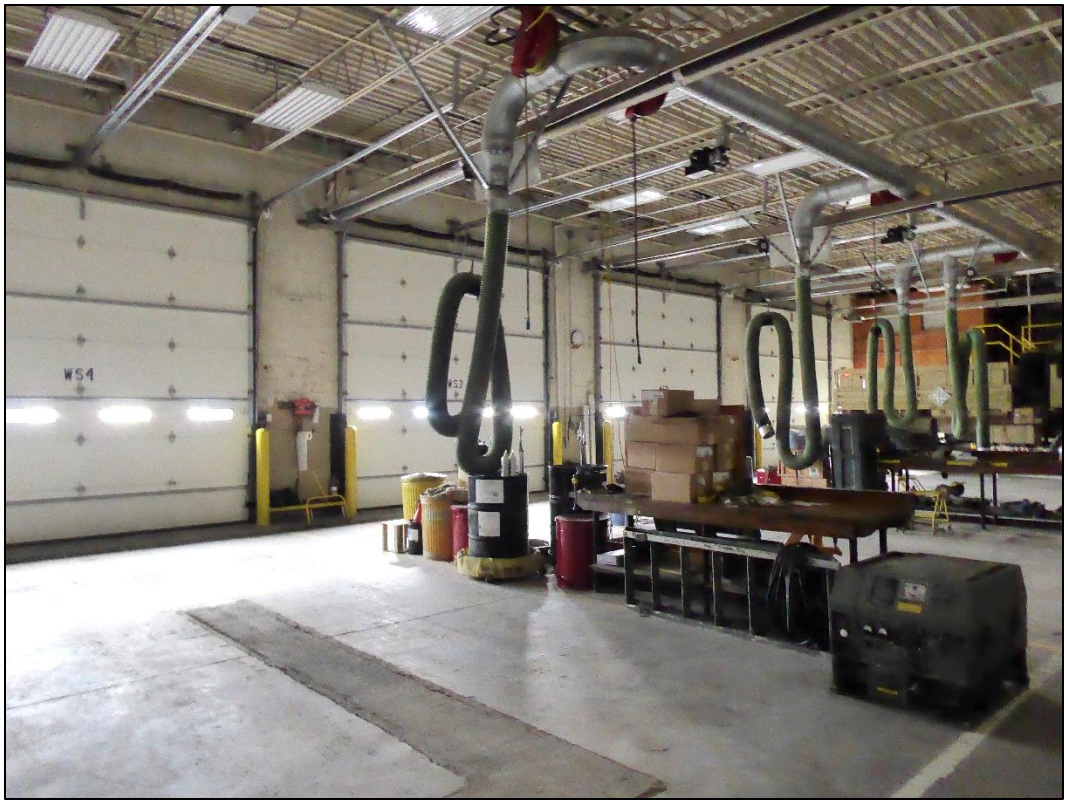


Figure 380. Interior view of the loft in FMS 16 in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

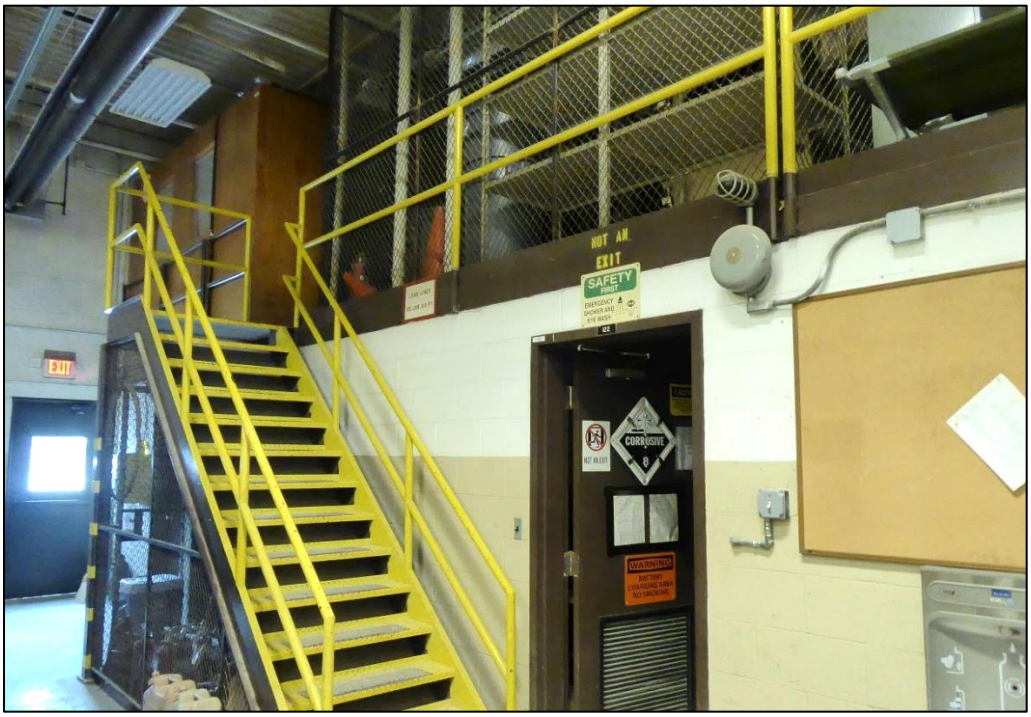
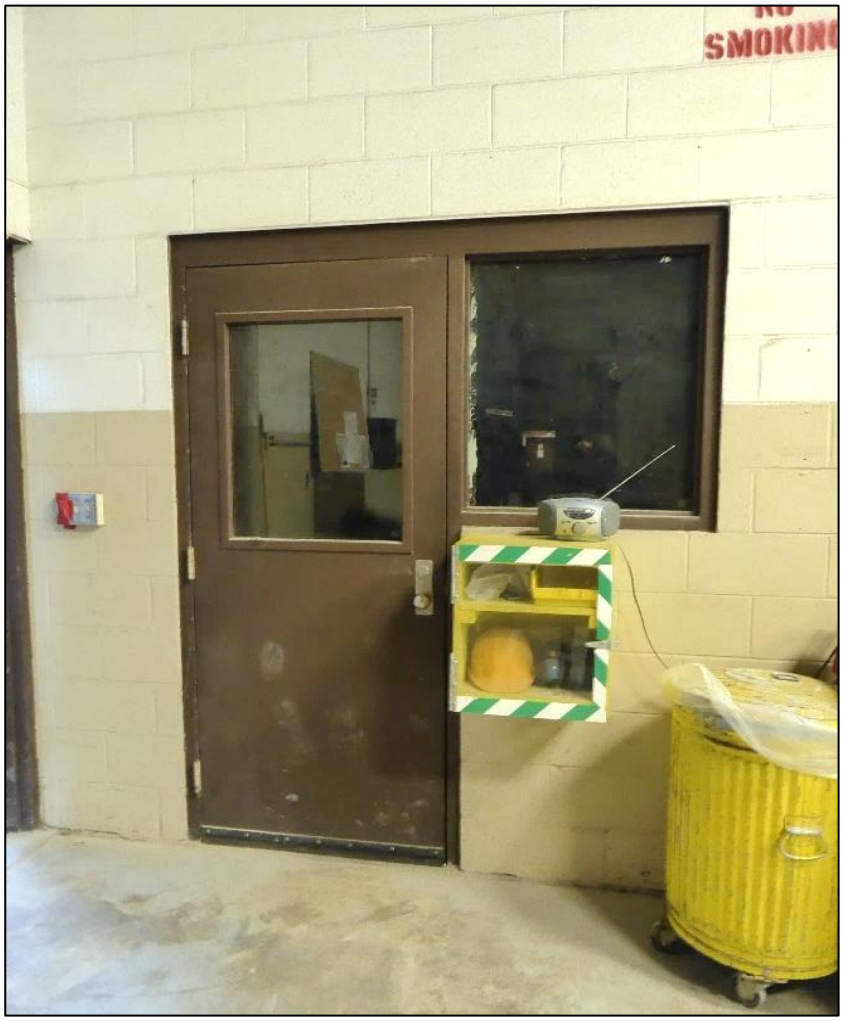


Figure 381. Metal and glass door with a sidelight into the offices under the loft in FMS 16 of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



In 2009, the original aluminum framed awning-type windows and frames and exterior doors and frames, including overhead bay doors were replaced with current anodized bronze aluminum framed windows and doors. The original skylights over the drill hall were also removed and replaced. Drawings were provided by Sitzenstock Associates from Maumee, Ohio, (Figure 382 and Figure 383).

Figure 382. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, entry doors and skylights renovation details, 2009. (Image reproduced from Sitzenstock Associates, Inc., *Existing Removals Details*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

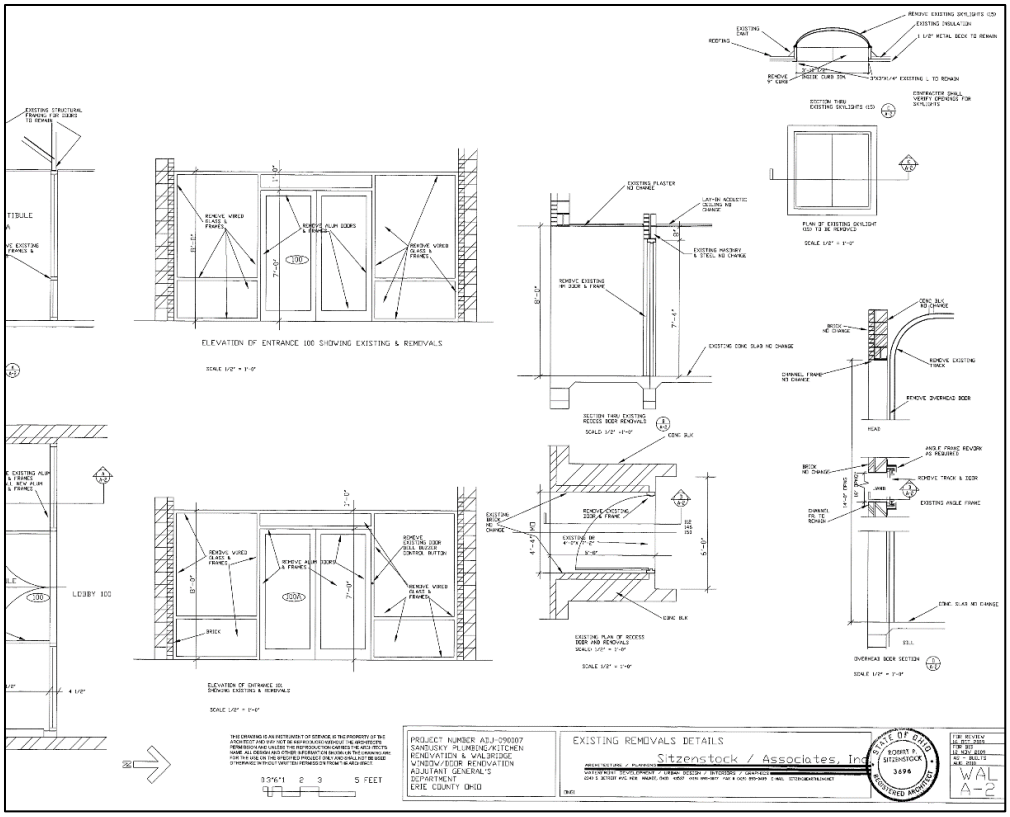
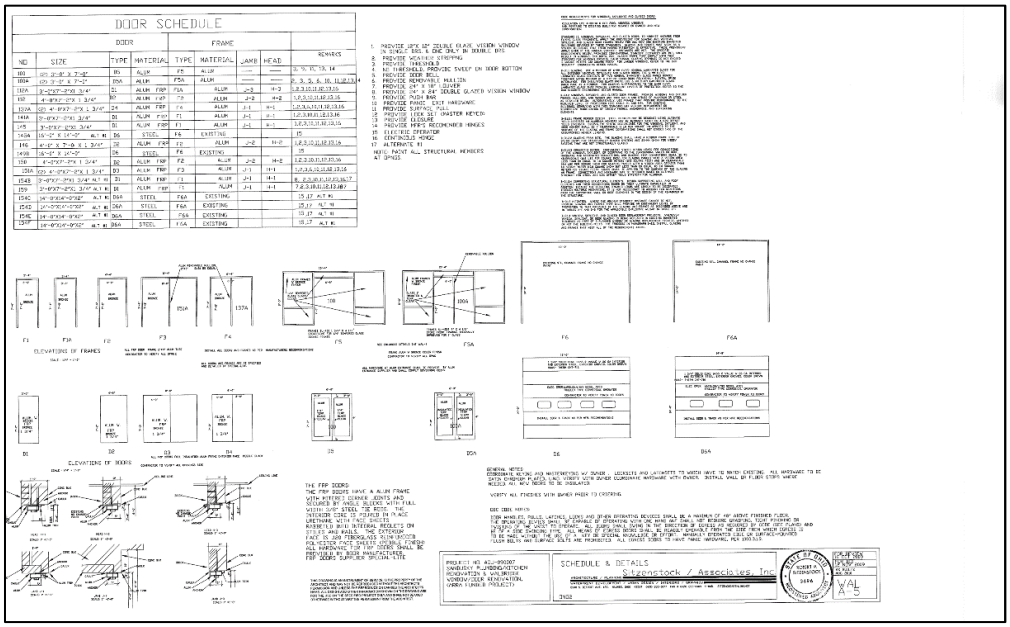


Figure 383. Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, door details and schedule, 2009. (Image reproduced from Sitzenstock/Associates, Inc., *Schedule and Details*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



There is a Stran-Steel corrugated metal building (#00002) contained within the fenced motor pool. It was constructed in 1988 using the design plans from Poggemeyer Design Group Inc. of Bowling Green, Ohio, (Figure 384 and Figure 385). It has an approximate area of 9,046 square feet.

Figure 384. Stran-Steel corrugated storage building, 1985. (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Floor Plan and Elevations*, Ohio Adjutant General's Department).

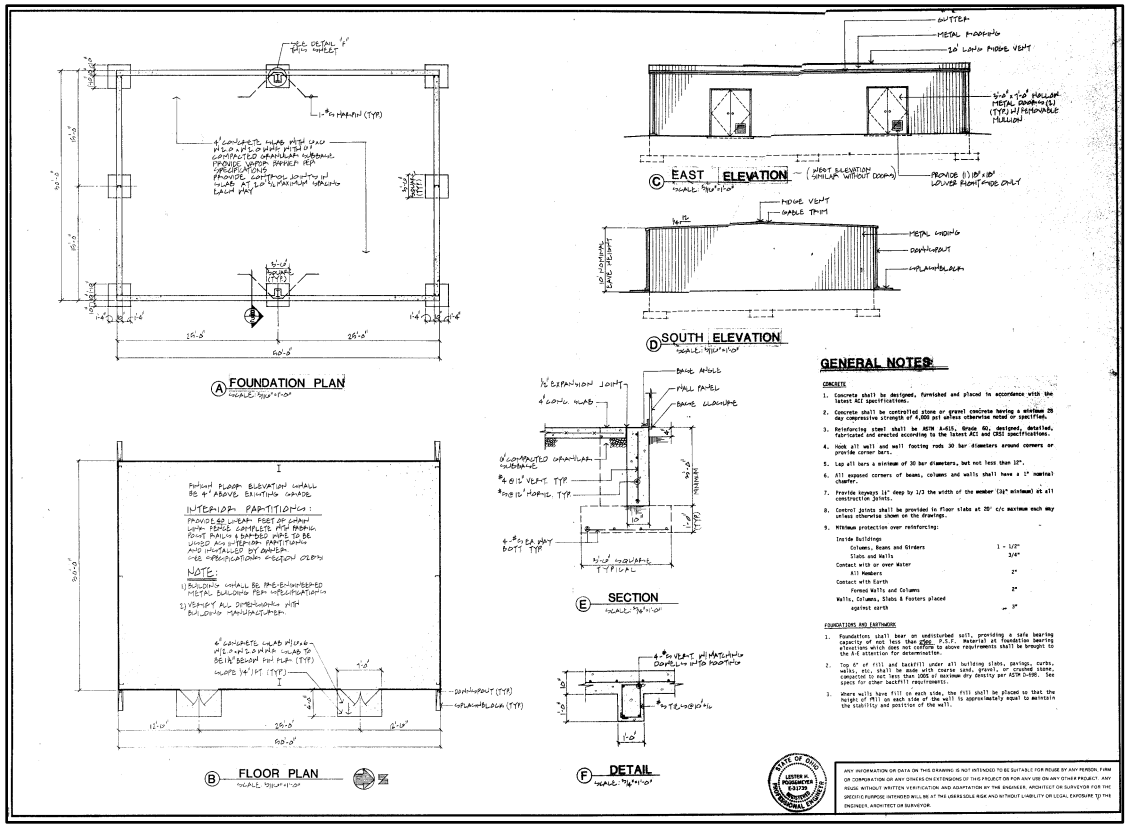


Figure 385. Southwest oblique of the Stran-Steel metal storage building (#00002) constructed in 1988 at the Walbridge OHARNG site, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

No drawing documentation was found to include an overall landscaping plan at the Walbridge Armory OHARNG site. The majority of the planned landscaping appears to be on the west side of the armory with a row of trees running parallel to Tracy Road (Figure 386). Several other small hardwoods and manicured lawn stretch out in front of the west elevation of the armory (Figure 387 and Figure 388). There is little vegetation near the main entry on the south side of the armory (Figure 389). A metal flagpole is located near the southwest corner of the armory (Figure 390). A paved lot for vehicle parking is on the south side of the armory, while a large gravel lot used for the motor pool is on the east side (Figure 391).

Figure 386. Looking north at the row of trees that line Tracy Road in front of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 387. Looking north at the other small hardwoods that are planted on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 388. Looking northeast at the manicured lawn and some of the hardwoods that are planted on the west side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 389. A few small shrubs and a conifer tree near the main entry on the south side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 390. Original metal flagpole near the southwest corner of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 391. Paved lot for vehicle parking on the south side of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

3.2.5 William W. Gilfillen Architects

William W. Gilfillen Architects was founded in 1954 in Columbus, Ohio.[145] The firm later came to be known as Wright, Gilfillen & Keske Architects (WGK). From 1954 to 1995, when final partner Fred E. Wright retired and the firm was effectively dissolved, WGK designed over 500 projects, with a focus on churches, public and elderly housing, and public works.[146] Gilfillen, who was with the firm until at least 1993, designed primarily residences (both single- and multifamily), office buildings, and churches.[147] St. John's Lutheran Church (1961) in Celina, Ohio, (Figure 392), and the Barack Recreation Center in Lincoln Park in Columbus (1964) (Figure 393).[148]

[145] Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects. 2012b. "Wright Gilfillen Keske Architect Introduction," Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects Columbus Ohio. https://wgkarchitects.wordpress.com/2012/03/30/136/.

[146] Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects. 2012b. "Wright Gilfillen Keske Architect Introduction."

[147] Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects. 2012a. "PROJECT LIST by partner," Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects Columbus Ohio. https://wgkarchitects.wordpress.com/2012/03/16/project-list.

[148] Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects. n.d. "St John's Lutheran Church Celina Ohio," Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects Columbus Ohio, https://wgkarchitects.wordpress.com/st-johns-lutheran-church-celina-ohio/; Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects. n.d. "Westerville Methodist Church 1959," https://wgkarchitects.wordpress.com/westerville-methodist-church-1959/.

Figure 392. St. John's Lutheran Church, c. 1961. (Image reproduced from Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects, "St John's Lutheran Church Celina Ohio." Public domain.)

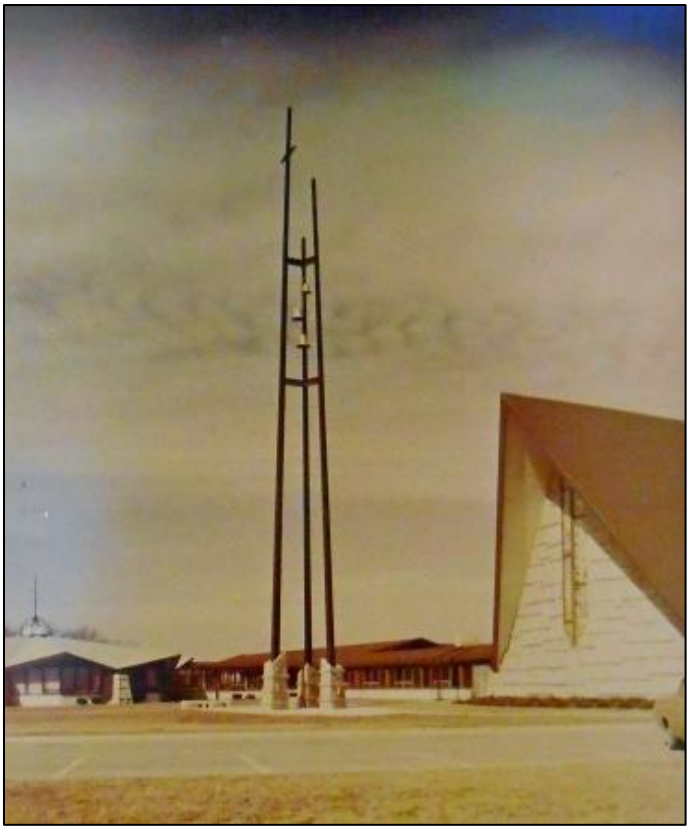


Figure 393. Barack Recreation Center at Lincoln Park in Columbus, Ohio, c. 2022. (Image reproduced from City of Columbus. Public domain.)[149]

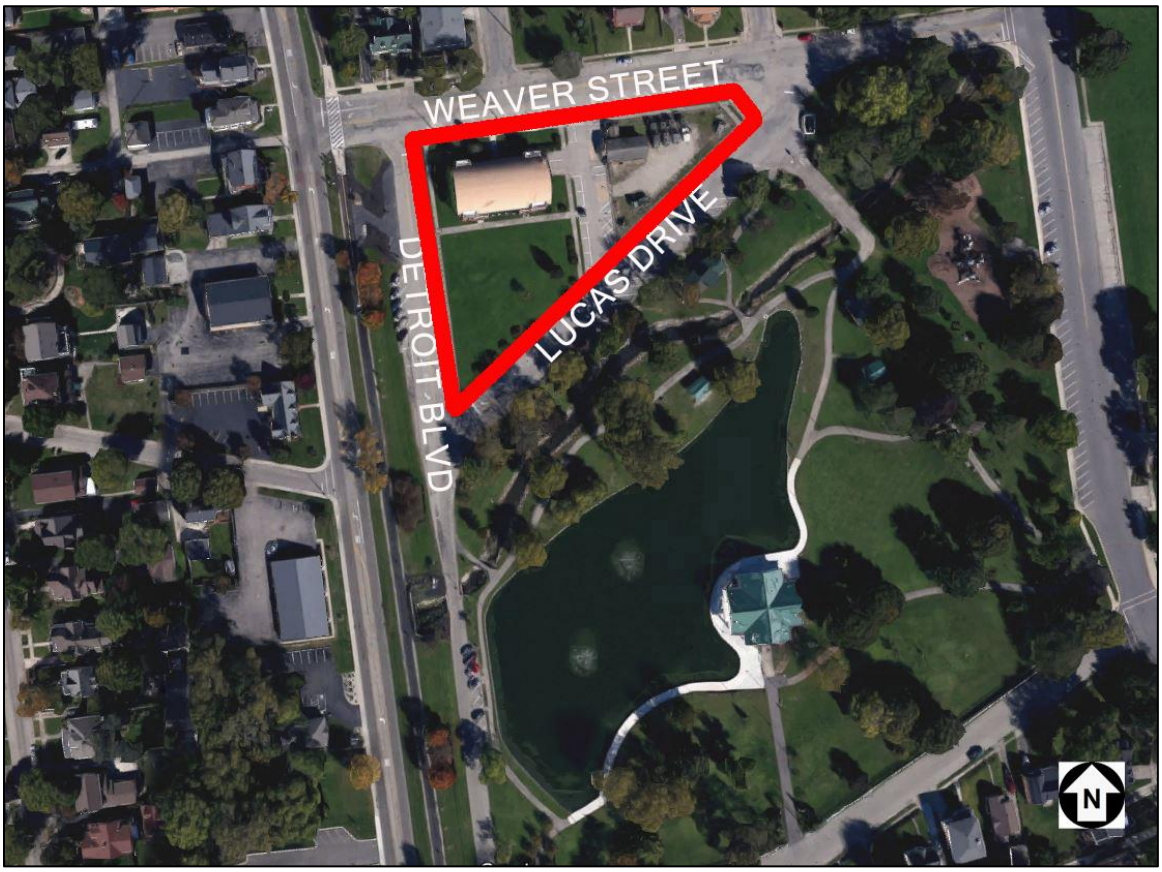
One armory in this report was designed by William W. Gilfillen Architects: the Xenia Armory (1930, rebuilt 1975).

[149] Accessed April 6, 2022, https://www.columbus.gov/recreationandparks/recreation-centers/barack-community-recreation-center-photos/.

