2006

WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM

Mary Humstone

University of Wyoming

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The Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This determination is based on its significance in community planning and development, since it has played a major role in the development of the community of Guernsey. It has also been used extensively by the Air Force. Guard members from all over Wyoming have trained at the Camp. The property also has significance in community planning and development, since it has played a major role in the development of the community of Guernsey. The

AGENCY PROJECT NUMBER(S): 05030715801

ASSOCIATED PROJECT NAME: Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

SITE NAME: Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area

OTHER COMMON NAMES: Camp Guernsey

LANDOWNER (AT TIME OF THIS REPORTING, SPECIFY AGENCY/DISTRICT, IF PRIVATE GIVE NAME AND ADDRESS): ___ CHECK HERE IF SITE INFORMATION IS CONFIDENTIAL

STATE OF WYOMING MILITARY DEPARTMENT

2. LOCATION (REPEAT AS NEEDED ON CONTINUATION SHEETS; ___ CHECK HERE IF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONAL INFORMATION IS ON CONTINUATION SHEET)

STREET ADDRESS ___________________________________________________________ TOWN GUERNSEY, 82214

LOT-BLOCK: ___________________ Parcel ___________________ COUNTY PLATTE ___________________

USGS 7.5' MAP NAME, DATE Guernsey, 1979

TOWNSHIP 26N RANGE 66W SECTION 2 __1/4'S NE/NE/NW/NW _____________________________ Template: _____

TOWNSHIP 27N RANGE 66W SECTION 35 __1/4'S SE/SE/SW/SE _____________________________ Template: _____

TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION __1/4'S ______________________ Template: _____

ELEVATION (FT.): 5364 _______________ UTM COORDINATES (CENTER POINT IS REQUIRED; BOUNDING UTM(S) REQUIRED FOR SITES > 200M IN ANY DIMENSION)

UTM: ZONE 13_E 521514 _______________ M N 4679076 _______________ M DATUM USED TO CALCULATE: __NAD 27 __NAD 83

BOUNDING UTM: (1) E _______________ N _______________ (2) E _______________ N _______________

(3) E _______________ N _______________ (4) E _______________ N _______________

UTM SOURCE: X_Corrected GPS/Rectified Survey (<5M Error), ___Uncorrected GPS, ___Map Template, ___Other:

GPS MODEL/SOFTWARE: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

NOTES PERTAINING TO ACCESS: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN EACH CATEGORY)

ENROLLED STATUS ___ Landmark/Monument, ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY; INDICATE SPECIFIC AREAS OF DISTURBANCE AND VANDALISM ON A COPY OF THE SITE MAP)

DISTURBANCE/VANDALISM: ___ none, ___ erosion, ___ vandalism, ___ collection, ___ structural damage, ___ manual excavation, ___ mechanical excavation, ___ vehicle traffic, ___ structural decay, ___ grazing, ✔ construction/development, ___ defacement, ___ imminent destruction, ___ unknown

PERCENT OF PROPERTY BADLY DISTURBED AS OF THIS RECORDING DATE, TO NEAREST 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1940 - 1957 Theme(s): Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE)

RECORd NRHP EVALUATION: ✔ Eligible under criteria ✔ a, ___ b, ✔ c, ___ d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

CONTRIBUTING COMPONENTS: ___ Prehistoric, ✔ Historic Associated person for criterion b property ____________________________

JUSTIFICATION: (INCLUDE IN JUSTIFICATION A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE; DISCUSSION OF CONTRIBUTING COMPONENTS (INDICATE SPATIAL EXTENTS ON MAPS); AND INTEGRITY (LOCATION, DESIGN, SETTING, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, FEELING, ASSOCIATION); DISCUSS HOW SIGNIFICANT PERIODS AND THEMES WERE DETERMINED)*: The Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under Criteria A and C, with multiple areas of significance. The property has significance in the military history of Wyoming and the Wyoming Army National Guard as the state training center for the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve and the active Army. It has also been used extensively by the Air Force. Guard members from all over Wyoming have trained at the Camp. The property also has significance in community planning and development, since it has played a major role in the development of the community of Guernsey. The

*Continued narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
property also has significance in politics and government, as a nearly intact representation of the federal works projects of the New Deal era. It is therefore associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A).

The original site was constructed with the aid of the Works Projects Administration, a major part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal relief program. Many of the historic buildings were built with locally quarried sandstone and exhibit high levels of craftsmanship. Some buildings represent the military’s use of standardized plans developed by the Office of the Quartermaster General, and later the Army Corps of Engineers, and the change in military building practices and materials following World War II. Because the site embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, it is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Contributing components to the historic district include historic buildings and landscape features. The site retains integrity of location, since the camp has existed in the same location since its inception. It retains the feeling and association of a military complex, and reflects the design of its various periods of development. The setting has been somewhat compromised by new construction. Individual buildings vary in the integrity of their materials and workmanship, but overall this elements are evident at the site.

The period of significance for the site is 1940 – 1957, extending from the date of construction of the first buildings until 50 years ago.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

   Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Sheila Bricher-Wade, Evan Medley, Jessie Nunn, Yu Jung Lee Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: May 20 – 24, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

✔ Construction discovery, ✔ Documentary sources, ✔ Informant

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

  ___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

  ✔ (7) Site Narrative Description

  ✔ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

  ✔ site map w(scale, orientation, key

  ✔ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)

  ✔ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:

✔ (8F) historic architecture description
The Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area was originally constructed by workers of the Works Projects Administration, one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “New Deal” programs. The workers used locally quarried sandstone to construct the buildings, and employed several different stone masonry techniques, creating a unique collection of stone structures that have served the Wyoming Army National Guard well for the past 60 years. Later additions to the Camp reflect changes in Army policies and the needs of the military, as well as changes in architectural and engineering norms and the introduction of new building materials.

Methodology

A field survey of Camp Guernsey was conducted in May, 2006, as part of a week-long University of Wyoming American Studies field course. The survey was led by Principal Investigators Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade, with assistance from graduate student intern Evan Medley, and graduate students Jessie Nunn and Yu Jung Lee.

All permanent buildings at Camp Guernsey were documented and photographed. Previously completed building descriptions (from the 1992 Rosenberg study) were updated to reflect changes in the buildings since 1992. Thirty buildings not included in the Rosenberg report were surveyed for the first time. In addition to documentation of the architectural characteristics of each building, geographical data was collected for all buildings surveyed.

Field work was supplemented with archival research. Historical documents, records, photographs and secondary sources at the Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Wyoming State Library, the University of Wyoming American Heritage Center and Coe Library, and F.E. Warren Air Force Base as well as Camp Guernsey, Wyoming Army National Guard armories and Command Headquarters in Cheyenne were examined. A wide variety of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard websites, including the Department of Defense DENIX website, were accessed for historical information, historic contexts and procedural manuals.

Buildings fifty years of age or older were evaluated for National Register eligibility in accordance with National Park Service standards and guidelines. Buildings less than 50 years old, known to have been used for or constructed during the Cold War (1946 – 1989), were evaluated for exceptional significance under the U.S. Army Military-Industrial Cold War Context (Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, 1998).

In order to evaluate the integrity of the buildings surveyed, a resource ranking system was developed. Resources were ranked on a scale of “3” to “0”, with “3” being those with the highest significance and integrity, and “0” being those with little or no significance or integrity. Buildings or structures with a ranking of “3” are considered to be contributing to the historic district. This ranking includes buildings that are over 50 years old and 1) have undergone no or limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity; and 2) still convey their original use despite any alterations and/or change of function. Buildings or structures with a ranking of “2” are also considered to be contributing to the historic district. This rank includes significant buildings that are over 50 years of age but have diminished levels of integrity. A ranking of “2” identifies buildings that have been altered, moved or both, but still retain enough integrity to convey their historic significance.

Buildings or structures with a ranking of “1” are considered noncontributing to the historic district. This ranking includes buildings that are temporary, mobile, less than 50 years old, and/or utilitarian, and buildings more than 50 years old that lack integrity. Although they do not contribute to the historic district, these buildings are not considered intrusive because their size and scale are compatible with their setting and they do not detract from the feeling and association of the site where they are located. Buildings or structures with a ranking of “1+” are less than 50 years old and not significant under special Cold War consideration; therefore, they are noncontributing to the historic district. However, these buildings currently retain integrity from their period of significance and should be evaluated for the National Register once they reach the 50-year mark. Buildings or structures with a ranking of “0” are noncontributing to the historic district and are considered intrusive and out of character with the rest of the buildings in the district, due to their scale, design, materials and/or setting.

Overall Description of Site

The Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation, established in 1939, is located along the North Platte River in southeastern Wyoming, approximately 80 miles north of Cheyenne and 90 miles southeast of Casper. The state-owned facility is the military maneuver and training site of the Wyoming Army National Guard. It consists of approximately 65,000 acres, divided among the North Training Area, South Training Area, the Cantonment and the newly acquired Gray Rocks Ranch. The Cantonment comprises about 80 acres and is located within the Town of Guernsey (pop. 1147), approximately 15 miles east of Interstate 25.

Camp Guernsey is characterized by rolling hills, steep canyons, rock outcroppings, and intermittent streams draining toward the North Platte River. Elevations range from 4,264 feet to 5,258 feet. The cantonment is located on a flat plain just north of the North Platte River. It is bordered by the river on the south, and U.S. Highway 26 on the north. To the east is the Guernsey Airfield, and to the west is the Guernsey Armory. The Guernsey High School athletic field abuts the Camp at the northwest corner.
The Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area contains seventy permanent buildings. Twenty-eight of these were built during the New Deal era, 35 were built during the Cold War era and 7 were built between 1990 and 2002. The New Deal era buildings were constructed of locally quarried sandstone and are notable for the quality of the stone work.

The Cantonment Area can be roughly divided into three “character areas,” In the “Residential Character Area,” residential, personnel support and administrative buildings are arranged around a wide, rectangular parade ground, which runs east-west. The majority of historic, New Deal-era buildings are located in this area. Most of the larger, industrial buildings are located in the “Industrial Character Area,” which occupies the west end of the cantonment. Most of these buildings are sited in a row, with entrances faces east. The “Motor Pool” area occupies the southern part of the cantonment area, extending to the banks of the North Platte River.

The camp is arranged in an orderly fashion typical of military camps. Buildings are simple in style, with little architectural embellishment. Most of the buildings are one-story, rectangular in form, with gable roofs. They are arranged in linear patterns throughout the cantonment. The row of thirteen stone mess halls on the south side of the parade ground is an especially strong visual element in the landscape.

An exception to this rule is the row of five newly constructed barracks, which are two-story, irregularly shaped buildings with hipped roofs, set at angles between the orderly rows of mess halls and latrines.

Summary of Survey Results

Sixty-three buildings in the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area were surveyed for this report. Because Camp Guernsey had previously been identified as a potential historic district, buildings were evaluated as contributing or non-contributing to that district, and were not evaluated for individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the sixty-three buildings surveyed at Camp Guernsey, twenty-nine were evaluated as contributing to the historic district, and thirty-four were evaluated as non-contributing. Contributing buildings include thirteen Enlisted Men’s Mess Halls (1940-41), four Enlisted Men’s Latrines (1940), Headquarters Building (1940), Officers’ Mess Hall (1941-42), Officers’ Latrine (1941), Guardhouse (1941), Dispensary (1941), Recreation Building (1947), Bandstand (1941), Utility Building (1941), Vehicle Storage Building (1947), and three Storage Buildings (1948, 1950, 1951).

No Camp Guernsey buildings constructed between 1957 and 1989 could be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme. Rather, they are representative of the normal upgrading of equipment, facilities and training which occurs as funding support is made available.

Fourteen Cold War-era buildings built between 1957 and 1975 were evaluated as having the potential to contribute to the historic district once they reach the age of 50 years (Ranking of 1+). Although these buildings do not demonstrate the exceptional significance required to be listed before they reach the 50-year mark, they do reflect the on-going growth and development of Camp Guernsey, as well as changes in military policies and architectural norms.

Virtually every building has experienced at least some exterior and interior alteration during its 50-year existence. Nine buildings retain integrity on the interior, and in those cases important interior elements are specifically identified in the individual survey forms.

Significant Landscape Features

In keeping with Army Regulation Pamphlet 200.4, The Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area was examined as a cultural landscape as well as a historic district. The cultural landscape approach calls for the consideration of the relationship of all cultural properties within their natural setting, and includes designed historic landscapes such as those often found within the historic districts of cantonment areas (Department of the Army, 1998). Significant landscape features at Camp Guernsey were identified and are listed below.

Parade Ground: The most obvious landscape feature is the Parade Ground. The 900’ x 650’ level area of lawn was laid out when the cantonment was planned in 1939, and has been maintained in close to the same configuration ever since. Parade grounds and other landscaping figures were included in Quartermaster General’s Standardized Plans for military installations as early as 1927. The first site plan for Camp Guernsey, dated October 18, 1939, shows a U-shaped arrangement of buildings around a parade ground, with enlisted men’s facilities to the south, officers’ quarters to the north, and administrative buildings at the base of the “U.” An aerial photograph from about 1940 shows the Parade Ground as an open space bounded by roads on only the south and west ends. By 1971 (the date of the next recorded site plan), the Parade Ground had been defined by Laramie Avenue on the east, and the “Officers’ Tent Block” on the north. The Parade Ground retains historic integrity, in spite of recent planting of evergreen trees along some of its borders.

Park: While lawn and other landscaping exists in several areas of the cantonment, the park area in the northwest corner was identified as a “City Park” as early as the 1939 site plan, and has remained as such, although a fence now separates the park from the town. The Park is landscaped with lawn and shade trees, and has several picnic shelters which appear to have been built in the 1960s.

Motor Pool: Most of the cantonment south of Sublette Avenue consists of graded parking areas or “Motor Pools.” This area, which is labeled as “Picket Lines” in the early site plans, is an important part of any military facility. Units are assigned a motor pool area when training at Camp Guernsey. The area is used for parking, washing and minor maintenance of unit vehicles.
Hutments:  The moveable metal buildings, referred to as “Hutments” on the 1971 site plan, replaced tents as living quarters for enlisted men starting around 1970. They were in turn replaced by the large, two-story barracks buildings constructed in the 1990s. These buildings are found at various places throughout the cantonment, including the Motor Pool area and the industrial area. They are used for storage or as shops. While they lack the age, size, scale and permanence to be considered contributing buildings in the historic district, they are a prominent feature of the landscape, and represent a phase in the history of Camp Guernsey. Their adaptive use as needed throughout the Camp should be encouraged.

Roads, Sidewalks, Curbs, Gutters: A road system at Camp Guernsey developed slowly, from a gravel route encompassing the mess halls, tent pads and latrines (south of the Parade Ground) to the road system in place today. There are some asphalt roads but most are gravel. Sidewalks (where they exist) come right to the curb of the road and are poured concrete. Certain areas of the cantonment, including the Parade Ground and areas to the north and south of it, do not have sidewalks, curbs and gutters.

National Register Boundary Recommendation

The recommended boundaries for the proposed National Register Historic District are shown on the attached Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Aerial Photograph/Site Plan. The boundaries are drawn to reflect the historic boundaries of Camp Guernsey and to encompass all of the existing historic buildings and significant landscape features. Although about half of the buildings within the boundaries are currently noncontributing to the historic district, the majority of them are compatible with the size and scale of the historic buildings, and are not intrusive. Many of them will become eligible as contributing buildings as they reach the 50-year mark.

Threats to the Site

The Wyoming Army National Guard has expressed pride in the historic buildings at Camp Guernsey and has made an effort to reuse historic buildings and to follow approved preservation practices. The most serious threats to the site are from new construction. Current plans call for expansion of residential and industrial facilities at Camp Guernsey. The scale of the proposed new buildings could have a negative impact on the proposed historic district, especially if they dwarf the human-scale, historic buildings. In addition, variance from the overarching architectural scheme of linear siting, rectangular buildings and gable roofs could damage the historic integrity of Camp Guernsey.

Following are Attachment 8f forms for 63 buildings.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Building(s)/ Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      | 28 |
|                      | 3  |
|                      | 32 |

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)
Camp Guernsey, view looking northeast from Oregon Trail Ruts. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Camp Guernsey, view looking northwest, from Airfield. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
Camp Guernsey, view looking southwest of Industrial Area, from Parade Ground. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Camp Guernsey, view southwest across Parade Ground, showing Mess Halls. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Unaccompanied Officers’ Quarters; Garrison Commander’s Quarters (Building No. 010)

Historic name: Headquarters Post Office; Brigade Commander’s Quarters

Property type: Residential (as built: Administration) Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This is one of the original WPA-era structures; however its integrity has been compromised by moving and exterior and interior renovation (see below). Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Circa y/n</th>
<th>Date source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Rosenberg, 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (WPA)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) YES, Date(s) moved: 1953, 1958 Moved from: In front of Building 101 (Post Headquarters) to the present position of Building 401 near the corner of Colorado and Burlington, and then to its present location

Current use(s): Unaccompanied Officer’s Quarters (UOQ Military).

Historic use(s): Headquarters Post Office, Brigade Commander’s quarters

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 010 is the Unaccompanied Officer’s Quarters (UOQ). Constructed sometime after 1941 (it does not appear on the 1941 site plan), it was originally the headquarters post office. The one-story, gable-roofed wood frame building (36’ E-W x 14’ N-S) rests on a concrete foundation and has a lean-to addition extending to the east. Rooflines indicate that this is a later addition. The roof of the building has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an open gable-roofed porch on the south elevation, which is the main entrance to the building. The porch roof is supported with square wooden posts and has a raised cement deck. The porch ceiling still retains bead board paneling. The exterior walls of the building are covered with vertically coursed rock facing. The original windows have been replaced with two-light, clad-aluminum frames and surrounds.

In 1953, this building was moved from its original location in front of Building No. 101 (post headquarters) to the current location of Building No. 401 (guest house). In 1958, it was moved again to its present location.

This building is considered to be a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District due to lack of physical and environmental integrity. Because the building has been moved at least twice and has undergone substantial exterior and interior modifications, it no longer possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, or workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Note: The date of construction of this building is erroneously listed in the “Camp Guernsey Date of Construction for Historic Building Evaluations” as 1939.

Building 010, south elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Air Force Space Command Nuclear and Space Security Tactics Training Center (NSST Training Center) (Building No. 011)

Historic name: Motor Vehicle Storage Building

Property type: Transportation (vehicle storage) Number of associated resources: 1 (Building 11B)

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

OWNERSHIP: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings planned for Camp Guernsey. Building plans were approved during the WPA era, although the building was not constructed until after World War II. The building reflects the increasing importance of motor vehicles for Wyoming Army National guard troops (see below for additional discussion). The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source
1947 N WYARNG records
1978 (addition) N WYARNG
1980 (addition) N WYARNG

Architect(s): Midwest Steel and Irons Works Company, Denver, CO (trusses)
Builder(s): Unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Training center
Historic use(s): Vehicle Storage/Maintenance, Offices

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building 011 is the largest building in the cantonment. It was constructed in 1947 as a Motor Vehicle Storage Building, at the same time as a warehouse and a target range, at the total cost of $112,336. Plans for Building 011 were approved by the Office of the Quartermaster General in April, 1941, and detailed plans of the trusses were completed by Midwest Steel and Iron Works in Denver by June of that year. The October 3, 1941 Guernsey Gazette reported that, “70,000 pounds of structural steel” for the building was delivered to Camp Guernsey, and work was starting on a huge new “motor vehicle warehouse.”
However, World War II interrupted the construction of the building, and thus it was not completed until after the War. It has had two significant alterations over the last 30 years. A battery room and a wash rack for trucks (a total of 2400 square feet) was added in 1978, and a 600-square-foot calibration room (for calibrating electronic equipment) was added in 1980.

The 80' x 300' original building has an arched roof, constructed of 80’ welded, arch-top trusses. Walls are concrete block. The original plans called for stone walls with pilasters; however, by the time the building was constructed, concrete block had replaced stone for most military building applications. The standard window is a steel unit consisting of a 40-light steel grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 5-over-5-over-1-light operable window. The long, narrow lights of the grating give the windows their distinctive appearance. The east-facing façade has a large, overhead door in the center, flanked by windows which have been altered: the south window is an aluminum, horizontal slider with paneling above, and the top two rows of the north window have been covered with paneling. There is a man door in the south corner.

The north elevation is intact with 16 bays marked by concrete-block piers. Each bay contains a single, standard window, except the 14th bay, which contains a door. The first four bays of the south elevation are intact. The first addition extends from bays 5 – 8. It has concrete-block walls and a shed roof, with a section at the west end that extends further, and is a little taller. The addition has two, 30-pane (3 rows of 10) grating sash in the first section, and an overhead garage door in the second section. The second addition is as tall as the original structure, and extends further to the south than the first addition. The pier motif is copied in the side walls of this addition, and a large overhead door occupies the south end. The seven rear bays of the south elevation match those of the north, with a 28-panel, wood, overhead door in the 13th bay. This appears to be an original door.

Most of the interior of the building is open, and the original trusses are still visible. A few partial-height enclosures have been added, and the office area in the southeast corner of the building has been remodeled. F.E. Warren Air Force Base has recently modified Building No. 011 to make it serviceable for training activities related to missile field security. All changes have been restricted to the office area, which is approximately 20 percent of the building. (Correspondence, Rodney G. Trees, GS-13 Chief, Engineering Flight, March 10, 2005).

In 2005, this building was evaluated by F. E. Warren Air Force Base and determined to be non-contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District. The Wyoming SHPO concurred.

Despite substantial Guard developments, the Motor Vehicle Storage Building does not appear to have been impacted or have any influence on these proceedings. As Building 11 was built after President Roosevelt’s Works Progress Administration (1939-1944) it cannot be included in the Camp Guernsey State Military Cantonment Area (Site 48PL86). Since it was constructed after WWII and before the Cold War and Korean War, and played no significant role in these events, it does not meet the Criteria A of the National Register Criteria. There is no evidence that any historically significant individuals are associated with this building, and although the construction is typical for the period it is not noteworthy (Criteria B and C). No archeological remains are associated with the building, so [it] is excluded from criteria D. In conclusion, we have determined the Building 11 at Camp Guernsey, Wyoming does not meet any of the National Register criteria and is not eligible for the National Register” (SHPO Correspondence, 2005).

Contrary to the 2005 findings of the Wyoming SHPO, this report finds that Building 011 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under both the WPA and World War II historic contexts. Like Building 106, Building 011 was planned and approved during the WPA period but was not completed until after World War II. It is mentioned in many of the plans, newspaper articles and reports produced in 1941, making it clear that it was part of the original plan for the cantonment. It reflects important changes in the Army National Guard, specifically the adoption of mechanized vehicles for logistical support and as a tactical weapon, and the need for large open spaces where these vehicles could be stored and maintained (Quartermaster General’s Standardized Plans, p. 355). The building has a direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad pattern of Army National Guard and Wyoming history (Criterion A).
Although different in design and materials from the majority of WPA buildings, Building 11 is significant under Criterion C as an example of 1940s-era industrial building design, and the development of large-span steel trusses. It also reflects the change in construction materials after World War II. Along with Buildings 013, 014 and 016, it constitutes an early post-War industrial area at the west end of the Cantonment.

Associated resources: An ancillary building (011B) lies to the south of Building 011. This is a 24’ x 42’ Morton building of vertical steel panels with a low gable roof. It faces east, and houses the MWR (Morale, Welfare and Recreation) office. Building 011B does not appear on any building lists provided by the WYARNG for the 2006 survey project. Building 011B is out of character with the rest of the buildings in the district, due to its design, materials and setting. Ranking: 0
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Paint Shop (Building No. 012)

Historic names: Pump House

Property type: Industrial

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

The original stone portion of this building is one of the original WPA-era structures; however its integrity has been compromised by a frame addition which doubled the size of the building, and inappropriate exterior renovation (see below). Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>Addition - Pre-1971</td>
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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (original portion)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): No

Current use(s): Paint shop and office

Historic use(s): Pump house

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Paint Shop consists of an original 24’ x 24’ sandstone portion constructed in 1941 as a pump house, and a 24’ x 24’ wood frame addition that was built onto the west elevation sometime before 1971. The building appears as a “proposed pump house” in the 1941 site plan. The east-facing building is one story, with a hipped roof sheathed with brown, T-lock, asphalt shingles. Eaves are open, with exposed rafter tails, and there is an internal brick chimney with a cement cap protruding from the lower south slope of the stone section. The windows in the original section are original, and consist of steel sash with narrow 12-light and 18-light gratings and concrete sills and lintels. This section is constructed of random-rubble walls of roughly coursed, buff-colored, locally quarried sandstone. Numerous triangular-shaped sandstone pieces have been cleverly worked into the overall pattern.

The east elevation has a metal door in the south bay, and an 18-light window in the north bay. There is a double-leaf wooden door in the south elevation, and a 12-light window. A partially closed-in entrance of similar proportions in the north elevation.
has been converted into a window bay with a double-hung window with aluminum storm sash. The wood frame addition retains the same proportions and roofline as the original portion, but it is covered with horizontal masonite lap siding. It also has aluminum windows that are inconsistent with the original windows in the stone portion. The eastern most section is sheathed with plywood. The addition is in poor repair.

The interior has been remodeled for a paint shop and office. It consists of three rooms. The front and back rooms originally held pumps.

This building is considered to be a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District due to lack of physical integrity resulting from the construction of a wood frame addition and modifications to the original north elevation. Therefore, it no longer possesses sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: U.S. Property and Finance Office (USPFO) (Building No. 013)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Industrial (storage) Number of associated resources 1 (Building No. 013A)

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Building 013 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under the Wyoming military historic context. It reflects the on-going use and development of Camp Guernsey after World War II, and increased demand for storage facilities at military sites. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone only limited alterations, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance.

Ranking: 2.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<th>Date source</th>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>WYARNG records; 1946-48 Adjutant General’s Report</td>
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Architect(s): Unknown

Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Storage

Historic use(s): Storage

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building 013 was completed in 1948 and is referred to in the 1946-48 Adjutant General’s Report as the “main warehouse.” It is a 150’ x 52’ one-story, rectangular, concrete block, storage building with a concrete block foundation and an asphalt-sheathed gable roof. The entrance is through a lower, flat-roofed section which extends to the east. The façade consists of a central, two-leaf steel door with a narrow, vertical rectangular lights in each leaf, flanked by two metal-clad windows to the south, and one to the north. Window openings have brick sills. An air-conditioner protrudes from a smaller, stationary window just to the south of the entrance door. There are two square louvers in the gable end.
The north and south elevations are identical, with seven evenly spaced windows with brick slip sills, located just under the eaves. The windows are steel sash with a 10-light steel grating, similar to those of other early buildings on the cantonment. The west elevation features a central overhead door large enough to accommodate oversize vehicles. The garage opening features large, rounded, concrete bumpers on either side. A man door is located to the south of the overhead door.

The interior of this building is primarily open, revealing a seven-section steel truss system supported by concrete-block piers every 10 feet. The floor is poured concrete. Suspended fluorescent lighting extends the full length the building. Large storage shelving is located on the south side of the building, while the north side includes a storage room. The east end of the building has had an office and vault added.

Building 013 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under the World War II and Wyoming military historic contexts. It reflects the increased emphasis on storage at individual facilities after World War II, and has a direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad pattern of Army National Guard and Wyoming history (Criterion A). In spite of a one-story addition on the façade which compromises the integrity of design, the building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, relating to the period of significance. Along with Buildings 011, 014 and 016, it constitutes an early post-War industrial area at the west end of the Cantonment.

Associated resources: An ancillary building (013A) lies to the south of Building 013. This is a typical “pre-engineered metal” structure, approximately 52’ x 70’, with large, monolithic steel trusses. According to WYARNG records, Building No. 013A was built in 1984 (plans dated 1983), and is used as a PFO Warehouse. It is out of character with the rest of the buildings in the district, due to its design, materials and setting. Ranking: 0
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Storage General Purpose Installment (Building No. 014)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Industrial (storage)  Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Building 014 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under the Wyoming military historic context. It reflects the on-going use and development of Camp Guernsey after World War II, and the development of light-weight, pre-engineered building systems that could be assembled on site. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1951  No  WYARNG records

Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Star Building Systems
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Storage
Historic use(s): Storage

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 014 was constructed in 1951 and is a 63’ x 102’, metal-framed building sheathed in galvanized corrugated metal, with a corrugated metal arched roof. It faces east and rests on a concrete foundation. A small, star-shaped shield reading “Starbuilt” is found near the top center of the east and west elevations. The building is sheathed with numerous small sheets of corrugated metal riveted together. Metal seams divide the walls into large, symmetrical sections. The longer north and south elevations consist of two rows of eight sections. The east and west elevations consist of five sections on the bottom, and two sections in the arched end.
The windows are 12-light steel sash with an outer steel grating of four rows of nine vertical sections. They appear to be original. There are eight evenly spaced windows on the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations have four windows each. A metal man door is centered in the east facade. The west elevation has a large, central overhead door.

The walls and roof are constructed of a light metal frame and trusses. These appear to have been assembled on site, judging from numbers that are marked on each of the members. The interior consists of a single open bay. Building 014 was designed and manufactured by Star Building Systems, an Oklahoma-based company that provided warehouses and aircraft hangers for the military during and after World War II. The building appears to be in good condition and has likely been modified very little since its construction.

Building 014 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under the Wyoming military historic context. It reflects the increased emphasis on storage at individual facilities after World War II, and has a direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad pattern of Army National Guard and Wyoming history (Criterion A).

Like Building 011, Building 014 is also significant under Criterion C as an example of post-war industrial building design, and the development of light-weight, pre-engineered building systems that could be assembled on site. It also reflects the change in construction materials after World War II. Along with Buildings 011, 013 and 016, it constitutes an early post-War industrial area at the west end of the Cantonment.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Training Site Office Building, Administration General Purpose (Building No. 015)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Administration Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is more than 50 years old; however its integrity has been compromised by additions and exterior and interior renovation (see below). Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1953 N WYARNG records

Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Camp Headquarters/Administration
Historic use(s): Unknown

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building 015 lies to the south of Building 014, separated from it by a grassy area with a 1960s-era covered picnic table of a type found throughout the cantonment. The building was constructed in 1953, and has undergone extensive alterations, rendering it impossible to identify the elements of the original building. The original building was likely a long, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building. The foundation is concrete, the current roofing material is asphalt shingle. The exterior surface is primarily wood-grain textured masonite siding.

