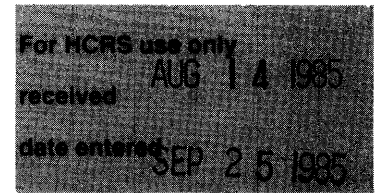


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



**1. Name**

historic Maryland National Guard Armories *TR*

and/or common Maryland National Guard Armories

**2. Location**

street & number See individual inventory forms n/a not for publication

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

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

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

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

street & number 231 West Hoffman Street

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

**5. Location of Legal Description**

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

street & number

city, town state

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

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

date 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

# 7. Description

THEMATIC GROUP

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

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

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

### Number of Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 7 Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 8. Significance

THEMATIC GROUP

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

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

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

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

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

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

THEMATIC GROUP

See Continuation Sheets Nos. 9, 10 and 11

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See individual inventory forms

Quadrangle name See individual inventory forms

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual inventory forms.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susanne Moore, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Maryland Historical Trust date August 1980; revised July 1985

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

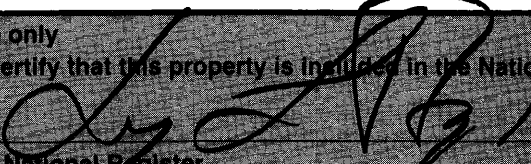
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature  date 8-14-85

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date

<p>For HCERS use only</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register</p> <p></p> <p>Keeper of the National Register</p> <p>date <u>9/25/85</u></p> <p>Attest: <u>See Continuation Sheet for other dates</u></p> <p>Chief of Registration</p>	<p>date</p>
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Continuation sheet Maryland National Guard Armories Item number 8 Page 3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

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

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

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Guard Armories

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

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

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

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



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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

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

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

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

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

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

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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

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

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- Interviews conducted during the survey period June-August, 1980 with the following (in alphabetical order):
- Charles Anthony, Centreville
  - Lt. Col. Raymond B. Clift, Baltimore
  - Col. Bernard Feingold, Baltimore
  - Ms. Edith B. Hall, Pikesville
  - Joseph W. Halsey, Elkton
  - Mrs. Jane Horst, Westminster
  - Ms. Kay Mike, Havre de Grace

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Maryland National  
Guard Armories

Item number 9

Page 10

(MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued)

Sgt. Thomas F. Pinder, Chestertown  
Maj. Charles Treese, Pikesville  
Woodrow T. Wilson, Crisfield

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Baltimore City  
Baltimore County (Towson)  
Bel Air  
Centreville  
Chestertown  
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Denton  
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Frederick  
Hagerstown  
Westminster

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Baltimore  
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Bel Air  
Centreville  
Chestertown  
Crisfield  
Denton

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(MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued)

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Frederick  
Hagerstown  
Westminster

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Continuation sheet Denton Armory, Caroline Co. Item number 10 Page 1

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

In the town of Denton, Caroline County:

PARCEL NO. 1. Lot No 21 is a corner lot on Maple Avenue, and has a frontage on said Maple Avenue of 113 feet and of 20 feet, and running back a depth of 165 feet to a 15-foot alley.

PARCEL NO. 2. Lot No. 22 has frontage on Maple Avenue of 50 feet and runs back in parallel lines a depth of 165 feet to a 15-foot alley.

PARCEL NO. 3. Lot No. 23 on the above plat has a frontage on Maple Avenue of 50 feet and runs back in parallel lines a depth of 165 feet to a 15-foot alley.

PARCEL NO. 4. Lot No. 24 adjoins Lot No. 23 on Maple Avenue with a frontage on said Avenue of 50 feet and running back in parallel lines a depth of 165 feet to a 15-foot alley.



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Continuation sheet

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Maryland National Guard Armories Thematic Resources  
State Baltimore and others, MARYLAND

Conn 9/25/85

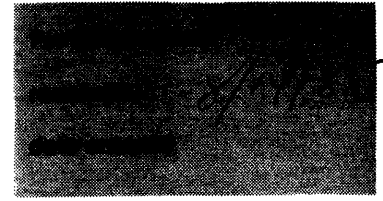
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |           |                       |                                     |  |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1.        | Bel Air Armory        | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 2.        | Centreville Armory    | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 3.        | Chestertown Armory    | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 4.        | Crisfield Armory      | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| <u>50</u> | Denton Armory         | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 6.        | Elkton Armory         | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 7.        | Fifth Regiment Armory | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 8.        | Frederick Armory      | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 9.        | Hagerstown Armory     | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |
| 10.       | Pikesville Armory     | Entered in the<br>National Register | Keeper <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/25/85</u> |
|           |                       | Attest _____                        |  |

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Maryland National Guard Armories Thematic Resources  
State Baltimore and others, MARYLAND

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Towson Academy

~~Entered in the~~  
~~National Register~~

Keeper

*Aelora Byers 9/25/85*

Attest

12.

Keeper

Attest

13.

Keeper

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Keeper

Attest