3.2.5.1 Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (1930, rebuilt 1975) - #00001 (facility code 39E90)

Xenia OHARNG site is located east of the intersection of Detroit Boulevard and Weaver Street at 39 Weaver Street in Xenia, Ohio, in Greene County. The OHARNG site is located just north of downtown Xenia and is situated among mostly residential buildings. A recreational and athletic park (Shawnee Park) is located to the south of the site (Figure 394). The building is situated on a flat piece of land of approximately 1.95 acres. There is one brick maintenance and storage building located to the east of the armory. A chain-link fence surrounds this building and the adjacent parking area.

Figure 394. Aerial view of the Xenia OHARNG site indicated by the *red* outline with indicating location of the armory (www.googlemaps.com accessed November 2022, red outline added by ERDC-CERL).



In 1929, the General Assembly appropriated $820,000 for the National Guard's "Armory Fund." At a cost of $260,000, sites were purchased for new armories to be located in Alliance, Mt. Vernon, Piqua, Xenia, and Toledo, Ohio.[150]

The Xenia Armory was completed in 1930 and was designed by State Armory Architect Fred W. Elliott, using a mix of Castellated and Modernist styles. The two-story structure exhibited key elements of design that included rectangular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, brick exterior walls, narrow fenestrations, barrel-style roof, parapets, prominent front entries, brick-enclosed stair towers, repetitive window patterns, arched windows openings, metal-sash multipane windows, arched metal-sash multipane windows, stone windowsills, arched brick lintels, stone coping detail at roofline, and brick chimney stacks (Figure 395 and Figure 396).

The first floor interior is focused on a central corridor that was accessible via three entries (one on the front and two on the rear). Some of the interior rooms included a captain's room with a toilet room, an orderly room, a supply room, a locker room, a general toilet room, a kitchen, a boiler room with a fuel room, a social room, and a patriotic societies room with an anteroom (Figure 397). The second-floor was designed as a large, open space to be used as a drill hall. A toilet room was in the south corners of the second-floor (Figure 398). The drill hall was designed with a barrel roof with exposed steel-truss roofing system and a wood floor (Figure 399).

[150] Lawhon & Associates, Inc. *Intensive Level Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Buildings & Structures on Ohio Army National Guard Properties*. Columbus, Ohio, May 2013. 23.

Figure 395. Xenia Armory, 1930s, front and left elevations and cross section (original drawing). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, no date, Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

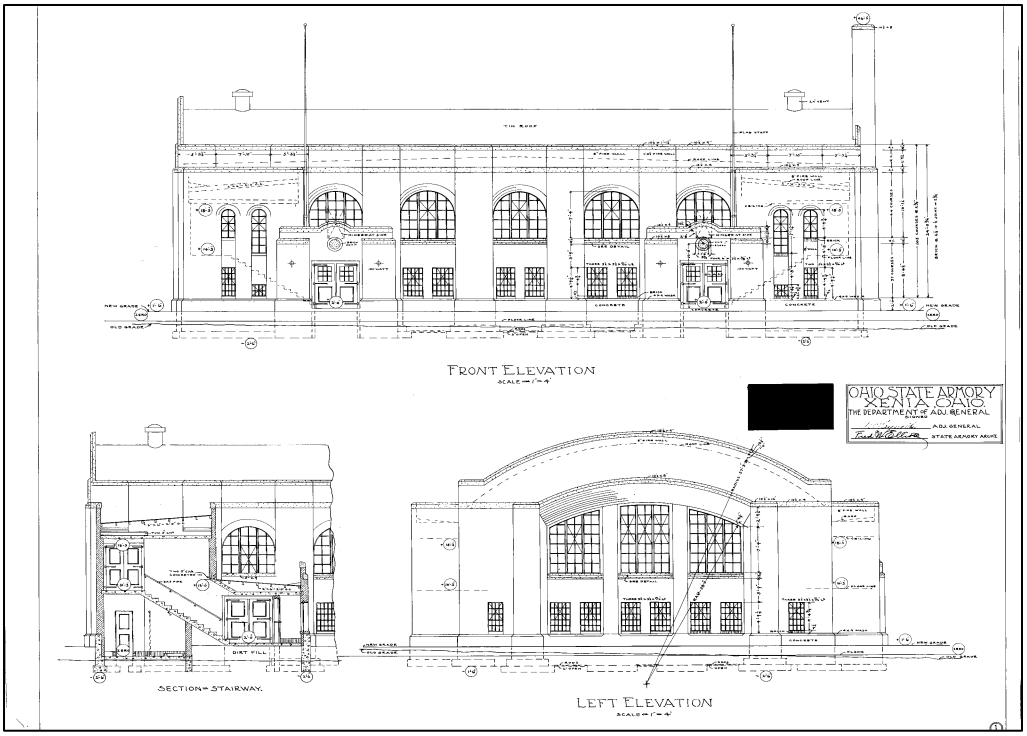


Figure 396. Xenia Armory, 1930s, rear and right elevations and site plan (original drawing). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, no date, Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

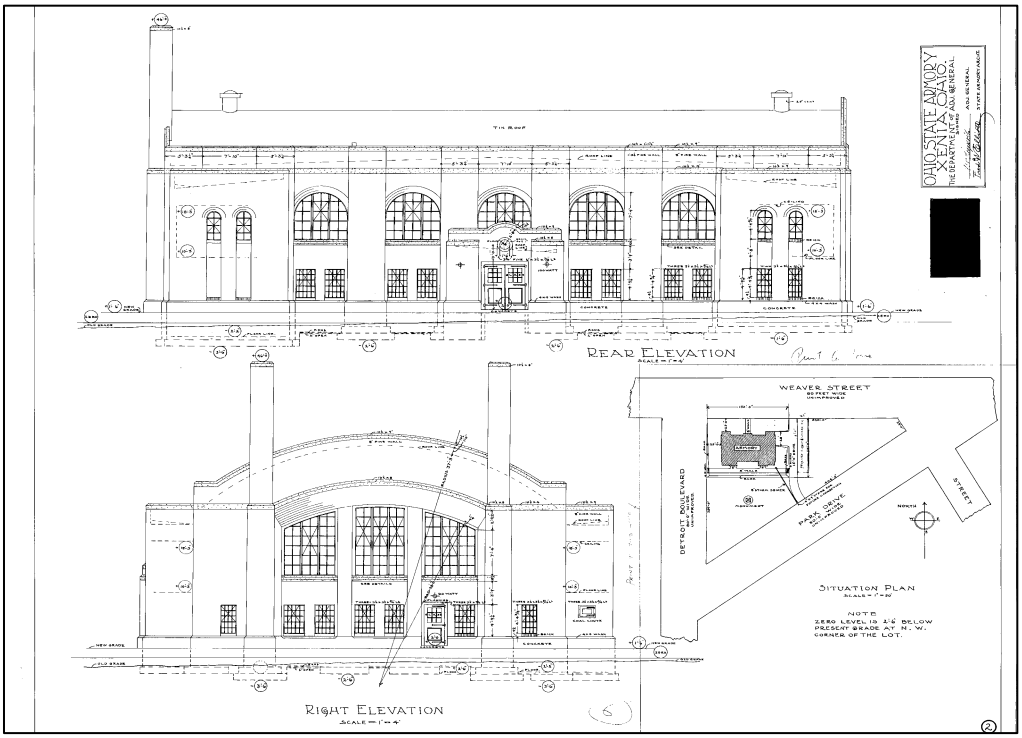


Figure 397. Xenia Armory, 1930s, first-floor plan (original drawing). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

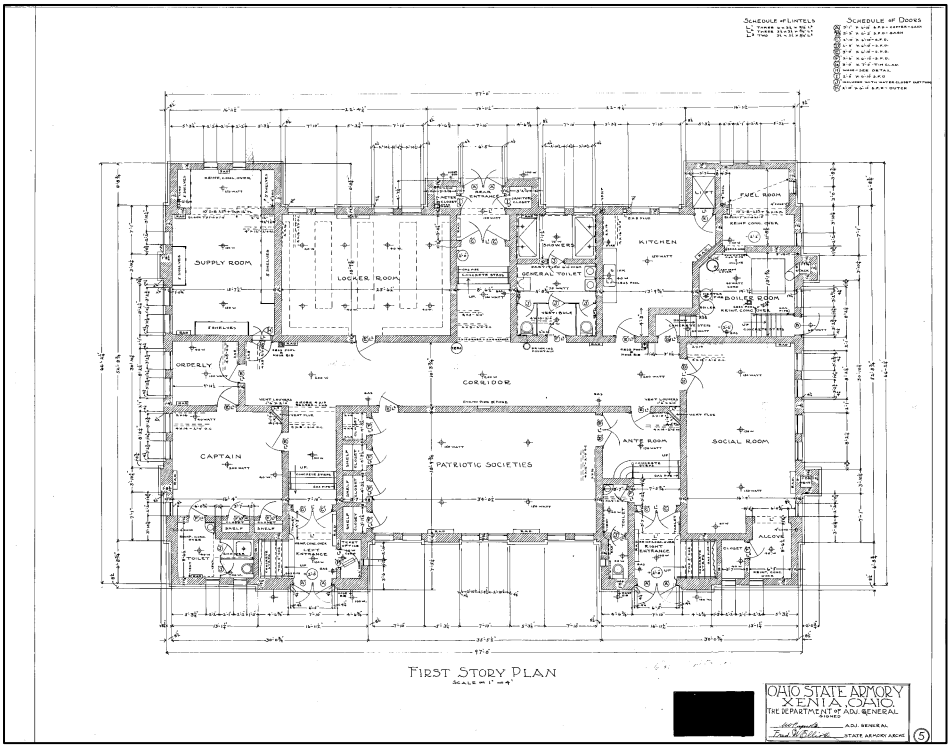


Figure 398. Xenia Armory, 1930s, second-floor plan (original drawing). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

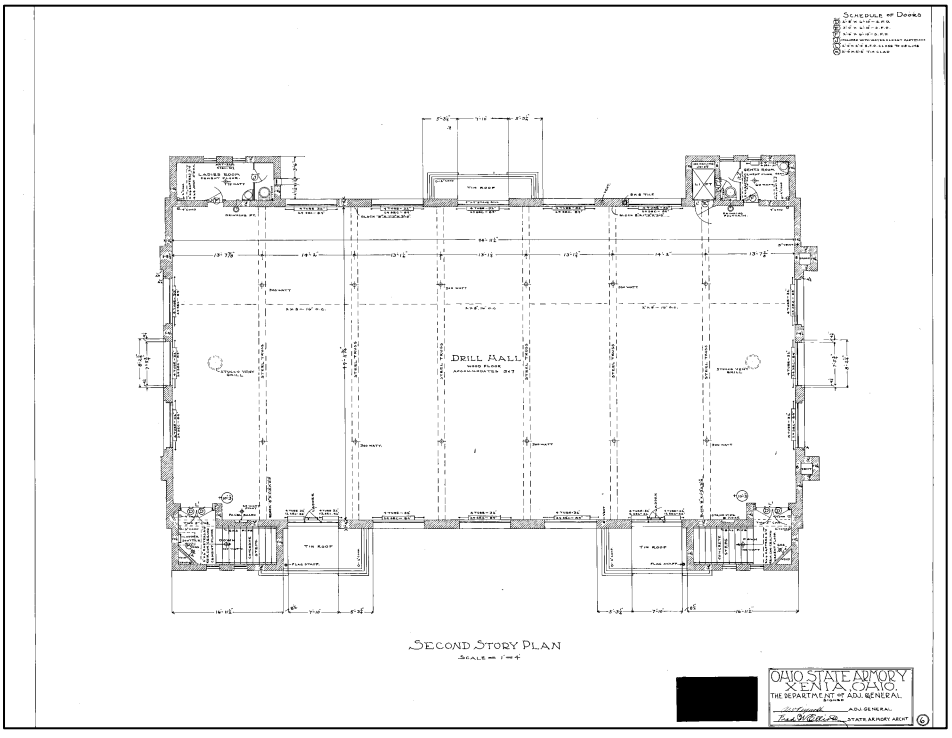
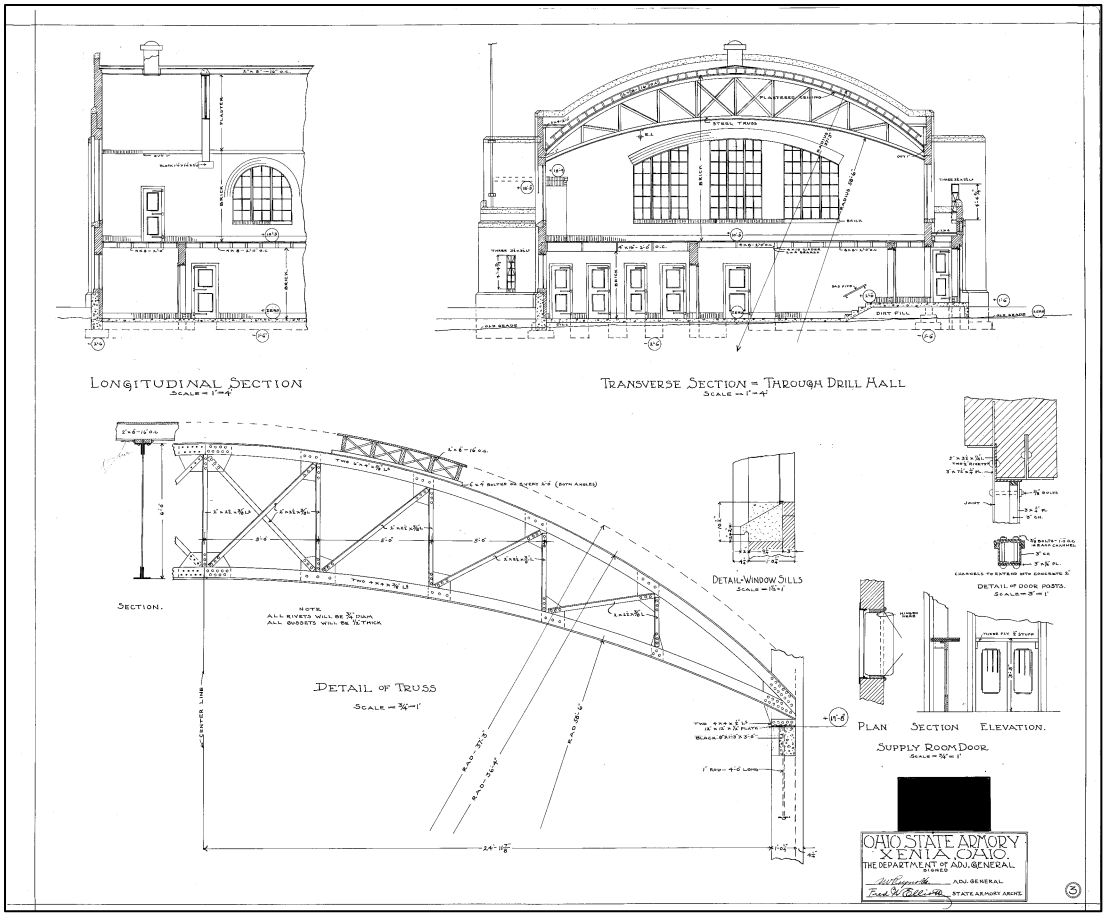


Figure 399. Xenia Armory, 1930s, sections and detail of truss (original drawing). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)



On 3 April 1974, an F5 tornado—the most intense damage category on the retired Fujita scale, equivalent to EF5 on the currently used Enhanced Fujita scale—hit Xenia, Ohio. The tornado damaged approximately 700 buildings in Xenia, causing approximately $100 million in damage (in 1974 dollars) and injuring a total of 35 people.[151] The tornado caused significant damage to the armory and destroyed the single-story brick motor vehicle storage building that was associated with the armory.

Gilfillen's posttornado reconstruction design of the armory left the building's footprint, central corridor, vestibules, stair towers and two brick vestibules on the south side of the building (Figure 404), and the two-story brick corners and brick vestibule on the north side of the building intact (Figure 402); however, most of the second-floor walls and

[151] Halasz, S. 2020. "Xenia tornado remembered 46 years later," *Xenia Daily Gazette*, April 3, 2020, https://www.xeniagazette.com/news/47763/xenia-tornado-remembered-46-years-later.

the roof were necessarily reconstructed. Therefore, modern design elements are now the identifying features of the building, though remnants of the armory's original Art Moderne style, including the regular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, and stylized details, remain (Figure 400 to Figure 405). The armory has a current facility code of 39E90.

Some of the biggest changes in design are the prominent barrel roof with overhanging eaves, which the original barrel roof was mostly hidden behind a second-floor parapet wall (Figure 406 and Figure 407), the replacement of large segments of the brick exterior walls with aluminum facing panel veneer exterior walls instead of the original brick walls, and the lack of fenestration (Figure 408 and Figure 409). Most of the second-floor walls were rebuilt because of the structural damage incurred during the tornado. The building used to have several arched window openings on the second-floor providing light into the open drill hall space. Currently, only two, tall, narrow, replacement windows located on the end elevations (east and west) are the only source of light for the drill hall (Figure 404 and Figure 405).

Figure 400. Xenia Armory, north and east elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *North & East Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

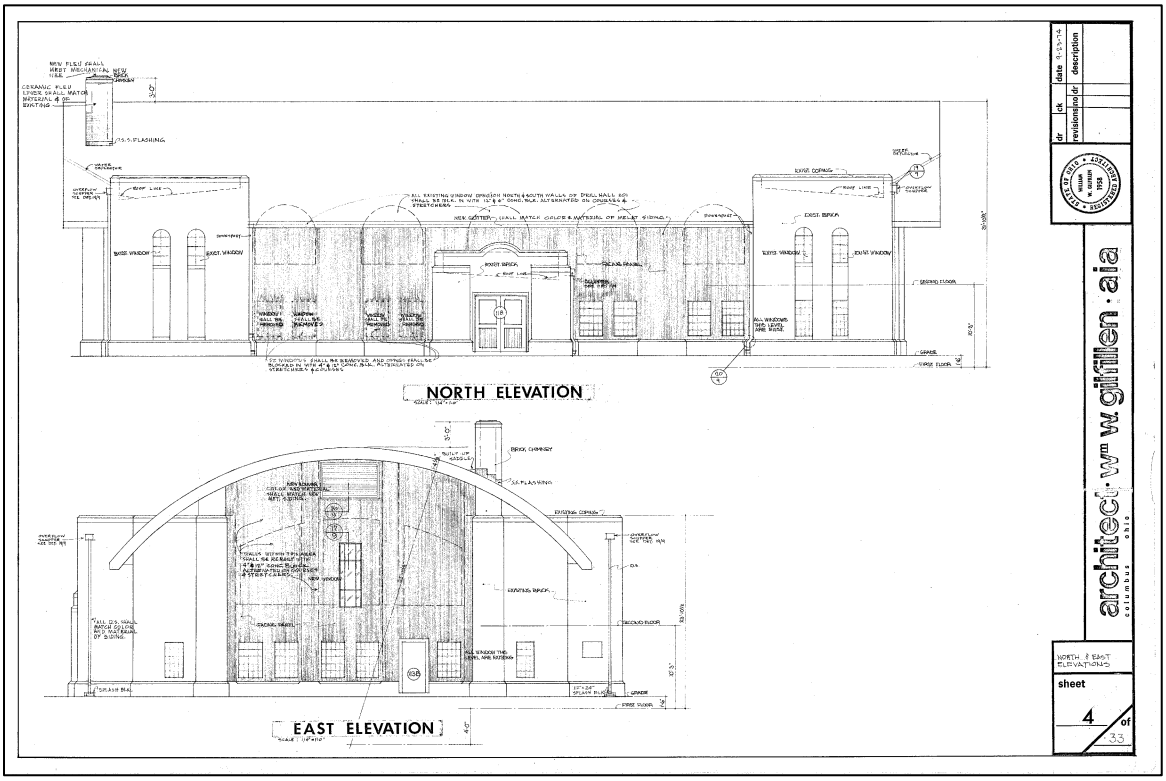


Figure 401. Xenia Armory, south and west elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *South & West Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio Public domain.)

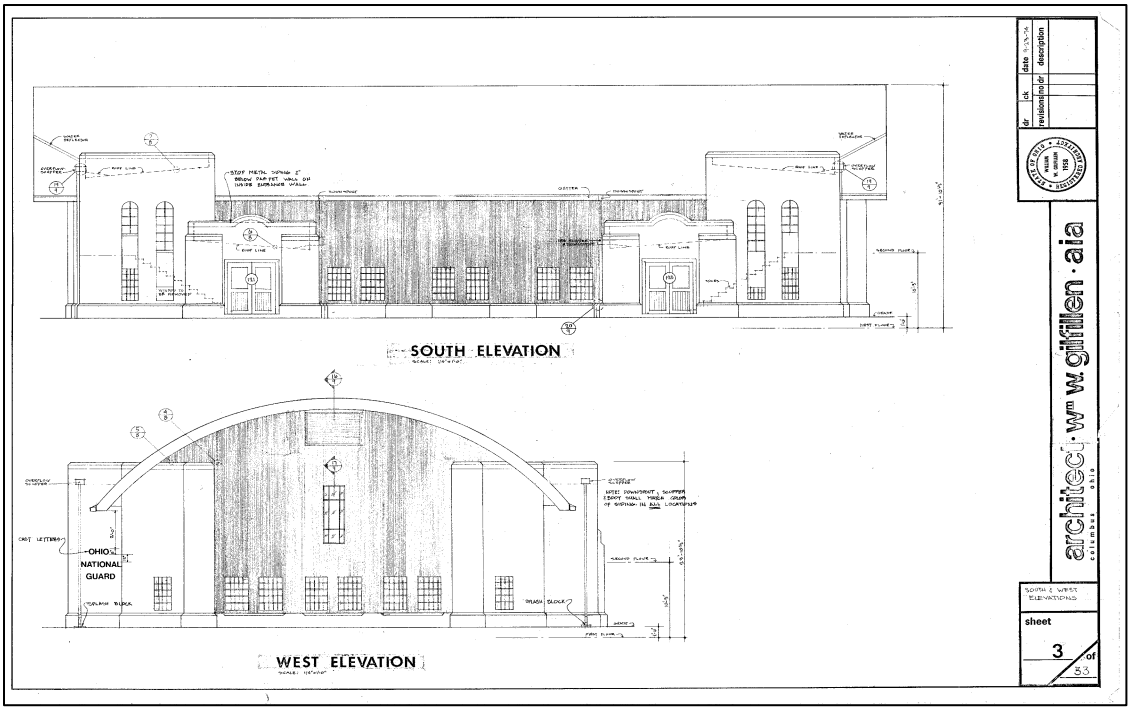


Figure 402. Northeast oblique of the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 403. West elevation of the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 404. Southwest elevation of the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 405. East elevation West elevation of the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 406. Close-up of the barrel vault roof and brick chimney on the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 407. Close-up of the metal clad overhanding eave for the barrel vault roof on the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 408. Close-up of the connection between the original brick, modified aluminum facing panels, and metal clad overhanging eave on the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 409. Close-up of the aluminum facing panel veneer on the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

In 2003, all of the windows from the 1975 renovation were replaced with newer anodized-bronze aluminum windows. The project was done under O.A. Spencer, Inc., Architects-Planners from Columbus, Ohio, (Figure 410 to Figure 413). In 2011, the brick elements on the exterior of the building underwent some masonry renovations. This was done by ASA (Alan Scherr Associates) and Shell Meyer Inc. Structural Engineers from Dayton, Ohio. In 2012, the roof was replaced to install new single play PVC roof system on existing armory barrel vault. This was done by ASA, Alan Scherr Associates and Shell Meyer Inc. Structural Engineers from Dayton, Ohio.

Figure 410. Xenia Armory, replacement window details for the north and west elevations, November 2003. (Image reproduced from OHARNG, Director of Installation Management and Resources [DIMR] Public domain.)

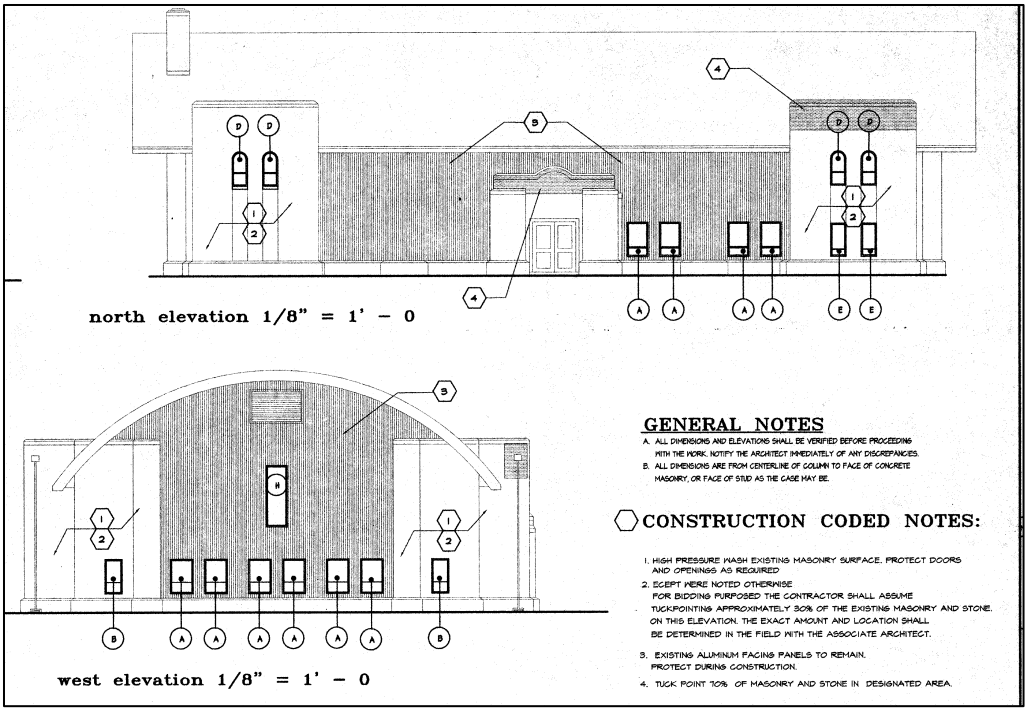


Figure 411. Xenia Armory, replacement window details for the south and east elevations, November 2003. (Image reproduced from OHARNG, DIMR. Public domain.)