The building faces east, with the façade consisting of a concrete-block addition that extends to the south of the original building. Stone veneer, apparently intended to mimic stone work of historic buildings in the cantonment, has been applied to the bottom half of the addition. The façade features a single steel door, with a narrow vertical light, offset to the north. Windows are modern, clad-metal sliders and fixed sash of different sizes. Two large sliding windows are separated by three evenly spaced, square, fixed-pane windows south of the door. A single window is located to the north of the door.
The west elevation has a large one story addition that extends to the south, connecting to Building 016. There are two window openings at the north end of the addition. Both openings have been modified and contain modern 1-over-1 windows.

The north elevation features a small, shed-roofed entry addition with a single door located in the east third of the elevation. There are seven rectangular 1-over-1 windows placed irregularly along the elevation. A single vertical, double-hung window and two smaller rectangular horizontal sliders are placed in the east end of the elevation.

The south elevation features a small shed-roofed entry addition with a single door at the east corner of the concrete-block addition that extends well past what must have been the original building façade. There is large stationary window in the entry addition. The south elevation is set back with the additions on the east and west ends of the original structure extending to create an interior courtyard, which has been graveled to serve as a parking area. There are one-over-one windows placed irregularly along the south elevation. A second entry, a steel door with a small square light, has been added to the courtyard side of the west end of the building.

A concrete-block wall on the west elevation extends all the way to and connects with Building 016. A metal, shed-roofed lumber storage unit has been constructed with the west elevation of Building 015 as the back wall. The lumber storage unit features wood-plank sliding doors.

The interior of the building has been completely remodeled for offices, and retains no historic integrity.

Building 015 is more than 50 years old, but does not contribute to the historic district because additions and alterations have compromised its integrity. However, the size, scale, color and materials do contribute to the continuity of the district. The picnic area also contributes as a character-defining element in the district, emphasizing the dedication to hospitality and customer service.
### 8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

**Common name:** Storage General Purpose Installment (Building No. 16); “The Frog”  
**Historic name:** Unknown  
**Property type:** Industrial (Storage)  
**Number of associated resources:** N/A  
**Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):** 48PL86

**Property owner and address:** State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

**Period of significance:** 1940 - 1957  
**Themes:** Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

**Justification:** (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

*Building 016 is contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District under the Wyoming military historic context. It reflects the on-going use and development of Camp Guernsey after World War II, and increased demand for storage facilities at military sites. The building is over 50 years old and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 2.*

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

**Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate):**

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<td>1950</td>
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<td>WYARNG records</td>
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**Architect(s):** Unknown  
**Builder(s):** Unknown  
**Building moved?** NO

**Current use(s):** Storage, Maintenance, Offices  
**Historic use(s):** Same

### ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

According the WYARNG records, Building No. 016 was built in 1950. It is a 45’ x 108’ general purpose building known as “The Frog.” The building is one of two almost identical corrugated metal Quonset huts in the cantonment area. It faces east, and is connected at the rear to Building 015 by a north-south concrete-block addition that is described below. The exterior metal has been covered with a polyurethane foam, painted beige. The east and west elevations are identical, with a central steel overhead door, painted brown, with a metal louver directly above. There is also a steel man door on the north end of both elevations. An entry area with a two-leaf steel door protrudes from the center of the north elevation, and extends past the roof line. The south elevation has one wood-framed stationary window at the east end, where there are interior offices. The interior of the building has a standard Quonset appearance with offices running down the south side. There are two vents protruding from the otherwise curved roofline.
An addition extends from the north elevation of Building 016, near the back, and runs north-south to connect with Building 015 and its various additions. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal, and has boxed eaves. At the north end, the addition has one sliding door made of vertical wood planking. The central part of the addition has six staggered wood sliding doors that are on two separate tracks. The tracks are fastened somewhat below the roofline and eaves, leaving an opening just above these doors. To the south there are two separate wood sliding doors with metal surrounds and handles.

A Quonset hut are defined as “[a] prefabricated structure…that has a semi-cylindrical shape; commonly constructed of corrugated steel fastened to arched steel ribs that are attached to a concrete slab floor” (Thomas: 4). Quonset huts were designed in 1941 to support U.S. military operations around the world. The round-roofed, prefabricated metal buildings were originally manufactured by Stran-Steel, and were named after their birthplace, the Navy base at Quonset Point, Rhode Island. After the War, their use expanded to homes, barns, schools, community centers and other uses, in addition to their use on military bases (Vita: 62). In spite of the polyurethane exterior covering, the building retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association, relating to the period of significance. Along with Buildings 011, 013 and 014, it constitutes an early post-War industrial area at the west end of the Cantonment.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Storage General Purpose Installment (Building No. 017)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Industrial (storage)  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is more than 50 years old. However, it was moved to its current location and lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location and setting to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance. Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1950 Y WYARNG records

Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) YES, Date(s) moved: ca. 1970, Moved from: the Army Air Force Base in Casper

Current use(s): Warehouse; Storage
Historic use(s): Unknown; possibly barracks

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 017 is a wood frame warehouse, measuring 30’ x 80’. The current WYARNG building inventory lists the construction date as 1950. According to Army National Guard officials, the building, along with Building No. 018, was moved in from the Army Air Base at Casper sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. (Rosenberg: Col. Foote, P.C., Army National Guard, Cheyenne, 12/11/1992). The building appears on the 1971 site plan.

The one-story, wood-frame structure rests on a concrete-block foundation, and is topped with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has extended eaves that create a substantial overhang, and wrap around the gable ends on the north and south elevations to form pent roofs. The eaves are cut back over all entrances. The exterior walls are sheathed in shiplap
wood siding. Windows are generally evenly-spaced, 8-over 8-light, double-hung, wooden units covered with a rebar grill for security purposes. Doors are wood paneled.

The east façade consists of a two-leaf door accessed by a concrete ramp. The door is offset to the north with four evenly spaced windows to the south and two to the north. The north elevation has three evenly spaced windows, and a louvered vent in the gable. The south elevation has two windows on either side of a now boarded-up door opening, and a louvered vent in the gable. The west elevation has eight evenly spaced windows. The building has no sign to identify its purpose.

The interior of the building has been substantially remodeled, and is used primarily for storage.

It does not appear that any substantial exterior modifications have occurred to the building since construction. However, it was moved on to the site in recent history. Therefore, the building is considered to be a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location and setting to convey feeling and association with its period of significance, and does not possess a physical and historical relationship to the contributing properties in the historic district (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Storage General Purpose Installment (Building No. 018)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Industrial (storage) Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is more than 50 years old. However, it was moved to its current location and lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location and setting to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance. Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>Y</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) YES. Date(s) moved: ca. 1970. Moved from: the Army Air Force Base in Casper

Current use(s): Storage
Historic use(s): Unknown; possibly barracks

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 018 is a wood frame warehouse, measuring 30' x 80'. The current building inventory lists the building as being constructed in 1950. According to Army National Guard officials, the building, along with Building No. 017, was moved in from the Army Air Base at Casper sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. (Rosenberg: Col. Foote, P.C., Army National Guard, Cheyenne, 12/11/1992). It appears on the 1971 site plan.

The one-story, wood-frame structure rests on a concrete-block foundation, and is topped with a gable roof covered with grey asphalt shingles. The roof has extended eaves that create a substantial overhang, and wrap around the gable ends on the north and south elevations to form pent roofs. The eave is cut back over all entrances. The exterior walls are sheathed in shiplap wood siding. Windows are generally evenly-spaced, 8-over 8-light, double-hung, wooden units covered with a rebar grill for security purposes. Doors are wood paneled.
The building is entered from the south, through a single, wood-paneled door accessed by a concrete-block stoop. There are 2 windows, one on either side of the door, and a louvered vent in the gable. The east elevation consists of a two-leaf metal door with a rectangular light, accessed by a concrete stoop. The door is offset to the north, with three evenly spaced windows and one man door to the south and two windows to the north. The north elevation has three evenly spaced windows, and a louvered vent in the gable. The west elevation has eight evenly spaced windows.

The building has two signs identifying its current use. The sign on the east elevation reads “Det. 2, HQ STARC SUPPLY ROOM,” indicating use of this end of the building for storage. The more official-looking sign on the south elevation reads “Wyoming State Marksmanship Coordinator,” indicating use of this end of the building for State Marksmanship purposes. The interior of the building has been substantially remodeled.

It does not appear that any substantial exterior modifications have occurred to the building since construction. However, it was moved on to the site in recent history. Therefore, the building is considered to be a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location and setting to convey feeling and association with its period of significance, and does not possess a physical and historical relationship to other contributing properties in the historic district. In addition, it has been noted by the Facilities Engineer that the exterior structural integrity of the building is being compromised due to the lack of painting and roofing (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Storage General Purpose Installment (Building No. 021); “River Building”

Historic name: Utility Building

Property type: Storage

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district’s period of significance. Ranking: 2.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Date source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1941 site plan</td>
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</table>

Rosenberg Historical Consultants (1992) lists the date of this building as 1938. WYARNG records list the date as 1954. The 1941 site plan shows this building as “proposed,” and refers to it as a “Utility Building.” The Guernsey Gazette also has a reference to a “utility building” (Guernsey Gazette, 12/5/41).

Architect(s): Unknown

Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) YES, Date(s) moved: 1954 Moved from: The building was moved approximately 50 feet from its original position to its current position (Dan Moss interview, May, 2006).

Current use(s): Storage, Utility Building

Historic use(s): Storage, Utility Building

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Rosenberg Historical Consultants (1992) lists the date of this building as 1938. WYARNG records list the date as 1954. The 1941 site plan shows this building as “proposed,” and refers to it as a “Utility Building.” The Guernsey Gazette also has a reference to a “utility building” (Guernsey Gazette, 12/5/41).

Building 021 is a one-story, gable-roofed, wood frame building (18' x 39') resting on a concrete foundation, with a steel-truss roof system. This building is isolated from the main complex and is located near the North Platte River at the southwest end of
the post. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are covered with gray asphalt siding patterned to look like stone. The eaves are flush with the walls, and the building corners have wooden trim. The windows are steel units composed of an outer 12-light grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom row open, over a 3-light hopper sash. There is a wooden sliding door flanked by two windows on the east façade, and a wooden sliding door in the south elevation. There are no openings in the west elevation. There is one window in the north elevation.

Rosenberg writes, “According to historical records, this building was supposed to have received a stone veneer, but apparently this never occurred. The building has been moved less than fifty feet from its original location. It is not mentioned in a 1940 inspection report of the post nor is it shown on an accompanying map dated 10/18/1940.”

This building is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It retains good physical integrity and is essentially in its original location only having been moved about 50 feet. Therefore, it retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Battalion Headquarters (Building No. 101), Post Headquarters

Historic name: Quartermaster Warehouse and Headquarters, Post Headquarters

Property type: Administration Number of associated resources 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Meeden, 1940</td>
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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (WPA)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Battalion Headquarters

Historic use(s): Quartermaster Warehouse and Headquarters

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 101, the post headquarters, was constructed in 1940 as a combination quartermaster warehouse and headquarters. The one-story, gable-roofed sandstone building (26' x 100') rests on a concrete foundation and faces south. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses. The ashlar stonework identifies this building as one of the earliest at the Camp. Original windows have been replaced with 2-light aluminum casement sash, but the original openings with concrete lintels and sills have been retained. Original doors have been replaced with double-leaf doors in the north and south elevations. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is sheathed with asphalt shingles, and there is a brick chimney protruding from the ridge line on the east end of the building.
The main entrance is centered in the south elevation and has a gable-roofed portico supported by four square, wooden pillars. In the gable end of the portico is a decorative, round louver. A metal shield located over the south entrance reads, “Built by the Work Projects Administration 1939-1940.” There is also a stone monument/time capsule dated 1988 in front of the south doors.

The south elevation consists of (from west to east) three small windows, the doorway flanked by two small windows, three long windows, and two small windows. The east elevation has two long windows flanking a central door. The north elevation has two long windows, one small window, a double-leaf door, and three more small windows. The west elevation has a double-bay opening, which has been infilled with a metal door and two stationary lights.

The interior has been extensively remodeled and is currently used for operations and logistics headquarters.

Historic photographs reveal that the major exterior modifications to Building 101 since construction are the aluminum windows and metal doors. The 1940 inspection report of the post (Meeden) describes the building, and notes that it was 40 percent complete at the time of the report. It is depicted on photographs and a map dated 10/18/1940 that accompanies the report.

This building is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Exterior modifications are considered minor and therefore it retains good physical and environmental integrity. The most important portion of the architecture, the stonework, remains intact as do the overall building proportions and materials. Therefore, the building possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Associated resources: A tall, steel flagpole rises from a rock base in front of Building 101. WYARNG records show that the flagpole was installed in 1941. However, the stonework was redone in 1975.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 102
Historic name: Guardhouse

Property type: Administration

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the early buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>Plat of Building Site, July 28, 1941</td>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (WPA)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Not in use
Historic use(s): Guardhouse

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 102 was constructed c. 1941 and was originally used as a guardhouse. It is a one-story sandstone building (16' square) resting on a concrete foundation. It has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and open eaves. The walls are constructed of uncut, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Numerous triangular-shaped stones have been cleverly worked into the overall pattern. There is a brick chimney capped with concrete protruding from the north slope of the roof. Windows consist of 6-over 6-light units with an outside 18-light steel grating, and concrete sills and lintels. Windows are located in the south and east elevations. There is a 5-panel wood door centered in the west elevation.

This building was not included in the 1940 inspection report of the post nor is it depicted on the map dated 10/18/1940 that accompanies the report. However, the report mentions that this building and several others were slated for construction as
soon as funds became available. The Guardhouse is shown on a 1941 site plan as “proposed.” It is not known exactly when the building was completed, but stonework and workmanship identify it as a WPA project.

This building is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It has not received any major exterior modifications and closely resembles historic photographs dating from when it was built. Therefore, it possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Army Advisor’s Office (Building No. 103)
Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Administration
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Although WYARNG records date this building as 1939, no records of its construction have been located, and it does not appear on 1940 and 1941 site plans. Regardless of its age, its integrity has been compromised by exterior and interior renovation and lack of maintenance. Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source
Unknown ✔ WYARNG records date building as 1939, however construction and documentation do not support this date

Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? Unknown

Current use(s): Office/supply
Historic use(s): Office

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

According to WYARNG records, Building No. 103 was constructed in 1939, but it does not match the WPA buildings in construction or materials, and it does not appear on the July, 1941 site plan. Its original function is unknown. The small, one-story wood frame building (16’ x 32’) has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It is joined with Building No. 104 at the rear (north) to form a single north elevation 42’ long. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered with Masonite lap siding. There is a single wooden door in the south elevation. There are also two doors in the south face of the adjoining elevation. Windows are 2-light aluminum units in the north and south elevations.

This building is considered to be a non-contributing element to the National Register District. It has been substantially remodeled, and it may have been moved from its original location. Therefore, it does not possess sufficient integrity of design,
materials or workmanship to convey feeling and association with the period of significance of the historic district (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Buildings 103 (right) and 104, north elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Army Evaluator’s Office (Building No. 104)
Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Administration
Number of associated resources: N/A

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Although WYARNG records date this building as 1939, no records of its construction have been located, and it does not appear on 1940 and 1941 site plans. Regardless of its age, its integrity has been compromised by exterior and interior renovation and lack of maintenance. Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Circa y/n</th>
<th>Date source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>WYARNG records date building as 1939, however construction and documents do not support this date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? Unknown

Current use(s): Office/supply
Historic use(s): Office

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

According to WYARNG records, Building No. 104 was constructed in 1939, but it does not match the WPA buildings in construction or materials, and it does not appear on the July, 1941 site plan. Its original function is unknown. The small, one-story wood frame building (16' x 32') has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. It lies to the east of Building 103 and is joined to it, forming a single north elevation 42' long. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered with Masonite lap siding. There is a single wooden door in the south elevation. Windows are 2-light aluminum units in the north and south elevations. It is not known if this building is in its original location.

This building is considered to be a non-contributing element to the National Register District. It has been substantially remodeled, and it may have been moved from its original location. Therefore, it does not possess sufficient integrity of design,
materials or workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
**8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

**Common name:** Company Headquarters Building (Building No. 105)  
**Historic name:** Unknown

**Property type:** Administration  
**Number of associated resources:** N/A

**Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):** 48PL86

**Property owner and address:** State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE**

**Period of significance:** 1940 - 1957  
**Themes:** Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):**

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ☑ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Although WYARNG records date this building as 1939, no records of its construction have been located, and it does not appear on 1940 and 1941 site plans. Regardless of its age, its integrity has been compromised by exterior and interior renovation and lack of maintenance. Ranking: 1.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Date source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
<td>WYARNG records date building as 1939, however plans at FMO are dated 4/8/72; addition 3/76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Architect(s):** Unknown  
**Builder(s):** Unknown

**Building moved?** Unknown

**Current use(s):** Offices and classrooms  
**Historic use(s):** Unknown

**ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):**

According to WYARNG records, Building No. 105 was constructed in 1939, but plans located in the FMO are dated April 8, 1972, with an addition in March, 1976. Its original function is unknown. The elongated, 106’ x 21’, one-story, wood frame building faces east along the west boundary of the cantonment, just north of Buildings 018 and 017. The eave-front gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two dormer-like gabled protrusions at the north end of the east slope. The building rests on a high concrete foundation, and the exterior walls are covered with Masonite lap siding. The single entrance door is offset to the north, and is approached by a concrete stoop with three steps, sheltered by a fiberglass awning. There is a wider wooden door with a concrete stoop in the south elevation. Windows are 2-light aluminum sliding units.

In 2004 Building 105 was described as a “Unit Headquarters Building” used by customer units as a headquarters (Kurtz). It was stated at this time that the building was in need of significant upgrading.
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. It lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials or workmanship to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance of the historic district.

Building 105, south and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Classroom Building (Building No. 106)  
Historic name: Recreation Building

Property type: Education  
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the early buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<th>Circa y/n</th>
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<td>1944-47</td>
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<td>Building inscription; WYARNG records</td>
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</table>

Architect(s): James C. Long
Builder(s): Unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Classrooms
Historic use(s): Recreation Building and Canteen with an auditorium, dressing rooms, coat rooms and a stage

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

According to military records Building No. 106 was constructed in 1947, but it bears an inscribed date of 1944 in the north elevation. The original plans were approved April 14, 1941. It was originally designed as a recreation building and canteen with an auditorium, dressing rooms, coat rooms, and a stage. The tall, one-story sandstone building (37’ x 117’) rests on a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The walls are constructed of uncut, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones are worked into the otherwise rectangular pattern to create an interesting effect. Window openings are regularly spaced in the long, east and west elevations, with only two windows in the north and south elevations. All window openings have concrete sills and lintels. The original six-light units with steel gratings have been replaced with 2-light aluminum casement sash. There are exterior stone chimneys opposite one another on the east and west elevations; there were originally fireplaces on the inside, but these have been covered over.
The south elevation has been modified to include a large overhead door where formerly there were three windows. Two former entrances have been sealed with stone in the west elevation and are delineated by the stone lintels. Metal doors have been installed in the east elevation where there were formerly double-leaf wood panel doors, and the bays have been changed to accommodate them. The opening at the south end is missing its lintel.

The interior of the building has been extensively remodeled and contains no significant historical elements.

This building was not included in the 1940 inspection report of the post nor is it depicted on the map dated 10/18/1940 that accompanies the report. However, the report mentions that this building and several others were slated for construction as soon as funds became available. The “Canteen” is shown on a 1941 site plan as “proposed.” As mentioned above, a date of 1944 is inscribed in the north elevation, but records suggest that little or no building occurred at the Camp during World War II. Although it is not known exactly when the building was completed, stonework and workmanship identify it as a WPA-style project.

This building is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. The major exterior modification has been the addition of an overhead door in the south elevation. Despite this change and window and door replacements, the building possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to retain feeling and association with its period of historical significance, and it represents an important component of the original cantonment (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 109
Historic name: Police/Military Police Station

Property type of building: Administration Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. It lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location and setting to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance.
Ranking: 1.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1970 Y 1971 site plan

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown

Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Shop
Historic use(s): Police Station

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 109 is located just to the east of the old Guard House (Building 102). The rectangular, eave-front, gable-roofed building measures 16’ x 34’ and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. The building is sided with sheets of Masonite and corner boards. Windows are aluminum sliders. The south elevation has two windows and a single metal door. The east elevation has one central window. The north elevation has three evenly spaced windows. The west elevation has one window and a single metal door.

Although formerly used as a Military Police Station, it now appears to be used for storage and as a small shop. WYARNG records date this building as 1981; however, it appears on a 1971 site plan.
Building 109 lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship and materials to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Consolidated Mess (Building No. 201)

Historic name: Officers' Mess

Property type: Residential

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (W.P.A.)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Mess Hall

Historic use(s): Officers Mess Hall

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 201 is the consolidated mess hall. Although WYARNG records state that the building was built in 1939, plans were not approved until February, 1941. The building is included in the July, 1941 site plan as one of the buildings constructed under the original WPA project, and the Guernsey Gazette of December 5, 1941 states the officers' mess hall is "nearing completion." A WPA metal shield on the building is inscribed with the date of 1941-1942.

Building 201 is a one-story, sandstone building (113’ x 46’) with multiple gable roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building is oriented south to face the parade ground and has two gable ends facing south at either end of the long elevation. The intervening, eave-front section has a gable-roofed entry way in the center, and includes a recessed portico. The portico has a low stone wall, concrete floor, and regularly spaced wooden pillars. The portico ceiling is covered with bead board paneling.
The building has random-rubble walls of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones have been placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. There are two large exterior stone chimneys placed opposite one another at the east and west ends of the building, which step in to form square chimneys above the roofline.

Many of the original windows are still in place and consist of steel units composed of an outer grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a hopper sash. Some of the windows have been replaced with aluminum units, but original openings with concrete lintels and sills have been retained. The main or south entrance has double-leaf metal doors. There is a single door at both the east and west ends of the front porch, and a double-leaf metal door to the north of the chimney on the east elevation. A shed-roofed patio area has recently been built onto the east elevation. A shed-roofed concrete-block addition takes up most of the north elevation. The center section of the building protrudes to the north, terminating in a hipped roof. The windows in this section have been in-filled with stone, and the elevation is almost entirely obscured by a large walk-in cooler and the concrete block addition. Original windows are found in the south elevation (three on the east end of the porch section and two in the eastern gable-roofed section), east elevation (one large original and one small original to the south of the double doors, and one large to the north of the doors), and the north elevation (on the far east side of the elevation, partially obscured by a wood fence). The rest of the windows are replacements as described above.

This building is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite additions to the north elevation and some replacement windows and doors, the building possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance, and it is an important component of the original cantonment (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Building 201, south and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Building 201, south and west elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 211)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1940 N Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 211 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 212-223. It was constructed in 1940 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 211 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses. The ashlar stonework identifies this building (and Building 212 to the east) as one of the earliest at the Camp. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located
in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings and concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the east end of the south elevation. Building No. 211 retains a metal shield on the lintel of the doorway in the south elevation inscribed “Wyo. W.P.A. 1940.”

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Building 211, north elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Roof units, Building 211, east and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 212)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance.
Ranking: 3

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 212 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211 and 213-223. It was constructed in 1940 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 212 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses. The ashlar stonework identifies this building (and Building 211 to the west) as one of the earliest at the Camp. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located
in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the east end of the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. There has also been some concrete repair work done to on the lowest course of stone on the north elevation. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 213)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 213 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-212 and 214-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 213 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt T-lock shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the
dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 214)

Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential  Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 214 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-213 and 215-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 214 is a one-story stone building (25’9” x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area...
occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the west end of the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking, and there is paint on some of the stonework on the east elevation. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 215)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district’s period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 215 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-214 and 216-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 215 is a one-story stone building (25’9" x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess
halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the west end of the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 216)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1941 N Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 216 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-215 and 217-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 216 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess
halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the east end of the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Building 216, east and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Building 216, west corner of foundation, south elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 217)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance.

Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Circa y/n</th>
<th>Date source</th>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Newspaper records, site plans, reports</td>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 217 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-216 and 218-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart).

Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 217 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two
earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the east end of the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 218)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1941 N Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 218 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-217 and 219-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 218 is a one-story stone building (25’9” x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with T-lock shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess
halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 219)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date             Circa y/n             Date source
1941             N                   Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 219 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-218 and 220-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 219 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt T-lock shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 - 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the...
building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the west end of the south elevation. Building No. 219 still retains a metal shield on the lintel of the doorway in the south elevation inscribed “Wyo. W.P.A. 1940” and a “WPA” mark inscribed on the foundation in the west end of the south evaluation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition, although the paint on the exterior trim is faded and flaking. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 220)

Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, and although it has undergone some alterations it is still used as originally designed, and still conveys its original design and use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance.

Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>Newspaper records, site plans, reports</td>
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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 220 is an enlisted men’s mess hall, similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-219 and 221-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart). Building Nos. 211-220 have recently been remodeled.

Building 220 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation, and has a WPA stamp in the foundation near the west end of the south elevation. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. A motif of triangular-shaped stones are placed in the walls to form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess
halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. There are entrances on all four elevations, with new metal doors replacing the original wood units. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. The door openings have concrete lintels, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The original windows were steel sash with 18-light grating. They have been replaced with new 3-light aluminum window units, while retaining the original openings with concrete lintels and sills. The dining room portion of the mess halls receive natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, two window openings in the kitchen section have been in-filled with concrete block, while another remains open. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door. The kitchen section of the east elevation has one window. A larger window opening centered in the north elevation has also been in-filled with concrete block and painted brown. An electric light is centered above this opening and a steel “mop drying rack” below.

Remodeling includes a new roof with boxed eaves, and the replacement of an original internal chimney with a bulky metal roof-top air exchanger. There are also several circular aluminum air ventilators protruding from the roof, and an HVAC system on the roof’s eastern slope. An electrical control box is located on the south elevation.

The interior has been remodeled with new ceilings, fluorescent lighting, new floors, new wall board and vinyl baseboard. Modern equipment, including a new sink, cooler and stove have been added in the kitchen.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition. Minor issues include flaking and fading exterior trim paint and a bad repair job done on the stonework surrounding the faucet on the west elevation. This building is considered a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. Despite exterior modifications to doors, windows, and the original brick chimney, and the addition of the roof-top HVAC system, the building still possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 221)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone minimal alterations, and is still used as originally designed. In addition, it contains one of the few interiors with close to original fixtures and finishes. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1941 N Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 221 is one of the three enlisted men’s mess halls that has not undergone extensive interior remodeling and replacement of windows and doors. It is similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-220 and 222-223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart).

Building 221 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62’) with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Unlike most of the other mess halls, the roof has exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney extends from the north end (kitchen area) of the east slope. The large HVAC equipment found on Buildings 211 – 220 has not been installed on the roof of this building. The building rests on a concrete foundation which is inscribed with “W.P.A.” near the southwest corner. The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones
placed in the walls form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. The four entrance doors, one on each elevation, are wood with five horizontal panels. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. Door lintels are concrete, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east, west and south elevations, while the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The building retains its original windows, steel units composed of an outer, 18-light grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 1-over-6-light hopper sash. Lintels and sills are concrete, painted brown. The dining room portion of the mess halls receives natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. The kitchen section has three windows on the west elevation, and one window on the east elevation. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door, and a larger window is centered in the north elevation, to the east of the door. A steel “mop drying rack” is located under the window sill and an electric light is centered above the window.

There is a small, shed-roofed, partially open addition at the northeast corner which houses an ice machine.

The interior consists of a dining hall and kitchen area. The floor is smooth concrete that has been divided into squares, and the ceiling is covered with a particle board paneling. Bare light bulbs provide the lighting in the dining area. The west end of the kitchen area contains an original sink and drying rack, as well as an old industrial-sized toaster, while a pantry constructed of bead board occupies the east end of the kitchen area.

According to historic photographs and the original plans, Building No. 221 still closely resembles the original mess halls as built. Therefore, it is considered a strong contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Building 221, east elevation, window detail. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Building 221, kitchen detail. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 222)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone minimal alterations, and is still used as originally designed. In addition, it contains one of the few interiors with close to original fixtures and finishes. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1941 N Newspaper records, site plans, reports

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 222 is one of the three enlisted men’s mess halls that has not undergone extensive interior remodeling and replacement of windows and doors. It is similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-221 and 223. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart).

Building 222 is a one-story stone building (25'9'' x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Unlike most of the other mess halls, the roof has exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney extends from the north end (kitchen area) of the east
slope. The large HVAC equipment found on Buildings 211 – 220 has not been installed on the roof of this building. The building rests on a concrete foundation which is inscribed with “W.P.A.” near the southwest corner.

The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones placed in the walls form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. The four entrance doors, one on each elevation, are wood with five horizontal panels, except in the north elevation where a solid wood door replaces the original. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and the east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. Door lintels are concrete, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east and south elevations, while the west elevation has a one-step concrete stoop and the north elevation has a 6’-wide concrete apron.

The building retains its original windows, steel units composed of an outer, 18-light grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 1-over-6-light hopper sash. Lintels and sills are concrete, painted brown. The dining room portion of the mess hall receives natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. The kitchen section has three windows on the west elevation, and one window on the east elevation. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door, and a larger window is centered in the north elevation, to the east of the door. A steel “mop drying rack” is located under the window sill and an electric light is centered above the window. There is a small, shed-roofed, partially open addition at the northeast corner which houses an ice machine.

The interior consists of a dining hall and kitchen area. The floor is smooth concrete that has been divided into squares, and the ceiling is covered with a particle board paneling. Bare light bulbs provide the lighting in the dining area. The kitchen area consists of a large refrigerator, sinks, and a stove. The original sink has been replaced; however, the original pantry in the eastern portion of the kitchen area remains intact.