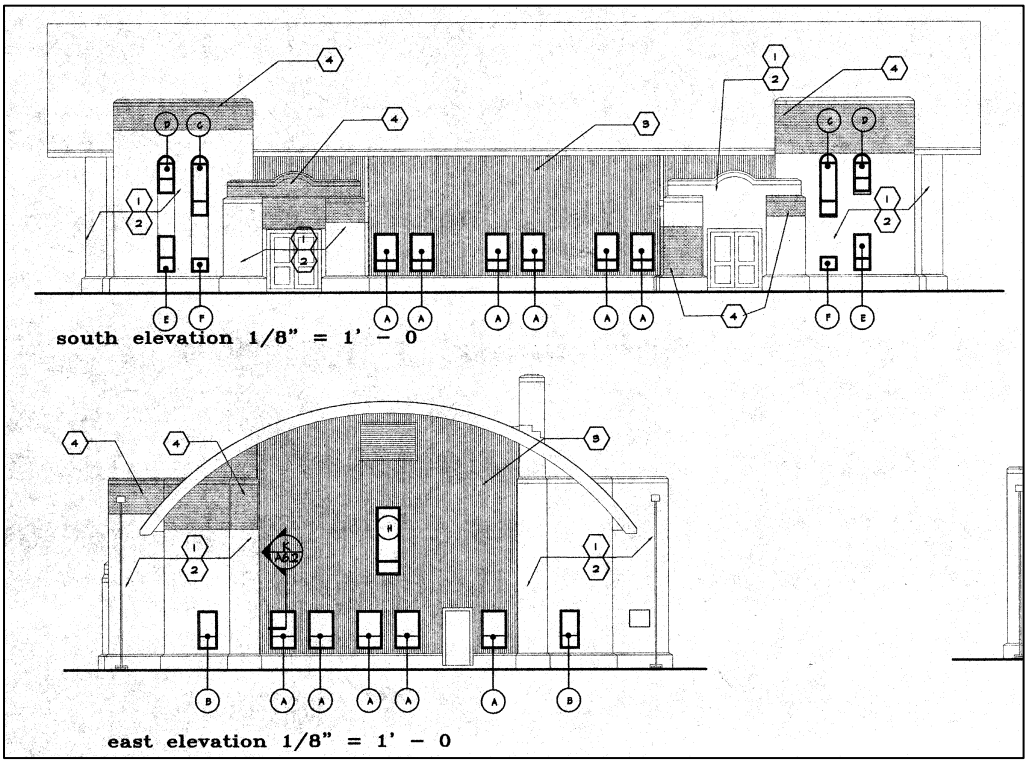
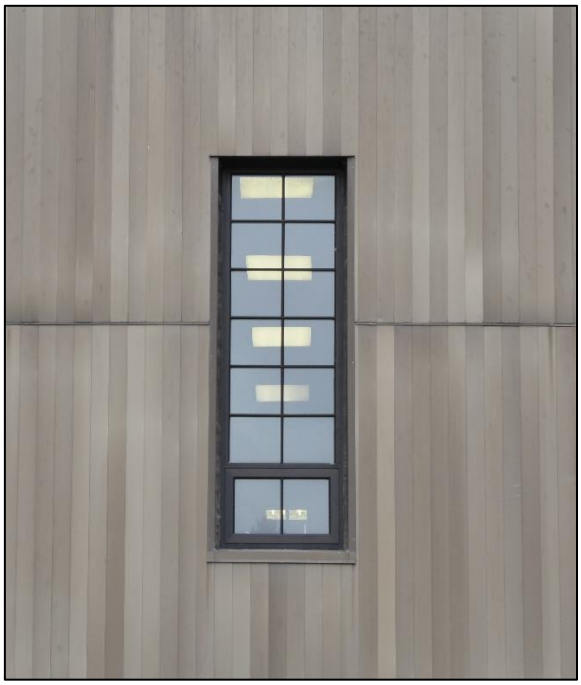


Figure 412. Close-up of 2003 replacement anodized bronze aluminum windows on the west elevation of the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 413. Close-up of the narrow 2003 anodized bronze aluminum window replacement on the second-floor of the east and west elevations on the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).



The posttornado armory was designed to include three entrances, a clerical room, a storage room, an administrative office, a commanding officer office, latrines, a classroom with an ante room, a supply room with an interior weapons vault, a kitchen, and a mechanical room on the first floor. All these rooms are accessible via a central corridor (Figure 414). Two stair towers lead to the second-floor of the armory. These remained intact after the tornado.

The interior of the armory has been heavily modified as well because of damage from the tornado. The overall footprint of the building, the central corridor, the vestibules, and the two stair towers remain intact from the original design of the 1930 armory (Figure 415 to Figure 417). The central corridor was designed with brick walls, concrete floor, and brick arched passageways; however, the remodeled corridor has vinyl flooring and drop-ceiling tiles. None of the original wood interior doors are intact, and newer metal doors take their place (Figure 415). Most of the interior of the rooms have been remodeled with newer finishes and fixtures, with the exception of the kitchen (Figure 418 and Figure 419).

Key changes to the interior of the armory include the placement of a classroom in the place of a "patriotic societies" room (Figure 419), and the placement of a supply room and weapons vault in the former location of a "social room," indicating a shift in armory purpose towards military readiness rather than community gathering.

The second-floor reconstruction included a drill hall with two small restrooms (Figure 420). The drill hall has wood plank flooring and wood paneled walls (Figure 420 and Figure 423). The barrel-roof design of the original armory was reconstructed but with a much larger and prominent barrel roof shape (Figure 422). The original design had a barrel roof with exposed arched truss roofing system. The current condition has a barrel design with acoustic tiles and replacement light fixtures (Figure 424).

The landscaping around the Xenia Armory was designed and planned by W.W. Gilfillen Architects (Figure 425). Much of the original planting of trees was more than likely destroyed with the tornado. It appears most of the original Japanese Yews that frame the east side of the building and the drive are intact (Figure 426).

Figure 414. Xenia Armory, first-floor plan (renovation drawing), September 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *First Floor Plan*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

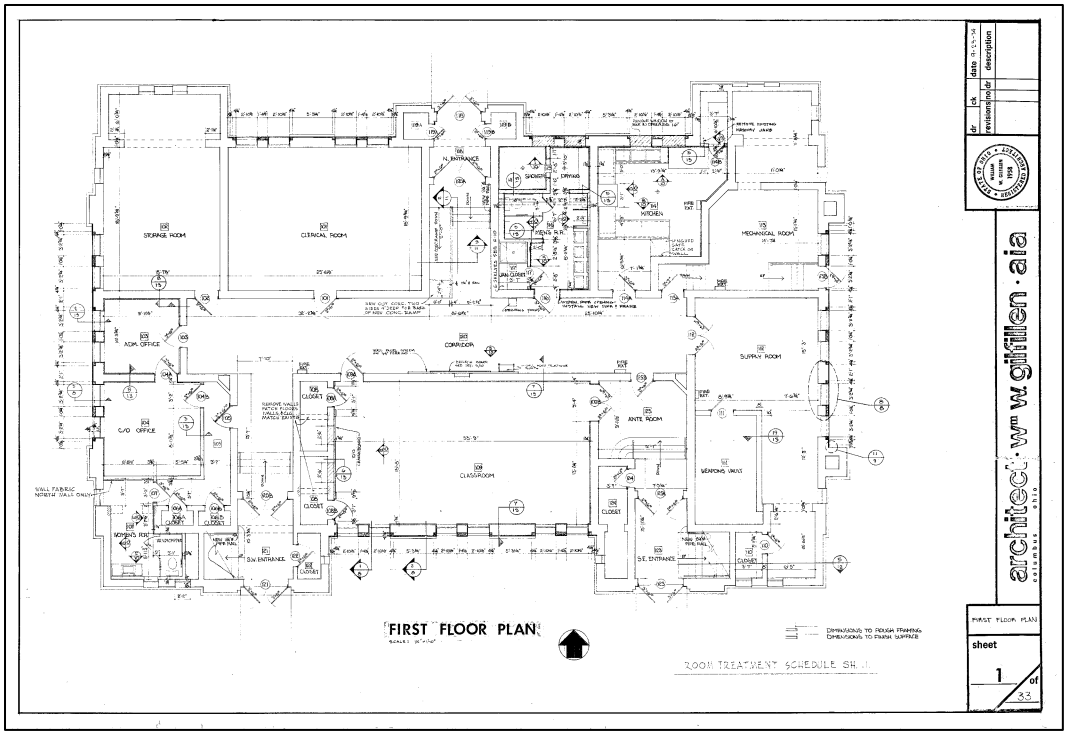


Figure 415. Looking west down the central corridor on the first floor in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 416. Looking south towards the southeast vestibule in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 417. Interior view of the southeast stair tower and vestibule on the first floor in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 418. Interior view into original location of the kitchen in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 419. Interior view of the former patriotic societies room (1930) and classroom (1974) on the south side of the first floor in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio. Notice the replacement flooring, drop-ceiling, and light fixtures (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 420. Xenia Armory, second-floor plan (renovation drawing), September 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *Second-floor Plan*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

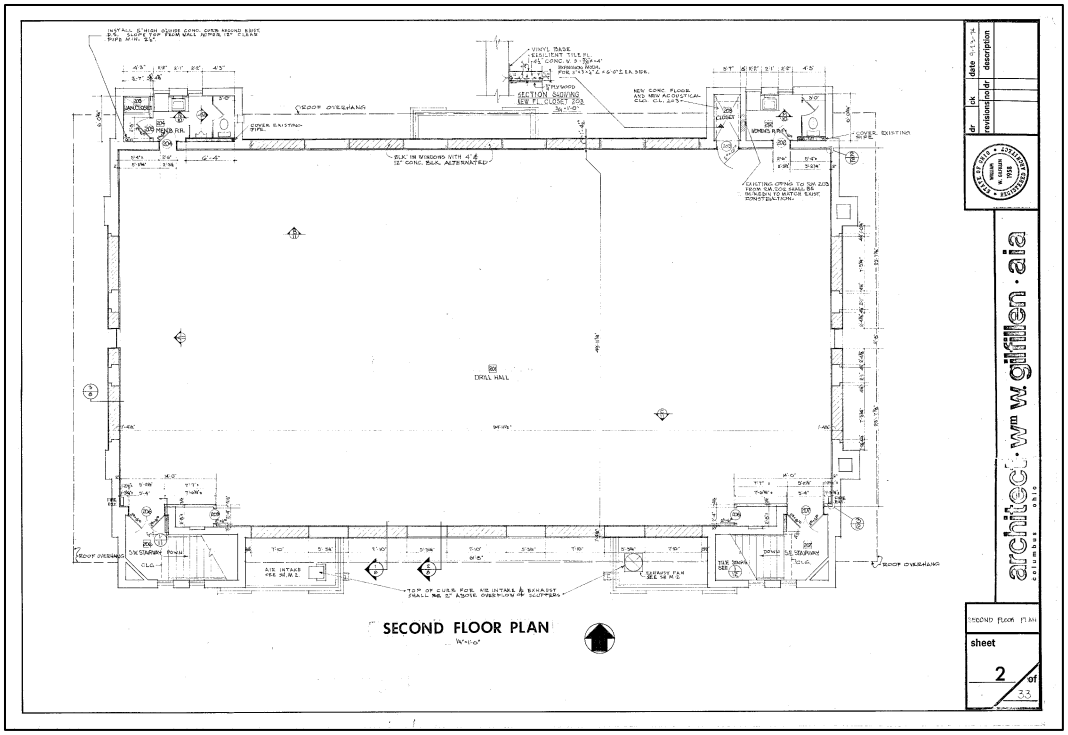


Figure 421. Xenia Armory, interior elevations, sections, details, and schedule, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *interior elevations, sections, details, and schedule*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

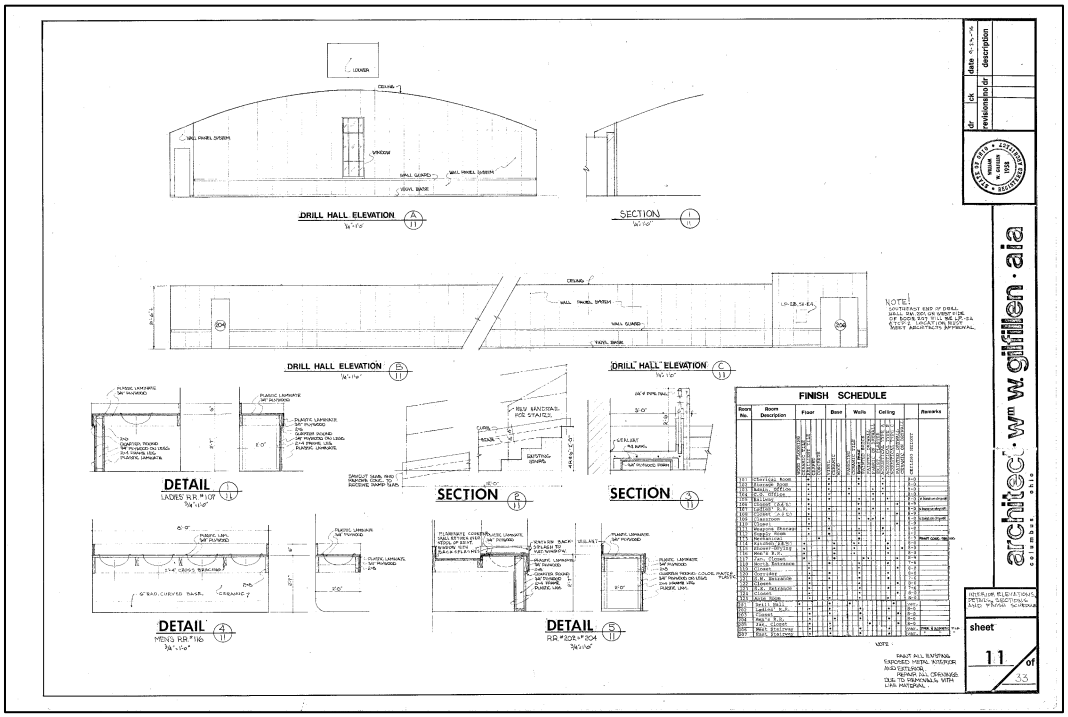


Figure 422. Xenia Armory, steel and truss details, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *Steel and Truss Details*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

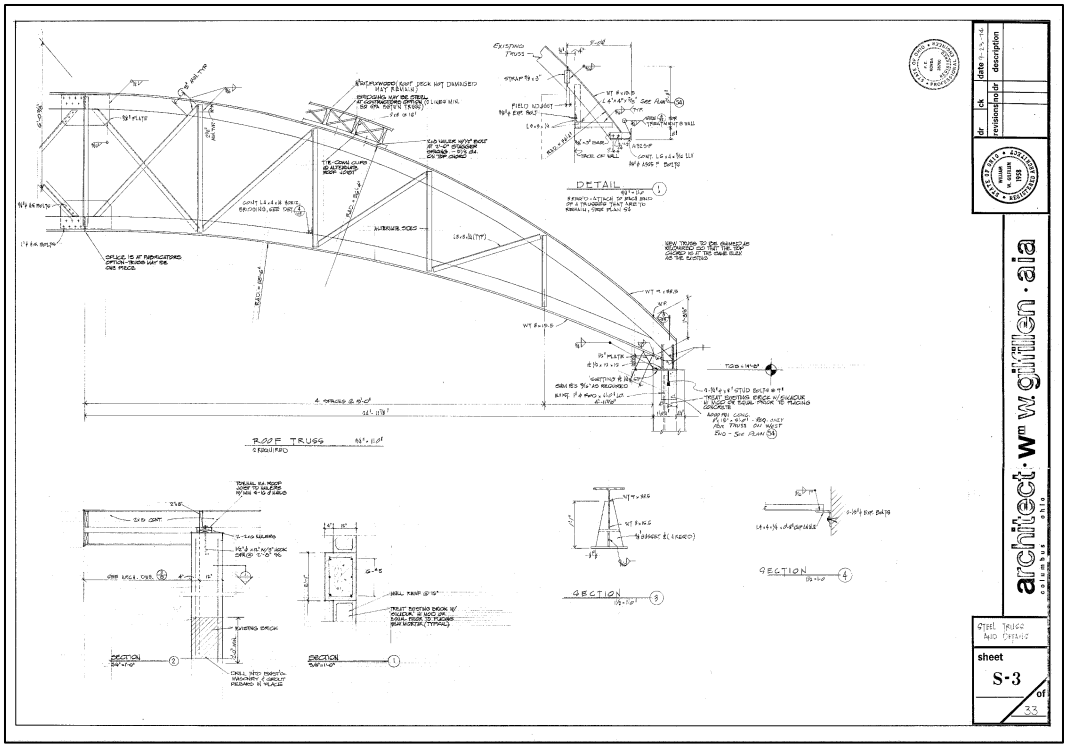


Figure 423. Looking west in the drill hall on the second-floor in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 424. View showing the barrel vaulted ceiling in the drill hall on the second-floor in the Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio, (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 425. Xenia Armory, site and landscaping plan, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *Site and Landscaping Plan*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio, Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

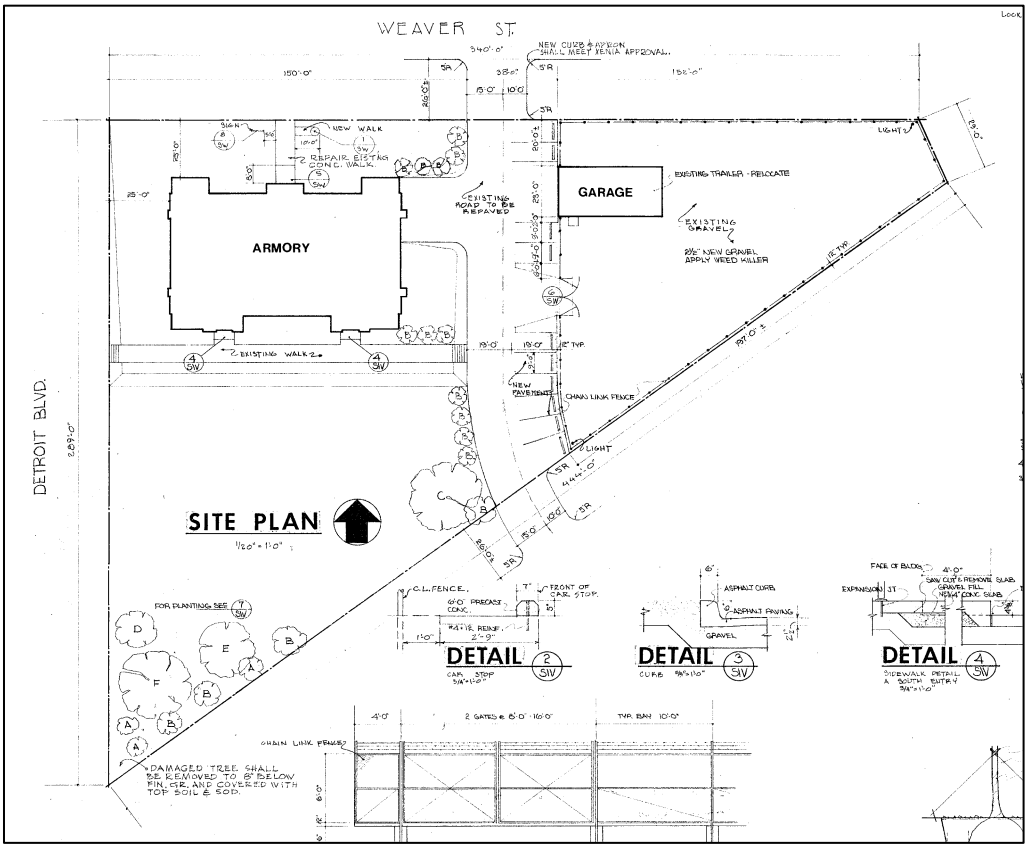


Figure 426. Northeast oblique of the Xenia Armory looking at the Japanese Yew shrubs on the east side of the armory (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

A small vehicle storage building (#00002), located at 39 Weaver Street in Xenia, Ohio, was built in 1948 by the Adjutant General Department, State of Ohio. The building was built as a support structure for the Xenia OHARNG armory that was constructed in 1930 (heavily remodeled in 1975). The original 1948 building had a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The windows were small metal-sash and the overhead door was metal.

East of the armory is a brick building that, along with the adjacent parking area, is surrounded by a chain-link fence. It was also designed by W.W. Gilfillen following the 1974 tornado, likely as a replacement for the destroyed motor vehicle storage building (Figure 427).[152]

[152] W.W. Gilfillen, *Garage—Elevations, Sections and Details*, Sept. 23, 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio.

The design utilized the original concrete rectangular footprint but called for concrete block walls clad with a brick veneer (Figure 428 and Figure 429). The roof design called for a gable roof with large overhanging eaves. The top portion of the walls are clad with pressed metal sheets. The windows are single-pane anodized bronze aluminum windows.

Figure 427. Xenia garage floor plan and elevations, 1974. (Image reproduced from W.W. Gilfillen, *Garage—Elevations, Sections and Details,* 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

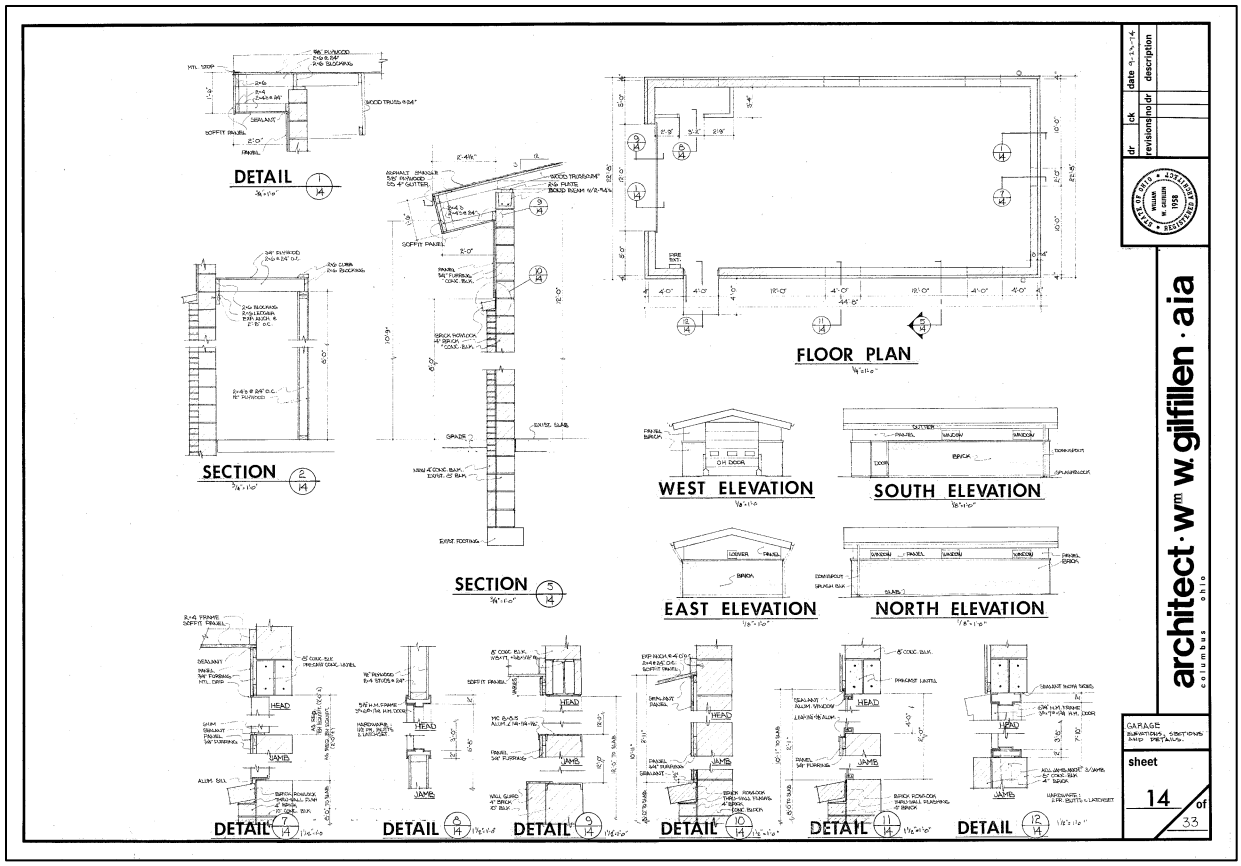


Figure 428. Southwest oblique of the Xenia motor storage building (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 429. Northeast oblique of the Xenia motor storage building (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

4 Comparison Images

Comparison images utilizing either original drawings or historic photographs juxtaposed against present-day images are a useful tool in developing the historic "feel" of a property and how much of that historic feeling is still present today.

4.1 Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio (1971)

Please refer to Figure 430 to Figure 435 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1971 to the current conditions of the Green Road Armory for both interior and exterior modifications.

Figure 430. North elevation: original north elevation of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the north elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

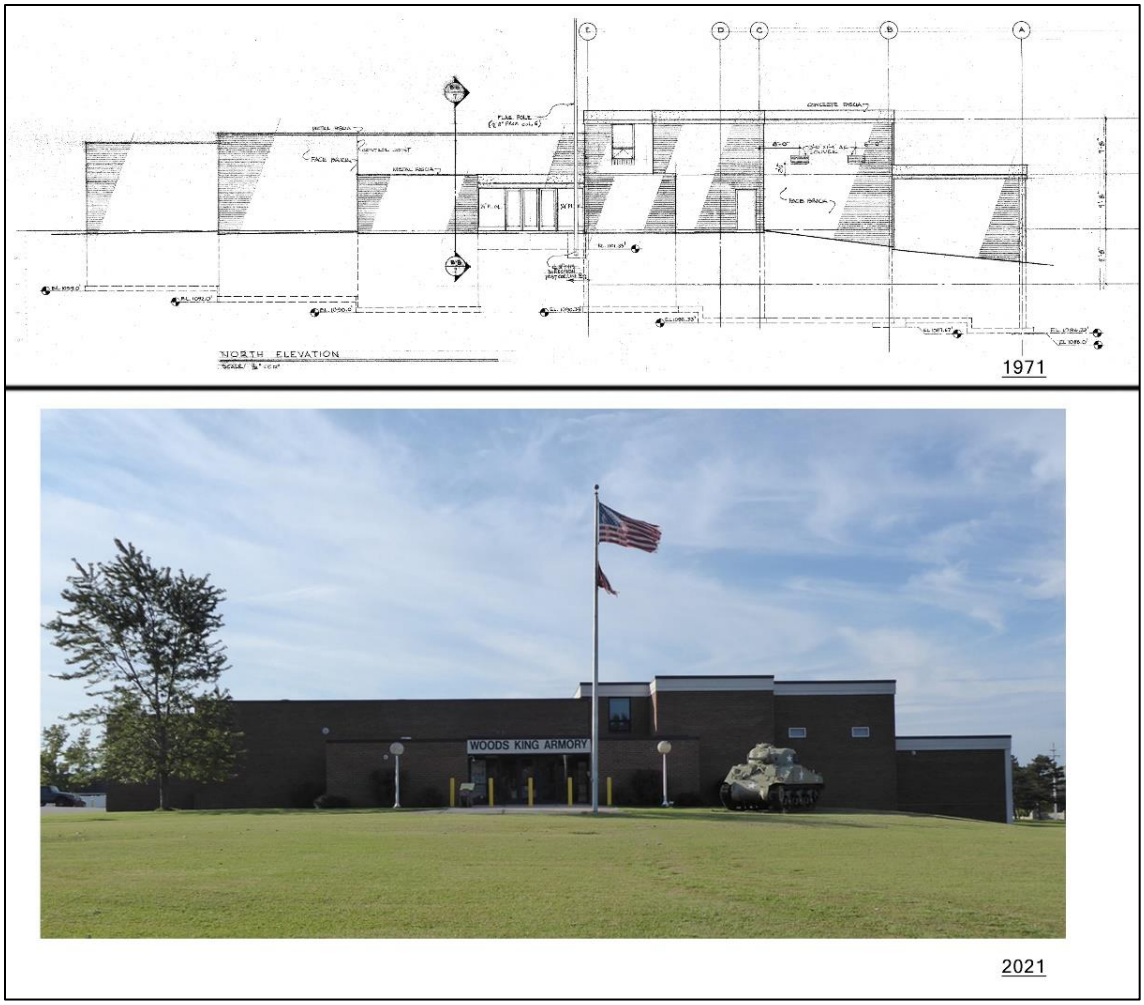


Figure 431. Window detail: original steel one-over-one steel awning windows on the south of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*left*) compared to the current condition of replacement anodized aluminum windows on the south elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

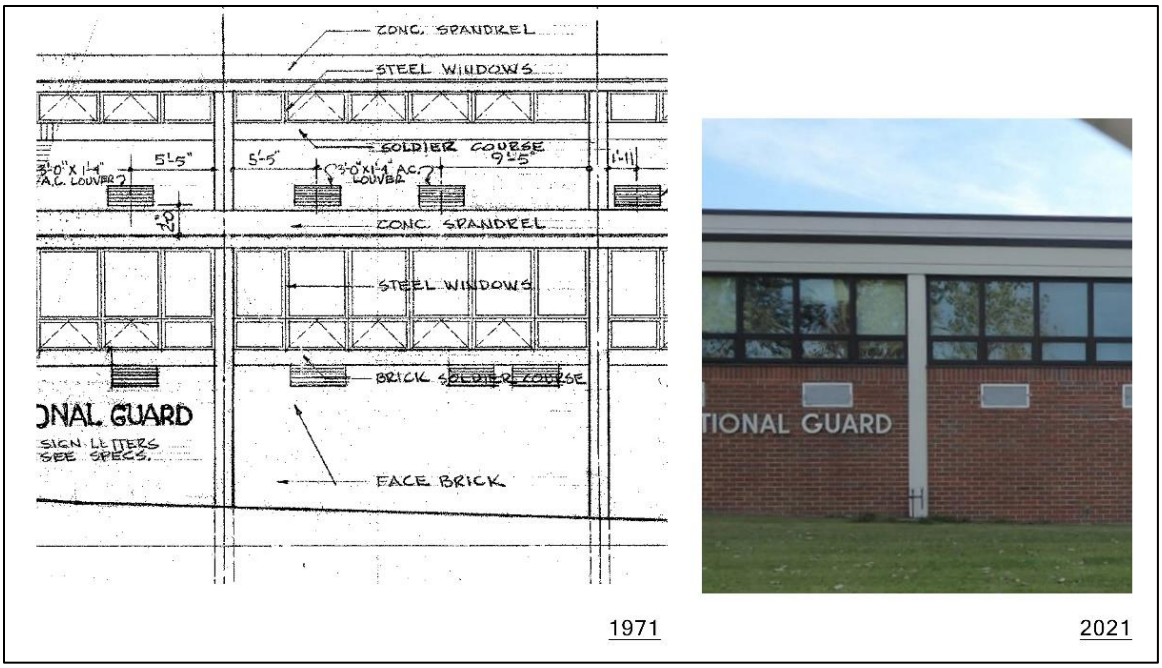


Figure 432. Lettering detail: original cast metal "Ohio National Guard" lettering detail on the south elevation of the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the lettering in 2021 (*right*) . (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

Figure 433. Drill hall section: original section through the drill hall in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the drill hall space in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

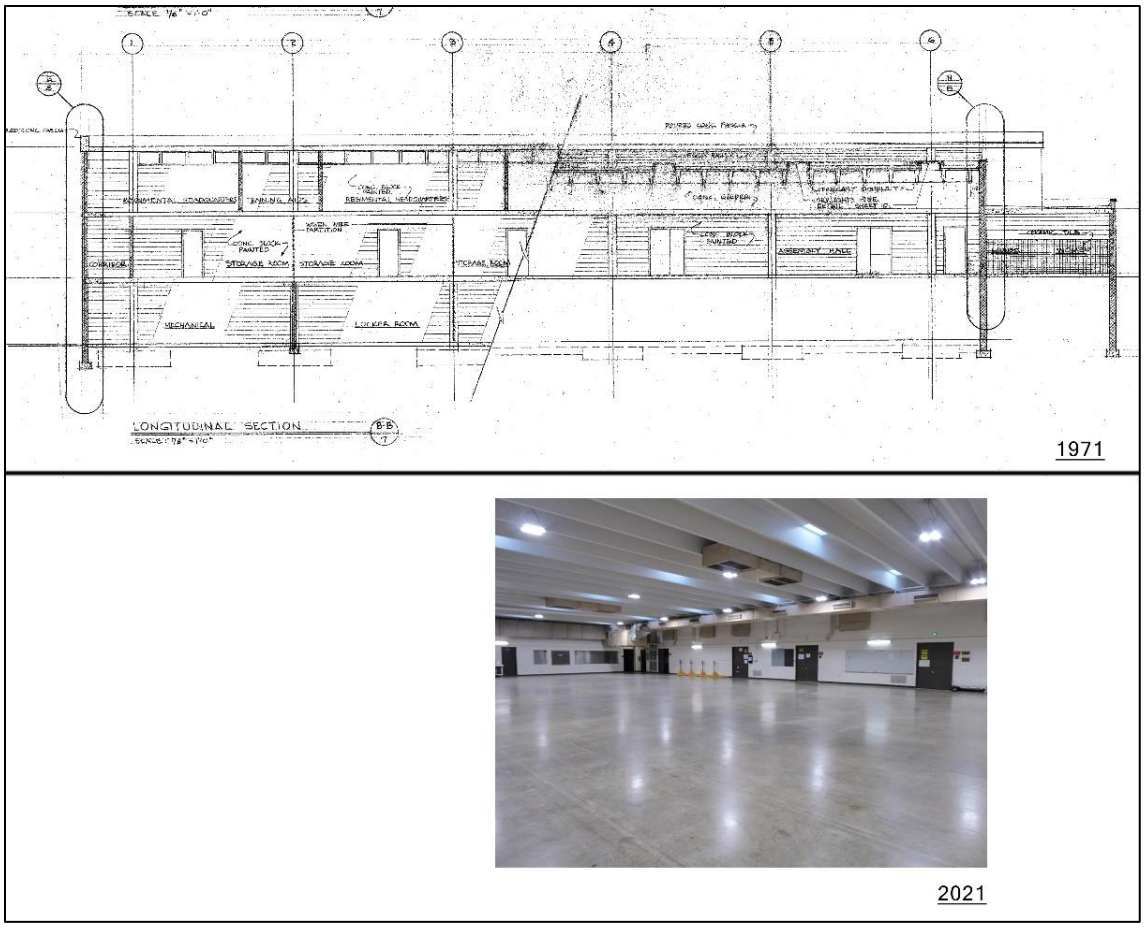


Figure 434. Classroom detail: original aluminum framed chalkboard detail in a classroom in the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the chalkboard in 2021 (*right*) (Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

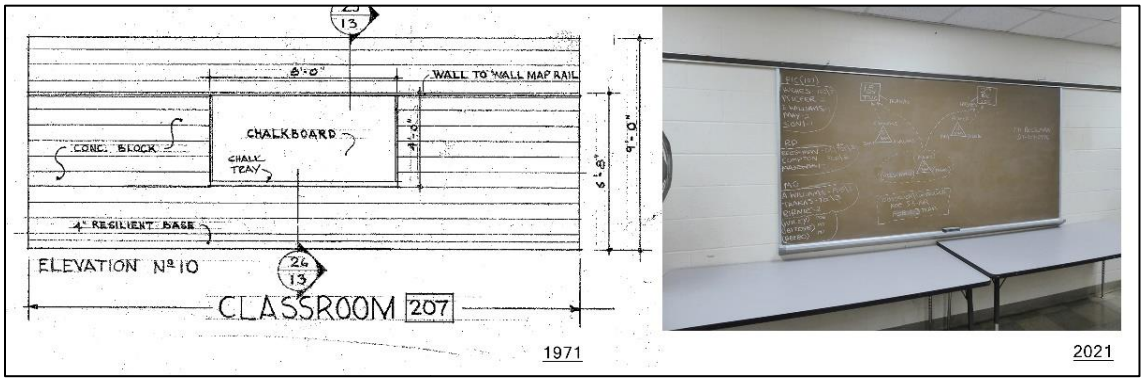
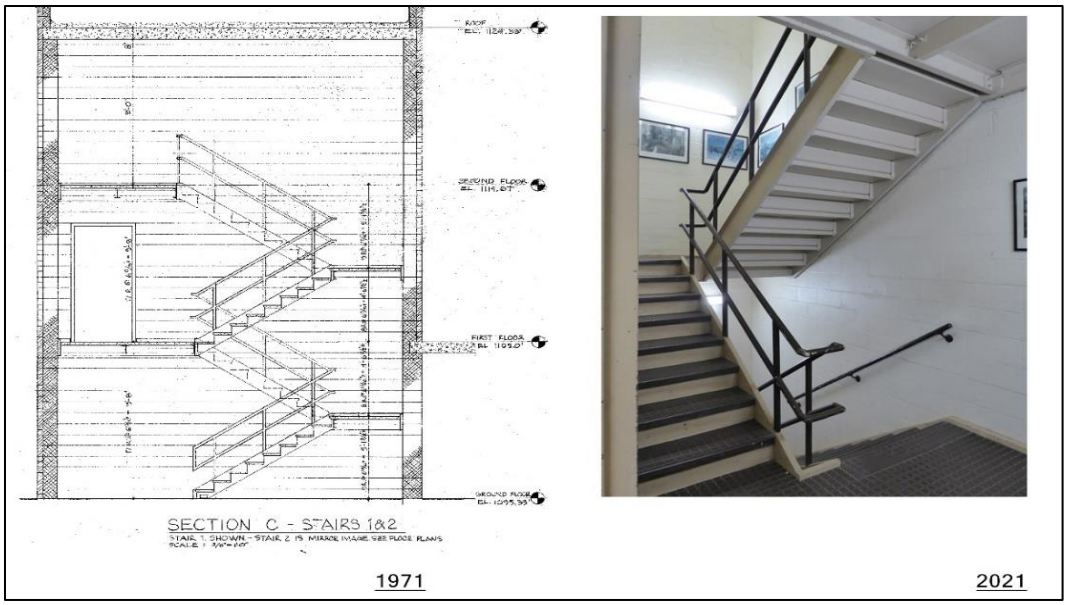


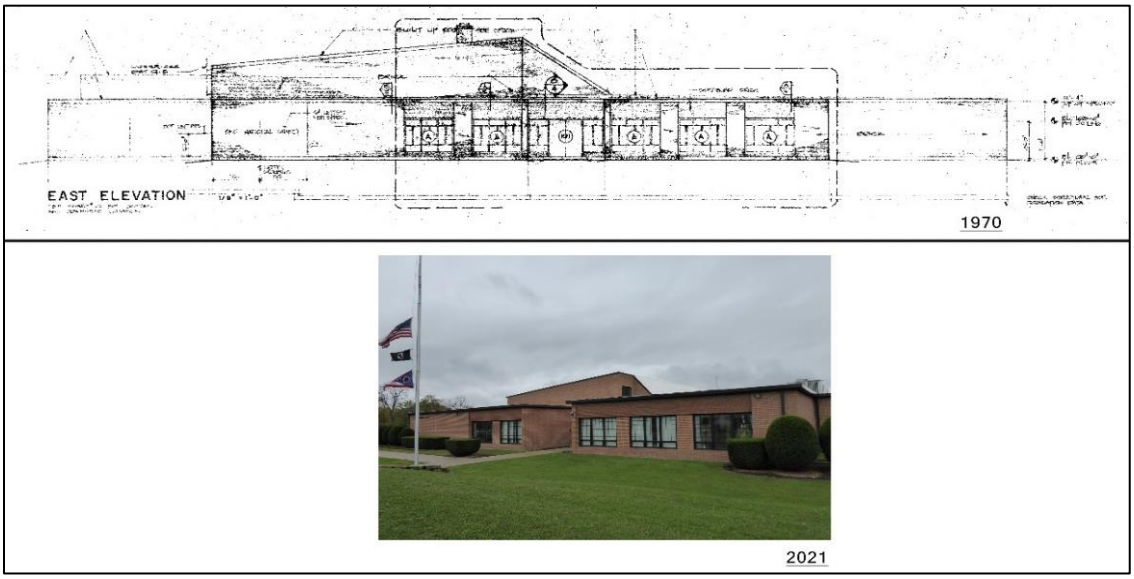
Figure 435. Staircase detail: original staircase detail for the Green Road Armory, Cleveland, Ohio, dated 1970 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the switchback staircase in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Five Unit Armory: Exterior Elevation*, 18 March 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.2 Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio (1972)

Please refer to Figure 436 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1972 to the current conditions of the Kettering Armory for both interior and exterior modifications.

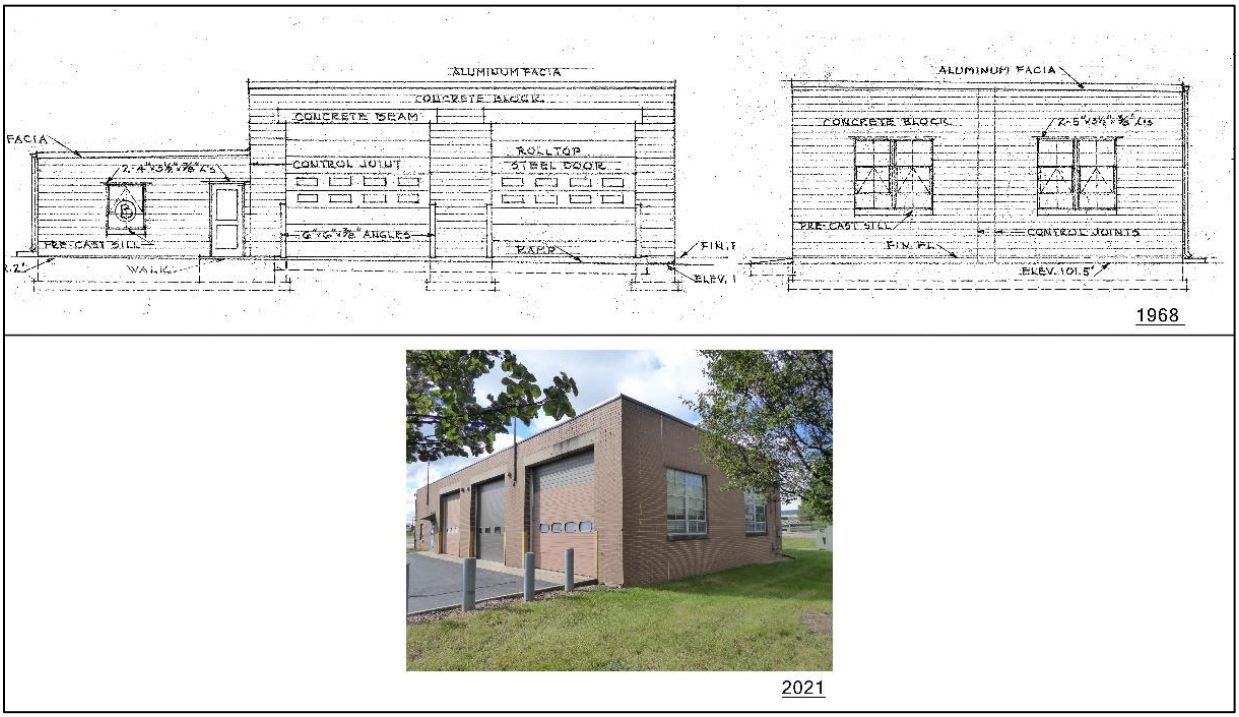
Figure 436. East elevation: original east elevation drawing dated 1970 of the Kettering Armory, Kettering, Ohio, (*top*) compared to the current condition of the east elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Prindle and Patrick, *Exterior Elevations, Bumper Guard Post & Metering House*, Dec. 1970, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.3 Beightler Armory, Columbus, Ohio (1965; additions in 1971 and 1972)

Please refer to Figure 437 for the comparison from the original construction in 1971 to the current conditions of the FMS at the Beightler Armory.

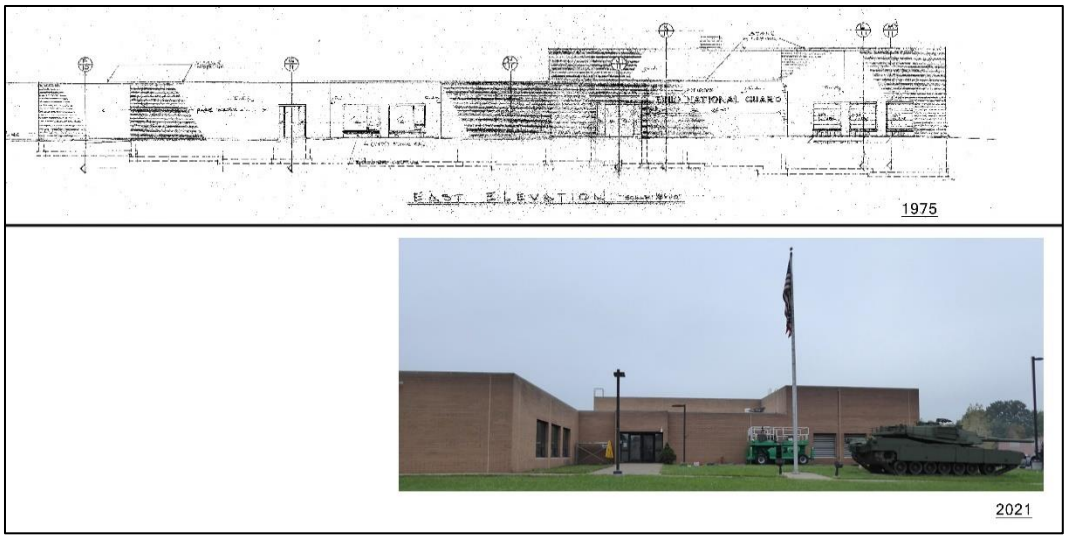
Figure 437. North and east elevations: original north and east elevations drawing dated 1968 of the FMS at the Beightler Armory (*top*) compared to the current condition of the north and east elevations in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, *Beightler Organizational Maintenance Shop*. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.4 Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio (1974)

Please refer to Figure 438 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1974 to the current conditions of the Stow Armory for both interior and exterior modifications. At the time of the evaluation the armory was undergoing major interior renovations.

Figure 438. East elevation: original east elevation drawing for the Stow Armory, Stow, Ohio, dated 1974 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Visnapuu & Gaede, *Exterior Elevations*, 2 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.5 Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio (1975)

Please refer to Figure 439 to Figure 446 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1975 to the current conditions of the Walbridge Armory for both interior and exterior modifications.