According to historic photographs and the original plans, Building No. 222 still closely resembles the original mess halls as built. Therefore, it is considered a strong contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall (Building No. 223)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone minimal alterations, and is still used as originally designed. In addition, it contains one of the few interiors with close to original fixtures and finishes. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 223 is one of the three enlisted men’s mess halls that has not undergone extensive interior remodeling and replacement of windows and doors. It is similar in design and construction to Building Nos. 211-222. It was constructed in 1941 and was one of the first buildings to be constructed in the cantonment. It is located in an east-west row of thirteen mess halls (Nos. 211-223) that are all similar in proportion and materials. The buildings are located north of the enlisted men’s barracks and are approximately 30 feet apart (except No. 217 and No. 218 which are 100 feet apart).

Building 223 is a one-story stone building (25'9" x 62') with a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Unlike most of the other mess halls, the roof has exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney extends from the north end (kitchen area) of the east
slope. The large HVAC equipment found on Buildings 211 – 220 has not been installed on the roof of this building. The building rests on a concrete foundation which is inscribed with “W.P.A.” near the southwest corner.

The walls are constructed of random-rubble, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones placed in the walls form an interesting pattern. The use of uncut stone distinguishes Buildings 213 – 223 from the two earlier mess halls, Buildings 211 and 212. The mess hall is laid out with the dining area occupying the south two-thirds of the building and the kitchen area in the north. A bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen area and a utility closet is directly west of the bathroom. The four entrance doors, one on each elevation, are wood with five horizontal panels. The north-elevation door is offset to the west, the south-elevation door is centered, and the east and west doors are offset to the north, at the end of the dining room. Door lintels are concrete, painted brown. The roof eave extends over the doors on the east and west elevations. Small concrete stoops are located at the doors of the east and south elevations, while the west elevation has a one-step concrete stoop and the north elevation has a 6'-wide concrete apron.

The building retains its original windows, steel units composed of an outer, 18-light grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 1-over-6-light hopper sash. Lintels and sills are concrete, painted brown. The dining room portion of the mess hall receives natural light through five windows in the east and west elevations. The kitchen section has three windows on the west elevation, and one window on the east elevation. The south elevation has two windows on either side of the central door, and a larger window is centered in the north elevation, to the east of the door. A steel “mop drying rack” is located under the window sill and an electric light is centered above the window. There is a small, shed-roofed, partially open addition at the northeast corner which houses an ice machine.

The interior consists of a dining hall and kitchen area. The floor is smooth concrete that has been divided into squares, and the ceiling is covered with a particle board paneling. Bare light bulbs provide the lighting in the dining area. The kitchen area consists of a large refrigerator, sinks, and a stove. The original sink has been replaced, however, the original pantry in the eastern portion of the kitchen area remains intact.

According to historic photographs and the original plans, Building No. 223 still closely resembles the original mess halls as built. Therefore, it is considered a strong contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Building 223, north elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Fitness Center (Building No. 224)
Historic name: Mess Hall

Property type: Personnel Support (Recreational)  Number of associated resources  N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic mess halls to the west, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Circa y/n</th>
<th>Date source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
</tr>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Fitness Center
Historic use(s): Mess Hall

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 224 is a one-story, 27’ x 84’, concrete-block structure that rests on a concrete foundation. The building is similar in size, form and orientation to Buildings No. 211-223 to the west and Building No. 225 to the east, all of which are currently, or were at one time, used as mess halls. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with an intersecting gable forming a porch at the main entrance in the east elevation. It appears that, like the other mess halls, the entrance was originally in the north elevation, which has a metal door in the western bay, and a central window opening that has been infilled with concrete block. An outdoor electrical light is located above this window, an element that also ties it to the other mess halls.

The windows are single-light aluminum units with concrete sills that are painted brown. The east elevation has five evenly spaced windows in the southern section (the former dining room portion), and a two-leaf metal entrance door. A window to
the north of the door has been in-filled with concrete block. On the west elevation, three small windows to the north, in what was formerly the kitchen portion of the building, have been in-filled with concrete block. The dining room portion has two windows on either side of a single metal door. Two window openings and a door on the south elevation have been in-filled with concrete block.

The interior of the building has recently been remodeled. The former dining room is now a work-out area that extends along the east wall into what was the kitchen. The west side of the former kitchen has been converted into two small locker rooms and a closet. It is possible that the original concrete floor remains under the present rubber matting. Otherwise, no original interior remains in Building 224.

Building No. 224, along with No. 225, is a more recent concrete block mess hall added to the east end of the original row of enlisted men’s mess halls (Building Nos. 211-223). Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, it is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, because of its historical and architectural connections to the historic mess halls to the west, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Chapel (Building No. 225)  
Historic name: Mess Hall

Property type: Personnel Support (Religious)  
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic mess halls to the west, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source
1959 No WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Chapel
Historic use(s): Mess Hall

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 225 is a one-story, 27’ x 84’, concrete-block structure that rests on a concrete foundation. The building is similar in size, form and orientation to Buildings No. 211-224 to the west, all of which are currently, or were at one time, used as mess halls. The building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with an intersecting gable forming a porch at the main entrance in the east elevation. A small white steeple has been added to the roof ridge at the north end.

It appears that, like the other mess halls, the entrance was originally in the north elevation, which has a metal door in the western bay, and a central window. An outdoor electrical light is located above this window, an element that also ties it to the other mess halls. The windows are single-light aluminum units with concrete sills that are painted brown. The east elevation has five evenly spaced windows in the southern section (the former dining room portion), and a two-leaf metal entrance door with narrow, vertical lights. A window to the north of the door has been in-filled with concrete block. On the west elevation, three small windows to the north, in what was formerly the kitchen portion of the building, have been in-filled with concrete block. The dining room portion has two windows on either side of a single metal door. Two window openings and a door on
the south elevation have been in-filled with concrete block. The concrete stoop and a wooden sign reading “225”, both of which are also found on the older stone mess halls, remain on the southern elevation of Building No. 225.

The building has recently been renovated into a multi-purpose chapel. The former dining area is now the chapel meeting room. The kitchen area has been converted into bathrooms, an office and a closet. Very little, if any, of the original interior remains in this building. On the west elevation it has been landscaped at a slope descending from north to south. A fenced concrete patio is located at the southern end of the west elevation.

Building No. 225, along with No. 224, is a more recent concrete block mess hall added to the east end of the original row of enlisted men’s mess halls (Building Nos. 211-223). Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, it is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, because of its historical and architectural connections to the historic mess halls to the west, the building should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Officers’ Latrine (Building No. 301)
Historic name: Officers’ Latrine

Property type: Residential  
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing  or  ___ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has not been altered on the exterior, and still retains most of its original interior fixtures. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1941  N  1941 site plan; newspaper articles

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (W.P.A.)
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Not in use
Historic use(s): latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 301 is the officers’ latrine. It was constructed in 1941 for that purpose. It is a one-story stone building (50' N-S X 26' E-W) with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has boxed eaves that extend over the east and west entrances. An internal brick chimney protrudes from the roofline on the south end, and there are five regularly-spaced round metal ventilators mounted along the roof ridge. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is constructed of random-rubble walls of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns. Triangular-shaped stones are incorporated into the overall pattern to create an interesting motif. While many of the WPA-era buildings exhibit this motif, the triangular-shaped stones are particularly prominent and numerous on this building.

The windows, all of which are original, are steel units composed of an outer 12-light grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom row open, over a 3-light hopper sash. The window and door openings have concrete lintels and sills, painted brown. There are entrances centered in both the east and west elevations consisting of double-leaf, wood, 5-panel doors. There
are two windows evenly spaced on either side of the entrance doors on both the east and west elevations. The north and south elevations each have three windows and a single, 5-panel wood door. The door in the south elevation leads to a room containing original water-heating equipment.

The interior is organized into a tiled open shower area, a central dressing room, and an area with sinks, mirrors, and toilets. According to the Facility Engineer, the plumbing and interior fixtures are original. Plans call for the total replacement of fixtures and plumbing to bring the facility up to current Army standards for latrines. No exterior modifications will be done with the exception of repairs, painting and replacement, as needed, of doors and windows that are at present unserviceable (Wyoming Army National Guard, Maintenance Memorandum, April 14, 2004).

This building appears to have received no major exterior or interior modifications since construction. It is in good physical condition and is considered to be a strong contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Latrine (Building No. 302)
Historic name: Latrine

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic latrines at Camp Guernsey, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1958 N WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): latrine
Historic use(s): latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 302 was constructed in 1958 as a latrine. The 24’ x 15’, concrete-block building rests on a concrete foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are two aluminum ventilation shafts on the west roof slope and one centered on the ridge. The windows are metal, 2-light hopper units. The north elevation consists of one window and a wood door which has been sealed. The east elevation has three evenly spaced windows. The south elevation has two evenly spaced windows. The west elevation consists of a 5-panel wood door, probably original, and two windows.

The interior is divided into sink, toilet, dressing and shower rooms. The shower room has wood paneling on the partition which separates it from the rest of the building.
Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 302 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Latrine (Building No. 303)
Historic name: Latrine

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic latrines at Camp Guernsey, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1960 N WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): latrine
Historic use(s): latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 303 was constructed in 1960 as a latrine. Like buildings 301 and 302, it is located north of the parade grounds. The 27’ x 45’ concrete-block building rests on a concrete foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are two aluminum ventilation shafts on the ridge and one on the south slope. The windows are metal, one-over-one sliding sash with concrete sills, painted brown. The south elevation has four evenly spaced windows. The east elevation has a wide, two-panel metal door near the south end. The north elevation has one window to the east, one double-leaf metal door with upper lights, and two more windows to the west. The west elevation has two evenly spaced windows.

The interior is divided into toilet, shower, dressing and sink rooms, some of which have original fixtures. However, comparison with original construction plans on file at FMO in Cheyenne indicates that some fixtures have been moved or modified, indicating that the interior is not totally original.
Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 303 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.

Building 303, south and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 311
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic, WPA-era latrines at Camp Guernsey, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
Unknown (c. 1960?)

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): none
Historic use(s): latrine; recreation center/weight room (removed c. 2005)

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records list Building 311 as being built in 1939. However building construction and materials, as well as historic site plans and photographs, indicate that the building was built later, probably closer to the date of Buildings 302 and 303 (c. 1960). The 52’ x 24’ concrete-block building rests on a concrete-block foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. A single round ventilator rises from the north slope of the roof. The gables are sheathed with vertical masonite siding. The windows are metal, 2-light sliding sash, with concrete sills, painted brown, and are placed high in the walls. The west elevation has two evenly spaced windows. The north elevation has two windows and a double-leaf wood door with each leaf consisting of three panels below a large rectangular section which was probably originally glazed. The east elevation has one window, and the south elevation has five evenly spaced windows.

Building 311 was originally built as an enlisted men’s latrine, then converted to a recreation center and weight room. The recreational equipment was moved to Building 224 circa 2005, and the interior of Building 311 has been completely gutted. It is currently unused.
Building 311 is one of five similarly proportioned concrete-block and wood frame latrines (Buildings No. 311, 314, 317, 318 and 319) that were added to the original row of latrines (Buildings No. 312, 313, 315 and 316). These more recent latrines match the original in size, form, massing and orientation, but differ in materials and design.

Plans call for this and the rest of the 300-series buildings south of the 500-series billets to be renovated into battalion headquarters building, each with offices, meeting room, and latrine. HVAC will be added to the buildings as well as new water heaters and latrine facilities. The exterior of the buildings will have the trim repainted. Historic windows will be repaired, but otherwise left as is. New windows will be placed on the interior of the buildings to conform to energy conservation mandates. New doors, matching as close as possible to the originals, will be placed in the existing openings (Correspondence from Erich D. Kurtz, SFC, WY-ARNG, Facility Engineer, September 2004).

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 311 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.

Building 311, north elevation. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 312
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited exterior alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1940 N Meeden; 1941 site plan; newspaper reports

Architect(s): unknown; National Guard Bureau Standard Plan No. 6863-117, approved by A.G. Esmay, 9/30/39
Builder(s): Works Project Administration (W.P.A.)
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Battalion Headquarters
Historic use(s): Enlisted Men’s Latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 312 is an enlisted men’s latrine constructed in 1940. It is identical to Building Nos. 313, 315 and 316. All four are oriented in an east-west row on the south side of the enlisted men’s barracks, north of Sublette Avenue. Buildings 312, 313, 315 and 316 were the first buildings constructed at Camp Guernsey, and were described as “98% complete” in the October, 1940, inspection report (Meeden).

Building 312 is a one-story, gable-roofed structure (26' N-S X 50' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses, backed with four-inch clay tile. The ashlar stonework identifies this building and the other three stone latrines as belonging to the earliest phase of construction at the Camp. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and extends slightly to cover the north and south entrances. A brick chimney capped with concrete protrudes from the roofline on the east end of the building, and five evenly spaced, round metal
ventilators are mounted along the ridge. The window and door openings have concrete lintels and sills. Entrances centered in the north and south elevations consist of double-leaf doors, each with four vertical panels below two small, square panels. These contrast with the original 5-horizontal-panel wood doors. There is also an entrance in the east elevation with a paneled door and concrete stoop. The windows are steel units composed of a 12-light (6-over-6) outer grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 3-light hopper sash with opaque glazing. There are four evenly spaced windows in the north and south elevations, two on either side of each entrance, and three in the west elevation. The east elevation is devoid of windows due to the location of the showers in this portion of the building.

The interior of the building has been completely remodeled for office use. Stationary sash have been installed on the inside, preserving the original windows on the exterior. Concrete floors have been retained.

Building No. 312 is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It has undergone minimal exterior changes. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship and retains feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 313
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1940 N Meeden; 1941 site plan; newspaper reports

Architect(s): unknown; National Guard Bureau Standard Plan No. 6863-117, approved by A.G. Esmay, 9/30/39
Builder(s): Works Project Administration (W.P.A.)
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): none
Historic use(s): Enlisted Men’s Latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 313 is an enlisted men’s latrine constructed in 1940. It is identical to Building Nos. 312, 315 and 316. All four are oriented in an east-west row on the south side of the enlisted men’s barracks, north of Sublette Avenue. Buildings 312, 313, 315 and 316 were the first buildings constructed at Camp Guernsey, and were described as “98% complete” in the October, 1940, inspection report (Meeden).

Building 313 is a one-story, gable-roofed structure (26' N-S X 50' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses, backed with four-inch clay tile. The ashlar stonework identifies this building and the other three stone latrines as belonging to the earliest phase of construction at the Camp. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and extends slightly to cover the north and south entrances. A brick chimney capped with concrete protrudes from the roofline on the east end of the building, and five evenly spaced, round metal ventilators are mounted along the ridge. The window and door openings have concrete lintels and sills. Entrances centered in
the north and south elevations consist of the original double-leaf doors, each with five horizontal wood panels. There is also an entrance in the east elevation with an original 5-panel door and a concrete stoop. The windows are also original and consist of steel units composed of a 12-light (6-over-6) outer grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 3-light hopper sash with opaque glazing. There are four evenly spaced windows in the north and south elevations, two on either side of each entrance, and three in the west elevation. The east elevation is devoid of windows due to the location of the showers in this portion of the building.

Building 313 retains a historic interior, although original plans indicate that this is not the original interior. The original plans show laundry tubs in a central hallway, and a washroom with metal troughs and urinals. The existing interior from east to west consists of a tiled shower room, a heater room to the south of the shower room with a heater and hot water tank, a dressing room, an intervening hallway with 11 sinks and mirrors, a washroom with 14 sinks and mirrors, and a bathroom with 14 toilets and urinals.

Building No. 313 is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It has undergone minimal exterior changes, and retains a historic, if not the original, interior. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship and retains feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
Building 313, north and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone

Building 313, interior. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 314
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic, WPA-era latrines at Camp Guernsey, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
Unknown (c. 1960?)

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): none
Historic use(s): Enlisted Men’s Latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records list Building 314 as being built in 1939. However building construction and materials, as well as historic site plans and photographs, indicate that the building was built later, probably closer to the date of Buildings 302 and 303 (c. 1960). The 50’ x 22’ concrete-block building rests on a concrete-block foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There is no chimney, but three round vents rise from the roof. The windows are metal, 2-light sliding sash, with concrete sills, painted brown. The north facade has two windows and a double-leaf wood door with each leaf consisting of two vertical panels below a large, 6-light window. The west elevation has two evenly spaced windows. The east elevation has a double-leaf, wood-paneled door with one leaf consisting of five horizontal panels and the other leaf consisting of four vertical panels, and a concrete stoop, and the south elevation has three standard and two smaller but otherwise identical windows.

Building 314 is one of five similarly proportioned concrete-block and wood frame latrines (Buildings No. 311, 314, 317, 318 and 319) that were added to the original row of latrines (Buildings No. 312, 313, 315 and 316). These more recent latrines
match the original in size, form, massing and orientation, but differ in materials and design. The building retains its interior fixtures but is currently unused.

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 314 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 315  
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential  
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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Architect(s): unknown; National Guard Bureau Standard Plan No. 6863-117, approved by A.G. Esmay, 9/30/39

Builder(s): Works Project Administration (W.P.A.)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): none  
Historic use(s): Enlisted Men’s Latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 315 is an enlisted men’s latrine constructed in 1940. It is identical to Building Nos. 312, 313, and 316. All four are oriented in an east-west row on the south side of the enlisted men’s barracks, north of Sublette Avenue. Buildings 312, 313, 315 and 316 were the first buildings constructed at Camp Guernsey, and were described as “98% complete” in the October, 1940, inspection report (Meeden).

Building 315 is a one-story, gable-roofed structure (26' N-S X 50' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses, backed with four-inch clay tile. The ashlar stonework identifies this building and the other three stone latrines as belonging to the earliest phase of construction at the Camp. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and extends slightly to cover the north and south entrances. A brick chimney capped with concrete protrudes from the roofline on the east end of the building, and five evenly spaced, round metal ventilators are mounted along the ridge. The window and door openings have concrete lintels and sills. Entrances centered in
the north and south elevations consist of the original double-leaf doors, each with five horizontal wood panels. There is also an entrance in the east elevation with an original 5-panel door and a concrete stoop. The windows are also original and consist of steel units composed of a 12-light (6-over-6) outer grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 3-light hopper sash with opaque glazing. There are four evenly spaced windows in the north and south elevations, two on either side of each entrance, and three in the west elevation. The east elevation is devoid of windows due to the location of the showers in this portion of the building.

The interior of the building has been totally gutted with the exception of the shower room on the east side.

Building No. 315 is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It has undergone minimal exterior changes. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship and retains feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Building 315, south and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 316
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old, has undergone limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity, and still conveys its original use. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district’s period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source
1940 N Meeden; 1941 site plan; newspaper reports

Architect(s): unknown; National Guard Bureau Standard Plan No. 6863-117, approved by A.G. Esmay, 9/30/39
Builder(s): Works Project Administration (W.P.A.)
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Battalion Headquarters
Historic use(s): Enlisted Men’s Latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 316 is an enlisted men’s latrine constructed in 1940. It is identical to Building Nos. 312, 313, and 315. All four are oriented in an east–west row on the south side of the enlisted men’s barracks, north of Sublette Avenue. Buildings 312, 313, 315 and 316 were the first buildings constructed at Camp Guernsey, and were described as “98% complete” in the October, 1940, inspection report (Meeden).

Building 316 is a one-story, gable-roofed structure (26' N-S X 50' E-W) resting on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses, backed with four-inch clay tile. The ashlar stonework identifies this building and the other three stone latrines as belonging to the earliest phase of construction at the Camp. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and extends slightly to cover the north and south entrances. A brick chimney capped with concrete protrudes from the roofline on the east end of the building, and five evenly spaced, round metal ventilators are mounted along the ridge. The window and door openings have concrete lintels and sills. Entrances centered in
the north and south elevations consist of the original double-leaf doors, each with five horizontal wood panels. There is also an entrance in the east elevation with an original 5-panel door and a concrete stoop. The windows are also original and consist of steel units composed of a 12-light (6-over-6) outer grating, the top row of which is glazed and the bottom rows open, over a 3-light hopper sash with opaque glazing. There are four evenly spaced windows in the north and south elevations, two on either side of each entrance, and three in the west elevation. The east elevation is devoid of windows due to the location of the showers in this portion of the building.

Like Building 313, Building 316 retains a historic interior, although original plans indicate that this is not the original interior. The original plans show laundry tubs in a central hallway, and a washroom with metal troughs and urinals. The existing interior from east to west consists of a tiled shower room, a heater room to the south of the shower room with a heater and hot water tank, a dressing room, an intervening hallway, a washroom with 14 sinks and mirrors, and a bathroom with 14 toilets and urinals. Most spaces in the building are filled with storage odds and ends.

Building No. 316 is considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It has undergone minimal exterior changes, and retains a historic, if not the original, interior. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship and retains feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 317
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Property type: Residential
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period of significance: 1940 - 1957
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a more modern version of the historic, WPA-era latrines at Camp Guernsey, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
Unknown (c. 1960?)

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): none
Historic use(s): latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records list Building 317 as being built in 1939. However building construction and materials, as well as historic site plans and photographs, indicate that the building was built later, probably closer to the date of Buildings 302 and 303 (c. 1960). The 39’ x 27’ wood-frame building rests on a concrete-block foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. A brick chimney with a concrete cap rises from the south slope of the roof at the east end, and two round ventilators rise from the ridge. The walls are sheathed with masonite siding. The windows are wood frame with wood trim, painted brown. The north facade has a double-leaf wood door offset to the east, with each leaf consisting of five horizontal panels. There are two square windows to the west of the door, one with six lights and one with a single light of frosted glass. The west elevation has one 2-light window flanked by 6-light windows. The south elevation consists of five windows: two 6-light sash, one single-light sash and two which have been boarded over. The east elevation has a door which has been boarded over.
Building 317 is the smallest of five similarly proportioned concrete-block and wood frame latrines (Buildings No. 311, 314, 317, 318 and 319) that were added to the original row of latrines (Buildings No. 312, 313, 315 and 316). These more recent latrines match the original in form, massing and orientation, but differ in materials and design.

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 311 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
**8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

**Common name:** Communication Center (Building No. 318)  
**Historic name:** Enlisted Men’s Latrine

**Property type:** Administration  
**Number of associated resources:** N/A

**Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):** 48PL86  
**Property owner and address:** State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE**

**Period of significance:** 1940 - 1957  
**Themes:** Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION**

If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing  

**Justification:** (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):  
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. It has been significantly altered and no longer retains integrity.  

**Ranking:** 1

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**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**

**Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)***

**Date**  
**Circa y/n**  
**Date source**

**Unknown (c. 1960?)**

**Architect(s):** unknown  
**Builder(s):** unknown  
**Building moved?** (yes/no/unknown): NO

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**Current use(s):** Communication Center  
**Historic use(s):** latrine

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**ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE**

WYARNG records list Building 318 as being built in 1939. However building construction and materials, as well as historic site plans and photographs, indicate that the building was built later, probably closer to the date of Buildings 302 and 303 (c. 1960). The 45’ x 27’ concrete-block building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. The building has been extensively remodeled and altered on the exterior and the interior. All windows and doors have been in-filled with concrete block, except as follows. The north elevation has a two-leaf metal door with electronic keypad and one square, aluminum, sliding window. The east elevation has a single metal door in the south corner. The west elevation has one square aluminum sliding window.

Building 318 is one of five similarly proportioned concrete-block and wood frame latrines (Buildings No. 311, 314, 317, 318 and 319) that were added to the original row of latrines (Buildings No. 312, 313, 315 and 316). These more recent latrines match the original in size, form, massing and orientation, but differ in materials and design.

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 318 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. Because it has been significantly altered and no longer retains
the overall look of a latrine, it would probably not be considered contributing to the historic district once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Recreation Center “Family Support” (Building No. 319)
Historic name: Enlisted Men’s Latrine

Type of building: Personnel Support (Recreation/Social) Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86
Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
1975 Y 1971 plan

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Family support/recreation
Historic use(s): latrine

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records list Building 319 as being built in 1939. However it does not appear on the 1971 site plan, and its date of construction is estimated to be c. 1975. The 45’ x 27’ concrete-block building rests on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. Windows are metal-clad horizontal sliders with concrete sills. The north elevation has a two-leaf metal door and three windows. The west elevation has a single metal door. The south elevation consists of one window which has been boarded over and three operating windows. The east elevation has one metal door with a four-light window. The building has undergone extensive interior remodeling and is now in use as a classroom/family support building.

Building 319 is one of five similarly proportioned concrete-block and wood frame latrines (Buildings No. 311, 314, 317, 318 and 319) that were added to the original row of latrines (Buildings No. 312, 313, 315 and 316). These more recent latrines match the original in size, form, massing and orientation, but differ in materials and design.

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 319 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District.
Building 319, north and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: General/Senior Officers Quarters (Building No. 400)

Historic name: Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

Property type: Residential

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source

1971 N WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): unknown

Building moved? NO

Current use(s): General/Senior Officers Quarters

Historic use(s): Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 400 is a small (24’ x 40’) residential building with an eave-front gable roof, facing east. The building is covered with rock facing in random coursing, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The east facade has a central double door flanked by 2-light sliding aluminum windows with wood surrounds. There is a wood deck in front of the doors. The north elevation has one window. The west elevation has three windows and a single metal door with a concrete stoop. The south elevation has a small aluminum louvered vent in the gable end and a single window.

Plans for this building, dated 4/8/76, are on file in the Construction and Facilities Management Office, Cheyenne.
Building 400, south and east elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Field Grade Officers Quarters (Building No. 401)

Historic name: Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

Property type: Residential  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building was moved in from another location less than 50 years ago, and therefore lacks integrity of location and setting. Its materials, design and workmanship do not detract from the historic district, but do not convey feeling and association with the period of historical significance. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date   Circa y/n   Date source
unknown  Rosenberg; site plans

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? YES  Date(s) moved: Late 1960s-Early 1970s. Moved from: Army Air Field at Casper (Rosenberg)

Current use(s): General/Senior Officers Quarters
Historic use(s): Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 401 is a barracks building with latrine-shower. The one-story wood-frame building (40’ N-S x 30’ E-W) faces south, with a gable-front roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. The exterior is covered with sheet siding grooved to look like vertical boards. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung units with black baked-aluminum frames and surrounds. A metal door with a single light in the upper half is centered in the south elevation, flanked by two windows. There is a rounded concrete stoop at the entrance, and a louvered vent in the gable end. The east and west elevations each have four evenly spaced windows, and wide roof overhangs. The north elevation matches the south with the exception of a pent roof and a wood stoop.

The interior is comprised of a long (north-south) hallway with rooms on both sides, and a kitchen at the south end.
According to WYARNG records, this building was constructed in 1939. However, it does not appear on the 1941 site plan, and is not discussed in 1940-41 records. According to WYARNG officials, this building was moved in from the Army Air Field at Casper in the late 1960s or the early 1970s (Col. Foot, P.C., Army National Guard, Cheyenne, 12/11/1992). It does appear on the 1971 site plan.

This building is considered a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District. The building was moved in from another location less than 50 years ago, and therefore lacks integrity of location and setting. Its materials, design and workmanship do not detract from the historic district, but do not convey feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Barracks (Building No. 402)

Historic name: Officer Quarters (1971)

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
At least part of this building was moved in from another location less than 50 years ago. The building lacks integrity of location and setting. Its materials, design and workmanship do not detract from the historic district, but do not convey feeling and association with the period of historical significance. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date Circa y/n Date source
Unknown (pre-1971) Rosenberg; site plans

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): YES. Date(s) moved: Late 1960s-Early 1970s. Moved from: Army Air Field at Casper

Current use(s): Barracks
Historic use(s): Officer Quarters

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 402 is a men’s barracks. It is a rambling one-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building that has probably been added onto at least once. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The east portion of the building (32’ E-W X 24’ N-S) has a higher roofline than the remainder of the structure and is probably the oldest component. A long, narrow addition (73’ x 17’) extends to the west. The roof of the entire structure is covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are covered with Masonite lap siding. A 17’ x 22’ addition built onto the north elevation of the long, western section contains the shower/latrine area. Windows throughout are typically two-light, double-hung wooden or aluminum units. There is one 12-light steel-grating unit similar to those of the original latrines in the latrine area (north elevation).

The south façade has a one-light metal door and four aluminum windows in the east section, and a 6-panel wood door and four wood windows in the western section. There is a single door in the west elevation and two evenly spaced windows in the east elevation.
Building 402 East is divided into four private bedrooms, with one bathroom and a small kitchen. It is used as quarters for visiting dignitaries. Building 402 West has two large rooms with six single beds each, a central sitting room, and a common shower/latrine.

According to WYARNG records, this building was constructed in 1939. However, it does not appear on the 1941 site plan, and is not discussed in 1940-41 records. According to WYARNG officials, this building was moved in from the Army Air Field at Casper in the late 1960s or the early 1970s (Col. Foot, P.C., Army National Guard, Cheyenne, 12/11/1992). It does appear on the 1971 site plan.

This building is considered a noncontributing element to the National Register Historic District. Although its actual date of construction is not known, at least part of the building was moved in from another location less than 50 years ago. The building lacks integrity of location and setting. Its materials, design and workmanship do not detract from the historic district, but do not convey feeling and association with the period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 403)

Historic name: Officers’ Barracks

Property type: Residential  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 403 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Rating 1+.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date    Circa y/n    Date source
1972    N    WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Barracks
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 403 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the Officers Mess (Building 201) in 1972. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces south, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (north and south elevations). The long, east and west elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the east elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the east and west elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the west elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although WYARNG records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 404)

Historic name: Officers’ Barracks

Property type: Residential  
Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ____ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, Building 404 is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.  
Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1972  N  WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Barracks
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 404 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the Officers Mess (Building 201) in 1972. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces south, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (north and south elevations). The long, east and west elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the east elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the east and west elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the west elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although WYARNG records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: **Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 405)**

Historic name: **Officers’ Barracks**

Property type: **Residential**  
Number of associated resources: **N/A**

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): **48PL86**

Property owner and address: **State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: **1940 - 1957**  
Themes: **Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
**Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, this building is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+**

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): **unknown**
Builder(s): **unknown**
Building moved? **NO**

Current use(s): **Barracks**
Historic use(s): **Same**

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 405 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the Officers Mess (Building 201) in 1972. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces south, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (north and south elevations). The long, east and west elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the east elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the east and west elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the west elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although Wyarng records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 406)

Historic name: Officers’ Barracks

Property type: Residential  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, this building is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>1975</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Barracks
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 406 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the parade ground in 1975. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces west, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (east and west elevations). The long, north and south elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the south elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the north and south elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the north elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although WYARNG records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.