Figure 439. West elevation: original west elevation drawing for the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Exterior Elevations*, 24 April 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

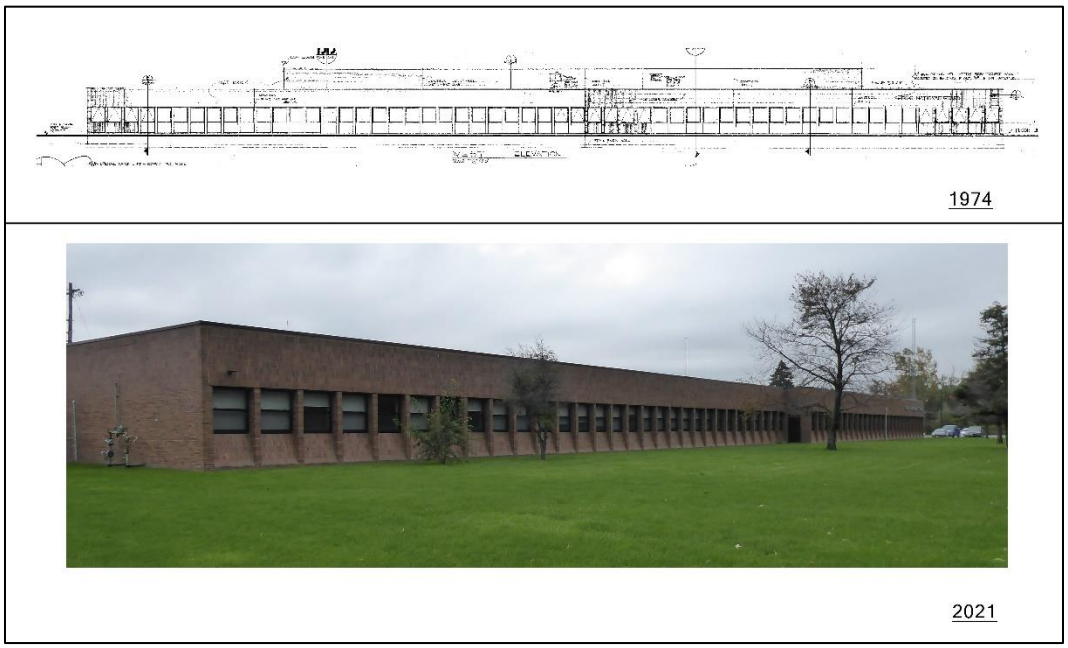


Figure 440. Main entry: original main entry doors on the south elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Exterior Elevations*, 24 April 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

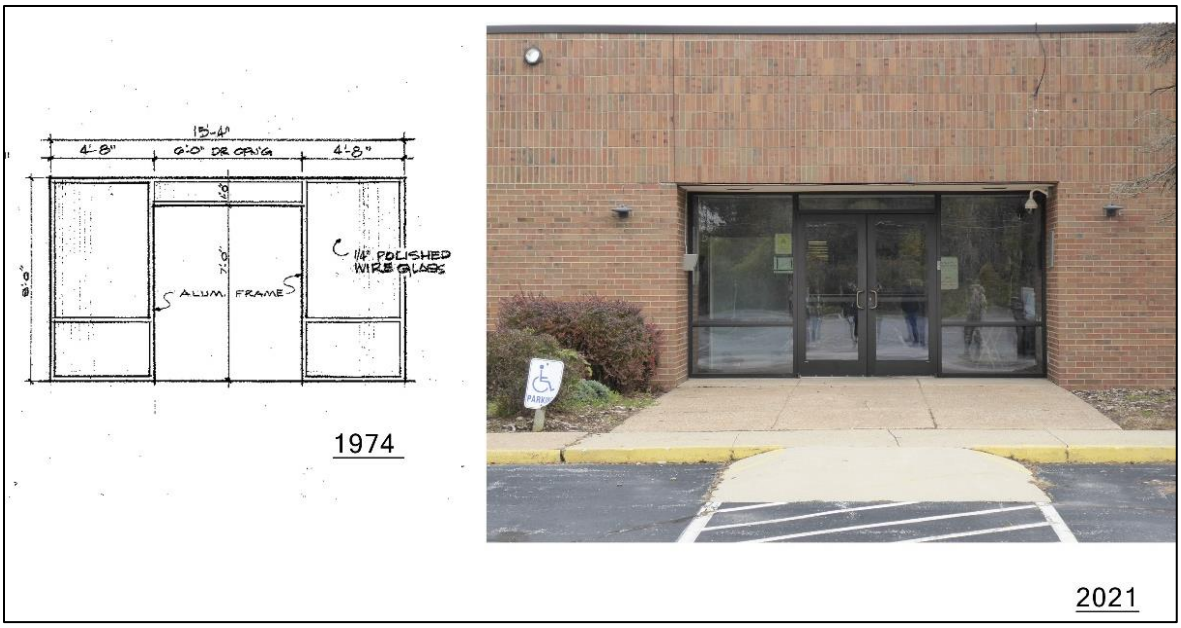


Figure 441. Window detail: original details on the west elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Exterior Elevations*, 24 April 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

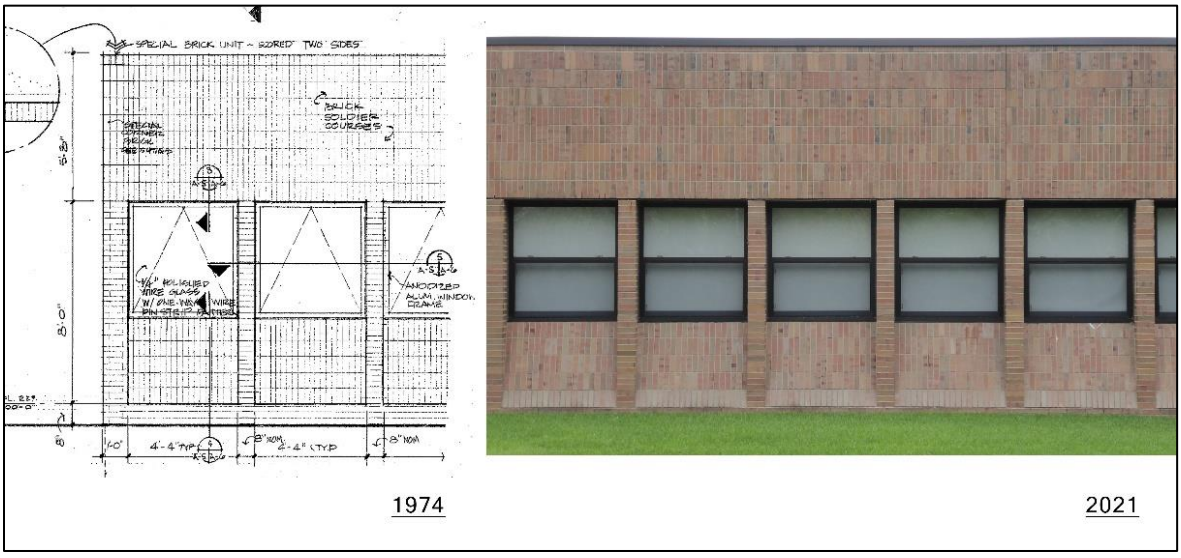


Figure 442. Cast metal lettering detail: original cast metal lettering "Ohio National Guard" detail on the west elevation of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, from 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Exterior Elevations*, 24 April 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

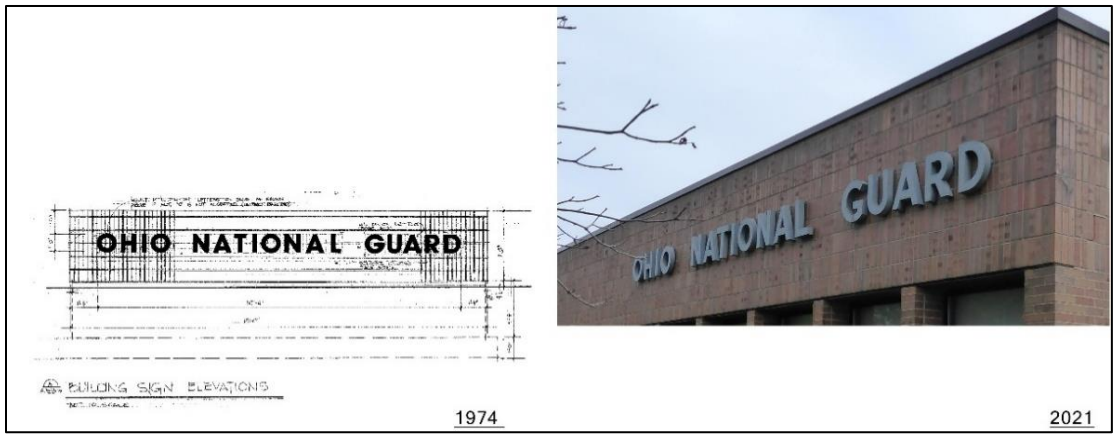


Figure 443. East elevation of the OMS: original east elevation drawing of the FMS at the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Organizational Maintenance Shop—Floor Plans, Partial Plan, Building Sections, Exterior Elevations, Wall Sections, Details*. Public domain and ERDC-CERL.)

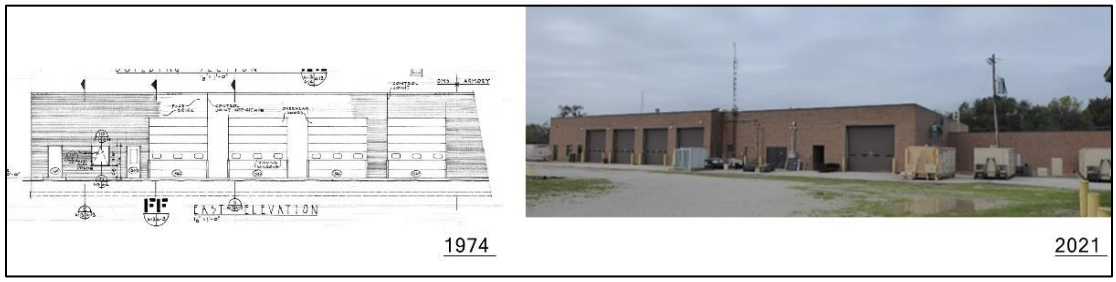


Figure 444. Display case detail: original drawing detail of aluminum frame display case in the lobby of the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Miscellaneous Details*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

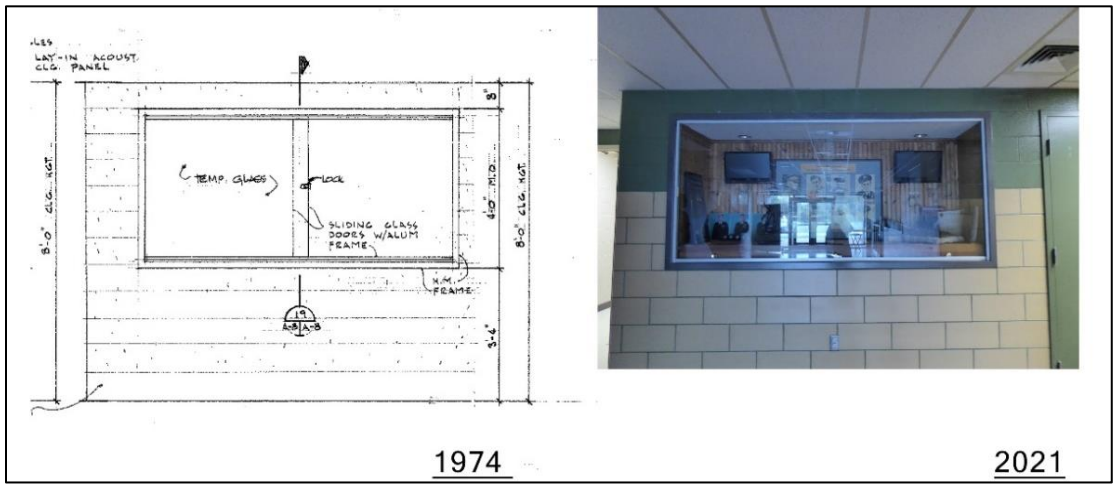


Figure 445. Classroom detail: original classroom detail of aluminum chalkboard in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Miscellaneous Details*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

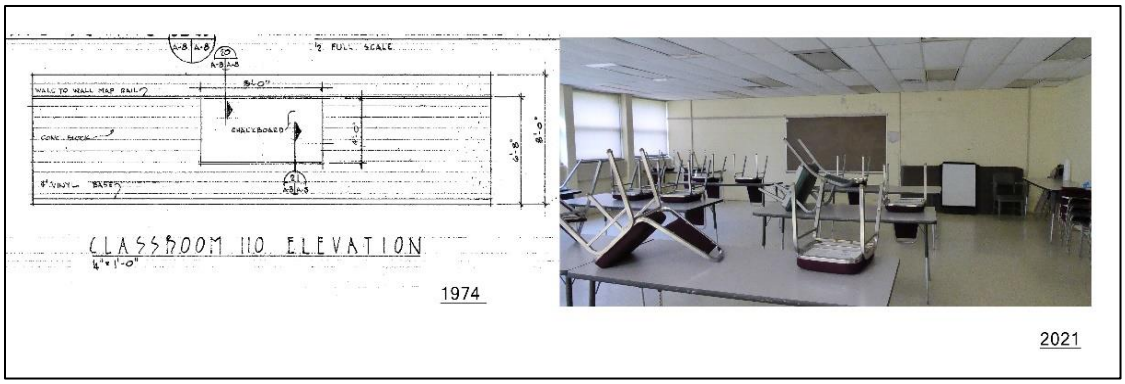
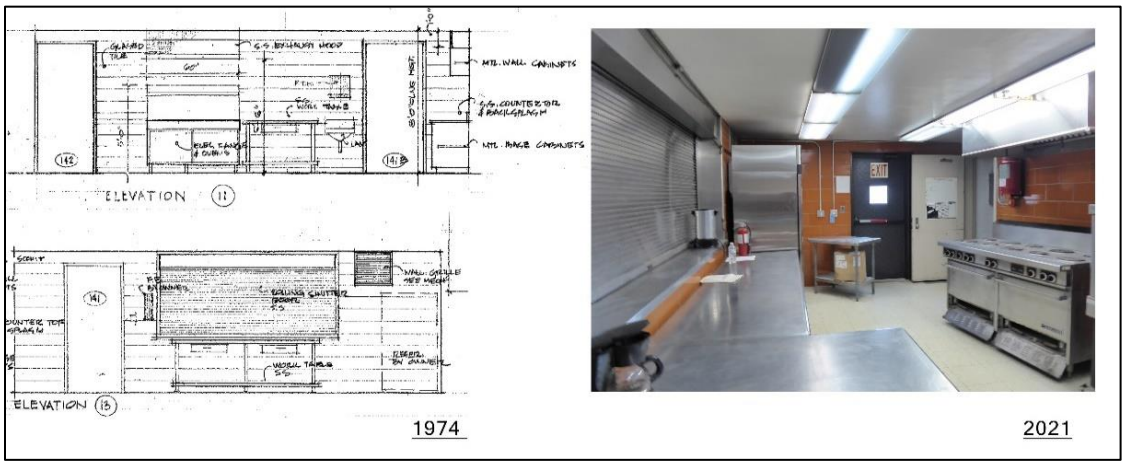


Figure 446. Kitchen details: original kitchen detail drawing in the Walbridge Armory, Walbridge, Ohio, dated 1974 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from SSOE, Inc., *Room Finish Schedule, Partial Plans, Interior Elevations, and Details*, 24 April 1973, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.6 Xenia Armory, Xenia, Ohio (1930; renovated and rebuilt 1975)

Please refer to Figure 447 to Figure 455 to see the comparisons from the original construction in 1930 to the rebuilt armory in 1975 and later changes to the Xenia Armory both interior and exterior.

Figure 447. South elevation: original south elevation of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the south elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *South & West Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

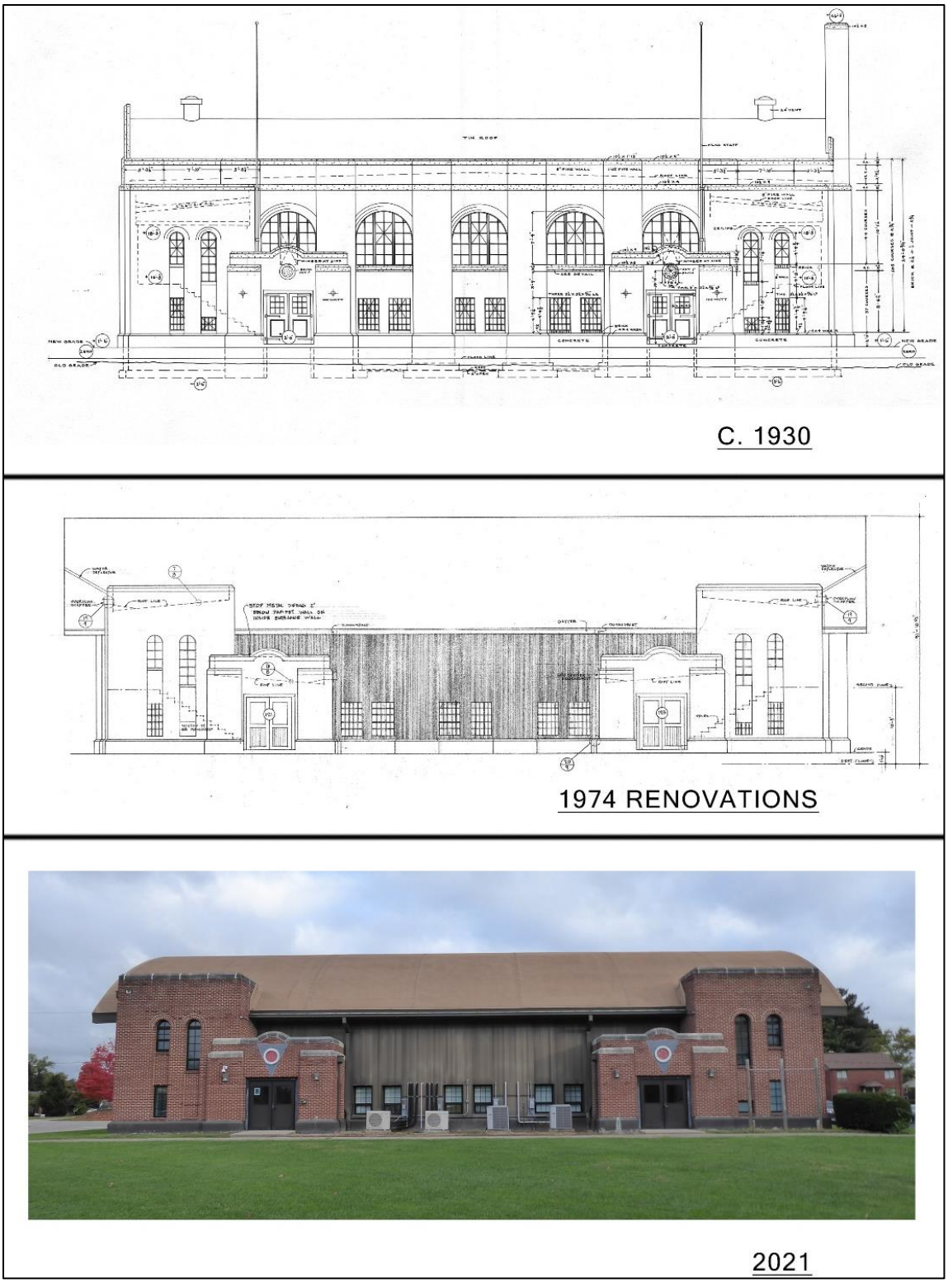


Figure 448. West elevation: original west elevation of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the west elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus. Ohio, W.W. Gilfillen, *South & West Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL).

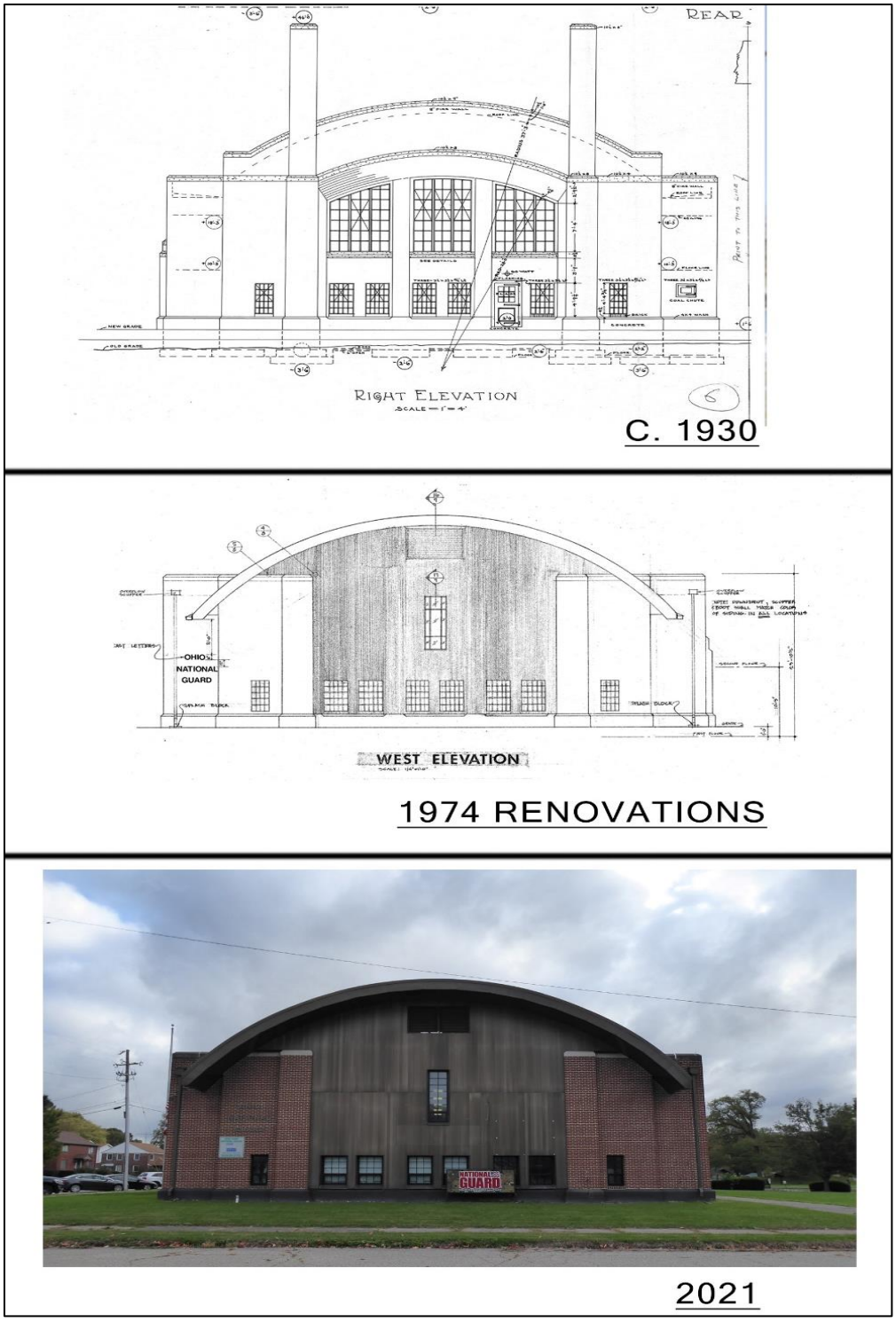


Figure 449. East elevation: original east elevation of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the east elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *North & East Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

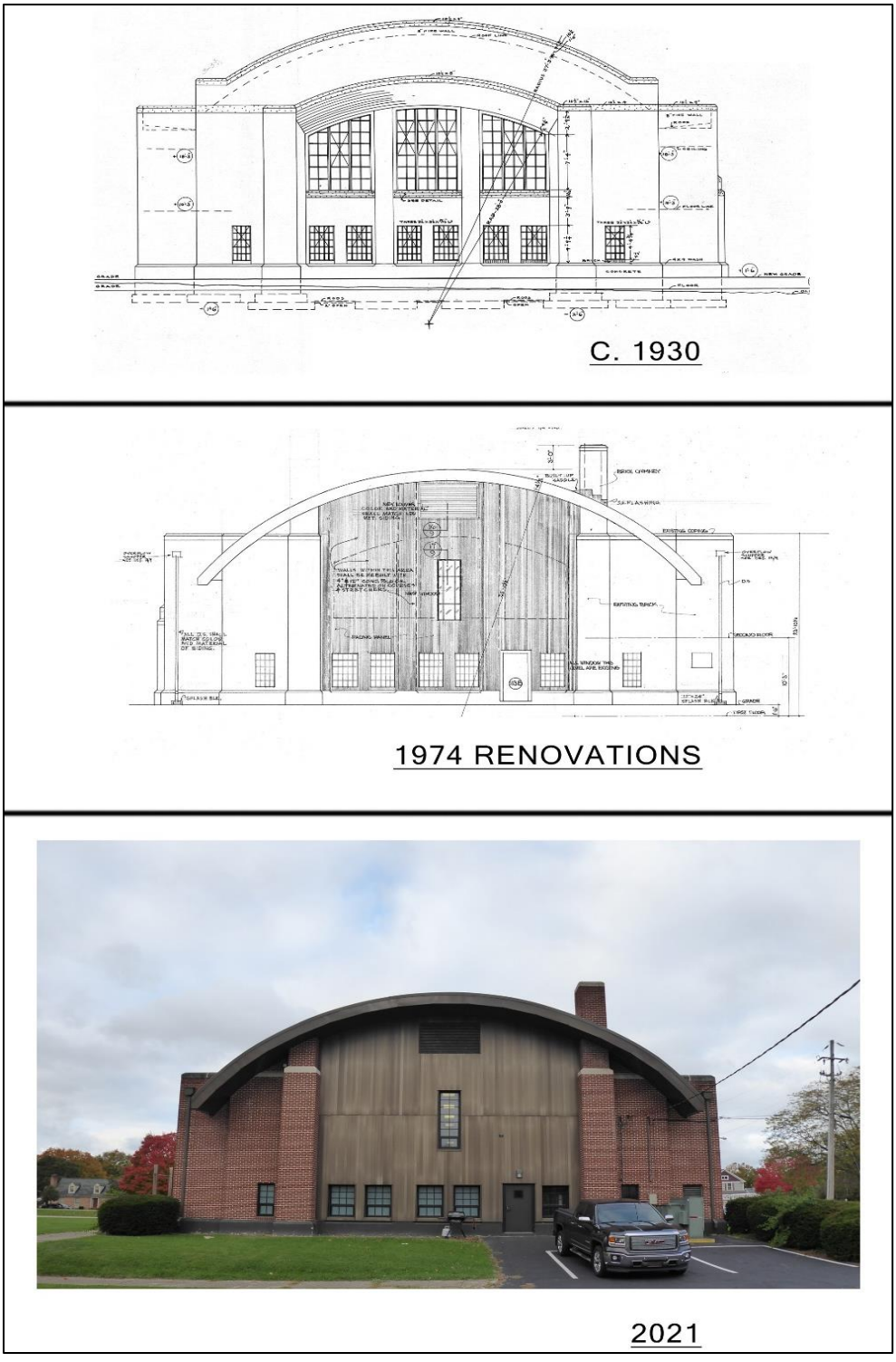


Figure 450. Brick stair tower: original brick stair tower of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *left*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the brick stair tower in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *South & West Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

Figure 451. Brick vestibule on north elevation: original brick entry vestibule of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *left*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the brick vestibule in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from Department of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Department of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *South & West Elevations*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL).