Building 406, west and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 407)

Historic name: Officers’ Barracks

Property type: Residential

Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957

Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, this building is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date Circa y/n Date source

1975 N WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): unknown

Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Barracks

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 407 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the parade ground in 1975. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces west, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (east and west elevations). The long, north and south elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the south elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the north and south elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the north elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although WYARNG records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.

Building 407, west and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Enlisted Men’s Barracks (Building No. 408)

Historic name: Officers’ Barracks

Property type: Residential Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Because it is less than 50 years old and lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context, this building is considered to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District. However, it should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<th>Circa y/n</th>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Barracks
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 408 is one of six identical enlisted men’s barracks (Buildings 403 – 408) and one of three built to the north of the parade ground in 1975. The design is in keeping with the earlier Camp Guernsey residential buildings (mess halls and latrines), with its one-story massing, rectangular shape, gable roof and orientation in line with similar buildings. The long, narrow building faces west, and has a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles, and boxed eaves. There are three round aluminum vents evenly spaced along the ridgeline. The building is constructed of concrete block and rests on a concrete foundation. Doors and windows are framed in wood. Doors consist of two horizontal lights above three horizontal panels. There is a door centered in each gable end (east and west elevations). The long, north and south elevations are divided into six bays by concrete-block pilasters. The four interior bays on the south elevation have doors centered between the piers. Bands of aluminum, sliding-sash windows run the length of the north and south elevations, just under the eaves. There are no doors on the north elevation.
The interior is divided into six rooms, equipped with bunk beds and lockers. Interior walls are unpainted concrete block, with wood trim around the doors and windows. There are no showers/latrines in the building.

This building represents the growth of Camp Guernsey during the 1970s, and the need to accommodate more troops. The 1971 site plan indicates the gradual replacement of tent pads with barracks, both for enlisted men and officers. Although WYARNG records state that Buildings 403, 404 and 405 were built in 1972, they are not shown as proposed on the 1971 plan. In their place are officers’ tent pads. Buildings 406, 407 and 408 are shown as proposed on the 1971 site plan, in what was then the officers’ tent block area to the north of the parade ground.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection as a c. 1970 version of the enlisted men’s barracks, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.

Building 408, east and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Transient Quarters (Building No. 409)

Historic name: Women’s Barracks

Property type: Residential                                  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date     Circa y/n  Date source
1986     N  WYARNG records

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown: NO

Current use(s): Barracks

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 409 is a large (250’ x 52’), one-story, concrete-block building in the form of an E, with a continuous gable roof running east-west, and three large, low-pitched gable-roofed projections to the south. It sits on a concrete foundation, and is roofed with brown, T-lock, asphalt shingles. Gable ends are sheathed in vertically-ribbed masonite siding, painted brown. Windows are 2-light aluminum casements. There are two pairs in each projection. Entrances are in the adjoining sections (between the projections). There are two single doors in each section, with windows between and to the side of each. Window sills are slightly raised and painted brown.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 601

Historic name: Dispensary

Property type: Administration (formerly Health Care)  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old. It has undergone limited alterations, but retains most of its original architectural features. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 3.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Circa y/n</th>
<th>Date source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Meeden; 1941 site plan; construction</td>
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</table>

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (WPA)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Offices  
Historic use(s): Infirmary

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building No. 601 was constructed in 1941 and was originally the infirmary. It is a one-story sandstone building (26’ 5” E-W X 66’ 8” N-S) with a gable roof. The building rests on a concrete foundation and faces west, although the original entrance was probably to the east. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone, cut and laid in broken courses. The ashlar stonework identifies this building as one of the earliest at the Camp. Original windows have been replaced with 2-light aluminum casement sash, but the original openings with concrete lintels and sills have been retained. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has open eaves with a small extended overhang over the door in the east elevation. An internal brick chimney with a concrete cap protrudes from the east slope of the roof. The west elevation has been altered with an intersecting gable-roofed vestibule. The vestibule is wood frame construction, covered with stone veneer. The main entrance door is metal, with two long lights above two vertical panels, and half-length sidelights. There are horizontal sliding windows in the north and south elevations of the vestibule. There are four windows to the south and three to the north of the entrance vestibule, three evenly spaced windows on the north elevation, seven windows separated by a 5-panel wood door centered on the east elevation, and two windows separated by a central metal door on the south elevation. There is a “W.P.A.” metal shield displayed on the lintel above the door on the east elevation. The interior of this building has been completely remodeled for offices.

Despite the exterior changes, including new windows and the vestibule, the building is still quite similar to its original appearance. The most important feature of the architecture, the stonework, remains intact as do the overall building proportions and materials. Therefore, the building possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Building 601, east and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Building No. 602

Historic name: Bandstand; Previously Communication Center

Property type: Personnel Support (Recreation)  Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ✔ contributing or ___ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is significant as one of the original buildings built at Camp Guernsey. The building is over 50 years old. It has undergone significant alterations, but is currently being rehabilitated to closer to its original configuration. It retains most of its original architectural features. It possesses a physical and historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association from the historic district's period of significance. Ranking: 2

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1941  N  1941 site plan; construction

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Works Projects Administration (WPA)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

At the time of this survey, Building No. 602 was vacant, and undergoing rehabilitation. It was constructed in 1941 and was originally a bandstand. It faces east, between Buildings 106 and 601. It is a one-story stone and frame building (25' square) with a pyramidal hipped roof covered in brown asphalt shingles. The lower exterior walls are constructed of uncut, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns, resting on a concrete foundation. Battered stone piers rise up from the four corners to support the roof, which is finished with boxed eaves. The east-facing façade is symmetrically divided into three bays. The central bay consists of a 5-step concrete staircase leading up to an elevated entrance. The staircase extends approximately 12’ out from the main wall, and has stone side walls with concrete caps bearing a “W.P.A.” inscription. The walls extend past the steps to enclose a concrete stoop. On either side of the staircase is a half-height stone wall capped with concrete. The space above the stone wall is open. The other three elevations are similar, consisting of half-walls of stone, capped with concrete.

Sometime before 1971, the bandstand was converted to a communications center. Openings were enclosed with wood framing and sheathing. A tall, wood-frame addition was built onto the south side of the façade. These changes have recently been removed (2006). The interior has a concrete floor. Partitions for interior walls have been framed. Plans call for the wall-length openings to be filled in with glazing, and the building used for offices.

The original (1939) Camp Guernsey site plan showed the bandstand in the middle of the row of mess halls. However, it is not shown there on the 1941 site plan, or any succeeding plans. The 1941 site plan lists the bandstand among the buildings to be built
in the second phase of WPA work; however, the location is not specified on the plan. The bandstand is included on a sheet labeled “Plans for Miscellaneous Structures, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming” and dated July, 1941. It is assumed that the building was constructed where it now stands, in 1941 or 1942.

Because the building was under construction at the time of this survey, it was difficult to evaluate its integrity. The photos below show the building in October and November, 2006. It appears to retain most of its historic integrity, with the exception of a damaged area of wall to the south of the stairs which has been clumsily patched. Its overall form and open walls suggest its earlier usage as a bandstand, and its materials and workmanship match that of other WPA buildings in the cantonment. Although ranked lower than other WPA-era buildings, it is still considered to be a contributing element to the National Register Historic District. It possesses sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship to convey feeling and association with its period of historical significance (Rosenberg, 1992; updated by UW-AMST 2006).

Building 602, east elevation. October, 2006. Mary Humstone

Building 602, east and south elevations. November, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Cold Storage Installation (Building No. 603)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Industrial (Storage)  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✓ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection to other industrial buildings at Camp Guernsey, especially Building 016. In spite of the polyurethane exterior covering, the building retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark. Ranking: 1+

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date  Circa y/n  Date source
1965  Y  Plans on file at FMO; WYARNG records

Architect(s): Unknown
Builder(s): Unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Storage
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records state that Building No. 603 was built in 1960; however, plans on file at FMO in Cheyenne are dated January 18, 1965. Building 603 is a 105’ x 42’ insulated building for storage of rations. It is one of two almost identical corrugated metal Quonset huts in the cantonment area. The exterior has been covered with a polyurethane foam, painted beige. The structural system is curved steel trusses, about 3-feet on center. A 12-foot-wide, shed-roofed addition extends three-quarters of the length of the eastern elevation. The building faces north, with a large, overhead door centered in the façade, with a louver above it, and a man door to the east. The south elevation matches that of the north. The southern-most end of the building has been divided on the interior and converted to a shop and an office. The west elevation has two double openings, one of which has been boarded over. The roof juts out slightly to shelter the openings. The east elevation has a single small, stationary sash.

A Quonset hut are defined as “[a] prefabricated structure…that has a semi-cylindrical shape; commonly constructed of corrugated steel fastened to arched steel ribs that are attached to a concrete slab floor” (Thomas: 4). Quonset huts were designed in 1941 to support U.S. military operations around the world. The round-roofed, prefabricated metal buildings manufactured by Stran-Steel, and were named after their birthplace, the Navy base at Quonset Point, Rhode Island. After the War, their use expanded to homes, barns, schools, community centers and other uses, in addition to their use on military bases (Preservation, p.62).
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, it does have a historical and architectural connection to other industrial buildings at Camp Guernsey, especially Building 016. In spite of the polyurethane exterior covering, the building retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association, and therefore should be re-evaluated once it reaches the 50-year mark.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Administration General Purpose (Building No. 604)

Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Administration  Number of associated resources  N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing  or  ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. Because of its small size and location away from the other buildings, it lacks a historical or architectural connection with the rest of the buildings in the historic district. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>N</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): Unknown

Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved?  NO

Current use(s): Not in use

Historic use(s): Motor Pool Office

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

WYARNG records state that Building No. 604 was built in 1975. It is a small, 10’ x 12’ concrete-block building located in the motor pool area south and east of the latrines. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. A concrete slab in front of the building has “76” inscribed in it. The building faces north, with a door centered in the façade. There are one-over-one, double-hung windows centered in the east and west elevations, and a stationary window centered in the south elevation. A steel cube storage unit rests on a concrete pad to the east of the building. The building is in poor condition.
Building 604, north elevation. May 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Troop Issue Supply Activity (TISA) (Building No. 605)
Historic name: Cold Storage Installation

Property type: Industrial (storage)  Number of associated resources N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):
If eligible, is this building ____ contributing or ✔ non-contributing
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):
This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

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<td>1987</td>
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Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): unknown
Building moved? NO

Current use(s): Storage
Historic use(s): Storage

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

This concrete-block, gable-roofed building (108’ x 70’) faces north, with an overhead door offset to the east, and a man door to the west. There is a man door and two small windows on the west elevation, and a loading dock on the south elevation accessing an overhead door and a man door to the east. Lintels of solid concrete, painted brown, mimic the openings of the original stone camp buildings.

The interior is open warehouse space with coolers along the west wall, and a small office portioned in the southeast corner. The building is used to store food for the camp.

This building is less than 50 years old. Although built during the Cold War era, it lacks any direct significance under the Cold War context. However, its design is in keeping with the other industrial buildings in the cantonment, and an effort was made to design the building so that it matches the others in overall form and color.
Building 605, east and north elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Post Exchange (Building 801)
Historic name: Unknown

Property type: Personnel Support  Number of associated resources: N/A

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL86

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building: integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

Building 801 lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, design and workmanship to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance. Ranking: 1

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>1950 (and later)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>WYARNG records</td>
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Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): unknown

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) unknown

Current use(s): Post Exchange

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Building 801 is the Post Exchange. Although the exact date of construction is not known, the Adjutant General’s report of 1958-60 mentions that there is a Post Exchange at the Camp. It is a 120’ x 90’, one-story building with an H-shaped footprint and intersecting gable roofs. The building appears to be made up of three separate buildings which have been connected, suggesting that at least one and possibly more were moved to this location. The foundation is concrete, and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. There are three evenly spaced ventilation shafts evident along the ridge line. The exterior material is vertical Masonite siding.

The building faces west, toward the parade ground. The façade has front-facing gables at either end of the long elevation. The central (connecting) eave-front section has a recessed porch with a shed roof. The two gable ends have pent roofs and are devoid of openings. Six concrete piers rise from a low stone wall to support the porch roof. Two side-by-side single metal doors centered in the façade provide entrance to a central hallway. Two large, 8-over-8 wood sash with steel rebar gratings are located to the north of the entrance, and one to the south.

There are no window or door openings on the north or south elevations. The east elevation has an interior courtyard space created by the H-shaped footprint. Three single, four-panel doors with heavy wire screens and concrete steps provide access to the back of the building. One is centered in the north extension and two are located in the south extension.
Although WYARNG records give a date of 1950 for this building, its architecture and materials do not reflect that time period. Judging from interior details, it is likely that the southern section of the structure dates from c. 1950, and the other sections were either moved in or added on. The building lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, design and workmanship to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance.

Building 801, north and west elevations. May, 2006. Mary Humstone
**8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

Common name: All Ranks Club (Building 802)  
Historic name: NCO Club  
Property type: Personnel support  
Number of associated resources: N/A

**Historic District Smithsonian support Number (if applicable): 48PL86**

Property owner and address: State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE**

Period of significance: 1940 - 1957  
Themes: Works Projects Administration, World War II, Military, Architecture

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):**

If eligible, is this building ___ contributing or ✔ non-contributing  
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):  
The building lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, design and workmanship to convey the feeling and association of the period of significance. Ranking: 1

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)**

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)  
Date    Circa y/n    Date source  

Architect(s): unknown  
Builder(s): unknown  
Building moved? unknown

Current use(s): All Ranks Club  
Historic use(s): NCO Club

**ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):**

Building 802 is a one-story, gable-roofed building with a rectangular footprint. The gable roof extends to the north, creating an asymmetrical facade. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. The foundation is concrete block, and the walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The building faces west, toward the parade ground. A concrete sidewalk leads to a front porch enclosed with a low iron railing, with a large gabled roof supported by black, wrought-iron supports.

The north elevation has seven, evenly spaced, 8-over-1 metal windows that mimic window patterns in the historic buildings on the cantonment. The east elevation has a small gabled addition centered on the back and a single wood door located just left of the addition. The eave is cut out over the doorway.

The south elevation has six large, 8-over-8 double-hung metal windows with plain wood surrounds. The window openings are placed evenly with three on either side of a central door in the west end of the elevation. The east end of the south elevation features a small covered porch supported by aluminum posts. An aluminum double sliding door has replaced a window to provide access to the patio from the bar inside.

Building 802 does not appear on any of the building lists provided for this survey, and no records were found to definitively date its construction. The Adjutant General’s report of 1958-60 mentions that there is a NCO Club at the Camp, which suggests a construction date of c. 1960. The building lacks any direct historical or architectural connection with the other buildings in the historic district. It does not possess sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, design and workmanship to convey the
feeling and association of the period of significance. It does however provide an important social function and its size and scale should be a consideration if the building is removed and replaced.
Wyoming Army National Guard

Historic Evaluation and Documentation of the Camp Guernsey Airfield

Prepared as an addendum to the 2007 *Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*

Prepared for the Wyoming Military Department
By
The University of Wyoming
American Studies Program

Mary M. Humstone, Principal Investigator

September 2007

Addendum to Contract # 05030715801
Introduction

This report was prepared as an addendum to the *Historic Building Inventory and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Report* prepared for the Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) in June 2007. This report documents the Camp Guernsey Airfield and evaluates the site for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Camp Guernsey Airfield is a joint-use airport operated and maintained by the Wyoming Military Department. The 101-acre site is situated on a high plateau overlooking the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area to the west. The property is divided into three major areas: 1) the Military Airfield and associated buildings; 2) the Guernsey Airport (General Aviation); and 3) the Col. John Zaysoff, Jr. Combined Maintenance Facility. The latter two areas are accessed directly from State Highway 26, while the Military Airfield is accessed from Camp Guernsey. The Combined Maintenance Facility was not surveyed as part of this project because it was developed well past the end of the Cold War (c. 2000) and it has no functional relationship to the Camp Guernsey Airfield.

A complete description of the Camp Guernsey Airfield and all associated buildings and structures is included in the attached Wyoming Cultural Properties Form.

Methodology

A field survey of the Camp Guernsey Airfield was conducted by the Principal Investigator in July 2007. The site, landscape features and all permanent buildings and structures at both the Military and the General Aviation portions of the Airfield were documented and photographed.

Field work was supplemented with archival research. Historical documents, records, photographs and secondary sources at the Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming State Library, the University of Wyoming American Heritage Center and Coe Library, and WYARNG Command Headquarters in Cheyenne were examined. A variety of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard websites, including the Department of Defense DENIX website, were accessed for historical information, historic contexts and procedural manuals.

History of the Camp Guernsey Airfield

The Camp Guernsey Airfield is one of about 20 joint-use airports in the United States (Carter-Burgess, 1-1). Camp Guernsey shares the airport with the Town of Guernsey under a 99-year license and joint-use agreement signed in 1986. The airfield is used by the Wyoming Army National Guard to transport troops and supplies in and out of Camp
Guernsey, as well as for training of air crews. No military aircraft are based at the site (Carter-Burgess).

The first mention of an airstrip at Camp Guernsey appears in the Adjutant General’s Biennial Report of 1960, where Adjutant General R.L. Esmay states, “An air- strip for light aircraft is located at the camp. In addition to being used by the National Guard, it is used by residents of the Guernsey area” (Esmay, 1960 and later). The 1962 Report includes an aerial photograph of Camp Guernsey showing a portion of a north-south runway as well as a single road leading up to the airfield from the Camp below (Figure 1). In the 1964 Report is a different aerial view of Camp Guernsey showing two crossed runways, a taxiway, a small building and a water tower. The building and water tower are located approximately where Building 107 sits today (Figure 2). This layout is confirmed by the 1971 “Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey Site Plan” which shows two runways, a 3,900-foot, north-south runway, and a 1,600-foot east-west runway, as well as the Air Operations Building and the water tower.

Figure 1: Aerial view of Camp Guernsey, 1962: airfield at left (Pearson, p. 13)
In 1984, the Adjutant General reported, “Army National Guard engineer units, during annual field training, constructed a 1,600-foot extension of the Camp Guernsey airfield. The 5,900-foot airfield can accommodate large transport aircraft, such as the four-engine C-130, flown by the Wyoming Air National Guard. The U.S. Air Force has surveyed and approved the airfield for C-130 aircraft operations. The airstrip extension will make Camp Guernsey more accessible to Wyoming and other units, and provide joint, Army-Air Guard, training opportunities” (State of Wyoming, 1984, p.12). This was the first time the Airfield was described as being used for training, as well as transportation.

From 1984 through the 1990s, WYARNG continued to improve and add to the Airfield. A lighted helicopter pad and a new, 6,930-square-foot “Air Operations/Fire Station/Control Tower” were completed in 1986. Also in that year, the Town of Guernsey formalized its use of the Airfield with a 99-year license and joint-use agreement with WYARNG (Carter-Burgess, 1-1).

In 1987, the Adjutant General reported, “The joint, civil-military project to upgrade the airfield at Camp Guernsey was completed at a cost of $1.5 million in state funds, by a Wyoming contractor. Upgrading the operational capability of the airfield to accommodate larger aircraft will lead to increased use of Guernsey for training by military units from outside Wyoming, enhancing economic benefits to the state.” (State of Wyoming, 1987, p.6). The Town of Guernsey Fixed Base Operator Building (FBOB) and Hangar, and associated apron and taxiway, were also completed in 1987. Another $3.5 million was spent in 1992-1993 for additional airfield improvements including construction of a partial parallel taxiway and a large military aircraft parking apron.
Context Discussion

According to available documentation, the Camp Guernsey Airfield was developed for transportation, rather than training, purposes. It provided a means to bring troops and supplies in and out of the Camp, and also provided a General Aviation facility for the Town of Guernsey. It was not until 1984 that use of the airfield for training purposes was documented. The Air National Guard facility in Cheyenne and a second airfield in Casper were used for National Guard training. Therefore, the airfield was not directly related to the primary mission of Camp Guernsey.

Evaluation

Because all extant buildings and landscape features on this site are less than 50 years old, the site does not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, because the site was redeveloped during the Cold War, it was evaluated for exceptional significance under the U.S. Army Military-Industrial Cold War Context (Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, 1998). The Department of Defense has determined that to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Cold War resources less than 50 years of age must demonstrate exceptional significance beyond the routine association of having been constructed during the Cold War. The Camp Guernsey Airfield was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it or any of its features are exceptionally significant for their association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. None of these resources could be documented as having any
significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme. Rather, they are representative of the normal upgrading of equipment, facilities and training which has occurred at Camp Guernsey as funding has been made available.

**Effects of the Proposed Expansion Project**

According to WYARNG personnel, the Camp Guernsey Airfield needs to be enlarged to accommodate larger and more numerous aircraft. The Town of Guernsey is also interested in enlarging its portion of the Airfield. Current (Phase I) plans call for:

- Widening of the runway, 7.5 feet on each side
- Resurfacing the runway with asphalt
- Widening and resurfacing the taxiways
- Expansion of the current Military Main Apron to accommodate parking for additional aircraft
- Construction of a new parallel runway at the north end, for use by the Town of Guernsey; or enlargement of the north end of the runway for a turnaround
- Construction of additional hangars at the Town of Guernsey Airport (Carter-Burgess; Mahoney)

Phases II and II of the “Guernsey Airfield Construction Plan” include larger ramp and de-icing facilities, and construction of a hangar and briefing room, three administrative buildings and an additional taxiway. Plans for these projects are not yet available.

Because the Camp Guernsey Airfield is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the impact of the above-listed projects on the Airfield property itself is not a concern. However, the Airfield is adjacent to a National Register-eligible district, the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, and is also visible from a National Historic Landmark, the Oregon Trail Ruts. Because the Airfield is higher in elevation than the Camp, resurfacing and widening of the runway, taxiways, and apron should not have a significant impact on the National Register Historic District. However, construction of additional buildings at the General Aviation area of the Airfield, and in Phases II and III at the Military section of the Airfield, could impact the Historic District, depending on the size and location of the buildings. The impact of the proposed improvements on the view from the Oregon Trail Ruts should also be taken into account in review of these projects.

In order to minimize the visual impact on the adjacent National Register-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is recommended that construction of new buildings at the Camp Guernsey Airfield follow the recommendations contained in the *Facilities Excellence Plan for Historic Properties at Camp Guernsey* (2007). This plan analyzes the existing contributing buildings in the district and provides guidelines for building form and roof shape (4.1), scale and proportion (4.2), and materials and colors (4.4) that respect and complement the existing historic buildings. Specific procedures for applying these
guidelines to new construction are addressed in section 5.3 of the Facilities Excellence Plan.

Works Cited and Referenced


Mahoney, John. Personal interview. 9 Jul. 2007.


WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006) Page number 1

Date August 21, 2007

Smithsonian # 48PL1613

RECORD TYPE: ✓ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY:  ___ Prehistoric Site,  ___ Historic Site,  ___ Building,  ___ Structure,  ___ Object, ✓ District,  ___ Landscape,  ___ Lithic Landscape,  ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number _________________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

Site Name Camp Guernsey Airfield

Other Common names: N/A

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address State Highway 26 Town Guernsey

Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Platte

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Guernsey, 1979

Township 27 N Range 66 W Section 35 & 36 Template: _____

Township 26 N Range 66W Section 1 & 2 Template: _____

Township _____. Range _____. Section ¼’s _____________________________ Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): 4400

UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 13 E 522340 m N 4678700 Datum used to calculate: ✓ NAD 27 __NAD 83

Bounding UTM : (1) E ______________ N ______________ (2) E ______________ N ______________

(3) E ______________ N ______________ (4) E ______________ N ______________

UTM source: ___corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  ___uncorrected GPS, ✓ map template, ___other:__________________________

GPS Model/Software: _____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS  ___ Landmark/Monument,  ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism: __none,  __erosion,  __vandalism,  __collection,  __structural damage,  __manual excavation,  __mechanical excavation,  __vehicle traffic,  __structural decay,  __grazing, ✓ construction/development,  __defacement,  __imminent destruction,  __unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): ___________

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: c. 1950; 1984; 1986 Theme(s) Military; Transportation

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ✓ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components:  ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic,  Associated person for criterion b property

Justification: The existing Camp Guernsey Airfield was built in 1984 and significantly upgraded in 1986. The existing airfield replaced a smaller, gravel airfield which had been used at Camp Guernsey since the early 1950s. No traces of the original airfield are extant. Neither the Airfield itself, nor the buildings and structures within the Airfield boundaries, are more than 50 years old. There is no documentation to suggest that the construction of the Camp Guernsey Airfield was directly tied to the Cold War, and therefore the resource cannot be considered contributing under the special U.S. Army Military-Industrial Cold War Context. Therefore, the Camp Guernsey Airfield is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

data entry, this page ___
Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: July 9, 2007

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
✓ Construction discovery, ✓ Documentary sources, ___ Informant

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
✓ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
✓ (7) Site Narrative Description
✓ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✓ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✓ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✓ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:
✓ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT*

Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts) N/A

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology

A field survey of the Camp Guernsey Airfield was conducted by the Principal Investigator in July 2007. The site, landscape features and all permanent buildings and structures at both the Military and the General Aviation portions of the Airfield were documented and photographed.

Field work was supplemented with archival research. Historical documents, records, photographs and secondary sources at the Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming State Library, the University of Wyoming American Heritage Center and Coe Library, and WYARNG Command Headquarters in Cheyenne were examined. A variety of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard websites, including the Department of Defense DENIX website, were accessed for historical information, historic contexts and procedural manuals.

Because all buildings and landscape features on this site are less than 50 years old, the site was evaluated for exceptional significance under the U.S. Army Military-Industrial Cold War Context (Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties, 1998).

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Description

The Camp Guernsey Airfield is a joint-use airport operated and maintained by the Wyoming Military Department. The 101-acre site is situated on a high plateau overlooking the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area to the west. The property is divided into three major areas: 1) the Camp Guernsey Airfield and associated buildings; 2) the Guernsey Airport (General Aviation); and 3) the Col. John Zaysoff, Jr. Combined Maintenance Facility. The latter two areas are accessed directly from State Highway 26, while the Camp Guernsey Airfield is accessed from Camp Guernsey. The Combined Maintenance Facility was not surveyed as part of this project because it was developed well past the end of the Cold War (c. 2000) and it has no functional relationship to the Camp Guernsey Airfield.

Camp Guernsey Airfield and Associated Buildings

The Airfield site consists of a runway, taxiways, aprons, air traffic-related buildings and structures, and storage buildings. It is accessed by two paved roads running east from Camp Guernsey, Bridger Avenue and Sublette Avenue. There is a paved access road/parking area running along the western edge of the plateau. Most of the buildings are located in a line running north-south, between the paved road (to the west) and the runway, taxiways and aprons (to the east). The buildings and structures comprising the Camp Guernsey Air Operations are described below, starting at the north end and proceeding south.

Building 107 (1986) is the main operations building for the Airfield. It contains the Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower, as well as the Air Operations Office, and the Fire Station which houses the Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) equipment. The concrete-block building (100’NS by 72’ EW) consists of the Fire Station to the north and a lower, one-story office section to the south. The tower rises from the northwest corner of the office section. The building rests on a concrete foundation and faces west. The office/tower section is surrounded on three sides by a sidewalk and a lawn with a few trees, enclosed by a low fence of metal pipe.

The Fire Station section has two overhead garage doors in the west elevation. To its south rises the control tower, which has large, canted windows on all four sides, a metal catwalk around the base of the windows, and a deck surrounded by a metal railing on top. The rotating airport beacon is located on top of the control tower. An exterior ladder rises along the west elevation to the deck. To the north of the ladder on the first story is a single man door providing access to the ATC tower and the fire and rescue operations. To the south of the ladder are two man doors and three windows. The southernmost door has a sign above it reading “Air Operations, Bldg. 107.” The windows are standard-sized, metal-clad casements.

The south elevation has (from west to east) two standard windows, a metal man door, an additional five windows, and at the east end, a large, 4-part stationary window unit. Continuing in a counter-clockwise direction, the east elevation has a three-part stationary sash at the southeast corner, and two standard windows flanking a two-leaf door with narrow vertical lights, which provides an entrance to the building from the airfield. Above the door a sign reads, “Welcome to Camp Guernsey.” The east elevation of the Fire Station section has three large, overhead, aluminum doors. The north elevation has a man door at the east end, and no other openings. This elevation does not have a sidewalk, and the grass around it is not kept up. There is a wood picnic shelter to the north of the building, which matches those in the Cantonment Area.

Building 804 (Helicopter Hangar; c. 1990): To the south of Building 107 is a pre-engineered metal building (45’ EW by 75’ NS) built as a helicopter hangar. The building is surrounded on all sides by concrete pavement. It has a low gable roof and large, full-height, metal, overhead doors on the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are vertical, standing-seam metal. Fiberglass panels cover the six large windows that are evenly spaced along the east and west elevations. There is a man door at the south end of the east elevation, and one to the east of the overhead door in the north elevation.

Medivac Helipad (c. 1985): To the south of Building 804 is the Helipad, which is a concrete-paved area marked by a red and white cross painted on the surface.

Airfield Light Control Structures (108, 108A; c. 1990): Two small (6’ by 10’), metal, electrical utility structures are located on the west side of the access road, one just south of Bridger Avenue (108) and one directly across from the Helipad (108A). Next to the structures are metal high-voltage boxes.

Fuel Truck Pad (c. 1990): Continuing south on the east side of the access road is another paved area with parking spaces for fuel trucks delineated by concrete curbs.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Fueling Station and Tank (c. 1990): The Fueling Station is located at the south end of the Fuel Truck Pad. It includes a water-oil separator, a slightly recessed, oval-shaped, paved area with a drain in the center. To the south of the paved area are the Fuel Dispensing Pads consisting of variously sized and shaped pipes. The Fuel Storage Tank, a large, red-and-white-checked fuel tank with associated pipes, is located to the south of the Fuel Dispensing Pads.

Water Tank (WT1; 1989): The 275,000-gallon water tank is located at the southwest end of the airfield complex. It was constructed in 1989 and replaced an earlier, 50,000-gallon, elevated water tank that was located just west of the Air Operations Building. The Water Tank, a microwave tower, and a small utility building are all enclosed in a chain-link fence topped by barbed wire. The Water Tank is a tall, round structure, approximately 30’ in diameter, which has been painted with red and white checks. An exterior, metal staircase rises along the northern elevation, to the top of the tower. There is a metal railing and a light on the top of the tower.

The microwave tower (#807, 1991) is an open metal structure with a 4-sided base, rising to a round tower. The utility building is of concrete-block construction with a low, gable roof. The only opening is a door in the north elevation.

Building 444 (FEMA Warehouse; c. 1990). This pre-engineered metal building (65’ EW by 135’ NS) is used for storage of Federal Emergency Management supplies. The building faces east, and has a concrete pad in front. The exterior walls are vertical, standing-seam metal, and the roof is a low gable. The east elevation has a large, overhead, metal door at the south end and a man door at the north end. The south elevation has a large overhead door in the west corner. There are no openings on the north and west elevations.

Runway, Taxiways and Aprons (1984 and later): The Runway runs in a NE-SW direction to the east of the operations buildings. It is 5,491 feet in length, and 75 feet wide, with an asphalt surface. The Runway is equipped with a Medium Intensity Runway Lighting (MIRL) system installed in 1990 (Carter-Burgess; State of Wyoming 1990).

There are two military aprons. The Military Operations Apron, 5,000 square yards, connects the West Parallel Taxiway with the operations area around Buildings 107 and 804. The Military Main Apron (1991) is a 23,725-square-yard concrete apron located to the south of the operations area, near Building 444. This apron is marked for parking five to six C-130 aircraft. The General Aviation Apron (1987) is asphalt and covers approximately 3,200 square yards (Carter-Burgess, 2-1).

Town of Guernsey Airport (General Aviation)

The Town of Guernsey Airport is all paved with asphalt. In addition to the taxiways and aprons noted above, it consists of (from west to east) a large T-hangar building, the Guernsey Airport Building, and a small office building. The area is accessed by road from State Highway 26. The General Aviation area comprises 16.6 acres (Town of Guernsey and State of Wyoming Military Department).

T-Hangar: The hanger is a pre-engineered metal building (330’ EW by 54’ NS) with vertical, standing-seam metal walls and a low gable roof. Man doors are centered on the (shorter) east and west elevations. The entire north and south elevations consist of full-sized sliding doors, five per side, creating a total of 10 units. There is a windsock to the southwest of the Hangar.

Guernsey Airport Building (FBO Hangar, 1987): The 50’ by 90’ Guernsey Airport Building consists of a two-story hangar section to the west, and a one-story, shed-roofed extension to the east. The north elevation has two man doors at the junction of the two sections. Letters reading, “GUERNSEY AIRPORT” run the length of the hangar section, near the top. The west elevation has seven windows, placed high on the wall at the eave line, and covered with fiberglass panels. There is a man door at the south end. A sliding hangar door occupies most of the south elevation, which extends slightly to the west to accommodate the sliding apparatus. There are fiberglass-panel-covered window openings in all four sections of the sliding door, near the top. Above the door are letters reading, “ELEVATION 4390.” There is a concrete apron in front of the door. There are no openings in the east elevation. The shed-roofed section has two man doors in the south elevation.

Wyoming Aviation Fixed Based Operator (FBO) Building: East of the airport building is a small (30’ by 40’) building of similar construction, which houses an office and pilot lounge. It is identified as a Behlen Building by a small decal in the gable end. The south elevation has a central man door with a large upper light, flanked by 3-part, aluminum-framed windows. The east elevation has two doors, one at each end, with paired windows to the outside of each. The north and west elevations each have two windows.

History

The Camp Guernsey Airfield is one of about 20 joint-use airports in the United States (Carter-Burgess, I-1). Camp Guernsey shares the airport with the Town of Guernsey under a 99-year license and joint-use agreement signed in 1986. The airfield is used by the Wyoming Army National
Guard to transport troops and supplies in and out of Camp Guernsey, as well as for training of air crews. No military aircraft are based at the site (Carter-Burgess).

The beginnings of the Camp Guernsey airfield are not well documented. The first mention of an airstrip in the Adjutant General’s reports is in 1960, when Adjutant General R.L. Esmay states, “An air-strip for light aircraft is located at the camp. In addition to being used by the National Guard, it is used by residents of the Guernsey area” (Esmay, 1960 and later). This same quote is used in Adjutant Generals’ reports through 1972. These reports do not mention use of the airstrip for training activities.

The early airfield is documented in several photographs published in the Adjutant General’s Biennial Reports. The 1962 Report includes an aerial photograph of Camp Guernsey showing a portion of a north-south runway as well as a single road leading up to the airfield from the Camp below. In the 1964 Report is a different aerial view of Camp Guernsey showing two crossed runways, a taxiway, a small building and a water tower. The building and water tower are located approximately where Building 107 sits today. This layout is confirmed by the 1971 “Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey Site Plan” which shows two runways, a 3,900-foot, north-south runway, and a 1,600-foot east-west runway, as well as the Air Operations Building and the water tower.

Starting in 1964, the Adjutant General’s Biennial Reports included an assessment of the value of land and improvements at Camp Guernsey. The airstrip is listed in the assessment with a valuation of $3,500. The Air Operations Building, valued at $3,366, is included in the 1968 assessment.

In 1983 – 1984, the airstrip was upgraded by engineers during the summer training season. The Adjutant General writes, “Army National Guard engineer units, during annual field training, constructed a 1,600-foot extension of the Camp Guernsey airfield. The 5,900-foot airfield can accommodate large transport aircraft, such as the four-engine C-130, flown by the Wyoming Air National Guard. The U.S. Air Force has surveyed and approved the airfield for C-130 aircraft operations. The airstrip extension will make Camp Guernsey more accessible to Wyoming and other units, and provide joint, Army–Air Guard, training opportunities” (State of Wyoming, 1984, p.12). This is the first documentation of use of the airfield for training as well as transportation.

Work began on the lighted helicopter pad and a new, 6,930-square-foot “Air Operations/Fire Station/Control Tower” in 1985, and it was completed the following year, along with plans for a new airfield at Camp Guernsey. Also in 1986, the Town of Guernsey entered into a 99-year license and joint-use agreement with WYARNG to allow civilian operations on the airfield (Carter-Burgess, 1-1). This was WYARNG’s first formal agreement with the Town for use of the airfield.

Over the next 10 years, WYARNG continued to improve the airstrip. In 1987, the Adjutant General reported, “The joint, civil-military project to upgrade the airfield at Camp Guernsey was completed at a cost of $1.5 million in state funds, by a Wyoming contractor. Upgrading the operational capability of the airfield to accommodate larger aircraft will lead to increased use of Guernsey for training by military units from outside Wyoming, enhancing economic benefits to the state.” (State of Wyoming, 1987, p.6). The Town of Guernsey Fixed Base Operator Building (FBOB) and hangar, and associated apron and taxiway were also completed in 1987. Another $3.5 million was spent in 1992-1993 for additional airfield improvements including construction of the partial parallel taxiway and the large military aircraft parking apron.

Context Discussion

According to available documentation, the Camp Guernsey Airfield was developed for transportation, rather than training, purposes. It provided a means to bring troops and supplies in and out of the Camp, and also provided a General Aviation facility for the Town of Guernsey. It was not until 1984 that use of the Airfield for training purposes was documented. The Air National Guard facility in Cheyenne and a second airfield in Casper were used for National Guard training. Therefore, the Airfield was not directly related to the primary mission of Camp Guernsey.

Site Condition and Threats

The Camp Guernsey Airfield appears to be in excellent condition. However, according to WYARNG personnel, the airfield needs to be enlarged to accommodate larger and more numerous aircraft. The Town of Guernsey is also interested in enlarging its portion of the airfield.

Current (Phase I) plans call for:
- Widening of the runway, 7.5 feet on each side
- Resurfacing the runway with asphalt
- Widening and resurfacing the taxiways
- Expansion of the current Military Main Apron to accommodate parking for additional aircraft
- Construction of a new parallel runway at the north end, for use by the Town of Guernsey; or enlargement of the north end of the runway for a turnaround
- Construction of additional hangars at the Town of Guernsey Airport (Carter-Burgess; Mahoney)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  

data entry, this page ___
Phases II and II of the “Guernsey Airfield Construction Plan” include larger ramp and de-icing facilities, and construction of a hangar and briefing room, three administrative buildings and an additional taxiway. Plans for these projects are not yet available.

Threats

Because the Camp Guernsey Airfield is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the impact of the above-listed projects on the airfield property itself is not a concern. However, the Camp Guernsey Airfield is adjacent to a National Register-eligible district, the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, and is also visible from a National Historic Landmark, the Oregon Trail Ruts. Because the Camp Guernsey Airfield is higher in elevation than the Camp, resurfacing and widening of the runway, taxiways, and apron should not have a significant impact on the National Register Historic District. However, construction of additional buildings at the General Aviation area of the Airfield, and in Phases II and III at the Military section of the Airfield, could impact the Historic District, depending on the size and location of the buildings. The impact of the proposed improvements on the view from the Oregon Trail Ruts should also be taken into account in review of these projects.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Depression</th>
<th>WWII Era</th>
<th>Post WWII</th>
<th>Modern</th>
<th>Building(s)/ Structure(s)</th>
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- Note: Runways, Taxiways and Aprons are each counted as one structure

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: All photographs were taken by Mary Humstone on July 8, 2007.

Figure 5 - Building 107, west and south elevations

Figure 6 - Building 107, south and east elevations
Figure 7 – Building 804, west and south elevations

Figure 8 – Medivac Helipad, view east from access road

Figure 9 – Airfield Light Control Structure (108A) north and east elevations

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Figure 10 – Fuel-truck pad, view northeast from access road

Figure 11 – Fuel tank, west elevation

Figure 12 – Water tower, microwave tower and shed, view south

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Figure 13 – Building 444, north and east elevations

Figure 14 – West Parallel Taxiway, view southeast

Figure 15 – Town of Guernsey, FBOB (left) and FBO Hangar, east and north elevations

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Figure 16 – Town of Guernsey Airport Operations, view northeast from Camp Guernsey Airfield

Figure 17 – Town of Guernsey FBO Hangar, north and west elevations

Figure 18 - Town of Guernsey FBO Hangar, west and south elevations

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Figure 19 - Town of Guernsey T-Hangar, south and east elevations

Figure 20 - Town of Guernsey FBO Building, south and east elevations

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
USGS Map. Guernsey, WY, 1990, showing approximate boundaries of Camp Guernsey Airfield

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Camp Guernsey Site Plan, Showing Airfield on right side (Courtesy of Camp Guernsey)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
The Afton Armory is over 50 years of age and therefore meets the National Register eligibility requirement for age and does not have to meet the "exceptional significance" criteria for Cold War era properties. The Afton Armory is significant in Wyoming Army National Guard history as one of only two remaining armories from the earliest post World War II/Cold War armory construction period (and the only one included in this survey). Other armories constructed in the late 1950s are not yet 50 years old and do not meet the requirement for exceptional significance as Cold War resources. The Afton Armory is located within a very small community with few other similar types of institutional resources and is locally significant for its role as a community resource. It is also representative of Cold War armory construction, closely approximating the "Type B"
model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s, thus making it eligible under Criterion C. The building retains an adequate level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Sheila Bricher-Wade & Mary Humstone Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: July 19, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
___Construction discovery,  X Documentary sources,  X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*: Additional Attachments:
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological  X(8F) historic architecture description
Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
X (7) Site Narrative Description
X (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
X site map w/scale, orientation, key
X location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
X photographs/images

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners. However, GPS positions were not taken at approximate property corners because Wyoming Army National Guard staff were unsure of the property boundaries.

Site Description
The site is a Wyoming Army National Guard armory within the community of Afton. The Afton Armory sits east of town and just north of the cemetery. There is a narrow strip of lawn north of the building with grass and other vegetation to the east and west. A few small shrubs and trees are growing near the building on the north and west. The north half of the east elevation includes a sidewalk that also extends across the front and along the full length of the west elevation. The sidewalk provides access from the parking area to various building entrances. The surrounding environment is lawn and/or native grasses, with a gravel compound and paved parking area.

Large, concrete, Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot, allowing for parking in front of the building. There is open prairie between the parking area and the neighboring roadway, outside the fenced compound and along the south half of the east elevation. A large fenced compound is located to the south of the building. The compound is used for storage of boats and other equipment.

The armory is a masonry structure built in 1957. The site is in relatively good condition, although it appears that it has not been well maintained over the past few years. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
In 1950, the State of Wyoming purchased land for the Afton Armory at a cost of $2,500. This purchase of land followed by construction of the building seven years later, reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard after World War II, and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property. The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG and the community of Afton for 50 years.
**Evaluation**
The Afton Armory, constructed in 1957, is 50 years of age and therefore is not required to demonstrate exceptional significance as a Cold War resource in order to be eligible for the National Register. The Afton Armory was evaluated using the National Register criteria for properties more than 50 years of age, and was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with and representation of the development of the Wyoming Army National Guard during the early Cold War, and as a locally significant community gathering place. It was also evaluated for its significance in Cold War era armory construction, and was determined to be eligible for listing under Criterion C as an example of the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

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</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

**8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

Common name: Afton Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: **Industrial**
Number of associated resources: 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48LN4454

**OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:**
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE** (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: **1946 – 57**
Themes: Military, Cold War

The Afton Armory reached 50 years of age in 2007. It is one of only two remaining armories that represent the early Cold War armory construction period in Wyoming, and meet the 50-year requirement for eligibility. It is eligible under Criterion A for its direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of Army National Guard and Wyoming history and the history of individual Wyoming communities, and under Criterion C as an example of the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the period of significance (early Cold War), and still conveys its original use. Located in a very small, rural community, the armory is locally significant as a rare example of a community resource of this type.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY** (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

**Date** 1957  **Circa y/n** NO  **Date source** WY Army National Guard

**Architect(s):** unknown

**Builder(s):** WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): SAME

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  
  data entry, this page ___
ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Located at 350 East 6th Avenue, in a small Star Valley community in western Wyoming, the Afton Armory sits east of the community just north of the cemetery. The 19,076-square-foot armory was constructed in 1957, and is one of the oldest armories surveyed in the 2006 inventory of Wyoming Army National Guard Armories.

There is a narrow strip of lawn north of the building with grass and other vegetation to the east and west. A few small shrubs and trees are growing near the building on the north and west. The north half of the east elevation includes a sidewalk that also extends across the front and along the full length of the west elevation. The sidewalk provides access from the parking area to various building entrances. The surrounding environment is lawn and/or native grasses, with a gravel compound and paved parking area.

Large concrete Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot allowing for parking in front of the building. There is open prairie between the parking area and the neighboring roadway, outside the fenced compound and along the south half of the east elevation. A large chain link fenced compound is located at the back of the building.

The Afton Armory closely approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardman, March, 1948:16).

The Afton Armory consists of a central, two-story drill hall surrounded on the north, east and west by one-story office and classroom wings housing administrative offices, exercise rooms, kitchen, classrooms and rifle range (converted to storage). The building faces north and is approximately 180 feet long and 143 feet wide, with an irregularly shaped footprint and a concrete foundation. The drill-hall roof is a low gable, supported by metal trusses. The wing roofs are low gable or shed style. Roofing material is spray-on polyurethane foam. Soffits are metal. Windows are rectangular, awning windows with cast-concrete sills. The two-story drill hall runs north and south and is approximately twice as wide as that of other armories. The low gabled roof features a stepped parapet at both ends of the hall, with a metal cap.

The building façade features a recessed and offset entrance. There is a two-leaf steel and glass doors with a two-light transom in the recessed portion. There are also four large, eight-light windows in the recessed area east of the doorway. There is a pair of large eight-light windows located to the west and a single eight-light window to the east of the recessed portion of the façade. On the west end of the façade there are an additional three small, four-light windows placed high in the wall. Window placement is evenly spaced along the façade.

The east elevation, north to south, has four eight-light windows, evenly spaced. Next there is a metal door with a small window and a projecting roof. The parapet roof of the drill hall extends through the wall with corbelling beneath the cornice. The roof north of the parapet is a shed type sloping to the north. Visible in the second-story drill hall wall are six very narrow, rectangular windows with single rows of six vertical lights. The south end of the elevation features an additional wing with evidence of four large evenly spaced window openings, now covered.

The west elevation from north to south features a series of window groupings. First are five evenly spaced, small, four-light windows placed high in the wall. The next grouping consists of a pair of larger, six-light windows. The next grouping includes three narrow windows with three vertical lights. Next is a metal door with two lights, followed by three four-light windows and three one-over-one windows with steel gratings.

Located approximately 94 feet from the rear of the building is an above-grade cellar with a low, gabled concrete covering and two side-by-side access openings on each slope of the gable. There is a brick chimney in the wing roof near the parapet wall. As on the east elevation, six rectangular metal windows with single rows of six vertical lights are evident in the drill hall wall above the wing roof.

The south elevation forms the back wall of the drill hall. A central large overhead door is flanked by wing extensions to the east and west. There are three rectangular, six-light windows with cast-concrete sills placed symmetrically above and to either side of the overhead door in the gable end. The overhead door also contains four single-light rectangular windows. In the east wing of the south elevation there is a similar but smaller overhead door along with two small windows.

At present the armory is not open to the public because of lead contamination. Because the detail assigned to the Afton Armory is a bridge company, additional training is conducted at Palisades and Flaming Gorge reservoirs. Storage requirements consequently include boats and related equipment as well as standard artillery-related equipment storage.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.


* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)

Date November, 2006

Smithsonian # 48NA4406

RECORD TYPE: X First-recording, ___ Full Re-record __ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site, ___Historic Site, X Building, ___Structure, ___Object, ___District, ___Landscape, ___Lithic Landscape, ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number: NONE
Agency Project Number(s): CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name: Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities /Armories
Site Name: Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff Armory
Other Common names: Casper Armory

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): __ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address: 5509 CY Avenue
Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Natrona
USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date: Goose Egg, 1986
Township 33.N Range 80.W Section 23 ¼'s SW/SW/ S/SE/NW/SE, S/SW/NW/SE
UTM: Zone 13 E 385293 385293 m N 4740595 4740595 m Datum used to calculate: ___NAD 27 ___NAD 83
Bounding UTM : (1) E _________________ N _________________ (2) E _________________ N _________________
UTM source: ___corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:
GPS Model/Software: GeoeplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category) N/A

ENROLLED STATUS: ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map) N/A

Disturbance/Vandalism: ___none, ___erosion, ___vandalism, ___collection, ___structural damage, ___manual excavation, ___mechanical excavation, ___vehicle traffic, ___structural decay, ___grazing, ___construction/development, ___defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989
Theme(s): Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property____________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

data entry, this page ___
Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

   Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Sheila Bricher-Wade    Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
   Field Dates: July 31, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required attachments*</th>
<th>Additional Attachments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)</td>
<td>Y (8F) historic architecture description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y (7) Site Narrative Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y site map w/scale, orientation, key</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y photographs/images</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the buildings and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS points were taken at building and at approximate property corners identified on site by Wyoming Army National Guard staff, for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The site is a Wyoming Army National Guard armory within the community of Casper. The surrounding environment is lawn and/or native grasses, with a gravel compound and paved parking area. The Casper Armory is also known as the Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff Armory. It is located west of Casper at 5509 CY Avenue, (Wyoming Highway 220). The site includes the armory (1970), a maintenance shop (1971) and a cold storage building (1971). Well kept lawns with spruce trees and other vegetation surround the building on the east and north sides. There is a sidewalk along the east elevation extending around partway along the north and south elevations.

The site is in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings.

History
The Casper Armory was designed by Robert M. Holzinger, and constructed in 1971. It replaced a large brick armory with a riding hall and stables that was located at 1515 South Wolcott. Completed in 1930, the previous armory was demolished in 1987. The construction of the new armory in 1971 reflects the modernization and gradual updating of facilities instituted by the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War. The current Casper Armory is named for Lt. Colonel Hardy V. Ratcliff, a two-time commander who served in the Wyoming National Guard from 1946 to 1969. Lt. Ratcliff was an avid supporter of the Guard and was active in civic affairs in Casper, but never actually had any connection with this particular structure. The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG and is occasionally used by community groups, for meeting space for Alcoholics Anonymous and for training local law enforcement officials.

Evaluation
The Casper Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Casper Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Building(s)/ Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Lt. Harvey V. Ratcliff Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources 2
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48NA4406

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 57
Themes: Military, Cold War
The Casper armory does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1971 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard
Architect(s): Robert M. Holzinger
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):
The Casper Armory is also known as the Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff Armory. It is located west of Casper at 5509 Cy Avenue. The site includes the armory, maintenance shop and cold storage buildings. The armory was designed by Robert M. Holzinger, and constructed in 1971.

The 150-by-200-foot building has a slightly irregular rectangular-shaped footprint. It is constructed of masonry faced with brick and has a concrete foundation. It features a two-story, gable-roofed drill hall with flat roofed wings on the east and north elevations housing administrative offices, shower/restrooms, classrooms, and vehicle storage. The gable roof is supported by laminated wood trusses. There is no overhang on the south and north elevations, and a two-foot overhang on the east and west elevations. All roof coverings are spray-on polyurethane foam.

The building faces east with the drill hall running north-south. The west slope of the drill hall roof extends to accommodate a vehicle bay. The standard window is a two-light awning sash with aluminum frame. There are concrete panels below the windows. The standard door is a steel door with a stationary glass panel.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

data entry, this page ___
The façade features a recessed entrance offset to the south. The main entrance consists of a two-leaf glass and steel door with sidelights and a transom. The façade has four standard windows to the south of the entrance and nine to the north. The drill hall is not visible from the front of the building.

The south elevation has (from west to east) two large overhead doors in the drill hall section. There is a single standard man door between the overhead doors. The office section has eight, six-over-six windows with steel gratings, and a standard man door.

On the north elevation, the wing extends out approximately three feet for a distance of approximately 25 feet to the west. There is a standard man door set in a recessed entry at the point where the building protrudes. In the protruding section there are (from east to west) two standard windows, ten standard windows set high in the wall, a man door, and six, six-over-six windows with steel gratings. The low gable roof of the drill hall rises above the lower office section at the west end of elevation. A brick chimney extends along the east slope of the gable roof near the eave.

The west elevation has (from south to north) three windows with steel gratings and a steel man door in the drill hall section. There is a recessed doorway with a steel man door in the office wing.

Associated Resources:

Casper Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) and Cold Storage Building (1971)

The Casper FMS and Cold Storage buildings are connected at the corner and so are described herein as one building. Located behind the armory building and included within the chain-link-fenced compound, these buildings are concrete block on concrete foundations with rectangular footprints and low-pitched shed roofs. The FMS building faces east and the Cold Storage Building faces south. The two are connected by a low rectangular structure at the northwest corner of the complex. Both buildings feature large overhead doors across the façades. There are single steel man doors on the north, south and west elevations. The FMS building has 4 bays with overhead doors. The Cold Storage building has two sets of bays with five overhead doors in the north side and three in the south side of the elevation. The facades of these buildings are included within the compound at the back of the armory; however, the backs of the buildings are outside the compound fence.

The Casper FMS and Cold Storage buildings are both less than 50 years of age. These buildings do not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as Cold War resources and are not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
View from south, showing Casper armory, FMS and Cold Storage building. July, 2006. Mary Humstone
Casper Armory
5509 CY Ave.
SW/SW/ S/SE/NW/SE, S/SW/NW/SE
S.23, T33N-R80W

Goose Egg Quadrangle
Wyoming - Natrona County
USGS 7.5' Series (1986)
Scale 1:24,000

Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff (Casper) Armory Location Map
1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number: NONE  _______________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name: Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

Site Name: Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters

Other Common names: NONE

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address):  __ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets;  __ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address: 5500 Bishop Blvd  _______________________________ Town Cheyenne 82009-3320

Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Laramie

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Cheyenne, North

Township 14N  Range 66W  Section 19  ¼’s portions S/SW/SE, SW/SE/SE  Template: ______

Township 14N  Range 66W  Section 30  ¼’s portions NE/NE, E/NE/NW/NE, E/SE/NW/NE  _____________

Township Range Section ¼’s __________________________________________  Template: ______

Elevation (ft.): 6191

UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 13 E 513283 m N 4557663 m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 __NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E ____________ N ____________ (2) E ____________ N ____________

(3) E ____________ N ____________ (4) E ____________ N ____________

UTM source: __corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  __uncorrected GPS,  __map template,  __other: __________________________

GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS  __Landmark/Monument,  __Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism:  __none,  __erosion,  __vandalism,  __collection,  __structural damage,  __manual excavation,  __mechanical excavation,

__vehicle traffic,  __structural decay,  __grazing,  __construction/development,  __defacement,  __imminent destruction,  __unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989  Theme(s):  Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d ;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components:  ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property___________________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The Cheyenne armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource.

Agency Determination:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d ;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________

Justification:
SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: __________________

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Evan Medley Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: June 20, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*: Additional Attachments:
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological X(8F) historic architecture description
Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
X (7) Site Narrative Description
X (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
X site map w/ scale, orientation, key
X location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
X photographs/images

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the buildings and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS points were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters site consists of a total of five buildings located in northern Cheyenne in close proximity to the airport and F.E. Warren Air Force Base. Three buildings, the Headquarters/Armory, the Raper Armory and the FMS, make up the northernmost cluster of buildings. The Army Aviation Support Facility and associated hangar make up the second cluster of buildings, located at the Cheyenne airport just to the south and east of the Headquarters cluster.

All buildings are in relatively good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the Wyoming Army National Guard buildings in Cheyenne. Individual buildings are described on three 8f attachment forms below.

History
The five buildings that comprise the Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters were built over a period of twenty-six years, from 1966 to 1992. The oldest of the buildings, the Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters/Adjutant General’s Office approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardman, March, 1948:16). The armory was designed by noted Cheyenne architect F. Hutchinson Porter, who also designed many buildings at the University of Wyoming. The construction of this building reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard after World War II, and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property. The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG for 41 years. The Army Aviation Support Facility building was built in 1980 and the AASF hangar was added in 1983. The FMS was built in 1985, and the Raper Armory in 1992.

Evaluation
The Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). All five buildings that comprise the Cheyenne
Armory/Headquarters are less than 50 years old, and none could be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme; therefore the property does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
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Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)
The Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters/Adjutant General's Office does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1966 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): F. Hutchinson Porter

Builder(s): Weber Construction

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters/Adjutant General's Office is located in northern Cheyenne, in close proximity to the airport and F.E. Warren Air Force Base. The armory has a narrow strip of carefully tended lawn across the east elevation, with lawn, small trees and flower beds at the entrance. A sidewalk extends from the parking area along the east and south elevations. Large concrete Jersey barriers have been placed at the outer edges of the east parking area and access is routed through a manned guard post. The building is surrounded on all sides by parking areas.

In spite of its irregular form, the Cheyenne armory approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardsman, March, 1948:16).

The armory is a large, irregularly-shaped building with horizontally coursed brick of varying shades. The overall plan consists of a two-story drill hall surrounded by lower wings. The drill hall has a low gable roof, and the lower sections have low gable or shed roofs, all with trim and exposed truss ends painted a sea-foam green. There are numerous aluminum ventilation shafts and devices in various locations on the roofs of the lower section. Windows are generally aluminum louver sash unless otherwise noted, and all have brick sills.

The building faces east. The east elevation consists of two main bays, consisting of twelve windows each. The windows increase in size as they move toward the center of the building, creating a rough wedge shape. The largest (central) windows are vertical 5-light-sash with louvers in the bottom, and the smallest are 3-light sash. These banks end approximately 1/3 of the way from each end of the elevation, and between them are three 5-light vertical windows and a doorway consisting of a glass door with metal frame and surround. The south bay of windows is set in a wall that is approximately ten feet back from the main elevation, forming a small wall on the south face of this side of the building which has a steel man door with a light in the upper half and a 5-light louver.

The northern elevation includes a projection at the east end, a small courtyard-like indentation and a longer section which includes the two-story drill hall. The east-end projection has two 3-light aluminum sliders, a set of double-leaf steel doors, two 3-light aluminum sliders, a steel man door, a single-light fixed window, and a 3-light window. The longer section has two 3-light aluminum sliders on the side facing the courtyard. The proper north elevation of the long section has one large bay with four 4-light aluminum louver windows, a set of double-leaf metal doors, five bays with four 3-light aluminum louvers each, one bay with three 3-light aluminum louvers, three 3-light aluminum sliders with metal surrounds, and a large bay of steel windows with 12-over-12 gratings, with the bottom 6 lights functioning as a louver. The second story (drill hall) contains four bays of four 4-light aluminum louvers.
The west elevation has two steel man doors, two overhead garage doors with four lights each, another steel man door, and another overhead garage door.

The south elevation consists of four aluminum 2-light horizontal sliders with metal surrounds, a steel man door, a four-light aluminum louver, a concrete portico with four columns clad in small stones which frame a set of double-leaf doors with single lights in their upper halves. After the portico are a 1-light and a 2-light aluminum slider, a 4-light aluminum louver, a set of double-leaf steel doors with single lights in their upper halves, a 2-light louver on a projection that has a 2-light louver on its east face, two 2-light louveres, a glass door with metal frame and surrounds, four windows with 2, 4, 3 and 2 lights respectively, a steel door with a single light, and a 4-light window. The second story (drill hall) contains four bays of four 4-light aluminum louveres and a brick chimney.

A plaque near the drill hall entrance states that the building was dedicated in 1966: “F. Hutchinson Porter, Architect,” built by Weber Construction. The drill hall has a wood ceiling with exposed trusses, all totally clad in bead-board. There is a concrete-block partition between the drill hall and garage that appears to have been added later.
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Col. John F. Raper Jr. Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48LA3001
Number of associated resources 1

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 57
Themes: Military, Cold War

The Col. John F. Raper Jr. Armory does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1992 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Raper Armory is a large (approx. 328 feet per side) brick building, roughly triangular in shape. It has a brown, steel, mansard-type roof. Rain spouts are set into the walls extending down from the roof at regular intervals around the building. The roof extends over each corner to connect with a large cylindrical steel structural element. The southern point of the structure has an extended truss system of the same brown steel. The corner cylinder at this point has a large hole in it with steel bars creating a cross-hair-like effect.