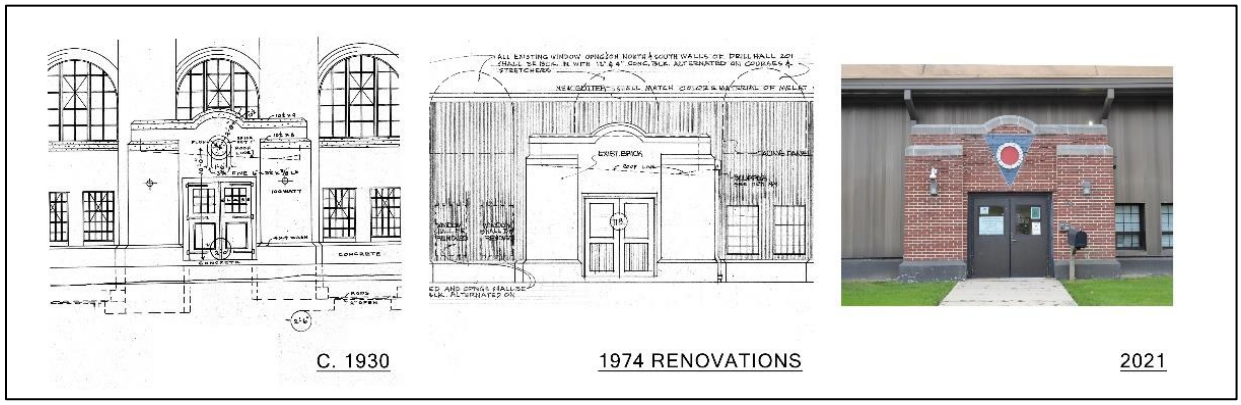


Figure 452. First-floor plan: original first-floor plan of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Dept. of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *First Floor Plan*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Dept., Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

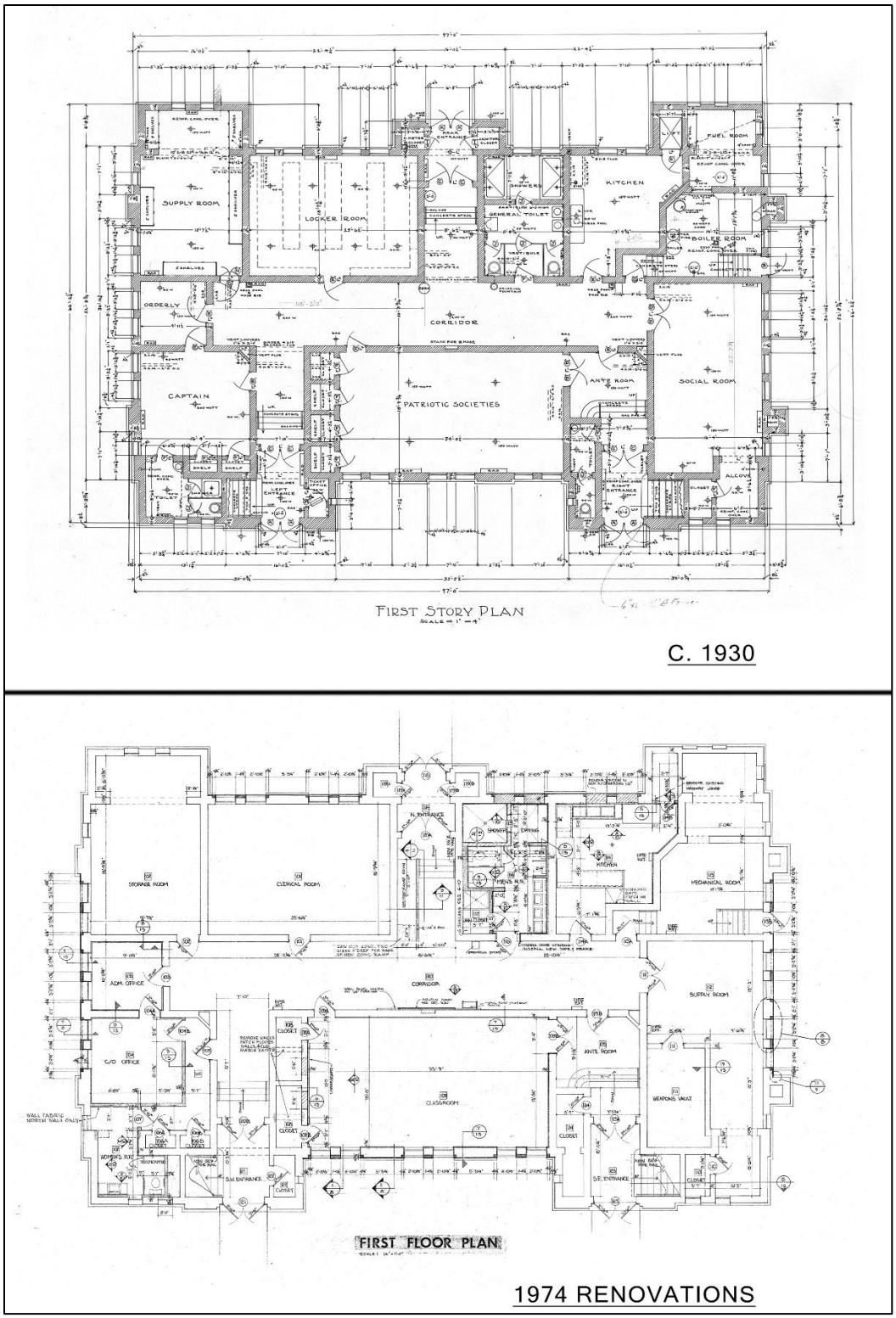


Figure 453. Second-floor plan: original second-floor plan of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*bottom*) (Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Dept. of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *Second Floor Plan*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Dept., Columbus, Ohio. Public domain.)

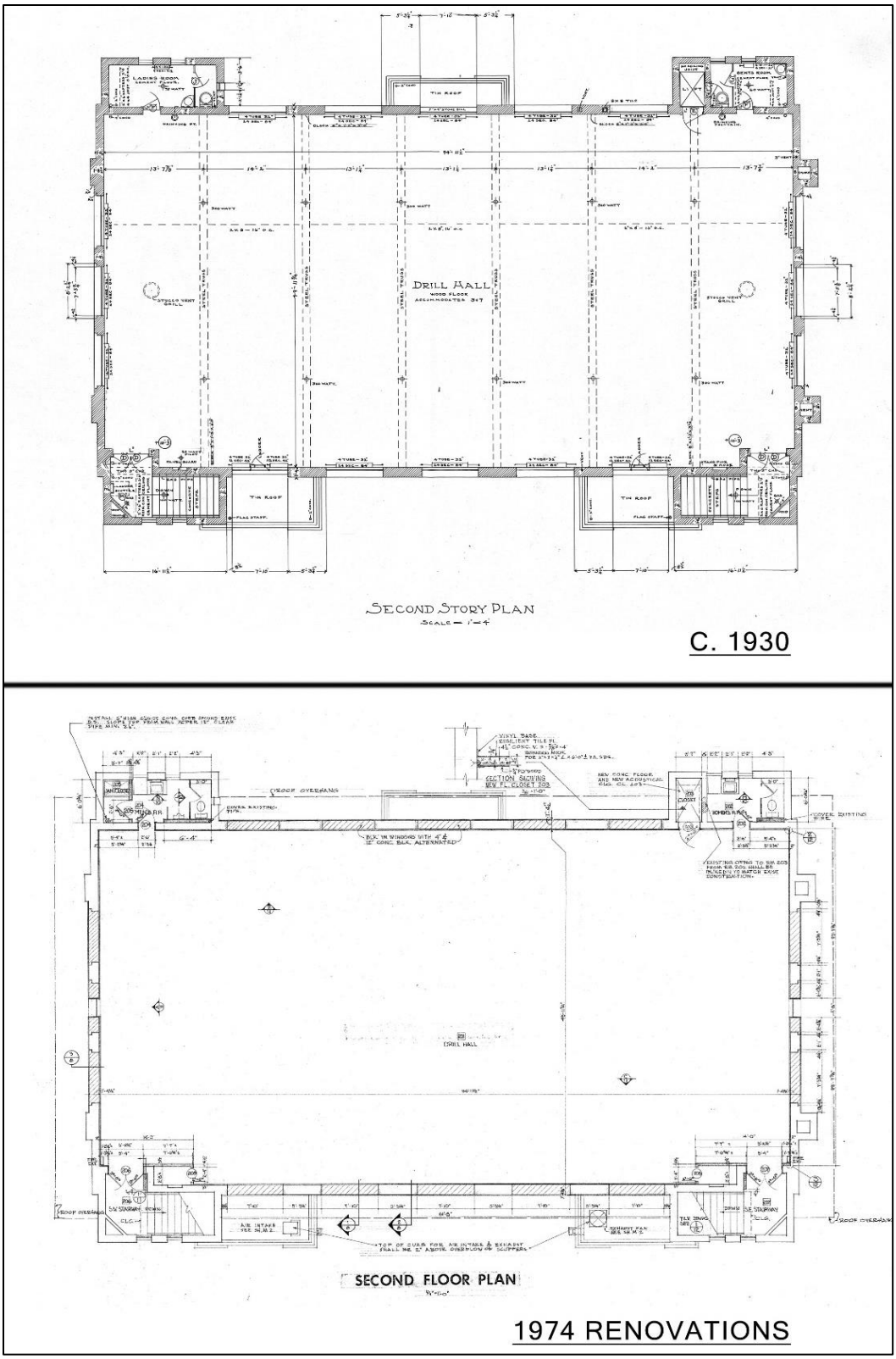


Figure 454. Drill hall: original drill hall of the Xenia Armory (c. 1930; *top*) compared to the 1974 renovation drawing (*middle*), then compared to the current condition of the drill hall in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Dept. of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. W.W. Gilfillen, *interior elevations, sections, details, and schedule*, 23 Sept. 1974, Ohio Adjutant General's Dept., Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

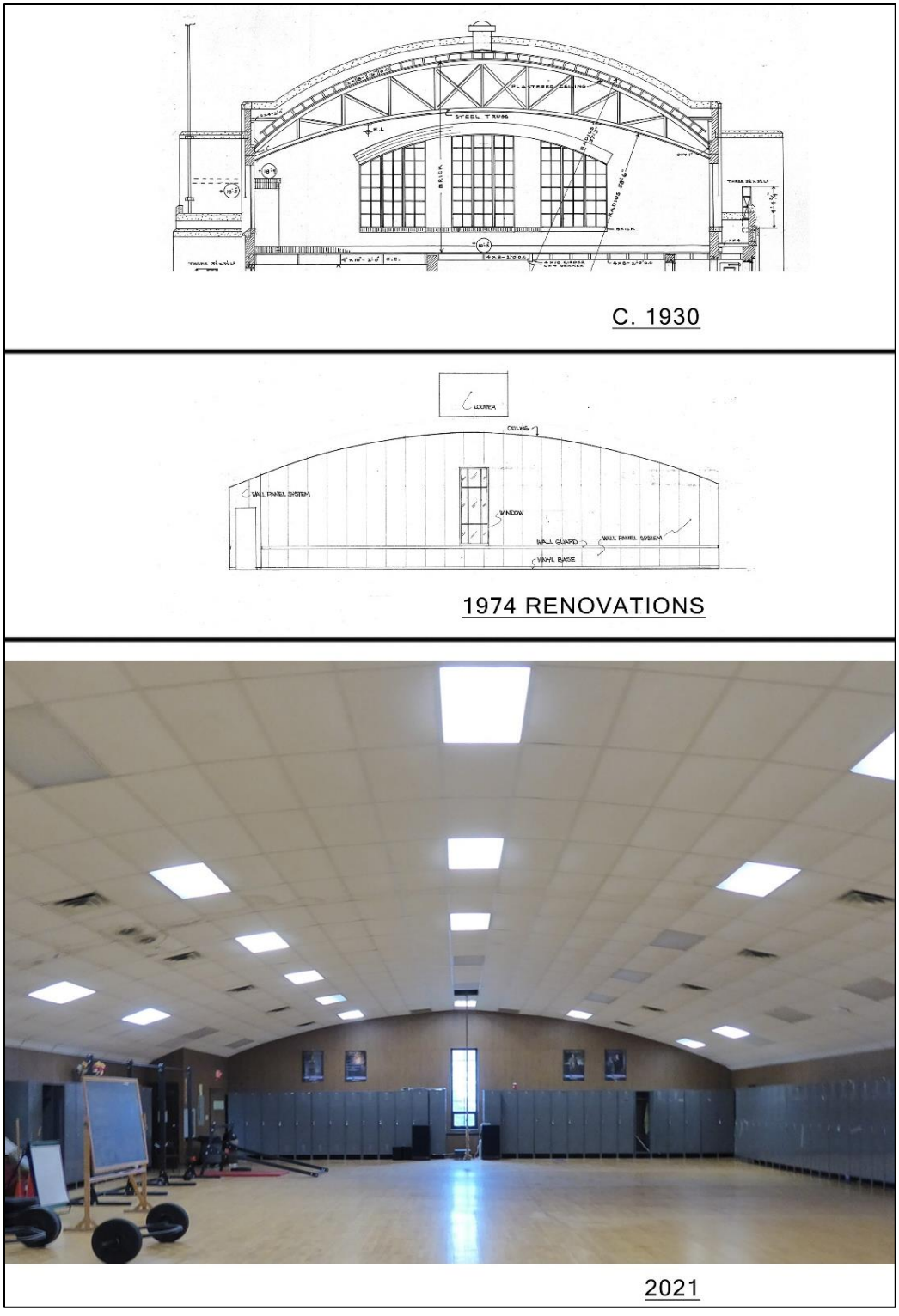
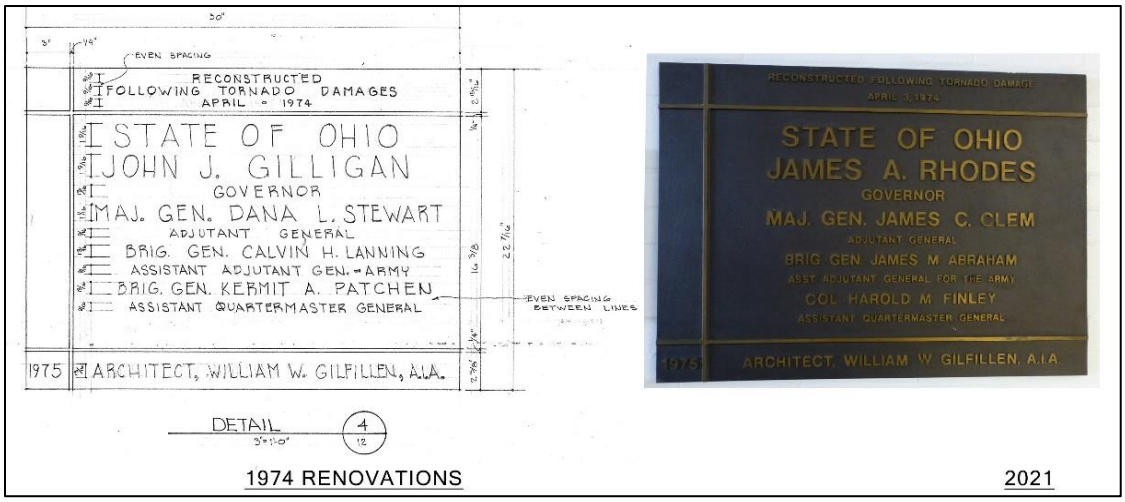


Figure 455. Bronze plaque: 1974 detail drawing of the bronze plaque (*left*) compared to the current condition of the plaque in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from Dept. of the Adjutant General, *Ohio State Armory Xenia, Ohio*, n.d., Dept. of the Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.7 Alliance Armory, Alliance, Ohio (1976)

Please refer to Figure 456 to Figure 463 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1976 to the current conditions of the Alliance Armory for both interior and exterior modifications.

Figure 456. South elevation: original south (*front*) elevation drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Dept., Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

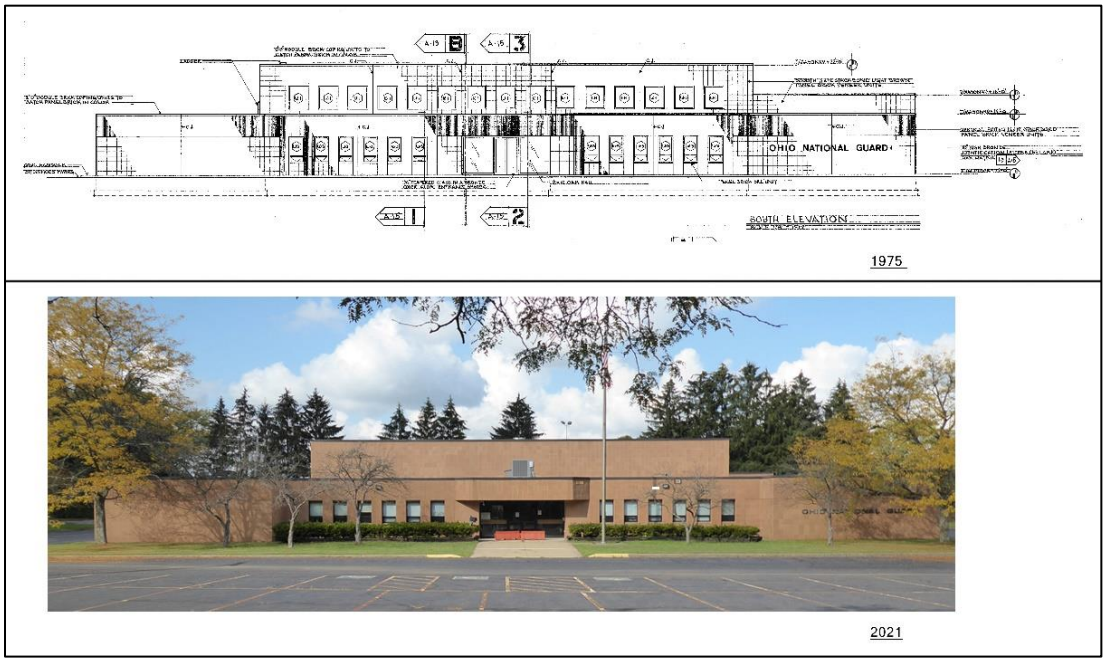


Figure 457. Main entry: original main entry detail on the south elevation of the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*) . (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

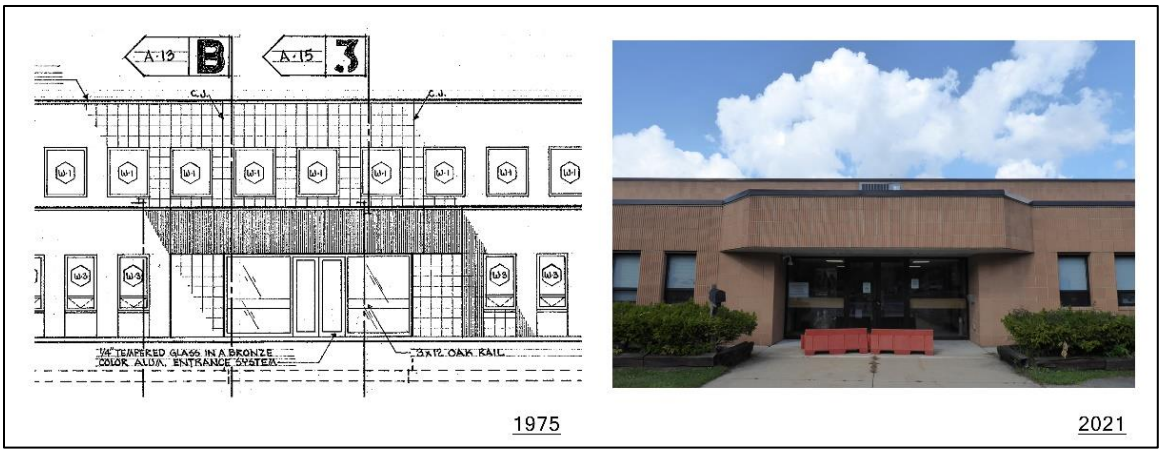


Figure 458. Window details: original window drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL).

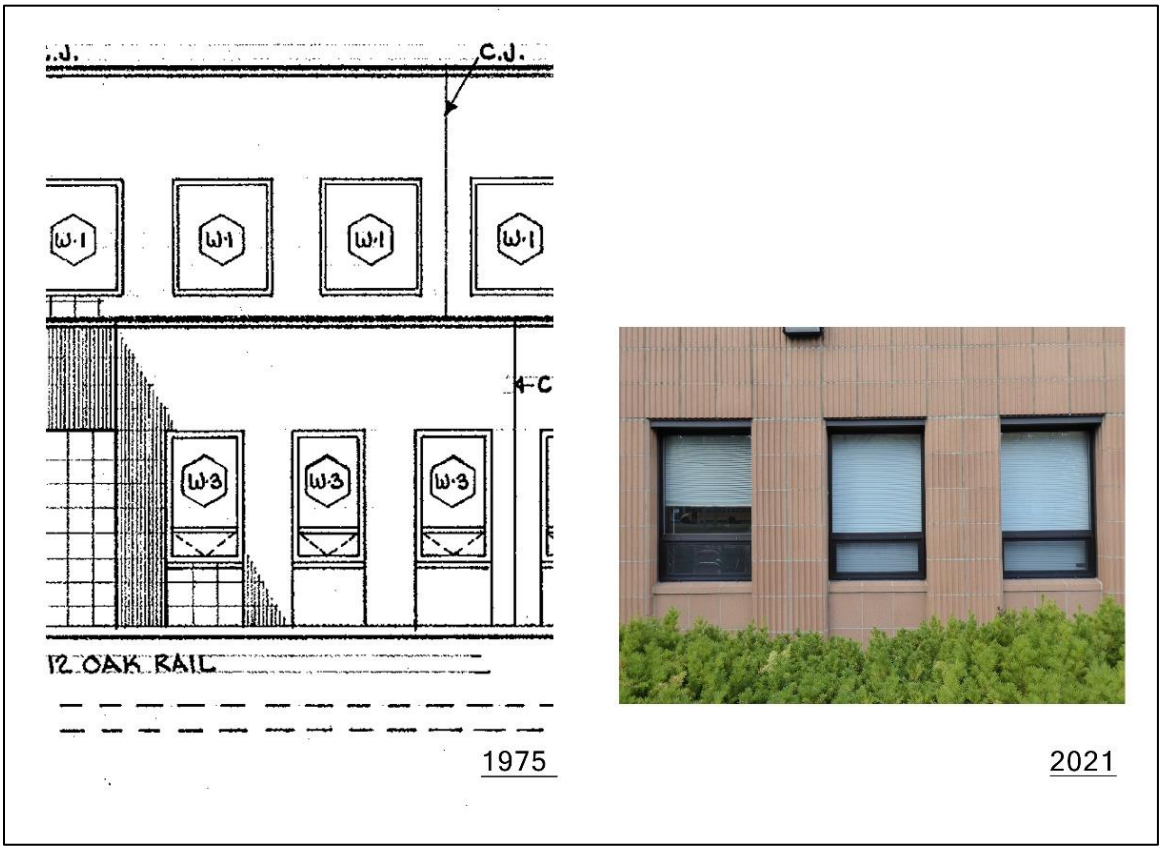


Figure 459. Brick detail: original brick detail drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL).

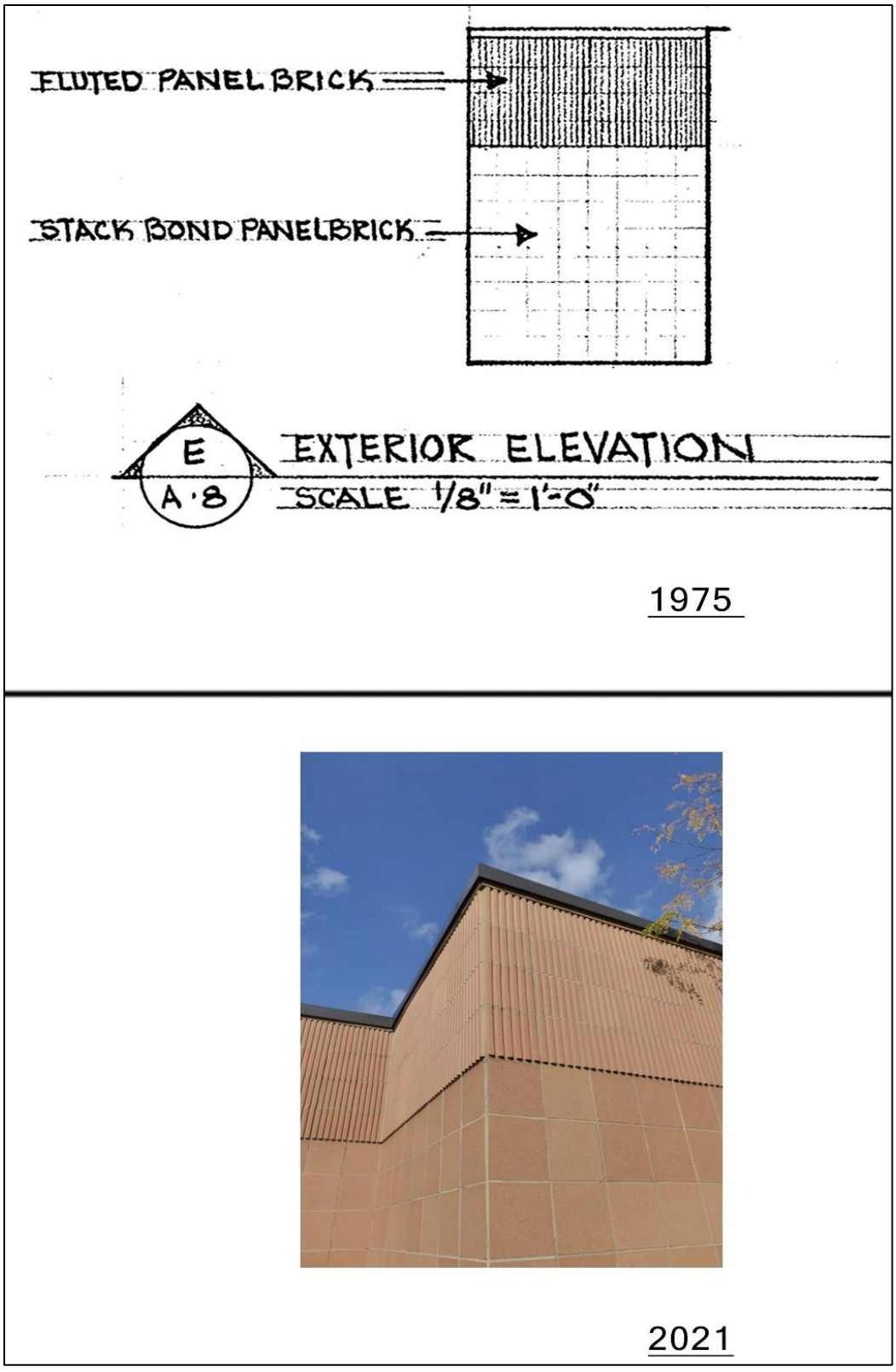


Figure 460. Cast metal lettering: original cast metal lettering "Ohio National Guard" detail drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

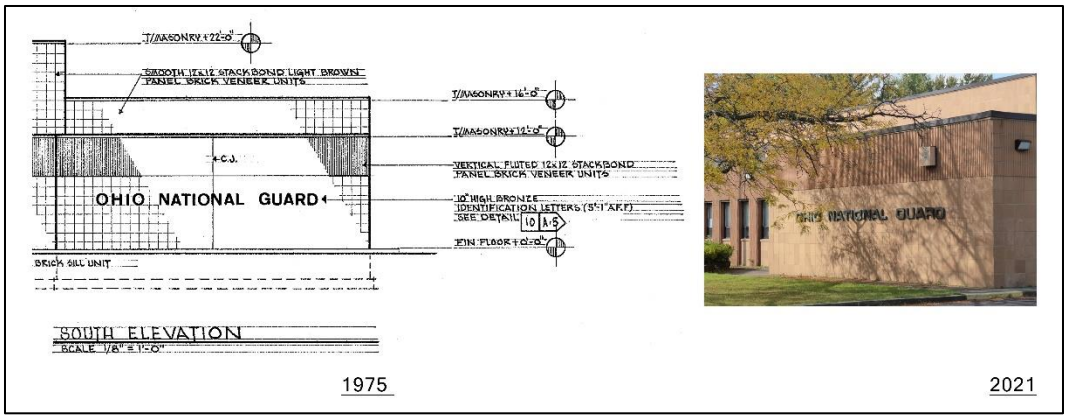


Figure 461. Kitchen details: original kitchen detail drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*) (K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Food Prep Room Details*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

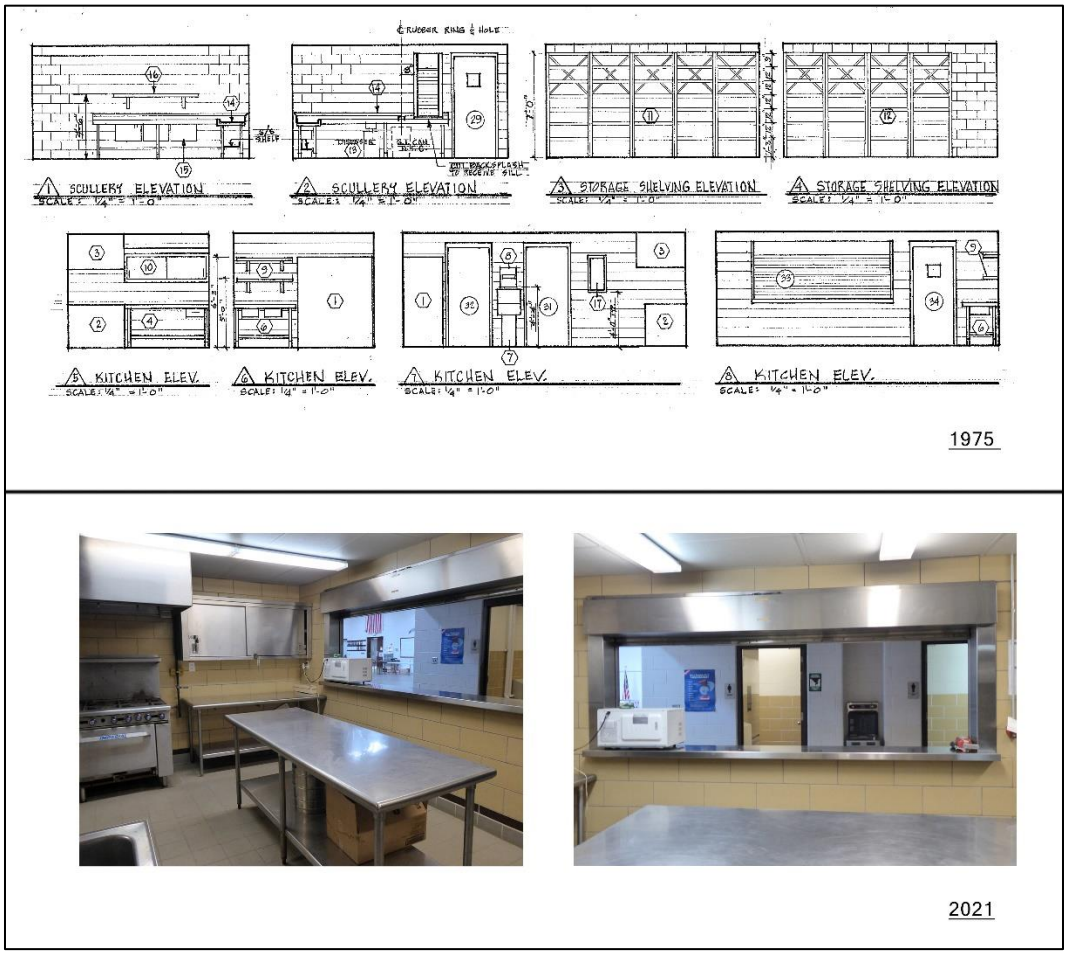


Figure 462. Classroom details: original folding partition in the classroom in the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Folder-Way Partition*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

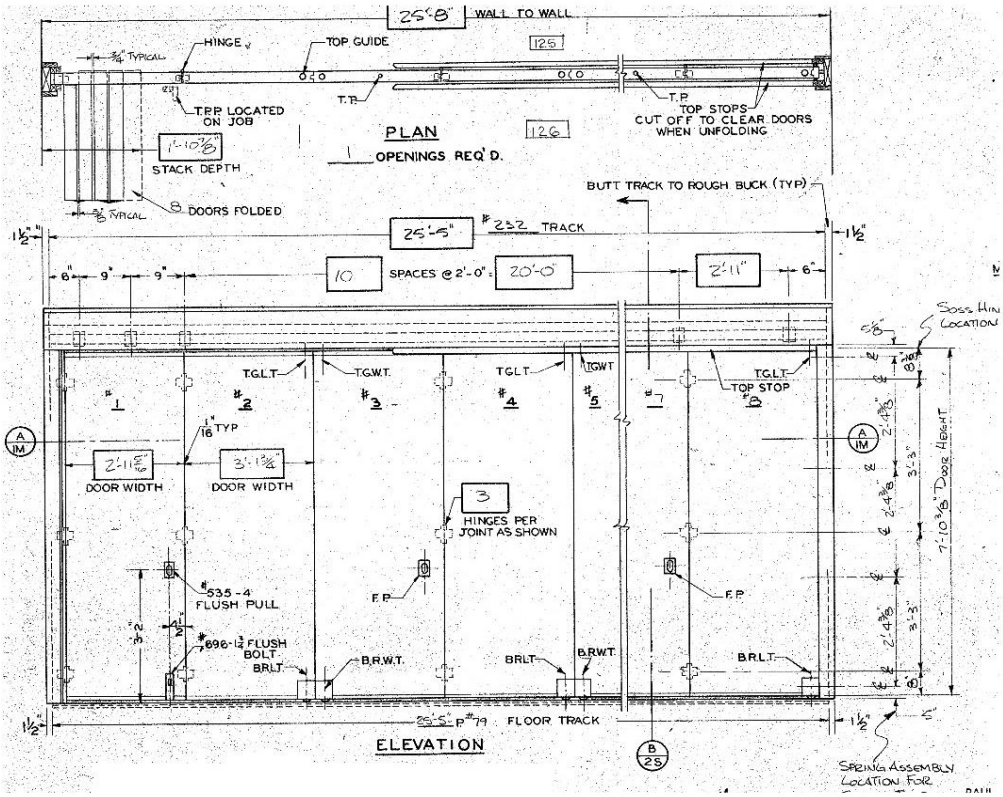
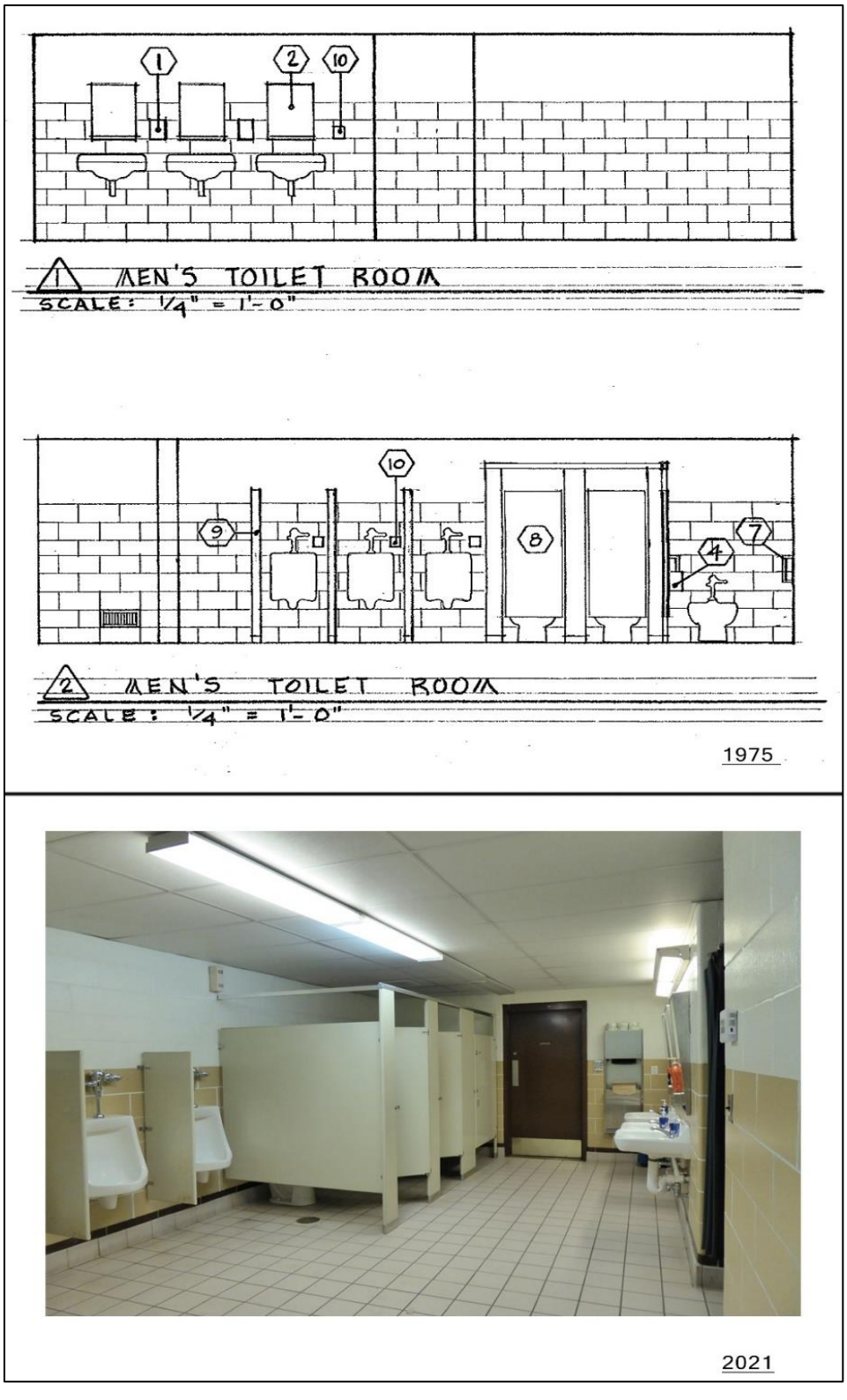


Figure 463. Latrine details: original latrine detail drawing for the Alliance Armory dated 1975 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevation in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Toilet Room Details*, January 1975, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



4.8 Youngstown Armory, Youngstown, Ohio (1977)

Please refer to Figure 464 to Figure 470 for the comparisons from the original construction in 1977 to the current conditions of the Youngstown Armory for both interior and exterior modifications.

Figure 464. Northwest oblique: original rendering drawing for the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*top*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*bottom*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Cover Rendering*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

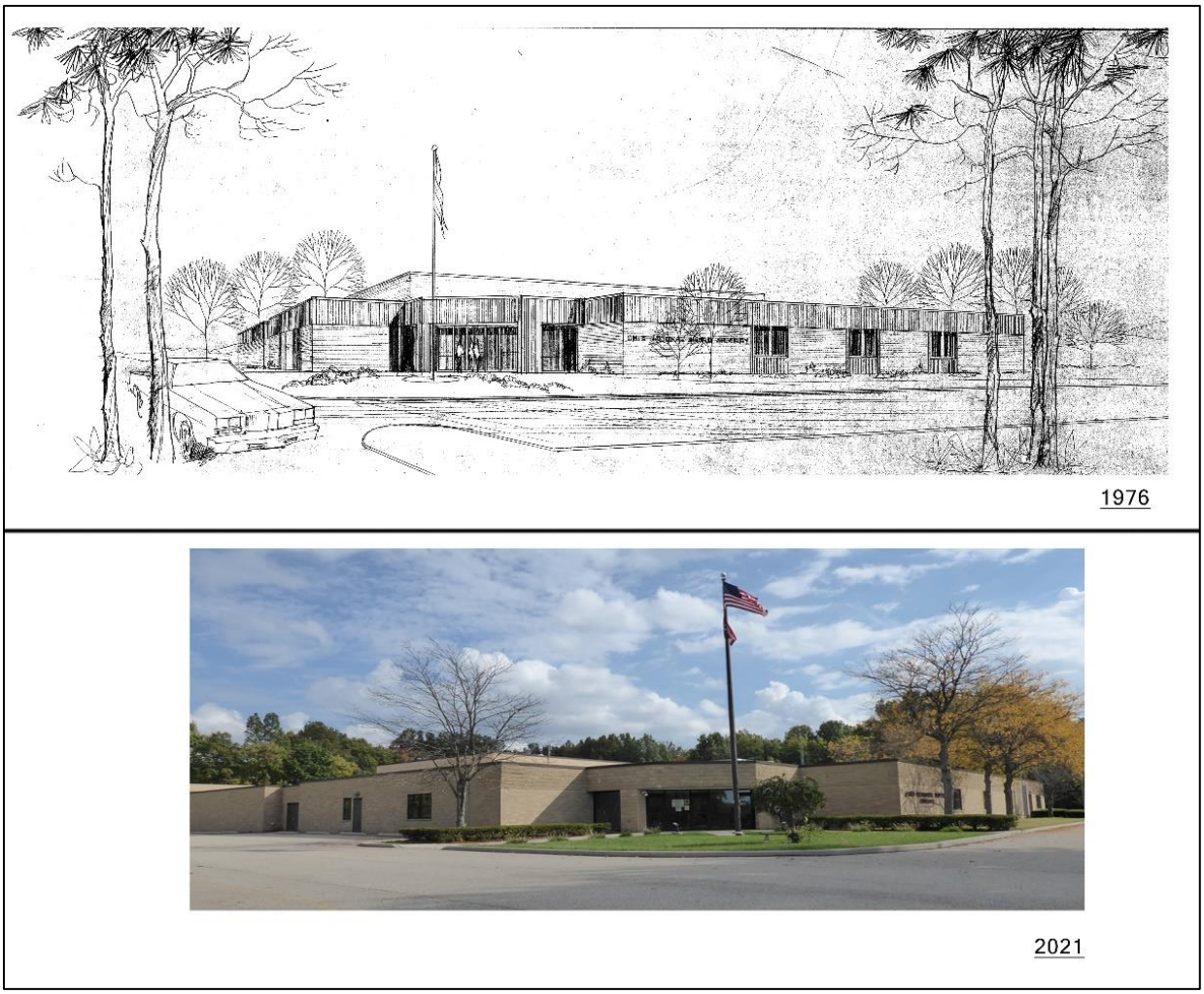


Figure 465. Main entry: original main entry detail drawing for the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

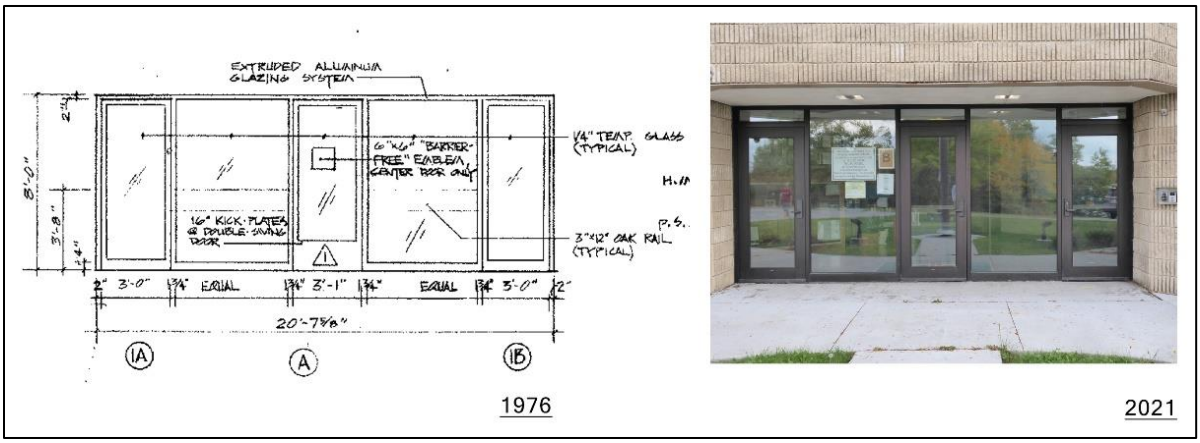


Figure 466. Window detail: original window detail drawing on the west elevation of the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

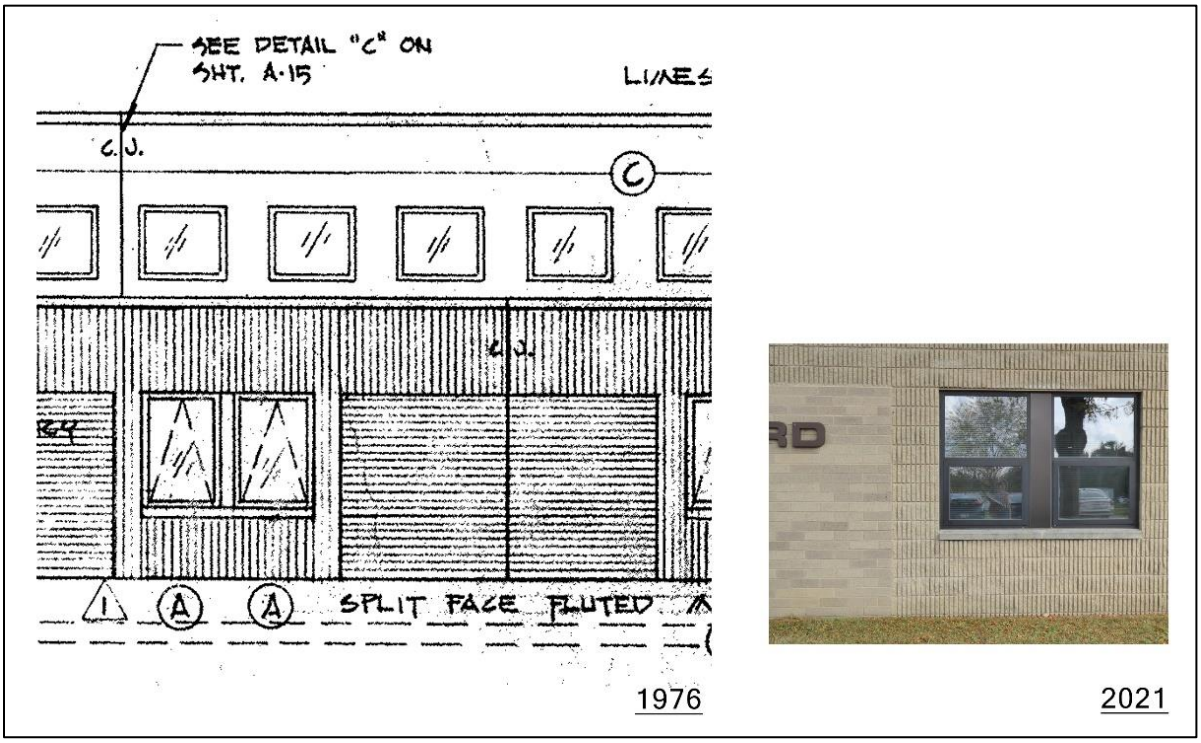


Figure 467. Brick detail: original exterior brick detail drawing for the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

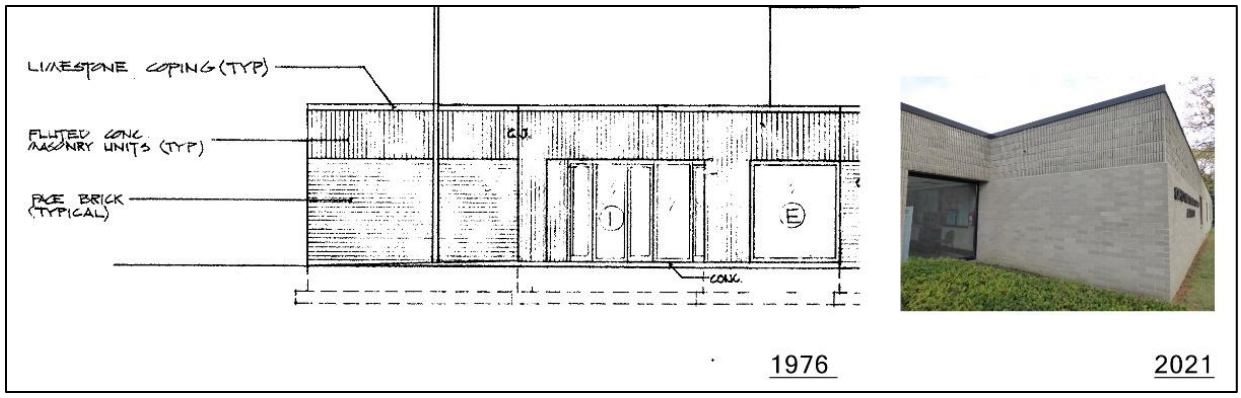


Figure 468. Cast metal lettering: original cast metal lettering "Ohio National Guard" detail drawing for the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Exterior Elevations*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

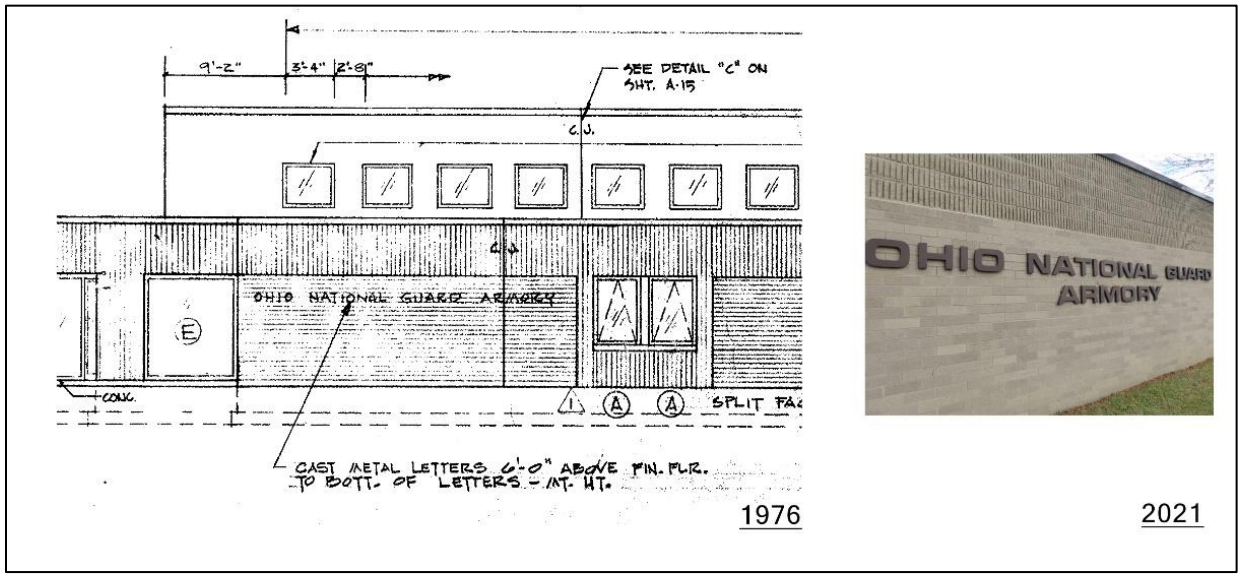


Figure 469. Classroom detail: original blonde wood accordion partition drawing for the classroom in the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Wall Sections and Details*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)