Elevations are described from left to right. The south elevation consists of a large, double, picture window flanked on each side by 6 windows. The east elevation (the main entrance) has double-leaf glass doors flanked by four full-length windows. There is a porch consisting of four windows, a glass door and seven windows. There is a second porch, consisting of two glass doors flanking six windows. There is a concrete loading dock with a metal door and a double-bay loading door with concrete stairs. The northeast corner of the building has no openings. The north face of the building has a double-leaf steel door, a double-leaf steel and glass door, three full-length windows and a single steel door. A brick screening wall with narrow vertical cutouts extends to the east of the doors. The northwest corner of the building consists of three windows and a single steel door. The west elevation has a steel door, two porches consisting of four windows, a glass door and seven windows, and a double-leaf glass door surrounded by two windows on each side.

Associated Resources:
Field Maintenance Shop (FMS)

The FMS building was built in 1985. It is a rectangular brick building, 230’ x 65’, with a flat roof with a concrete cornice cap. It consists of two sections, an office section and a taller, garage section. There are numerous aluminum ventilation units on the roof. Windows are sliding, 3-light metal-clad units with metal surrounds and sills.

The east elevation consists of two windows, a steel man door with a glass pane in the upper half, one window, and four large overhead doors, each with four lights. There is also a steel man door centered between the overhead doors. The north elevation has a single steel man door. The west elevation consists of a steel man door and an overhead door identical to those on the east side. The south elevation has two steel man doors and a single window. The FMS building does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Raper Armory, east elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley

Raper Armory, south elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley
FMS, east elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF), Cheyenne
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources: 1
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48LA3001

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 57
Themes: Military, Cold War
The AASF building does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1980 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard
Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): AASF Administration/Hangar
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):
The main Army Aviation Support Facility building was built in 1980 and includes a large, rectangular, corrugated steel hangar section (approximately three stories high, 164’ x 262’), coupled with a one-story office section in front. There are one-story concrete-block wings flanking the building on the north, east and west. The wings have flat roofs with numerous aluminum ventilation elements protruding from them. Windows are aluminum 1-over-1 units with the upper half fixed and the bottom half louvered, with aluminum sills.

The building faces north, and the façade consists of two steel man doors, three windows, a main entrance of double-leaf steel doors with small windows inset, five windows, and a steel man door with a small window in its upper half. The tall, gable roof of the hangar section rises above the one-story office section.

The west elevation has two windows and two steel man doors.

The south elevation is the main hangar entrance. A shed-roofed section which extends beyond the corners of the building to the east and west houses large, telescoping hangar doors clad in corrugated aluminum. The doors slide into their housing and form a concave surface when closed. There are six doors on each side for a total of twelve. The fourth door from the right side has a single steel man door inset. There is a sliding element over the center line of the doors to accommodate large machinery entering the hangar. There are four large, metal lighting units distributed over the doors, and two large wooden signs reading “ARMY” and “GUARD.” There is a small overhead door on the concrete block wing extension to the east.

The east elevation has a steel man door with a small window inset, two sets of double leaf steel doors with vertical 3-light windows inset, and an overhead steel door.

Associated Resources
Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) Hangar

The AASF hangar was built in 1983. It is a large (154’ x 295’) corrugated-metal structure that has been covered in polyurethane foam spray on all sides except the south-facing façade. The building has a rectangular shape and a gable roof, with the east slope extending farther than the west slope. There is a small, concrete-block extension on the northwest corner of the building.

The main hangar entrance has five doors on each side for a total of ten. A shed-roofed extension which extends beyond the corners of the building to the east and west houses the hangar doors, which are large, telescoping doors clad in corrugated aluminum. The doors slide into their
housing and form a concave surface when closed. There are steel man doors inset on the fourth doors from the end on each side. The center doors have a series of sliding panels in them to allow various opening configurations. There is a notch above the center line with a sliding element to accommodate large machinery. There are four large, steel lighting units distributed over the doors.

The west elevation has a steel man door with a small window inset and a ventilation panel near the roofline. There is a set of double-leaf steel doors with small windows inset on the concrete-block extension. The north elevation has an extension with a steel overhead door. The extension is flanked by two sliding doors on the main building that have been sealed over with polyurethane foam. The east elevation has a steel man door with a 1-over-1 window inset and a ventilation panel near the roofline.
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)         Page number 1

Date November, 2006

Smithsonian # 48PA3025

RECORD TYPE:  X First-recording, ___ Full Re-record ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY:  ___Prehistoric Site,  ___Historic Site,  X Building,  ___Structure,  ___Object,  ___District,  ___Landscape,  ___Lithic Landscape,  ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number NONE  ___________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities /Armories

Site Name  Myron Burt Armory

Other Common names:  Cody Armory

Landowner (at this time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address):  ___ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets;  ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address  2925 Duggleby Drive

Lot-Block:  Lot 61 Parcel County

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date  Cody, 1987

Township 52N__ Range 10W__ Section 5 ¼'s SE/SW/NW, SW/SE/NE ____________________________  Template:

Township ____. Range _____. Section ____ ¼’s ____________________________  Template:

Township ____. Range _____. Section ____ ¼’s ____________________________  Template:

Elevation (ft.): 5079 ____________________________  UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12 E 179468 _______________ m N 4936778 _______________ m Datum used to calculate: ___NAD 27  X NAD 83

Bounding UTM : (1)  E _______________ N ___________________ (2)  E _______________ N ___________________

E ___________________ N ___________________ (3)  E _______________ N ___________________

Bounding UTM :  (4)  E _______________ N ___________________

UTM source:  _X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  ___uncorrected GPS,  ___map template,  ___other:_______________

GPS Model/Software:  GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS _______________________

Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)  N/A

ENROLLED STATUS  ___Landmark/Monument,  ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTOR AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)  N/A

Disturbance/Vandalism :  _X_none,  ___erosion,  ___vandalism,  ___collection,  ___structural damage,  ___manual excavation,  ___mechanical excavation,  ___vehicle traffic,  ___structural decay,  ___grazing,  ___construction/development,  ___defacement,  ___imminent destruction,  ___unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%):  N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance:  1946 – 57  Themes:  Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d:  X Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated

 Contributing Components:  ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property____________________

Justification:  (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

data entry, this page ___
The Myron Burt Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination: __ Eligible under criteria __a, __b, __c, __d ; __ Not Eligible, __ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: __ Eligible under criteria __a, __b, __c, __d ; __ Not Eligible, __ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Sheila Bricher-Wade Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: July 18, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

Y (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
Y (7) Site Narrative Description
Y (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
Y site map w/scale, orientation, key
Y location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
Y photographs/images

Additional Attachments:
Y (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

Site Description
The Cody Armory is located at 2925 Duggleby Drive, south east of the community and immediately east of the airport. The armory has a large area of lawn in front of the building and prairie on the north and west. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the north-facing entrance. Large Jersey barriers are placed around the parking lot edges at the entrance. There is a fenced compound located at the back of the building. The 17,629-square-foot armory is a masonry structure constructed in 1962. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f. The site is in excellent condition, and there are no known or recognizable threats to the building.

History
The Cody Armory, built in 1962, was named for Myron Burt, a Cody guardsman who died in the Korean conflict. It is one of six WYARNG armories that approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardsman, March, 1948:16). Cody first acquired a WYARNG facility in the late 1940s, when the state of Wyoming funded a temporary armory and storage facility. The local unit had to wait more than a decade for Federal funds to become available for construction of a permanent facility. The construction of this building reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War era and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property. The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG for 45 years.
Evaluation
The Cody Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Cody Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

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Periods of significance: Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939) WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Myron Burt Armory/Cody Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PA3025

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: 1946 – 57

Themes: Military, Cold War

The Myron Burt Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date: 1962 Circa y/n NO Date source: WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Myron Burt Armory in Cody is located at 2925 Duggleby Drive, south east of the community and immediately east of the airport. The armory has a large area of lawn in front of the building and prairie on the north and west. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the offset entrance. Large Jersey barriers are placed around the parking lot edges at the entrance. There is a fenced compound located at the back of the building. The armory is surrounded primarily by open prairie.
Constructed in 1962, the armory is roughly 168’ x 135’ with an irregular footprint. It is of masonry construction with brick facing and rests on a concrete foundation. One-story wings surround a central two-story drill hall on three sides. The standard window is an aluminum sash with a concrete sill. Window muntins and frames, fascia and drain pipes have been painted white, giving the building a uniform and well maintained look.

The central, two-story drill hall runs north-south and has a low gabled roof supported by large metal trusses. The one-story wings house administrative offices, locker rooms, classrooms, showers, and a kitchen, as well as a space for vehicle storage and secure storage. The roofs of the wings are flat or low-pitched sheds with metal soffits. The roof covering is spray-on polyurethane foam.

The building faces north with an offset entrance on the east end of the façade. The east end of the façade features the armory name in large aluminum letters mounted on a brick wall. The double-leaf glass entrance door is recessed below a flat awning-style roof that extends across the façade. The center portion of the façade features four evenly spaced, double, two-light windows. On the west end of the façade there are three small, six-light windows, evenly spaced. Visible in the second story of the drill hall are three evenly spaced eight-light windows.

The east elevation from north to south has four large, six-light windows, a narrow three-light window, three narrow, four-light windows and five large, eight-light windows. Visible in the second story of the drill hall are five evenly spaced, eight-light windows. A sixth window, half the size of the other windows in the elevation, has a brick chimney placed where the other half of the window would be located.

The west elevation features evenly spaced, small, square, four-light windows along the entire elevation. Six eight-light drill hall windows are visible in the second story.

On the south elevation, the east and west wings extend past the drill hall. An overhead door is located in the west wing. There is a larger overhead door centered in the rear wall of the drill hall. There are double, six-light windows on either side of the overhead door in the first story and two eight-light windows in the second story. There is a man door east of the overhead door and a man door and an eight-light window in the east elevation of the west wing.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)         Page number 1

Date November, 2006             Smithsonian # 48CO2987

RECORD TYPE:  _x__ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY:  ___ Prehistoric Site,  ___ Historic Site,  _x__ Building,  ___ Structure,  ___ Object,  ___ District,  ___ Landscape,  ___ Lithic Landscape,  ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number:  NONE

Associated Project Name:  Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

Site Name:  First Sergeant R. J. Anthony Armory

Other Common names:  Douglas Armory

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address):  ___ check here if site information is confidential State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION

Repeat as needed on continuation sheets;  ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet

Street address:  315 North Pearson Rd.  ____________________________________________

Town:  Douglas  82663  ____________________

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date:  Dougla, 1977

Township 32N ___. Range 71W ___. Section 8 _¼’s portion NE/SE/NW and portion SW/NW/SE _________________

UTM:  Zone 13 __ E 467436 _______________ m N 4734432 _______________ m Datum used to calculate: ___ NAD 27  _X_ NAD 83

Bounding UTM:  (1)  E _____________N _____________ (2)  E _____________N _____________

(3)  E _____________N _____________ (4)  E _____________N _____________

UTM source:  _X_ corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  ___ uncorrected GPS,   ___ map template,   ___ other: ____________________

GPS Model/Software:  GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

(check all that apply in each category)  N/A

ENROLLED STATUS  ___ Landmark/Monument,  ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism:  _x__ none,  _ ___ erosion,  _ ___ vandalism,  _ ___ collection,  _ ___ structural damage,  _ ___ manual excavation,  _ ___ mechanical excavation,  _ ___ vehicle traffic,  _ ___ structural decay,  _ ___ grazing,  _ ___ construction/development,  _ ___ defacement,  _ ___ imminent destruction,  _ ___ unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%):  N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance:  1946-1989  Theme(s):  Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  X Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components:  ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property__________________

Justification:  (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The 1 SG R. J. Anthony Armory is less than 50 years of age and in fact was constructed after the recognized Cold War end date.  It does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource.  It is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ________________
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY
(Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: August 2, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*: Additional Attachments:
__ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological √ (8F) historic architecture description
Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
√ (7) Site Narrative Description
√ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
√ site map w/scale, orientation, key
√ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
√ photographs/images

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS points were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Douglas Armory is also known as the 1 SG. R. J. Anthony Armory. The Armory is located north of Douglas near the State Fairgrounds at 315 Pearson Road. The site has lawn and a few small shrubs across the front of the building and along the north side. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the front entrance. Large Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot, however parking near the building is available. The site and building appear to be in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building and/or site. A detailed building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
The Douglas Armory was built in 1993. It replaced a brick and wood armory that still stands at the State Fairgrounds. It was named for First Sergeant R.J. Anthony, a Wyoming Army National Guard member with a long and impressive service record. However, his service occurred long before the current building was constructed and this building has no historical association with 1 SG. Anthony, or his contributions. There is currently no regularly occurring use by community members beyond its use by Wyoming Army National Guard Staff.

Evaluation
Because it was constructed after the end of the Cold War, the Douglas Armory was not evaluated for the National Register. However, the property was recorded.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
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Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: First Sergeant R. J. Anthony Armory/Douglas Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48CO2987

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989

Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The 1 SG R. J. Anthony Armory was constructed after the recognized Cold War end date. It does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1993 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): Banner and Associates

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Douglas Armory is located north of Douglas near the State Fairgrounds at 315 Pearsen Road. The site has lawn and a few small shrubs across the front of the building and along the north side. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the front entrance. Large Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot; however parking near the building is available.

The masonry armory with brick facing is approximately 250’ x 160’ with an irregularly shaped footprint. It was constructed in 1993 after the recognized end of the Cold War, and is one of the newest armories included in the 2006 inventory. The armory features an offset, two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing administrative offices, locker rooms, classrooms, showers, kitchen, secure storage and an indoor shooting range. The building has flat roofs, no overhang and metal caps at the eaves. The roof covering is spray-on polyurethane foam. The roof is supported by light steel trusses. The standard window is a double, two-light, metal-clad casement window with white tile between the sash and at the sill. Windows are rare, and evenly spaced. Standard doors are two-leaf, metal man doors with no lights. There are decorative geometric motifs of red brick and grey ceramic tile at corners and heads of windows and doors.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
The building faces west with the drill hall running east-west. The façade features two standard windows on the south end and one on the north next to an offset entrance tower. The entrance tower is constructed of contrasting red brick with tiles in geometric patterns and a pyramidal hipped roof. It features a half standard window in the west side and a two-leaf glass and steel door in the south side.

The south elevation is a one-story office wing with two standard windows at the west end and two standard doors with loading platforms. Additionally, there are four, single, metal man doors and a large overhead door. The large fenced yard incorporates most of the south elevation.

The east (rear) elevation protrudes slightly. The shooting range portion of the building has a lower roof, a large overhead door and a man door. The yard fence is attached to the building between the man doors for the shooting range and drill hall. The drill hall may be accessed from the back of the building without entering the compound. The drill hall portion of the building has two man doors and a large overhead door.

The north elevation has two standard windows at the west end and three single doors along the elevation. The building is in good condition.

Douglas Armory, west elevation. August, 2006. Mary Humstone
Douglas Armory
315 N. Pearson Rd.
portion NE/SE/NW, portion SW/NW/SW/NE
S.8, T32N-R71W
**RECORD TYPE:** X First-recording, ___ Full Re-record ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

**PROPERTY CATEGORY:** ___Prehistoric Site, ___Historic Site, X Building, ___Structure, ___Object, ___District, ___Landscape, ___Lithic Landscape, ___TCP

### 1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number NONE Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities/Armories

Site Name Master Sergeant Francis T. Taylor Jr. Armory

Other Common names: Evanston Armory

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

### 2. LOCATION

(Repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address 419 2nd Street Town Evanston, 82839

Lot-Block: ____________ Parcel ____________ County Uinta

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Evanston, 1979

Township 15N _ Range 120W _ Section 21 ¼’s NE/SW ____________ Template: ___

Township __ _ Range ___ _ Section ___ ¼’s ____________ Template: ___

Township ___ _ Range ___ _ Section ___ ¼’s ____________ Template: ___

Elevation (ft.): 6814 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12 E 639 ____________ m N 4584788 ____________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 _X_NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E ____________ N ____________ (2) E ____________ N ____________

(3) E ____________ N ____________ (4) E ____________ N ____________

UTM source: _X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other: ____________________

GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

### 3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

(check all that apply in each category) N/A

**ENROLLED STATUS** ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

**FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY** (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map) N/A


Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE**

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**

(check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property ____________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*: The Francis T. Taylor Jr. Armory in Evanston is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ____________

Justification:

---

*Note: The asterisk indicates that additional information or justifications may be provided in a separate document or section of the form.*
SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: __________________

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)
   Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Sheila Bricher-Wade Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
   Field Dates: July 19, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)
   Required attachments*:
   Y (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
   Y (7) Site Narrative Description
   Y (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
   Y site map w/scale, orientation, key
   Y location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
   Y photographs/images
   Additional Attachments:
   Y (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Evanston Armory site consists of two buildings: the Armory and the Dry Storage Building (formerly Vehicle Storage Building). A Field Maintenance Shop is located off site and was not included in this survey. The site is paved with asphalt except for a small patch of lawn at the front of the building. A chain-link fence encloses a yard at the rear of the building where the Dry Storage Building is located. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings and/or site. Additional building information is included in Attachment 8f.

History
The Evanston Armory was designed by the architectural firm of Kellog and Kellog and completed in 1970. It was named after Master Sergeant Francis T. Taylor Jr. The construction of an armory in Evanston in 1970 reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War, and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property.

Evaluation
The Evanston Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Evanston Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Depression</th>
<th>WWII Era</th>
<th>Post WWII</th>
<th>Modern</th>
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Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Master Sergeant Francis T. Taylor Jr. Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources 1
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48UT2601

OWNER SHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The MSG Francis T. Taylor Jr. armory in Evanston is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1970 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard
Architect(s): Kellog & Kellog
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):
The Evanston armory faces northeast, but will be referred to as north for purposes of simplicity. It consists of a 2-story, gable-roofed drill hall with a one-story, gable-roofed section in the front of the building which wraps around to the east. The one-story section contains offices and restrooms in the front, and a classroom, kitchen, library, utility room and storage on the east. The drill hall and vehicle storage area are combined into a single large room.

The building is of masonry construction, faced with oversided, cast-concrete, rough-faced bricks. It rests on a concrete foundation. The drill hall is topped with a shed roof sloping to the west. Roof construction is pre-cast, pre-stressed, concrete “Twin T’s.” The ends of the trusses extend under the eaves. The roof covering is spray-on polyurethane foam. The standard window is a large, double or triple, two or three-light awning sash with aluminum frame and sill. Fascia and soffit are painted aluminum.

The recessed entrance is centered in the front, gable-roofed section. It consists of two-leaf glass and steel doors with sidelights and a transom of five vertical lights rising to the peak of the gable. The eastern section of the north elevation has two triple, 2-light windows, while the western...
section has three double, single-light sash. The drill hall rises above the front section, set back about 24 feet to the south and set in about 32 feet from the east, and extending about 32 feet to the west.

The west elevation is broken up with five panels of recessed brick, each containing a small, triple, three-light window at the top, and a row of rowlock bricks at the bottom. The south elevation has two, 30-foot-wide overhead doors, one at each end of the main (drill hall) section. Each doorway is recessed about one foot. There is a man door to the east of the eastern overhead door. The east wing protrudes slightly on the south elevation, and has a double steel window with an 18-light grating.

The east elevation has (from south to north) a double steel window with an 18-light grating, one triple 2-light sash, a man door, and five triple 2-light sash on the first floor, and a triple 3-light sash, a double 3-light sash and three triple 3-light sash in the upper story of the drill hall. There are 2 aluminum louvers interspersed with the windows. A concrete block chimney rises toward the south end of the wing.

The building appears to be in good condition.

Associated Resources:

Evanston Dry Storage Building (1974)

This one-story, flat-roofed concrete-block building is located near the southeast corner of the armory. It faces west and has two overhead doors in the west elevation accessing the two interior bays. There is a man door at the west end of the north elevation. There are no windows.
Evanston Dry Storage Building, west and south elevations. July, 2006. Mary Humstone
1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number  NONE ____________________________
Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name  Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities /Armories
Site Name  Gillette Armory
Other Common names: None
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address  811 East Laramie Street _________________ Town  Gillette, 82716 _________________
Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County  Campbell _________________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date  Gillette East, 1974 ______________________________
Township _______ Range _______ Section ______ Quarter(s) ______________________________
Township _______ Range _______ Section ______ Quarter(s) ______________________________
Township _______ Range _______ Section ______ Quarter(s) ______________________________
Elevation (ft.):________________
UTM: Zone 13 E 460741 _______________ m N 494902 _______________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 __NAD 83
Bounding UTM :  (1) E _______________ N _______________ (2) E _______________ N _______________
(3) E _______________ N _______________ (4) E _______________ N _______________
UTM source: _X_ corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:___________________________
GPS Model/Software:  GeoexplorerXT  – Terra Sync  – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS ______________________________
Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)  N/A
ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument,  ___Enrolled on NRHP
FACTORs AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)  N/A
Disturbance/Vandalism : X_none,  __erosion,  __vandalism,  __collection,  __structural damage,  __manual excavation,  __mechanical excavation,  __vehicle traffic,  __structural decay,  __grazing,  __construction/development,  __defacement,  __imminent destruction,  __unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%):  N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s):  Military, Cold War
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ;  X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
 Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Gillette Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ;  ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: _______________

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

   Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Sheila Bricher-Wade  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

   Field Dates: August 2, 2006

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

   Required attachments*: Additional Attachments:
   (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Y (8F) historic architecture description
   Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
   Y (7) Site Narrative Description
   Y (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
   Y site map w/ scale, orientation, key
   Y location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
   Y photographs/images

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

   Methodology
   Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

   Site Description
   The Gillette Armory is located at 811 East Laramie Street, northeast of downtown Gillette. It was constructed in 1982. Located at the edge of a residential area, the armory property is flanked on all sides by roads. It features lawns, small shrubs and trees on three sides of the building. Large Jersey barriers are placed around the parking lot edges at the entrance. There is a fenced yard located at the back of the building. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building. Additional building description is found on Attachment 8f.

   History
   The Gillette Armory was built in 1982. The construction of the armory in Gillette reflects the reorganization of the WYARNG during the Cold War, and the recognition that more armories needed to be built throughout the state to properly train and equip Guardsmen. Over the past 25 years the building has been used by community groups in addition to its use by Wyoming Army National Guard personnel.

   Evaluation
   The Gillette Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Gillette Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

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Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Gillette Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48CA6582

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Gillette armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1982 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Gillette Armory, constructed in 1982, is located at 811 East Laramie Street, northeast of downtown Gillette. Located at the edge of a residential area, the armory property is surrounded on all sides by roads. It features lawns, small shrubs and trees on three sides of the building. Large Jersey barriers are placed around the parking lot edges at the entrance. There is a fenced yard located at the back of the building.

The armory is approximately 120’ x 167’ with a rectangular footprint. It features a central, two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing administrative offices, classrooms, showers, kitchen, and secure storage. Construction is masonry faced with brick, with a concrete foundation. The roof of the drill hall is supported by light steel trusses. All roofs are flat with no overhang, and with aluminum caps at the eaves. The roof covering is spray-on polyurethane foam. The standard window is a two-over-one, metal-clad combination casement and awning sash with brick slip sills. Windows feature a row of soldier bricks above and rows of soldier bricks below, extending to ground level. The drill hall windows are placed high in the second story and are tall, narrow sash with twenty-four glass-block lights.

The building faces south, with the drill hall running north-south. The entrance is offset to the west in the front, one-story section. It consists of two-leaf metal doors with narrow lights and two-light sidelights. There is a row of soldier brick above the door. There are five evenly spaced
standard windows east of the entrance and two west of the entrance. Large aluminum letters identifying the building are located near the cornice line west of the entrance.

The west elevation has one standard window at the south end and four single windows to the north. There are five drill-hall windows visible along this elevation. The east elevation is slightly taller than the other one-story wings and has no openings on either the lower or upper levels.

On the north (rear) elevation, the east wing extends past the drill hall and has a large overhead door. The west side of the north elevation has a large overhead door and a single man door. There are no window openings in the second story drill hall on this elevation. The building is in good condition.

Gillette Armory, south elevation. August, 2006. Mary Humstone
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)  Smithsonian # 48PL1601  Page number 1

Date November, 2006  Smithsonian # 48PL1601

RECORD TYPE:  X  _First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY:  ___Prehistoric Site,  ___Historic Site,  X_Building,  ___Structure,  ___Object,  ___District,  ___Landscape,  ___Lithic Landscape,  ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number NONE Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name Major General James Spence Armory
Other Common names:  Guernsey Armory; Guernsey Regional Training Institute (RTI)
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district; if private give name and address):  ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
51 S. Guernsey Hwy.  Town Guernsey_______
Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County ___ Platte_____________________________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Guernsey, 1979
Township ___26N___  Range ___66W___  Section ___2 ¼’s ________________________________  Template: ______
Township ___  Range ___  Section ___ ¼’s ________________________________  Template: ______
Township ___  Range ___  Section ___ ¼’s ________________________________  Template: ______
Elevation (ft.): 4350 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 13 E 521253________________ m N 467888________________ m Datum used to calculate: ___NAD 27  X_NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E _________________N _________________ (2) E _________________N _________________
(3) E _________________N _________________ (4) E _________________N _________________
UTM source:  X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  ___uncorrected GPS,  ___map template,  ___other:___________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS _________________
Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)  N/A
ENROLLED STATUS  ___Landmark/Monument,  ___Enrolled on NRHP
FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism:  ___none,  ___erosion,  ___vandalism,  ___collection, ___structural damage, ___ manual excavation, ___ mechanical excavation, ___vehicle traffic, ___structural decay, ___grazing, ___construction/development, ___defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%):  N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance:  1946-1989  Theme(s):  Military, Cold War
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  _X_ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property____________________________
Justification:  (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Guernsey Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource.  It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Agency Determination:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ________________
Justification:  
SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ________________

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

   Recorded by: Evan Medley  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

   Field Dates: June 21, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

   __Construction discovery,  __X__ Documentary sources,  __X__ Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

   Required attachments*:  Additional Attachments:
   ___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological  X (8F) historic architecture description
   Site Setting, Topography, Depositional
   Environment (*not required for urban and
   rural buildings, structures, objects, or
   historic districts)
   __X__ (7) Site Narrative Description
   __X__ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
   X site map w/scale, orientation, key
   X location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
   X photographs

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

   Methodology

   Site visitation included examination of the buildings and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

   Site Description

   The Guernsey Armory is located in the southwest section of the community of Guernsey, due west of Camp Guernsey. There is a small strip of lawn with evergreen trees surrounding the building on three sides. Jersey barriers are placed to keep parking back from the building. The Guernsey Armory site consists of the M.G. James L Spence Armory and a garage. The armory is a large, irregularly-shaped building of horizontally-coursed, buff-colored brick with a flat roof and a concrete cornice cap. It faces east and rests on a concrete foundation. It consists of a two-story drill hall surrounded by one-story office wings. The armory is listed as Building 001 in the Camp Guernsey building records. The southernmost section of the armory is the Dispensary, and is listed as Building 606 in the Camp Guernsey building records. The garage (Building 002 in the Camp Guernsey building records) sits behind the armory, and also faces east. There is a row of nine metal “hutments” (formerly used as barracks at Camp Guernsey) to the north of the armory, and another row of hutments behind the garage. The garage is surrounded by a chain-link fence. Because the hutments are temporary, moveable buildings, they are not considered as associated resources. However, they are a notable feature of the overall landscape. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings and site. A detailed building description is provided in Attachment 8f below.

   History

   The Guernsey Armory was built as a “Regional Training Institute” (RTI) in 1982, and was named after Major General James Spence. The construction of the armory in Gillette reflects the reorganization of the WYARNG during the Cold War, and the recognition that more armories needed to be built throughout the state to properly train and equip Guardsmen. Over the past 25 years the building has been used by community groups in addition to its use by Wyoming Army National Guard personnel.

   Evaluation

   The Guernsey Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Guernsey Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protohistoric (1720-1800)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Historic (1800-1842)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-territorial (1842-1868)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial (1868-1890)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion (1890-1928)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression (1929-1939)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII-era (1940 to 1946)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-WWII (1947 to 1950)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern (1951-present)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Major General James Spence Armory/Guernsey Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989

Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Guernsey armory does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date: 1984

Circa y/n: NO

Date source: WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): Wyoming Army National Guard

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): SAME

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Guernsey Armory (1984) is located in the southwest section of the community of Guernsey, due west of Camp Guernsey. There is a small strip of lawn with evergreen trees surrounding the building on three sides. Jersey barriers are placed to keep parking back from the building.

The M.G. James L Spence armory is a large, irregularly-shaped building of horizontally-coursed, buff-colored brick, with a flat roof and a concrete cornice cap. It rests on a concrete foundation. It consists of a two-story drill hall surrounded by one-story office wings. Windows are of two types: 2-over-1 windows consisting of a casement sash over an awning sash; or 2-light horizontal sash. All windows have aluminum frames and concrete sills. All entrance doors have metal awnings. The drill hall roof structure is composed of light steel trusses.

The facade faces east, with the main entrance section located at the north end. This section consists of (from south to north) five 2-over-1 windows, a double-leaf, steel-framed glass door with window surrounds equal in size to the doors, and two additional 2-over-1 windows. The south end of the building protrudes to form the Dispensary (known as Building 606), with a separate entrance consisting of a single steel-frame, glass window.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
glass door with window surrounds. There is a steel-frame glass door with window surrounds on the north face of the protruding section, and continuing on the east elevation there are six 2-over-1 windows, one steel-frame glass door with window surrounds and three 2-over-1 windows.

The south elevation includes one 2-light horizontal window, two 2-over-1 windows, and two 2-light horizontal windows.

The west elevation from south to north includes: in the first section, one 2-light horizontal window, one steel-frame glass door, and four 2-light horizontal windows. There is a steel-frame glass door with window surrounds in the second section. In the next section there is a steel-frame glass door and two 2-over-1 windows. The next section has two steel man doors and one 2-over-1 window. Finally, the back of the drill hall has a steel man door, a large steel overhead door and three steel man doors.

The north elevation has five 2-over-1 windows. The building is in good condition.

Associated Resources:

Field Maintenance Shop (FMS)

The FMS (1984) is a rectangular, pre-engineered steel building with a low-pitched, eave-front gable roof. It faces east, behind (west of) the armory, surrounded by a chain-link fence. The east elevation has two overhead doors, one at each end, and a metal man door at the south corner.
Guernsey Armory, Dispensary, east elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley

Garage, south and east elevations. June, 2006. Evan Medley

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  

data entry, this page ___
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006) Page number 1
Date November, 2006 Smithsonian # 48FR6077

RECORD TYPE:  _X_ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site, ___ Historic Site, _X_ Building, ___ Structure, ___ Object, ___ District, ___ Landscape, ___ Lithic Landscape, ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number   NONE ________________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name   Lander Armory
Other Common names:  NONE
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address):  ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets;  ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address  31 Leedy Lane ________________________________ Town  Lander  82520 ________________
Lot-Block:  ______________________________ Parcel  _____________________ County  Fremont ________________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date  Lander, 1980 ________________
Township  33N ___. Range  99W ___. Section  17  ¼’s NE/SW ______________________________
Template:  _____
Township ___. Range ___. Section __¼’s ______________________________
Template:  _____
Township ___. Range ___. Section __¼’s ______________________________
Template:  _____
Elevation (ft.):  5398 ________________
UTM: Zone  12_ E 195994________________ m  N 4748542________________ m Datum used to calculate: ___ NAD 27  ___ X NAD 83
Bounding UTM:  (1)  E ________________ N ________________ (2)  E ________________ N ________________
(3)  E ________________ N ________________ (4)  E ________________ N ________________
UTM source:  _X_ corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___ uncorrected GPS, ___ map template, ___ other; ______________________________
GPS Model/Software:  GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS ______________________________
Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category) N/A
ENROLLED STATUS  ___ Landmark/Monument,  ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism:  _x_ none,  ___ erosion,  ___ vandalism,  ___ collection,  ___ structural damage,  ___ manual excavation,  ___ mechanical excavation,  ___ vehicle traffic, ___ structural decay,  ___ grazing,  ___ construction/development,  ___ defacement,  ___ imminent destruction,  ___ unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance:  1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ;   __ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property ______________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Lander armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ;   __ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ______________________________
Justification: data entry, this page ___
SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)
   Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
   Field Dates: July 18, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
   __Construction discovery,  X Documentary sources,  X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
   ___(6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
   √ (7) Site Narrative Description
   √ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
   √ site map w/ scale, orientation, key
   √ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
   √ photographs/images

   Additional Attachments:
   √ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Lander Armory is located southeast of the central Wyoming community of Lander. The site consists of the armory building and a Facility Maintenance Shop (FMS). The armory faces south and has a small strip of well maintained lawn with a few small shrubs and trees at the entrance. A sidewalk provides access to the main entrance as well as to doors on the east side of the building. Large Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking area so as to allow parking immediately in front of the building. The Facility Maintenance Shop is located to the east and slightly in front of the armory. There is a fenced yard to the east of the armory, behind the FMS. The armory is a masonry structure built in 1974. The site is in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
The original Lander Armory was a brick structure erected in 1915. By 1932 it was considered unsuitable for WYARNG use. The current armory was built in 1974, around the middle of the post-WW2 armory construction period. The construction of the new armory reflects the modernization and gradual updating of facilities instituted by the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War.

Evaluation
The Lander Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Lander Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Lander Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48FR6077

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989

Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Lander armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1974 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Lander Armory (1974) is located southeast of the central Wyoming community of Lander, at 31 Leedy Lane. It faces south, and has a small strip of well maintained lawn with a few small shrubs and trees at the entrance. A sidewalk provides access to the main entrance and doors on the east side of the building. Large Jersey barriers have been place around the parking area so as to allow parking immediately in front of the building.

The Lander Armory is a 140’ x 190’ masonry structure faced with brick, with an irregular footprint and concrete foundation. It features an offset, two-story drill hall with a one-story wing on the west housing administrative offices, classrooms and storage. There is a small extension on the east end of the façade. The roof is supported by metal trusses. Roofs are flat with wide metal fascias. The roof covering is spray-on polyurethane foam. The standard window is a metal sash with two large vertical lights above a horizontal light, with a brick slip sill. The standard drill-hall window is a small, rectangular window with six vertical lights and a brick slip sill.

The building faces south with the drill hall running east-west. The recessed entrance is offset to the east. The doorway consists of double-leaf glass and steel doors with transoms and stationary glass panels on either side. In the recessed entry, the east wall of the west wing has a standard window. The roof on the building extension at the east end of the façade overhangs approximately two feet. A native-stone wall has been built east of the doorway creating a small courtyard area between the roof overhangs. Large, red-metal letters identifying the structure as a Wyoming

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
National Guard Armory are attached to the front of the native-stone wall. There is a 1974 Masonic Lodge plaque visible in the lower right hand corner of the stone wall. Six standard drill-hall windows are visible in the second story.

The west elevation has (from south to north), three pairs of evenly spaced standard windows, three small drill-hall-style windows placed high in the wall and a single steel man door. There are no windows visible in the drill hall wall on the west elevation.

The east elevation is the back of the drill hall. There is a large overhead door and a single metal man door in the drill hall section. A lower section on the north has a single overhead door.

The north elevation has only three small, square window openings placed high in the wall. There are standard drill-hall windows visible above the roof of the one-story section.

Associated Resources:
Lander Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) (1992)
The Lander FMS consists of two sections, one significantly taller than the other. It is a masonry building faced with brick, with a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation and flat roof. It is located east of the armory within the fenced yard, facing south. The south elevation has a large overhead door and a single metal man door in the taller section, and a window and man door in the lower section to the west. The west elevation has a single man door. The north elevation has an overhead door and a man door in the tall section and man door and a window in the lower section. The east elevation has no openings apart from venting. The FMS is less than 50 years old and is not considered eligible for the National Register.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Date November, 2006
Smithsonian # 48AB1618

RECORD TYPE: ✔ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site, ___Historic Site, ✔ Building, ___Structure, ___Object, District, ___Landscape, ___Lithic Landscape, ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number NONE________________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name Donald L. Dewees Armory
Other Common names: Laramie Armory
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address 2901 Armory Rd. ___________________________________ Town Laramie ____________________________
Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Albany ___________________________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Laramie, 1979
Township 16N___ Range 63W___ Section 34 __¼’s S/NE/NE, SE/NE/NE, ______________________________ Template: ___
Township ____ Range ____ Section ____¼’s ______________________________ Template: ___
Township ____ Range ____ Section ____¼’s ______________________________ Template: ___
Elevation (ft.): 7238 ___________ UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 13 ___ E 453233 ___________ m N 4574171 ___________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 ___NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E _______________N _______________ (2) E _______________N _______________ (3) E _______________N _______________ (4) E _______________N _______________
UTM source: X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other: ______________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS ______________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)
ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORs AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: ___none, ___erosion, ___vandalism, ___collection, ___structural damage, ___manual excavation, ___mechanical excavation,
___vehicle traffic, ___structural decay, ___grazing, ___construction/development, ___defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ✔ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property___________________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity
(location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Donald L. Dewees Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

data entry, this page ___
SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Evan Medley
Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: June 20, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
___Construction discovery, ___ Documentary sources, ___ Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
____(6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
✔ (7) Site Narrative Description
✔ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✔ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✔ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✔ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:
✔ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Donald L. Dewees Armory sits on a large lot with a parking area to the north and east and a grassy lawn with large trees to the south. There is a flagpole on a coursed sandstone base on the front (south) lawn. The armory is a large (approx. 280’ x 165’), irregularly-shaped brick building with a two-story, gable-roofed drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing offices, classrooms, restrooms and a kitchen. The building faces south, and the drill hall runs north-south. A Facility Maintenance Shop is located in a paved area to the north of the armory. The site is in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
The Laramie Armory was built in 1959 and named after Donald L. Dewees. The construction of the armory in Laramie reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard after World War II, and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property. For many years Laramie had no armory; instead the WYARNG rented a building from the County Fair Association. As early as 1932, the Adjutant General noted that the construction of a “suitable armory” at Laramie was a priority. In 1948, it was still listed as a priority. When Federal funds for armory construction finally became available to Wyoming in the 1950s, Laramie was the third community in the state to get a new armory (after Afton and Rawlins). The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG and the community of Laramie for 48 years.

Although much larger in size, the Laramie Armory approximates the overall design of the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardman, March, 1948:16).

Evaluation
The Laramie Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era
Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Laramie Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric (1720-1800)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Historic (1800-42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-territorial (1842-1868)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Territorial (1868-1890)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expansion (1890-1928)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression (1929-1939)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Donald L. Dewees Armory/Laramie Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources 1
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48AB1618

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Donald L. Dewees Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1959 Circa y/n NO Date source WYARNG records; building plans on file at FMO
Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Donald L. Dewees Armory sits on a large lot with a parking area to the north and east and a grassy lawn with large trees to the south. There is a flagpole on a coursed sandstone base on the front (south) lawn. The armory is a large (approx. 280’ x 165’), irregularly-shaped brick building with a two-story, gable-roofed drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing offices, classrooms, restrooms, a weight room, a kitchen and storage space. The building faces south, and the drill hall runs north-south. There are white aluminum downspouts evenly spaced around the walls. The standard window is a rectangular aluminum sash with four, six or eight lights. Drill hall windows are smaller, horizontal, 6-light units.

To the west of the entrance on the south-facing façade are three 6-light windows, a single 4-light window, six 8-light windows and a small 6-light window. The entrance is recessed and defined by a wall of contrasting brick laid in banded pattern. Two concrete steps lead to a two-leaf, aluminum-framed glass door with wide transom and sidelights. The name of the armory is painted in gold letters on the transom. To the east of the entrance are eight evenly spaced 8-light windows. The second story (drill hall) has six windows.

The east elevation assumes a rough L-shape, with the southern end protruding approximately 10 feet from the rest of the elevation. The protruding section has, from south to north, four 4-light windows on its east face and two 8-light windows and one 3-light window on its north face. The east elevation proper has a steel door with a single light in its upper half and a porch roof over it, five 6-light windows with 18-light steel gratings, and three 6-light windows. The first windows on this elevation are obscured by an addition that covers the stairs to the basement. This addition has two pairs of stationary 6-light windows. The second story (drill hall) has four windows.

The north elevation has sixteen standard windows evenly spaced along the wall. Between the fifth and sixth windows is a set of double-leaf steel doors. The second story (drill hall) has six windows.

The west elevation is characterized by north and south wings that extend beyond the drill hall forming a rough U-shape. The interior elevations of the wings have two 6-light windows each. The central (drill hall) area has two 6-light windows flanking a large, 28-panel wood overhead door and a small metal man door to its right. The second story contains two standard drill-hall windows to either side of two 3-over-3 stationary windows.

The interior of the drill hall has a concrete floor. The roof is supported by an elaborate steel truss system. All windows except those on the south elevation of the second story are covered over and appear to be non-functional.

Associated Resources:

Facility Maintenance Shop (1961; addition, 1978)

The Laramie FMS is a large, roughly T-shaped (with the cross of the T on the south end) concrete-block building with numerous aluminum ventilation devices on the flat roof. Windows are vertical 2-light aluminum sash and doors are wood panel with a single light in the upper half. The south elevation has a pair of windows, a door and two large, steel, overhead doors. The west elevation has a door, two pairs of windows, another door, a pair of windows, a single-light window, and two pairs of windows. The north elevation has two pairs of windows on the cross of the T and a large overhead metal garage door on the base. The east elevation has six pairs of windows.
Donald L. Dewees Armory, south elevation. October, 2006. Mary Humstone

FMS, south and east elevations. June, 2006. Evan Medley
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)  Smithsonian # 48BH3787

Date November, 2006

RECORD TYPE:  ✔  First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY:  ___Prehistoric Site,  ___Historic Site,  ✔  Building,  ___Structure,  ___Object,  ___District,  ___Landscape,  ___Lithic Landscape,  ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number  NONE  Agency Project Number(s)  CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name  Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name  Baird-Harston Armory
Other Common names:  Lovell Armory

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address):  ___
check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION
Street address  350 East 5th Street  Town  Lovell  82431
Lot-Block:  ___________________________  Parcel:  ___________________________  County  Big Horn County  ___________

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date  Lovell, 1969

Township  56N  Range  96W  Section  14  ¼'s  SE/NW/SE/NW, SW/NE/SE/NW
Township  _____  Range  _____  Section  _____  ¼'s  _________
Township  _____  Range  _____  Section  _____  ¼'s  _________

Elevation (ft.):  3862

UTM:  Zone  12  E  232385  m  N  4970240  m  Datum used to calculate:  __NAD 27  X__NAD 83
Bounding UTM:  (1)  E  _______  N  _______  (2)  E  _______  N  _______
(3)  E  _______  N  _______  (4)  E  _______  N  _______

UTM source:  _X__corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error),  ___uncorrected GPS,  ___map template,  ___other:  ___________________________

GPS Model/Software:  GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS

Notes pertaining to access:  Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS
ENROLLED STATUS  ___Landmark/Monument,  ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY  (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism:  _✔_  none,  ___erosion,  ___vandalism,  ___collection,  ___structural damage,  ___manual excavation,  ___mechanical excavation,
___vehicle traffic,  ___structural decay,  ___grazing,  ___construction/development,  ___defacement,  ___imminent destruction,  ___unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%):  N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance:  1946-1989  Theme(s):  Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS  (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  X Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components:  ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property ___________________________

Justification:  (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity
(location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The Baird–Harston Armory in Lovell is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War
resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination:  ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b,  ___c,  ___d;  ___ Not Eligible,  ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials:  ________________

Justification:

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: July 17, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
(6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
(7) Site Narrative Description
(8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
site map w/scale, orientation, key
location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
photographs/images
√ (8F) historic architecture description

Additional Attachments:

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the buildings and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS points were taken at building and property corners for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Baird-Harston Armory is located on the east side of the northern Wyoming community of Lovell. It consists of the armory building, a Field Maintenance Shop (FMS), a Flammable Storage Shed (POL), a Cold Storage Building and a Vehicle Storage Building. The armory is surrounded on two sides by lawn with small trees. Large concrete Jersey barriers have been placed in the parking area to keep parking back from the building. There is a paved, fenced compound located at the back of the building. The armory consists of a two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing administrative offices, locker rooms, classrooms, showers, kitchen, and offices, as well as a space for vehicle storage and secure storage. The building faces north with the drill hall running north-south. The FMS is located to the east of the armory, and the rest of the buildings are located behind it (to the south). The site is in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings. Complete building descriptions can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
The Lovell Armory (1961) is also known as the Baird-Harston Armory in memory of two soldiers who served in the Korean conflict. Although slightly larger in size, the Lovell Armory is one of six WYARNG armories that closely approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardsmen, March, 1948:16).

Evaluation
The Lovell Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Lovell Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
HISTORIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __  <strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Baird Harston Armory / Lovell Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial Number of associated resources 4
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48BH3787

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE
Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989 Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Baird-Harston Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1961 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):
The Lovell Armory (1961) is also known as the Baird-Harston Armory in memory of two soldiers who served in the Korean conflict. The armory is located on the east side of the northern Wyoming community of Lovell, at 350 East 5th Street. The armory is surrounded on two sides by lawn with small trees. Large, concrete, Jersey barriers have been placed in the parking area to keep parking back from the building. There is a fenced compound located at the back of the building.

The 168’ x 135’ building is masonry construction with brick facing, and has an irregular footprint and a concrete foundation. It features a two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by one-story wings housing administrative offices, locker rooms, classrooms, showers, kitchen, and offices, as well as a space for vehicle storage and secure storage. The drill hall roof is a low-pitched gable. The south wing has a shed roof and the other wings have flat roofs. Soffits are metal. The standard window is a large, double, 4-light, steel framed window with a concrete sill. The standard drill-hall window is a small, double, 4-light, steel framed window with a concrete sill.

The building faces north with the drill hall running north-south. The main entrance is offset to the east. The wall of the east wing wall extends out past the end of the building and has large aluminum letters identifying the building as a Wyoming National Guard structure. There is a narrow horizontal window placed high in the west wall of the extension. The entrance door is set back and is a double-leaf glass and steel door. A large metal sign above the door identifies this as the Baird-Harston Armory. West of the entrance setback the wing extension is polychromatic perastone with four evenly spaced standard windows. There are three standard drill-hall windows evenly spaced in the upper level of the drill hall.

The east elevation has windows evenly spaced along the elevation. From north to south, there are four double, 3-light standard windows, a single, 3-light standard window, three single, 4-light standard windows, and five double, 4-light standard windows. In the second story drill-hall wall there are a double, 4-light standard window, a brick chimney, and four double, 4-light standard drill-hall windows.

The west wing is slightly recessed to the south. The north elevation of this wing contains five rectangular windows with 18-light gratings and eight small, square, 4-light windows. There are six standard drill-hall windows visible in the second story. There is a small brick parapet wall with a stone cap on the roof of the one-story wing.

The south elevation has (from west to east) a double 3-light window, an overhead door, a paired double 3-light window, an overhead door, a man door and another paired double 3-light window. There are two double 4-light windows in the second story. The building is in good condition.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
Associated Resources:

1. Lovell Armory Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) (1976)

The FMS is located east of the armory and faces north. The 40’ x 96’ building consists of a tall, shed-roofed section with a lower wing extending to the west. The façade consists of four evenly spaced one-over-one aluminum sash windows with brick sills, a recessed entrance with a steel door and single sidelight, and a triple aluminum sash window. Above the entrance is lettering that reads, “CW 4 Jerry D Fink FMS #1.” The west elevation consists of two single windows and one double window. The south elevation has three overhead doors in the taller section.

2. Lovell Armory Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Shed (POL) (1976)

Located in the center of the compound behind the armory, the POL is a small, rectangular, 18’ x 20’ concrete-block structure. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a concrete foundation. It faces north, and has a single steel man door and two aluminum sliders in the façade. This structure previously served as the petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) shed, and is now used for storage.


The Cold Storage building is located south and east of the armory, and is used for storing camping gear. It is a rectangular, 54’ x 105’ steel building with a low-pitched gable roof. The building faces west with a man door in the west elevation.


The vehicle cold storage building is located in the southwest corner of the armory compound. It is a rectangular, 65’ x 110’ pre-engineered steel building with a concrete foundation and a low-pitched gable roof. It has four overhead doors in the east-facing façade. There are single steel man doors in the north and south elevations. There are three sets of double-leaf steel doors and a single steel door located in the west elevation, for each of the vehicle bays.

All four associated resources at the Lovell armory are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as Cold War resources. They are not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  


* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Cold Storage Building, west and south elevations. July, 2006. Mary Humstone


* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Baird-Harston (Lovell) Armory
Wyoming - Big Horn County
Site Plan, Aerial Photograph (CIR2000, 1 Meter)
Scale 1:5,000
RECORD TYPE: ✔ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___ Prehistoric Site, ___ Historic Site, ✔ Building, ___ Structure, ___ Object, ___ District, ___ Landscape, ___ Lithic Landscape, ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number   NONE ____________________________________________________________________________

Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

Site Name Kevin Rickert Armory

Other Common names: Powell Armory

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address 1102 East 7th Street ____________________________________________________________________________

Town            Powell, 82435 __________________

Lot-Block: Track 21, Lot 74 ____________________________________________________________________________

Parcel ___________________________ County        Park __________________________

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Garland, 1969 __________________

Township 55N ___. Range 99W ___. Section 11 __ ¼'s NE/NE/NE/NW/NE ____________________________

Template: _____

Township ___. Range ___. Section __ ¼'s ____________________________

Template: _____

Township ___. Range ___. Section __ ¼'s ____________________________

Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): 4386 ______________

UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12_ E 203709 _______________ m N 4963154 _______________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27  X__NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E _______________N _______________ (2) E _______________N _______________

(3) E _______________N _______________ (4) E _______________N _______________

UTM source: _X__corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___ map template,  ___other:_____________________________________

GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS ____________________________

Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS ___ Landmark/Monument, ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism: _x_ none, ___ erosion, ___ vandalism, ___ collection, ___ structural damage, ___ manual excavation, ___ mechanical excavation, ___ vehicle traffic, ___ structural decay, ___ grazing, ___ construction/development, ___ defacement, ___ imminent destruction, ___ unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989

Theme(s): Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria __a, __b, __c, __d;  X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property________________________________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)⁴:

The Kevin Rickert Armory in Powell is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria __a, __b, __c, __d;  ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade
Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: July 17, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
___ (7) Site Narrative Description
___ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
___ site map w/scale, orientation, key
___ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
___ photographs/images

√ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the buildings and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS points were taken at building and at approximate property corners identified on site by Wyoming Army National Guard staff, for incorporation into a mapping data base.

Site Description
The Powell Armory is located just east of the community of Powell. The site is landscaped with lawn and a few small shrubs in the front of the armory building. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the building. A fenced compound is located at the back of the building. The armory comprises approximately 14,990 square feet and features an offset, two-story drill hall. One-story wings house administrative offices, classrooms, and storage. Roofs are flat and covered with spray-on polyurethane foam. The site is in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

History
Constructed in 1983, the Powell Armory was named after Kevin Rickert. The construction of the armory in Powell reflects the reorganization of the WYARNG during the Cold War, and the recognition that more armories needed to be built throughout the state to properly train and equip Guardsmen.

Evaluation
The Powell Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center's Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Powell Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

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</tr>
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<td>Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
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</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Kevin Rickert Armory / Powell Armory
.
Historic name: SAME
.
Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PA3024

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1946-1989

Theme(s): Military, Cold War

The Kevin Rickert Armory in Powell is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1983 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Powell Armory, also known as Kevin Rickert Armory, is located just east of Powell. There is lawn with a few small shrubs in front of the armory. A sidewalk leads from the parking area to the building. A fenced compound is located at the back of the building.

This building is 210’ x 105’, with an irregularly shaped footprint and a concrete foundation. It consists of two sections: a two-story drill hall, which runs east-west and is flanked with one-story wings housing vehicle storage on one side and a kitchen and storage area on the other side; and a one-story section extending to the west which houses administrative offices, classrooms, and storage. The building is constructed of vertically scored, rough-faced concrete block, and has a double-row band of smooth block just below the cornice line. Roofs are flat and covered with spray-on polyurethane foam.

The armory faces north. The front entrance is recessed between the drill hall and the classroom wing. A mansard-style metal roof extends across the recessed area above the entrance doors. The entry features two-leaf glass and steel doors with full length sidelights. The west side of the façade has two 1-over-1, aluminum-sash windows with smooth block above and stone sills.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
The east elevation has two large overhead doors, one in the drill hall portion and one in the vehicle storage portion, and a single metal man door in the south (storage) portion. The compound fence meets the building on the south side of the man door. The south elevation features a bank of large 2-over-2 awning windows. The west elevation has a single recessed doorway in the north end. The building appears to be in good condition.
RECORDER TYPE: ✔ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead
PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site,  ___Historic Site, ✔ __ Building, ___Structure, ___Object, ___District, ___Landscape, ___Lithic Landscape, ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number NONE ____________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name John M. Pivak Armory
Other Common names: Rock Springs Armory
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address 3255 Yellowstone Rd ____________________________ Town Rock Springs , 82801 __________________________
Lot-Block: _________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Sweetwater __________________________
USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Pilot Butte and Reliance, 1979
Township 19N__. Range 105W__. Segment 10 ½’s NW/SW/SW/W1/2, NE/SW/SW, N/N/SW/SW/SW, N/NW/SW/SW/SW Template: ______
Township ____. Range ______. Segment ½’s ____________________ Template: ______
Township ____. Range ______. Segment ___¼’s ____________________ Template: ______
Elevation (ft.): 6394 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 12 __ E 145914________________ m N 4618121________________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 X NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E ________ N _______________ (2) E ________ N _______________ (3) E ________ N _______________ (4) E ________ N _______________
UTM source: _X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:___________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS __________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)
ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/ Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP
FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: _x_none, __erosion, __vandalism, __collection, __structural damage, ___manual excavation, ___mechanical excavation,
__vehicle traffic, __structural decay, _x_grazing, __construction/development, __defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 89 Themes: Military, Cold War
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property___________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity
(location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Rock Springs John M. Pivak Armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated Date/initials: _______________

data entry, this page ___
**JUSTIFICATION:**

**SHPO Concurrence:** ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  
Date/initials: __________________

**4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY** (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade  
Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program  
Field Dates: July 20, 2006

**DISCOVERY METHOD** (describe in site narrative description)

__Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

**5. RECORDS INVENTORY** (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:  
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)  
✓ (7) Site Narrative Description  
✓ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix  
✓ site map w/scale, orientation, key  
✓ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)  
✓ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:  
√ (8F) historic architecture description

**6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT:** NA

**7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

**Methodology**

Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

**Site Description**

Located at 3255 Yellowstone Road (northwest of the downtown) in the southwest Wyoming community of Rock Springs, the Rock Springs Armory is known as the John M. Pivak Armory. The site includes the 13,816-square-foot armory with attached Field Maintenance Shop (1979) and a steel storage building (1988). Landscaping includes a narrow strip of lawn in front of the armory and along the west elevation. There are Russian olive trees and a medium-sized spruce on the south and west elevations. There are small evergreen bushes at the entrance. A sidewalk extends across the front, providing access from the parking area. A large, chain-link-fenced compound with a gravel surface is located at the back of the building. The armory faces south, and the storage building lies to its west. The armory has a central, two-story drill hall and one-story wings on the south and east housing administrative offices, exercise rooms, kitchen, classrooms and storage. The FMS extends to the west. The site and buildings appear to be in good condition. There are no known threats to the site and/or the buildings. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

**History**

The Rock Springs Armory was built in 1979 and was named after John M. Pivak. It is one of five WYARNG armories built in the 1970s and reflects the expansion and gradual updating of facilities instituted by the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War.

**Evaluation**

The Rock Springs Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Rock Springs Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WW II-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: John M. Pivak Armory / Rock Springs Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: 1946-89

Themes: Military, Cold War

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1979 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Located at 3255 Yellowstone Road in the southwest Wyoming community of Rock Springs, the Rock Springs Armory is known as the John M. Pivak Armory. The armory is accessed by a sidewalk extending from the parking area. The building is of masonry construction and consists of a central, two-story drill hall and one-story wings on the south and east housing administrative offices, exercise rooms, kitchen, classrooms and storage. An attached Field Maintenance Shop extends to the west. The brick veneer has regular coursing with eight rows of soldier bricks at the cornice line of the drill hall and five rows of soldier bricks at the cornice line of the lower levels. Windows are 1-over-1 rectangular aluminum sash with cast-concrete panels extending below to ground level.

The 150' x 136', rectangular-shaped armory faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The drill hall runs north-south. Roofs of the drill hall and wings are flat, and covered with spray-on polyurethane foam. A light steel truss system supports the drill-hall roof.

The entrance is offset to the east on the south façade, and consists of a double-leaf metal door with narrow, offset lights and 2-light sidelights. Large aluminum letters attached to the building above the entrance identify the structure as “Wyoming National Guard.” There are two windows east of the entrance, and a small horizontal window and two standard windows west of the entrance.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
The FMS occupies the west end of the building, and contains a single steel man door and a grouping of three large overhead doors. The east elevation has three standard windows evenly spaced at the north end. The north elevation has a single steel man door in the one-story wing, a larger overhead door in the drill-hall portion and a large overhead door in the FMS wing on the west end of the elevation.

**Associated Resources**

**Storage Building (1988)**

The storage building is a 30’ x 50’ pre-engineered steel building. It is rectangular with a low-pitched gable roof and rests on a concrete foundation. There are two double-leaf metal doors in the north elevation and a single man door in the west elevation.
Rock Springs Armory
3255 Yellowstone Rd.
NW/SW/SW/W1/2, NE/SW/SW, N/N/SW/SW/SW, N/NW/SW/SW/SW, S.10, T19N-R105W

Storage Building

Pilott Butte and Reliance Quadrangles
Wyoming - Sweetwater County
USGS 7.5' Series (1979)
Scale 1:24,000

Kevin M. Pivak (Rock Springs) Armory Location Map
WYOMING CULTURAL PROPERTIES FORM (rev. for Wyoming Army National Guard Survey, 7/1/2006)

Date November, 2006
Smithsonian # 48SH1587

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number   NONE   ____________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name Major General George O. Pearson Armory
Other Common names: Sheridan Armory
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address 3219 Coffeen Avenue ___________________________________ Town Sheridan, 82801 _________________
Lot-Block: ______________________________________________________ Parcel _____________________ County Sheridan __________________________
USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Sheridan, 1979 _________________
Township 55N __ Range 84W __ Section 2 __¼’s portions S/SE/SESW ________________________ Template: ______
Township 55N __ Range 84W __ Section 11 __¼’s portions NE/NW/NE/NW N/NE/NE/NW____ Template: ______
Township ______. Range ______. Section ____ ¼’s ______________________________________ Template: ______
Elevation (ft.): 3816 _______________ UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 13 __ E 346134__________________________ m  N 4958479__________________________ m Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27  X_ NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E ___________________N ___________________ (2) E ___________________N ___________________
(3) E ___________________N ___________________ (4) E ___________________N ___________________
UTM source: _X_corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS __________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)
ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: _x_none, __erosion, __vandalism, __collection, __structural damage, __ manual excavation, ___mechanical excavation,
____vehicle traffic, __structural decay, __grazing, __construction/development, __defacement, ___imminent destruction, __unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to
the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 89 Themes: Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property_____________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity
(location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):*
The Major General George O. Pearson Armory in Sheridan is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional
significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

data entry, this page ___
Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: __________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: August 1, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

__Construction discovery,  X Documentary sources,  X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

Additional Attachments:
√ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology

Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

Site Description

The Sheridan Armory is located south of downtown Sheridan and immediately south of Sheridan Community College at 3219 Coffeen Avenue, a main transportation corridor. The armory is surrounded on three sides by well planned and tended landscaping that includes juniper bushes, aspen trees and wood-chip mulch in front of the building. The west elevation features some potentilla, juniper bushes and Ponderosa pine trees. Spruce and other evergreens have been planted along the west property line and beyond the parking area in front of the building. A regimental park with an interpretive sign and an artillery display are located east of the parking area. Sidewalks provide access on three sides of the building. Large concrete Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot edges to keep parking back from the entrance. There is a fenced compound located behind the building.

The site consists of the armory (1978), a Field Maintenance Shop (1978) and a Storage Building (1988). The armory faces north, with an offset, two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by lower wings housing administrative offices, storage rooms, classrooms, exercise room, showers, kitchen, restrooms, and a now defunct rifle range that will be used for storage. The FMS lies to the south (rear) of the armory, along the western edge of the property. The Storage Building lies at the southeast corner of the fenced compound. The site and buildings are well maintained and appear to be in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the buildings. Complete building descriptions can be found in Attachment 8f.