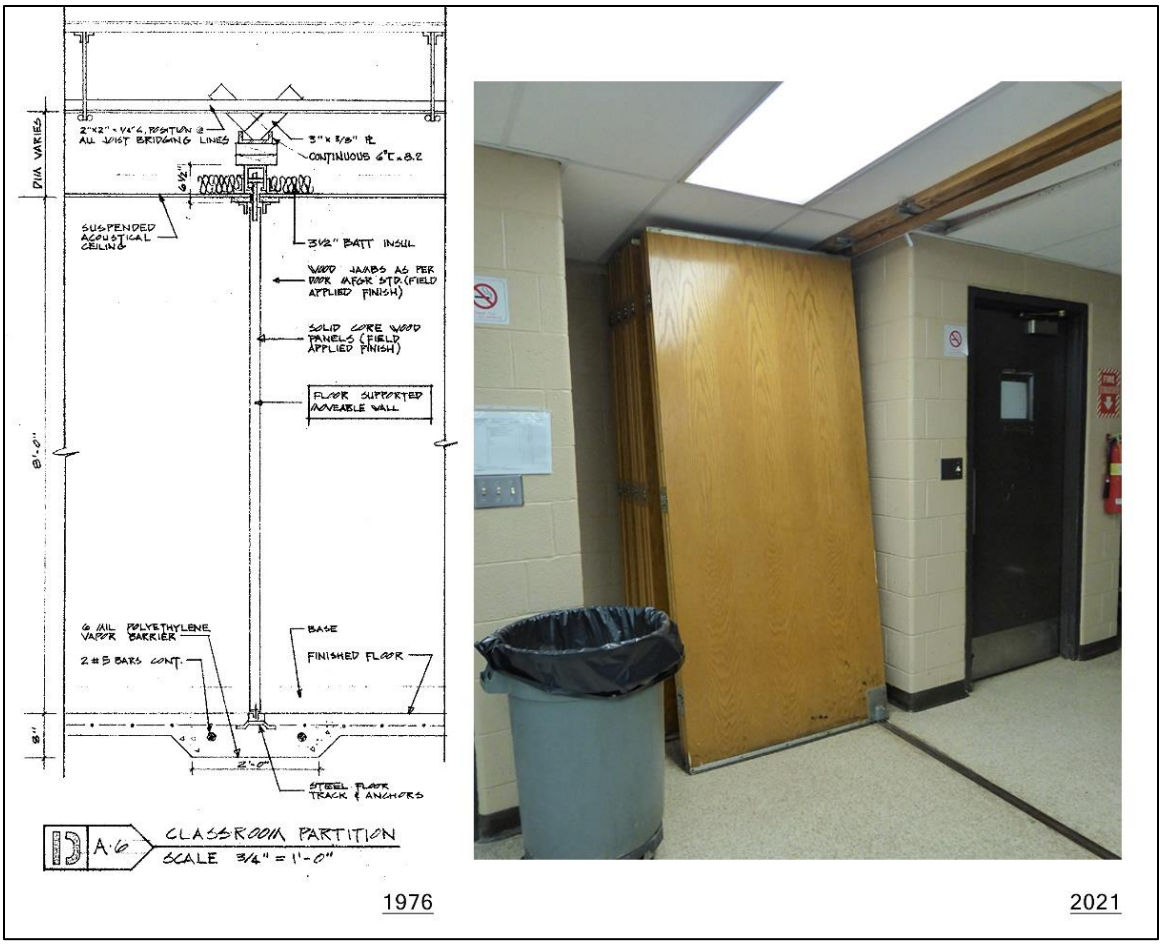
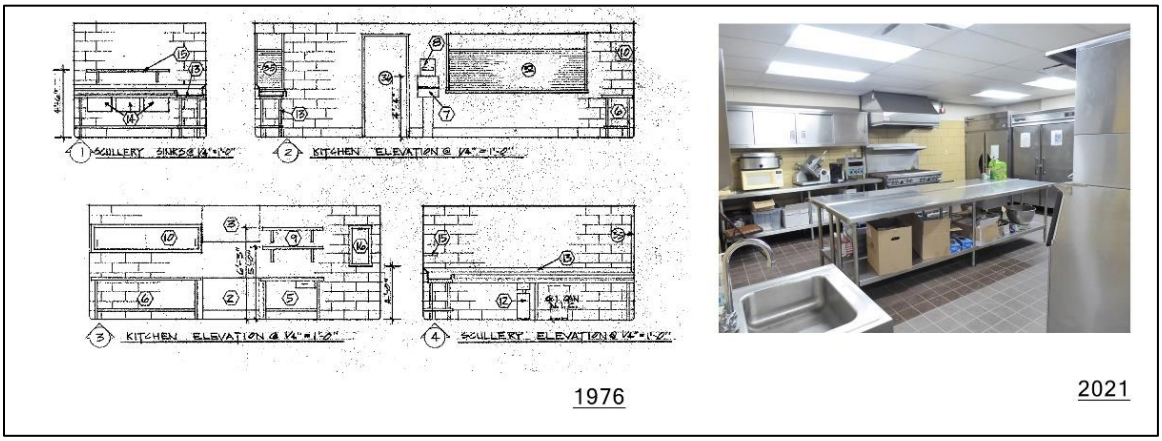


Figure 470. Kitchen detail: original kitchen detail drawing for the Youngstown Armory dated 1976 (*left*) compared to the current condition of the elevations in 2021 (*right*). (Image reproduced from K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, *Food Prep and Scullery Details*, 30 Jan. 1976, Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio. Public domain. ERDC-CERL.)



5 Determination of Significance

5.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "…the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear.[153] A historic property is determined significant or not significant by applying standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation to property within its historical context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects.[154] The definitions of these property types follow:

> **Building:** A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include: administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.
>
> **Structure:** Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include: aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.
>
> **Object:** The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures or statues.

[153] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

[154] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 4-5.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include: battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.[155]

5.2 National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) definitions and criteria

To qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.[156]

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation define how historic properties are significant by categorizing a property's associations with important historic qualifiers. The *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* lists four major criteria to which a historic property can be associated: Criterion A—important events; Criterion B—persons; Criterion C—importance in design and construction;

[155] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 9.

[156] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 3.

and Criterion D—information potential. Although there are other criteria considerations, these four major criteria are described in more detail below:

> **A. Event** is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> **B. Person is** associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> **C. Design/Construction** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> **D. Information Potential where the property has** yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[157]

A property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important. The necessary perspective can be provided by scholarly research and evaluation and must consider both the historic context and the specific property's role in that context.[158]

5.3 Evaluation of significance

The overall time period for this report was from 1971 to 1977. According to research regarding the construction dates of applicable periods, this overall time period was determined to also be the Period of Significance: 1971 to 1977 (Mid-Century construction).

Buildings constructed during the 1971 to 1977 Era (Mid-Century construction) may be significant at the local level for design by local architects and community impact.

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[157] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 12, 14, 17, 21.

[158] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2.

The following section detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the armories and other structures surveyed for the OHARNG from 1971 to 1977. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible, it still would have to be found individually eligible and retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.3.1 1971–1977 era armories

After developing an OHARNG historic context, the researchers determined that armories constructed between 1971 to 1977 may be significant under Criterion A or C for design and construction and relation to locally significant events.

For Criterion A—Event

The design and construction of the Xenia OHARNG Armory is significant under Criterion A for association with the F5 tornado that hit Xenia, Ohio, on April 3, 1974, causing approximately $100 million in damage to approximately 700 buildings in the town including the Armory.

Green Road Armory, Kettering Armory, Stow Armory, Walbridge Armory, Alliance Armory, and Youngstown Armory were found not to be significant under Criterion A. Unlike previously constructed armories in the State of Ohio, those constructed between 1971 and 1977 were not built as part of a Federal construction program like the armories built in the 1950s to 1960s and were instead designed by local architects and, in some cases, to meet local needs.

For Criterion B—Person

There is no significant person associated with the armories.

For Criterion C—Design and Construction

The design and construction of the Xenia OHARNG Armory is significant under Criterion C for design/construction, as its posttornado reconstruction represents the work of a master, William W. Gilfillen, and possess high artistic value. Gilfillen's post-tornado design of the armory thoughtfully incorporates the surviving features of the armory's original Art Moderne design—notably the regular massing, polychromatic effects,

façade symmetry, and stylized details—with elements of modern elements including the prominent barrel roof and metal siding veneer.

The design and construction of the Alliance OHARNG Armory is significant under Criterion C for design/construction, as its postfire reconstruction represents the work of a master, K. Anthony Hayek and Associates, and possesses high artistic value. Hayek and Associates' postfire design incorporates a cubist form and other mid-century details, such as brick veneer exterior walls with fluted details, window pattern, aluminum framed windows, recessed entries of aluminum framed plate glass doors with sidelights, and minimalist exterior ornamentation that significantly diverge from the designs of those armories constructed under federally funded Interwar and Postwar construction programs.

The design and construction of the Youngstown Armory was also done by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates; however, its design is not as refined and not an example of exemplary architecture found in the Alliance Armory Mid-Century design aesthetic. Therefore, the Youngstown Armory is not significant under Criterion C.

Green Road Armory, Kettering Armory, Stow Armory, and Walbridge Armory were found not to be significant under Criterion C.

For Criterion D—History

The available historical records provided no indication that the armories have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

5.3.2 Support buildings constructed for the 1971 to 1977 era armories

There are nine buildings constructed in support of the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories (Table 4). Six of these buildings were constructed as FMS buildings during the Period of Significance for the armories and were originally part of the overall plan of the armories' design and function. These buildings were constructed as attached or detached brick high-bay structures with a cubist form, flat roofs, and multiple maintenance bays. Three buildings were constructed as metal storage buildings.

The Xenia OHARNG Armory vehicle storage building was also designed by W. W. Gilfillen following the 1974 tornado, likely as a replacement for the destroyed motor vehicle storage building. The building was

constructed as an ancillary structure to the armory that was rebuilt in 1975, along with the armory rebuild and renovation and contributes to the complex.

Table 4. Support buildings constructed during the Period of Significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	SIGNIFICANCE
Cleveland Armory FMS 03 (OMS09) Cleveland, OH	1972	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Kettering Armory FMS 12 Kettering, OH	1972	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Kettering Armory storage building #00004 Kettering, OH	1972	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Beightler FMS #00002) Columbus, OH	1971	Maintenance	Recreation	NO
Beightler storage building #00003 Columbus, OH	1971	Storage	Storage	NO
Stow Armory FMS 4 Stow, OH	1974	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Walbridge Armory FMS 16 Walbridge, OH	1975	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Xenia Armory Motor Vehicle Storage Building #00002 Xenia, OH	c. 1948 and 1975	Storage	Storage	YES – Criterion A
Alliance Armory Storage, #00004 Alliance, OH	1976	Storage	Storage	NO

5.3.3 Historic district

None of the armories or associated buildings were related to any existing historic district, and none of them were found to comprise a historic district related to the 1971 to 1977 period of significance.

5.3.4 National, state, or local significance

The Alliance Armory and Xenia Armory are both locally significant for architecture. Xenia Armory is also locally significant for the rebuild after the 1975 tornado.

5.4 Aspects of historic integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, to be eligible to the NRHP properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features in order to convey its significance.[159] Historic properties both retain integrity and convey their significance, or they do not. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.[160] The seven aspects of integrity are again listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

> **Location:** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
>
> **Design:** Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.
>
> **Setting:** Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

[159] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 44–45.

[160] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 44–45.

> **Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.
>
> **Workmanship:** Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
>
> **Feeling:** Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.
>
> **Association:** Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[161]

Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Districts and individual resources are considered significant if they possess a majority of these seven aspects. Properties in a historic district are classified as either "contributing" or noncontributing" resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance established for the district. They contribute to the significance and character of the district through their historical associations or architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that, because of the date of construction, alterations, or other factors, do not contribute to the district's historic significance or character.[162]

5.4.1 Xenia Armory (1930 and reconstructed in 1975)

Location—The Xenia Armory (reconstructed in 1975) retains its integrity of location.

Design—The building retains the key elements of its 1975 design as an armory building.

Setting—The Xenia Armory (reconstructed in 1975) retains integrity of setting.

[161] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 44–45.

[162] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 45–48.

Materials—The Xenia Armory (reconstructed in 1975) retains the key elements of its 1975 architectural materials such as brick veneer clad stair towers (1930), swooping barrel vault roof with overhanging eaves, and aluminum facing panels cladding exterior walls.

Workmanship—The Xenia Armory (reconstructed in 1975) retains the workmanship of a 1975 armory designed by Wright Gilfillen Keske Architects.

Feeling—The building does retain its integrity of a 1975 armory building.

Association—The Xenia Armory (reconstructed in 1975) retains its integrity of association.

The Xenia Armory retains its overall integrity.

5.4.2 Alliance Armory (1976)

Location—The Alliance Armory retains its integrity of location.

Design—The building retains the key elements of its 1976 design as an armory building.

Setting—The Alliance Armory retains integrity of setting.

Materials—The Alliance Armory retains the key elements of its 1976 architectural materials such as smooth stack-bond light brown panel brick veneer exterior walls with fluted panel brick veneer exterior details, cast metal lettering, concrete block interior walls with a bullnose detail, metal interior doors, sanitary tile walls, and blond wood details such as partition walls and benches.

Workmanship—The Alliance Armory retains the workmanship of a 1976 armory designed by K. Anthony Hayek and Associates.

Feeling—The building does retain its integrity of a 1976 armory building.

Association—The Alliance Armory retains its integrity of association.

The Alliance Armory retains its overall integrity.

6 Character-Defining Features

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties embody two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.[163]

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, for example, by inappropriate repointing of the brickwork, by removal of a distinctive side porch, by changes to the window sash, by changes to the setting around the building, by changes to the major room arrangements, by the introduction of an atrium, by painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

Character-defining features were not defined for those buildings determined not eligible to the NRHP.

6.1 1971–1977: Character-defining features

Key elements of exterior character-defining features for armories constructed from 1971 to 1977 include a cubist form with a flat roof, brick veneer exterior walls with some details to include fluted panel brick veneer, fluted concrete block panels, brick soldier courses, repetitive window patterns, aluminum framed windows, aluminum framed clerestory windows, recessed entry with aluminum and plate glass entry doors with a large sidelights, metal overhead doors, and minimal

[163] Nelson, L. H. 1988. *Preservation Brief #17: Architectural Character—Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* (Washington, DC: DOI, NPS).

architectural ornamentation, with the exception of the cast metal lettering "Ohio National Guard."

Some key elements of interior character-defining features for armories constructed from 1971 to 1977 include the following: double-height drill hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, exposed roof structure with skylights; a rifle range; a lobby with glazed tile walls; a kitchen with glazed sanitary tile walls and a metal roll-up pass-through window; latrines and locker rooms with glazed sanitary tile walls, tile floors, and blond wood benches; classrooms with folding partition walls either fabric or blonde wood; and corridors with interior metal doors with glass panes and concrete block walls with a bullnose detail.

6.1.1 Xenia Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) Armory, Xenia, Ohio (1930; renovated and rebuilt 1975)

Character-defining features—intact and good condition of the following:

- Remnants of some of the original Art Deco style of architecture (regular massing, polychromatic effects, facade symmetry, and stylized details such as the round arches and stone details; 1930 and 1975)
- Combination of brick and aluminum facing panel veneer exterior walls (1930 and 1975)
- Prominent barrel roof with overhanging eaves over drill hall space (modified: prominent barrel roof replacement now is the identifying exterior feature, whereas, before it was not as pronounced because the second-floor parapet wall hid most of it from view; 1975)
- Repetitive window pattern (destroyed and not rebuilt in the same design, much fewer window openings on the rebuild of the armory; 1975)
- Multipane steel sash windows (destroyed and replaced with fewer windows and anodized bronze aluminum windows; 1975)
- Narrow fenestration (1975)
- Small arched window openings (1975)
- Concrete water table (1930)
- Brick chimney (1930 and rebuilt in 1975)
- Open interior space drill hall with barrel ceiling and wood floor, modified (interior; 1930 and rebuilt in 1975)
- Brick enclosed concrete staircases with metal pipe handrails (interior; 1930)
- Central corridor (interior; 1930 and 1975)

Noncharacter-defining features:

- Interior rooms (modified with newer finishes)

6.1.2 Alliance OHARNG Armory, Alliance, Ohio (1976)

Character-defining features–intact and good condition on the following:

- Cubist form
- Single-story with a flat roof and parapet wall
- Smooth 12 in. × 12 in. stack-bond light brown panel brick veneer unit exterior walls with fluted panel brick veneer exterior details
- Window pattern
- Aluminum windows (replaced in-kind)
- Recessed entry
- Aluminum framed doors with sidelights (replaced in-kind)
- Minimal exterior architectural ornamentation
- Cast metal lettering
- Designed landscape
- Layout with corridors (interior)
- Concrete block walls with bullnose detail
- Metal interior doors (hollow metal, metal with glass plane)
- Double-height drill hall with concrete floor, concrete block walls glazed tile baseboard, exposed roof structure with skylights, (interior)
- Rifle range (currently used as storage, interior)
- Kitchen (interior)
- Latrines (interior)
- Classrooms (interior)
- Blond wood details including accordion walls in the classrooms, benches in the latrines, and rails over vestibule windows (interior)

Noncharacter-defining features:

- Interior rooms (modified with newer finishes to include flooring, lighting, drop-ceilings, and newer partition walls)

7 Final Recommendations and Conclusion

7.1 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories final recommendation

The overall time period for this report was from 1971 to 1977. According to research regarding the construction dates of applicable periods, this overall time period was determined to also be the Period of Significance: 1971 to 1977 (Mid-century construction).

A total of eight Ohio armories constructed from 1971 to 1977 were evaluated for this report[164]. It is the finding of this report that two of the eight armories constructed within the 1971 to 1977 Era (Mid-century construction) be recommended ELIGIBLE to the NRHP: Xenia Armory (1975) under Criterion A and C and Alliance Armory (1976) under Criterion C (Table 5).

Table 5. Eligibility of armories constructed during 1971 to 1977.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Green Road Armory Cleveland, OH	1971	Armory	Armory	NO
Kettering Armory Kettering, OH[165]	1972	Armory	Armory	NO
Beightler Armory Columbus, OH	1965; additions 1971 and 1972	Armory[166]	Armory	NO
Stow Armory Stow, OH[167]	1975	Armory	Armory	NO
Walbridge Armory Walbridge, OH[168]	1975	Armory	Armory	NO

[164] Beightler Armory was previously surveyed in 2013 and determined Not Eligible in the Lawhon & Associates report. The researchers have included a summation of the history of the armory provided in that report in Chapter 3. The two associated structures at the Cleveland OHARNG were surveyed and evaluated in this report.

[165] Kettering Armory has an attached FMS (FMS12) constructed in 1972 and was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

[166] Beightler Armory was previously surveyed in 2013 and determined Not Eligible in the Lawhon & Associates report. The researchers have included a summation of the history of the armory provided in that report in Chapter 3. The two associated structures at the Cleveland OHARNG were surveyed and evaluated in this report.

[167] Stow Armory has an attached FMS (FMS 4) constructed in 1974 and was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

[168] Walbridge Armory has an attached FMS (FMS16) constructed in 1975 and was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 5 (cont.). Eligibility of armories constructed during 1971 to 1977.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Xenia Armory Xenia, OH	1930 (1975)	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A and C
Alliance Armory Alliance, OH	1976	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion C
Youngstown Armory Youngstown, OH[169]	1977	Armory	Armory	NO

7.2 Support buildings constructed during the period of significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories

There are six buildings constructed from 1971 to 1977 in support of the OHARNG armories (Table 6). These buildings were constructed during the period of significance for the armories and were originally part of the overall plan of the armories' design and function. Three of these buildings were constructed as FMSs and were typically a high-bay, brick structure with a cubist form. Three of these were constructed as metal storage buildings.

The five of these support buildings were NOT found to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any of the National Register Criteria. They also do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them, and their associated armories are determined not eligible.

Xenia Armory motor vehicle storage building #00002 was found to be significant under the design and construction of the Xenia Armory vehicle storage building/garage is significant under Criterion A for association with the F5 tornado that hit Xenia, Ohio, on 3 April 1974 and was found to be eligible for the NRHP.

The Alliance OHARNG Armory storage building, constructed in 1976, is a prefabricated metal building and was not part of the overall plan of the armory. It is found NOT to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

[169] Youngstown Armory has an attached FMS constructed in 1977 and was determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 6. Eligibility of support buildings constructed during the Period of Significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Green Road Armory FMS 03 (OMS09) Cleveland, OH	1972	Maintenance	Maintenance	NO
Kettering Armory storage building #00004 Kettering, OH	1971	Storage	Storage	NO
Beightler OMS (#00002) Columbus, OH	1971	Maintenance	Recreation	NO
Beightler storage building #00003 Columbus, OH	1971	Storage	Storage	NO
Xenia Armory MVSB #00002 Xenia, OH	c. 1948 and 1975	Storage	Storage	YES – Criterion A
Alliance Armory Storage, #00004 Alliance, OH	1976	Storage	Storage	NO

7.3 Support buildings constructed outside of the period of significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories

There are seven buildings constructed in support of the 1971 to 1977 OHARNG armories that were constructed after the period of significance for the armories (Table 7). They were not originally part of the overall plan of the armories design or function. It is the finding of this report that these seven buildings are NOT individually eligible for the NRHP under any of the National Register Criterions and that they do not meet the requirements for creating a historic district under Criterion C since the only linkage is that the OHARNG constructed them.

Table 7. Eligibility of support buildings constructed outside of the Period of Significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Green Road Armory Storage building #00003 Cleveland, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Green Road Armory MVSB #00004 Cleveland, OH	1990	Storage	Storage	NO

Table 7 (cont.). Eligibility of support buildings constructed outside of the Period of Significance for the 1971 to 1977 Ohio armories.

BUILDING NAME	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Kettering Armory Storage building #00003 Kettering, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Stow Armory Storage building #00003 Stow, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Walbridge Armory Storage building #00002 Walbridge, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Alliance Armory Storage building #00003 Alliance, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO
Youngstown Armory Storage building #00002 Youngstown, OH	1988	Storage	Storage	NO

7.4 Conclusion

For ease of administration of the buildings owned by the OHARNG for purposes of future Section 106 actions, a complete list of all buildings discussed in this report is in Table 8 and Figure 471, Figure 472, and Figure 473.

Table 8. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible Ohio armories constructed from 1971 to 1977.

Building Name	Year Built	Historic Use	Current Use	Eligible for the National Register
Xenia OHARNG Armory	1930 and 1975	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion A and C
Xenia OHARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	c. 1948 and 1975	Storage	Storage	YES – Criterion A and C
Alliance OHARNG Armory	1976	Armory	Armory	YES – Criterion C

Figure 471. Northeast oblique of the Xenia Armory constructed in 1930 and reconstructed in 1975 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 472. South (front) elevation of the Alliance Armory constructed in 1976 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

Figure 473. Southwest oblique of the Xenia OHARNG motor storage building constructed in 1975 (photo by ERDC-CERL researchers, 2021).

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Abbreviations

ASA	Alan Scherr Associates
BCT	Brigade Combat Team
CERL	Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
DIMR	Director of installation management and resources
DOI	Department of the Interior
ERDC	Engineering Research and Development Laboratory
FMS	Field maintenance shops
ID	Infantry division
MG	Major General
MP	Military police
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
OMS	Operational maintenance shops
ONG	Ohio National Guard
1SG	First Sergeant
POL	Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PWA	Public Works Administration
SSOE	Samborn, Steketee, Otis and Evans, Inc.
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers

USPFO	US Property and Fiscal Office
WGK	Wright, Gilfillen, and Keske Architects
WPA	Works Progress Administration
XO	Executive office

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14. ABSTRACT

This document is an architectural survey of eight armories, seven field maintenance shops (FMS; three detached and four attached to the armory), and ten metal storage buildings utilized by the Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG), located across the state of Ohio. The armories and OMS were constructed or received extensive renovation and additions between 1971 and 1977, while the majority of the metal storage buildings were constructed in the 1980s. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended and was used to recommend the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

It is the recommendation of this report that two armories; Alliance Armory (1976) and Xenia Armory (1975) and one associated support building; Xenia motor storage building (1975) are significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria and retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP. Volume II of this report is published separately and contains the ERDC-CERL architectural survey forms

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Architectural survey; Armory; Cultural resources; Field maintenance shop; Historic buildings; Historic preservation; Mid-Century construction; National Register of Historic Places; NRHP; Ohio Army National Guard

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