History

Sheridan’s first armory was a large brick building with stables and a riding hall, constructed in 1927. The current Sheridan Armory was designed by local architect Adrian Malone and completed in 1978. It was named after Major General George O. Pearson, a Sheridan native who saw extensive service in World War II and went on to a distinguished career in the army. Pearson also served as Adjutant General of Wyoming. The armory reflects the expansion and gradual updating of facilities instituted by the Wyoming Army National Guard during the Cold War.

data entry, this page ___
The armory building contains a rare and extensive collection of artifacts, including military arms, equipment, uniforms and memorabilia dating back to World War I. There is also a collection of ink drawings of battles during World War II, and historic photographs. Some of these are on display in a room at the front of the building. The collection has not been catalogued, and basic archival protection techniques have not been used to protect these materials.

**Evaluation**

The Sheridan Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using *Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties* developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering). The Sheridan Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Protohistoric (1720-1800)</th>
<th>Early Historic (1800-42)</th>
<th>Pre-territorial (1842-1868)</th>
<th>Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928)</th>
<th>Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)</th>
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<td>WY Army National Guard</td>
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**8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

Common name: Major General George O. Pearson / Sheridan Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 2

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48SH1587

**OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:**

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE** (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: 1946 – 89  
Themes: Military, Cold War

The Major General George O. Pearson Armory in Sheridan armory and associated buildings are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as Cold War resources. They are not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY** (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1978  Circa y/n NO  Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): Adrian Malone

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  

data entry, this page ___
ADDITINAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Sheridan Armory is also known as the Major General George O. Pearson Armory. It is a Battalion Headquarters for units throughout northern Wyoming. The armory is located south of downtown Sheridan and immediately south of Sheridan Community College at 3219 Coffeen Avenue, a main transportation corridor. The armory is surrounded on three sides by well planned and tended landscaping that includes juniper bushes, aspen trees and wood-chip mulch across the front of the building. The west elevation features some potentilla, juniper bushes and Ponderosa pine trees. Spruce and other evergreens have been planted along the west property line and beyond the parking area in front of the building. A regimental park with an interpretive sign and an artillery display are located east of the parking area. Sidewalks provide access on three sides of the building. Large concrete Jersey barriers have been placed around the parking lot edges to keep parking back from the entrance. There is a fenced compound located at the back of the building.

The 200’ x 200’ armory faces north, with an offset, two-story drill hall surrounded on three sides by lower wings housing administrative offices, storage rooms, classrooms, exercise room, showers, kitchen, restrooms, and a now defunct rifle range that will be used for storage. The drill hall runs north-south, its roof supported with steel trusses. The rifle range runs east-west at the south end of the building. All roofs are flat and covered with spray-on polyurethane foam.

The building is of masonry construction faced with horizontally coursed brick, with a band of raised soldier brick at the cornice line and at the water table. Wall surfaces are broken by recessed downspout tracks trimmed with raised brick. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The standard door is blue-painted steel with a 2-light glass panel and transoms. The windows are tall, rectangular, casement and stationary metal-clad sash grouped in multiple units with raised brick framing and brick sills.

The entrance is offset at the west end of the north-facing façade. The west end of the façade juts out to accommodate the entrance and display room and features raised aluminum letters identifying the building as a Wyoming Army National Guard Armory and U.S. Army Reserve Center. The door faces east and is recessed. A flat awning roof extends over the doorway and wraps around the façade terminating before the corner. The east section of the façade consists of standard windows with one 4-sash unit and three 8-sash units.

The west elevation is broken up into six sections by downspouts. The northernmost section has three windows each separated by raised brick trim and a 5-sash standard window. The next four sections have 10-sash standard windows and the sixth section has a 5-sash standard window. A brick wall, slightly lower than the building, extends south, connecting the building with the FMS, with a gate providing access into the compound from the west.

The south elevation has several different roof lines. The western section has the lowest roof. This section has a standard door with a flat awning roof, and a brick chimney. The section accommodating the rifle range, which runs east-west, is slightly higher. Above it and set back is the rooftop of the taller drill hall. There are no other openings on this elevation, but three downspouts break up the wall.

The southernmost section of the east elevation protrudes 24 feet to accommodate the indoor rifle range. It has an overhead door and a man door on the north. North of this section is the drill hall which has a man door and an overhead door. A one-story wing originates just east of the overhead door and runs north-south the length of the building. The wing has (south to north) three bands of 3-light horizontal windows placed high up on the wall, a standard window, a standard door with a flat awning roof and a 4-sash standard window. The upper part of the drill hall is visible above the wing and extends about half the length of the wing. It has six evenly spaced windows.

Associated Resources:

1. Sheridan FMS (1978)

   The maintenance shop faces east just south of the armory. It is approximately 180’ by 45’ and is constructed of the same material as the armory. It has a concrete foundation and a low-pitched shed roof. The façade consists of six overhead doors with corbelling motif, three man doors and a seventh overhead door in the northernmost bay which is used as a shop. There are no openings on the north, south or west elevations. Six downspouts break up the wall on the west elevation. The north elevation features a sign in aluminum block letters reading “ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER.”

2. Storage Building (1988)

   The cold storage building sits south and east of the armory, within the fenced compound. It is approximately 45’ x 48’ with a concrete foundation. It is a standard steel building with a very low-pitched gable roof. There is a double-leaf door in the north elevation and single man doors in both the east and west elevations.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Sheridan Armory, north and west elevations. August, 2006. Mary Humstone

Sheridan FMS, south and east elevations. August, 2006. Mary Humstone

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
Sheridan Yard and Storage Building, north and west elevations. August, 2006. Mary Humstone
RECORD TYPE: ✔ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead
PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site,  ___Historic Site, ✔ Building, ___Structure,  ___Object,  ___District,  ___Landscape,  ___Lithic Landscape,  ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number NONE ____________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name: C.R. Gomez Armory
Other Common names: Torrington Armory
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address 1000 W 25th Ave _______________________________________ Town Torrington, 82240
Lot-Block: ___________________________ Parcel ______________________ County, Goshen ______________________
USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Torrington, 1980 ____________________________________________________________
Township __24N____ Range __61W____ Section __9 ¼'s W/NW/SW/NE & portion W/SW/SE ________________ Template: _____
Township __.____ Range __.____ Section __.____ ________________ Template: _____
Township __.____ Range __.____ Section __.____ ________________ Template: _____
Elevation (ft.): 4134 __________________ UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 13 ___ E 566330 ________________ m N 4657919 ________________ m Datum used to calculate: _NAD 27 _N, NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E ________________ N ________________ (2) E ________________ N ________________
(3) E ________________ N ________________ (4) E ________________ N ________________
UTM source: _X__corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:___________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS _______________________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORs AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: _x_none,  ___erosion,  ___vandalism,  ___collection,  ___structural damage,  ___manual excavation,  ___mechanical excavation,  ___vehicle traffic,  ___structural decay,  ___grazing,  ___construction/development,  ___defacement,  ___imminent destruction,  ___unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 89 Themes: Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a,  ___b, ___c, ___d;  ___X_Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric,  ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property___________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*: The C.R. Gomez Armory is less than 50 years of age and was constructed after the recognized end of the Cold War, and thus do not merit consideration as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Evan Medley Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: June 21, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__X__ Construction discovery, __X__ Documentary sources, __X__ Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

(6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

✓ (7) Site Narrative Description
✓ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✓ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✓ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✓ photographs/images

✓ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

Site Description
The Torrington Armory site consists of a main armory building (1998) and a Vehicle Storage Building (1998). The facility is landscaped on the north and south sides, with some trees planted along the building on the southeast side. A line of trees borders the parking area. The armory is an irregularly shaped building which has a long, narrow footprint, running north-south. The Vehicle Storage Building lies directly north, and in a line with, the armory. The armory entrance is to the east. Jersey barriers separate the building from asphalt parking areas on the east and north. There is also a large, fenced equipment parking and maneuvering area at the rear of the armory. There are no known or recognizable threats to the site.

History
The original Torrington Armory was a large brick and wood building built in 1932. This building was demolished and a new armory was built in 1998. It was named for C. R. Gomez.

Evaluation
Because it was constructed after the end of the Cold War, the Torrington Armory was not evaluated for the National Register. However, the property was recorded.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post WWII</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939); WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: C.R. Gomez Armory \ Torrington Armory

Historic name: SAME

Type of building: Industrial

Number of associated resources: 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48GO498

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: 1946 – 89

Themes: Military, Cold War

The C.R. Gomez Armory and its associated building do not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as Cold War resources and are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1998 Circa y/n N Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): WYARNG

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Armory

Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The C.R. Gomez armory is an irregularly-shaped masonry building with brick facing. It has a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam-metal roofing. Windows are steel-clad, one-light awnings. For the purposes of this survey, the building will be treated as a large rectangle, with the east, or principal entry elevation serving as one side and the long, twisting/turning sections of the building considered as single sides. The northern wing of the building has a separate gable roof.

The south-facing entrance consists of a one-story, hip-roofed section which protrudes from the east elevation. There is a central portico flanked by four square windows. The doors are double-leaf steel and glass doors with glass surrounds.

In the west elevation there are nine windows and a pair of double-leaf steel doors in the front section. There are two more pairs of doors to the west. There are three small windows near the west end of the elevation.

The north elevation contains a single steel door.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

data entry, this page ___
The east elevation of the building faces a large asphalt parking area. Beginning at the front of the building and working back, there are four windows flanked by metal doors in the front section, a large overhead door flanked by metal doors that leads to the drill hall section of the building, a concrete loading dock, six windows, a recessed entry with two metal doors, four overhead doors, two recessed entrances each with one metal door, a double-leaf metal door, a smaller overhead door and a single metal door.

Associated Resources:
Motor Vehicle Storage Building (1998)

The vehicle storage building sits directly north of the armory. The two buildings are separated by a concrete walkway. Walls and roofing materials match those of the armory. The building is long, rectangular, and approximately two stories tall. The east elevation has (from L to R facing the elevation) a large overhead door, a single man door, and five large overhead doors. The south elevation consists of a single steel door. The north elevation has a large overhead door, and the west elevation has no openings.
Torrington Armory
1000 W. 25th St.
W/NW/SW/NE, portion W/SW/SW/SE
S.9, T24N-R61W
RECORD TYPE: ✔ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___Prehistoric Site, ___Historic Site, ✔ Building, __Structure, ___Object, ___District, ___Landscape, ___Lithic Landscape, ___TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP
Consultant Project Number None Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name Wheatland Armory
Other Common names: None
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address 1256 Cole St. _______ __________________________ Town Wheatland__________
Lot-Block: ______________________________ Parcel _____________________ County ___ Platte__________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Wheatland, 1960
Township 24N___ Range 68W___ Section 13 ¼’s S/SE/SE/NW__________ Template: _____
Township 24N___ Range 68W___ Section 24 ¼’s portion NE/NW/NW__________ Template: _____
Township __ Range ____ Section ____ ¼’s ______________________________________ Template: _____
Elevation (ft.): 4780 ______________ UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)
UTM: Zone 13__ E 503197________________ m N 4655604________________ m Datum used to calculate: ___NAD 27 ___NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E ________________N ________________ (2) E ________________N ________________ (3) E ________________N ________________ (4) E ________________N ________________
UTM source: X corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other: __________________________
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS __________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)
ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP
FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: x none, ___erosion, ___vandalism, ___collection, ___structural damage, ___manual excavation, ___mechanical excavation, ___vehicle traffic, ___structural decay, ___grazing, ___construction/development, ___defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 - 89 Themes: Military, Cold War
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___ d ; X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic Associated person for criterion b property __________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Wheatland armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

data entry, this page ___
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Evan Medley
Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: June 20, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery,  __X__ Documentary sources,  __X__ Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
✔ (7) Site Narrative Description
✔ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✔ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✔ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✔ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:
✓ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

Site Description
The Wheatland Armory sits on a large lot, most of which has been paved except for a gravel parking lot on the east side. There is a flagpole centered in front of the building with a stone replica of the Engineer’s Castle in front of it. There is some landscaping around the building. The building faces north, on Cole St., just east of the golf course. The west side of the facility has a concrete driveway providing access to an unfenced storage lot south of the armory. The armory is a 100’ x 115’ masonry building with a low-pitched gable roof. The building and site appear to be in good condition. There are no known threats to the building and/or site. Additional building information is included on Attachment 8f.

History
The Wheatland Armory was constructed in 1963 in a style that departed from the “Type B” model used for other WYARNG armories of this era.

Evaluation
The Wheatland Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Wheatland Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War Era property.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Historic</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Depression</th>
<th>WWII Era</th>
<th>Post WWII</th>
<th>Modern</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protohistoric (1720-1800)</td>
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<td>Early Historic (1800-1842)</td>
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<td>Pre-territorial (1842-1868)</td>
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<td>Territorial (1868-1890)</td>
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<td>Expansion (1890-1928)</td>
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<td>Depression (1929-1939)</td>
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<td>WWII-era (1940 to 1946)</td>
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<td>Post-WWII (1947 to 1950)</td>
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<td>Modern (1951-present)</td>
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</table>

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Wheatland Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources 0
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48PL1602

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 89 Themes: Military, Cold War

The Wheatland Armory does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1963 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard
Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): Wyoming Army National Guard

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Wheatland Armory (1963) sits on a large lot, most of which has been paved except for a gravel parking lot on the east side. There is a flagpole centered in front of the building with a stone replica of the Engineer’s Castle in front of it. The armory is a 100’ x 115’ masonry building with brick facing, with a low-pitched gable roof covered with spray-on polyurethane foam. There are three aluminum ventilation shafts on both the east and west slopes of the roof.

The north, or main elevation, which faces the street, contains four floor-to-ceiling windows on each side of a double-leaf, aluminum-framed glass door. The section of the façade over the windows is textured concrete with small pebbles pressed into it to give a decorative effect. There are metal letters over the doors which spell “WYOMING NATIONAL GUARD” followed by two five-pointed stars.

The east elevation has square ventilation units near the north and south ends, but is otherwise plain. The south elevation has two large overhead doors. There is a single steel man door on the west end. The west elevation has a steel man door centered in the elevation with a window above it. There are three similar door openings which have been blocked up but retain small, fixed, frosted-glass windows above them. These four doors are evenly spaced along the elevation.

The Wheatland Armory differs in style from earlier armories in Wyoming, in that the drill hall is incorporated under a single, large gable roof. It marks a definite change from the traditional “Type B” design.
RECORD TYPE: _x_ First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___ Prehistoric Site, ___ Historic Site, _x_ Building, ___ Structure, ___ Object, ___ District, ___ Landscape, ___ Lithic Landscape, ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number   NONE  __________________________ Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801

Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities

Site Name  Wheatland City Garage

Other Common names: Old Highway Department Building; old Wheatland Armory FMS

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential

State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address  505 15th St  Town  Wheatland  ______________

Lot-Block: __________________ Parcel __________________ County  Platte  __________________

USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date  Wheatland 1960

Township  24N _._  Range  68W _._  Section  13 SW/NW, NW/SW  ________________ Template: _____

Township _._  Range _._  Section _¼’s  ________________ Template: _____

Township _._  Range _._  Section _¼’s  ________________ Template: _____

Elevation (ft.):________________

UTM: Zone ___ E _______________ N _______________ Datum used to calculate: __NAD 27 __NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E _______________ N _______________ (2) E _______________ N _______________

(3) E _______________ N _______________ (4) E _______________ N _______________

UTM source: __corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, ___map template, ___other:_________________

GPS Model/Software:
Notes pertaining to access:

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS  ___ Landmark/Monument, ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism: _x_ none, ___ erosion, ___ vandalism, ___ collection, ___ structural damage, ___ manual excavation, ___ mechanical excavation, ___ vehicle traffic, ___ structural decay, ___ grazing, ___ construction/development, ___ defacement, ___ imminent destruction, ___ unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): 100% _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance:  1930s  Theme(s) Transportation; Architecture; New Deal

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ✔ Eligible under criteria ✔a, ___b, ✔c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property____________________

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The Wheatland City Garage is not significant as a Wyoming National Guard Resource. However, the building is over 50 years old and retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was built during the New Deal era as a state highway garage and is a significant local representation of transportation and New Deal architecture from the late 1930s.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone, Evan Medley
Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program
Field Dates: June 20, 2006

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:
(6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
(7) Site Narrative Description
(8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
√ site map w/scale, orientation, key
√ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
√ photographs/images
(8F) historic architecture description
√ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. On-site personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for the building. Because this building was not on the inventory list, GPS positions were not taken at this site.

Site Description
The garage is located in the city of Wheatland just east of Interstate 25. It sits in the southwest corner of a large, triangular-shaped lot between South Street (Hwy 312) and Water Street, between 14th and 15th. The lot is bounded by a canal on the north side. The garage is a rectangular brick building that rests on a four-foot-high concrete foundation. The building is characterized by brick piers with decorative brick and concrete art-deco motifs and decorative brick corbelling at the cornice line. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building. Further description of the building is included in Attachment 8f.

History
This building is owned by the Wyoming Army National Guard, but is leased to the city of Wheatland for a vehicle maintenance shop. Although it was not included on the WYARNG list of armory buildings to survey, it was brought to the attention of the survey team that this building could have historic significance. Further research is needed to verify the history and significance of the building. According to a mechanic on-site, the building was built by the Wyoming Department of Transportation using WPA funds in the 1930s, and later traded to the WYARNG in exchange for other property (sometime around 1955). The Guard later leased the building and lot to the city of Wheatland, which uses it for maintenance of vehicles.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
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<td>Depression</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWII Era</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor. data entry, this page ___
Post WWII
Modern

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1800-42) Pre-territorial (1842-1868) Territorial (1868-1890); Expansion (1890-1928) Depression (1929-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1950); Modern (1951-present)
8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Wheatland City Garage
Historic name: Wyoming Highway Department Garage; Wheatland Armory Facility Maintenance Shop

Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources: 1

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 8209-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1930s
Theme(s): Transportation; Architecture; New Deal

The Wheatland City Garage is not significant as a Wyoming National Guard Resource. However, the building is over 50 years old and retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was built during the New Deal era as a state highway garage and is a significant local representation of transportation and New Deal architecture from the late 1930s.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date: c. 1935
Circa: y/n: Y
Date source: Local informant; construction

Architect(s): unknown
Builder(s): WPA (not documented)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown): NO
Current use(s): City of Wheatland Motor Vehicle Maintenance
Historic use(s): Armory FMS

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

This building is owned by the Wyoming Army National Guard, but is leased to the City of Wheatland for a vehicle maintenance shop. The garage is located in Wheatland just east of Interstate 25. It is a rectangular brick building that rests on a four-foot-high concrete foundation. The building is characterized by brick piers with decorative brick and concrete art-deco motifs and decorative brick corbelling at the cornice line. It has a flat roof with a low, flat parapet. Windows are fixed, 16-light units with steel frames and brick sills.

The east elevation is divided into four bays by piers. The first, third and fourth bays have a pair of windows each, and the second bay has a large overhead door. The north elevation is divided into two bays by piers. The first bay has a metal door with a four-light transom, and a pair of windows, and the second bay contains an overhead door. The door surround is constructed of raised brick sides with a sloping brick cap.

The west elevation is divided into four bays by piers, with one window in each bay. The south elevation is divided into two bays. The first bay has two, six-light vertical fixed windows. A chimney, matching the brick piers, rises between the two windows. The second bay has an 18-light window and a metal door.

There is a basement which appears to be part of the original construction. A wood-frame covering with a gable roof has been constructed over the stairs leading to the basement.

The building is typical of art-deco-style garages built in the 1920s and 30s. It appears to be in good condition.
Wheatland City Garage, east elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley

Wheatland City Garage, detail of cornice and chimney, south elevation. June, 2006. Evan Medley
Wheatland Armory FMS Building
(City Garage)
505 15th St.
SW/NW, NW/SW
S. 13, T24N-R68W

Wheatland Quadrangle
Wyoming - Platte County
USGS 7.5' Series (1960)
Scale 1:24,000

Wheatland FMS Building (City Garage) Location Map
1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number   NONE                  Agency Project Number(s) CN: 05030715801
Associated Project Name Historic Survey of Wyoming National Guard Facilities
Site Name Friedland-Garcia Armory
Other Common names: Worland Armory
Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): __ check here if site information is confidential
State of Wyoming Military Department

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ____ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)
Street address 2101 Washakie ____________________________ Town Worland 82401 ____________________________
Lot-Block: ____________________________ Parcel ____________________________ County Washakie ____________________________
USGS 7.5’ Map Name, Date Worland West, 1979
Township 47N ___. Range 92W ___. Section 30 ¼’s SE/SW/SW/SE/ SW ____________________________ Template: ______
Township ___. Range ___. Section ___. ¼’s ____________________________ Template: ______
Township ___. Range ___. Section ___. ¼’s ____________________________ Template: ______
Elevation (ft.): 4094
UTM: Zone 13 __. E 264273 ___. m N 4877035 ___. m Datum used to calculate: __ NAD 27  ___ NAD 83
Bounding UTM: (1) E ___. N ___. (2) E ___. N ___. (3) E ___. N ___. (4) E ___. N ___.
UTM source: ___ corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___ uncorrected GPS, ___ map template, ___ other:
GPS Model/Software: GeoexplorerXT – Terra Sync – Pathfinder Office – ARC GIS ____________________________
Notes pertaining to access: Pre-contact to schedule appointment required for access

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)
ENROLLED STATUS ___ Landmark/Monument, ___ Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORs AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)
Disturbance/Vandalism: _x__ none, __ erosion, __ vandalism, __ collection, __ structural damage, __ manual excavation, __ mechanical excavation, __ vehicle traffic, __ structural decay, __ grazing, __ construction/development, __ defacement, __ imminent destruction, __ unknown
Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 - 89  Themes: Military, Cold War

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):
Recorder NRHP Evaluation: ___ Eligible under criteria ___ a, ___ b, ___ c, ___ d;  X Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated
Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, ___ Historic  Associated person for criterion b property ____________________________
Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:
The Friedland-Garcia armory is less than 50 years of age and does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource. It is not currently eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ______________

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d ; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ______________

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: July 17, 2006

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
__Construction discovery,  X Documentary sources,  X Informant

5. RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*: 
___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
✓ (7) Site Narrative Description
✓ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✓ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✓ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✓ photographs/images

X (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT: NA

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
Site visitation included examination of the building and grounds. WYARNG personnel were interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined. Building dimensions were paced off and architectural descriptions were prepared for each building. GPS positions were taken at building corners and property corners for incorporation into a mapping database.

Site Description
The Worland Armory is located southeast of Worland at 2101 Washakie. The Worland High School athletic fields are located north of the armory. According to WYARNG personnel, some WYARNG land is presently encompassed by the Worland High School athletic field. The landscaping consists only of lawn immediately surrounding the building on three sides with sidewalk leading to the entrance. Concrete Jersey barriers are placed around the parking lot edges at the entrance. There is a fenced compound located behind the building.

The armory has a central, 2-story drill hall with one-story wings on three sides housing administrative offices, bathrooms, classrooms, kitchen and storage. The site and building appear to be in good condition. There are no known or recognizable threats to the building or site. Additional information about the building is included in Attachment 8f.

History
The Friedland-Garcia Armory was built in 1963. It was named for two soldiers killed in the Korean conflict, an event that occurred long before the building was constructed. According to historical documentation located on the wall of the armory, the members of the 300th Armored Field Attorney Battalion, Battery C, were known as the Cowboy Cannoneers, and are still remembered for their legendary contributions during the Korean conflict. A document on the wall of the armory summarizes the battalion history with the following statement: “The battalion life span was but eight years. During the eight years it spent 805 days in combat in Korea, fired 514,000,036 rounds of 105 millimeter ammunition. It was one of the most decorated battalions of the Korean War” (Worland Armory).

The Worland Armory approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as
drills and training (National Guardsman, March, 1948:16). The construction of this building reflects the reorganization of the Wyoming Army National Guard after World War II, and the recognition of the need for more and better facilities across the state to train Guardsmen and store their property. The armory has been in continuous use by WYARNG for 44 years. The building is occasionally used by community groups for meetings and for training local law enforcement officials. However, there is currently no regularly occurring use by community members beyond its use by Wyoming Army National Guard staff.

Evaluation
The Worland Armory was carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if it is exceptionally significant for its association with or representation of an important Cold War event or theme. It was evaluated using Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties developed for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria are based on the U.S. Army Environmental Center’s Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties (Horne Engineering). The Worland Armory could not be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme, and therefore does not meet the test for exceptional significance as a Cold War era property.

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods of Significance</th>
<th>Building(s)/Structure(s)</th>
</tr>
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<td>Depression (1929-1939)</td>
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<td>WWII-era (1940 to 1945)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-WWII (1947 to 1950)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern (1951-present)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Friedland-Garcia Armory/ Worland Armory
Historic name: SAME
Type of building: Industrial
Number of associated resources: 0
Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable): 48WA2063

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:
State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)
Period of significance: 1946 – 89 Themes: Military, Cold War
The Friedland Garcia / Worland armory does not meet the requirements for exceptional significance as a Cold War resource and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)
Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)
Date 1963 Circa y/n NO Date source WY Army National Guard
Architect(s): Cushing, Terrell & Toohey Architects
Builder(s): WYARNG
Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO
Current use(s): Armory
Historic use(s): Same

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Worland Armory is also known as the Friedland-Garcia Armory and is located southeast of Worland at 2101 Washakie. The 160’ x 110’ armory has an irregularly shaped footprint and rests on a concrete foundation. It is of masonry construction with brick facing. It features a central, two-story drill hall with one-story wings on three sides, housing administrative offices, bathrooms, classrooms, kitchen and storage. Roofs are flat, with a slight overhang and metal fascia, and are covered with spray-on polyurethane foam.

The building faces west, with the drill hall running east-west. The standard window is a large, steel, rectangular, multi-light window with stone sills. The standard drill-hall window is a small, steel, four-light window with stone sills.

The west-facing façade features a stepped elevation with the furthest extension on the north end. The north end is a solid brick wall with large aluminum letters identifying the building as Wyoming Army National Guard. The south wall of the extension has a narrow aluminum-sash window placed high in the wall. The recessed entrance is located immediately south of the extension. The entrance is comprised of a two-leaf aluminum and glass door. The midsection of the façade has four evenly spaced standard windows. The south wall of this section has a single rectangular 1-over-1 aluminum window. The south end of the façade is set back from the midsection and has four small, square, 1-over-1 windows set high in the wall.

The north elevation from west to east features, four evenly spaced, 6-light standard windows; a single 3-light standard window; two 4-light standard windows; and five 8-light standard windows. The drill hall has from west to east a standard drill-hall window, a brick chimney and four standard drill-hall windows.

On the east (rear) east elevation both the north and south wings extend past the central drill-hall wall. There is a large overhead door in the south wing and another large overhead door in the center of the drill-hall wall, with 6-light windows on either side and two standard drill-hall windows above and to either side of the overhead door. There is a man door just north of the overhead door.

The south elevation juts out on the west end. This portion of the elevation has three small, square windows evenly spaced and large aluminum letters just below the windows that identify the building as the Friedlund –Garcia Armory. There are seven 2-light windows evenly spaced along the rest of the elevation. There are six standard drill-hall windows evenly spaced in the second story.

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Worland Armory
2101 Washakie Ave.
SE/SW/SE/SW
S.30, T47N-R92W

Worland Quadrangle
Wyoming - Washakie County
USGS 7.5' Series (1979)
Scale 1:24,000

Friedland Garcia (Worland) Armory Location Map

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Wyoming Army National Guard
Sergeant George B. Hittner Armory, Rawlins

Wyoming Cultural Properties Form

Prepared for the Wyoming Military Department
By
The University of Wyoming
American Studies Program

Mary M. Humstone, Principal Investigator

September 2007

Addendum to Contract # 05030715801
The Rawlins Armory is one of only two Wyoming armories that represent the early Cold War armory construction period in Wyoming and meet the 50-year requirement for eligibility to the National Register. The Rawlins Armory is eligible under Criterion A for its direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of Army National Guard and Wyoming history and the history of individual Wyoming communities. In particular, the Rawlins Armory is significant as representative of the Wyoming Army National Guard's expansion and emphasis on training, especially weekend training, during the Cold War. The building retains an adequate level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the period of significance (early Cold War), and still conveys its original use. The armory is locally significant as an important community resource, providing a space for communities. In particular, the Rawlins Armory is significant as representative of the Wyoming Army National Guard's expansion and emphasis on training, especially weekend training, during the Cold War. The building retains an adequate level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the period of significance (early Cold War), and still conveys its original use. The armory is locally significant as an important community resource, providing a space for
events such as sports competitions, dances and carnivals, and providing a place for organizations such as the Red Cross, the police department, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts to meet and train.

Agency Determination: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: ___ Eligible under criteria ___a, ___b, ___c, ___d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated  Date/initials: ________________

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Mary Humstone  Organization: University of Wyoming American Studies Program

Field Dates: May 18, 2007

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)
X Construction discovery, X Documentary sources, X Informant

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*: N/A (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
✓ (7) Site Narrative Description
✓ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
✓ site map w/scale, orientation, key
✓ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
✓ photographs/images

Additional Attachments: ✓ (8F) historic architecture description

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT* (Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts) N/A

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Methodology
A field survey of the Rawlins Armory was conducted by the Principal Investigator in May 2007. The armory building and grounds were documented and photographed. The director of the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management was interviewed for specific information concerning the site, and available records and documents were examined.

Field work was supplemented with archival research. Historical documents, records, photographs and secondary sources at the Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming State Library, the University of Wyoming American Heritage Center and Coe Library, and WYARNG Command Headquarters in Cheyenne were examined. A variety of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard websites, including the Department of Defense DENIX website, were accessed for historical information, historic contexts and procedural manuals.

Description
The site is a decommissioned Wyoming Army National Guard armory within the community of Rawlins. The Rawlins Armory sits on a hill just north of downtown, across the street from the cemetery. It is bounded on the south by the old Wyoming Penitentiary (now known as the Frontier Prison) which is set off by a chain-link fence, on the east by 3rd Street, on the west by undeveloped state property and on the north by the offices of the Bureau of Land Management. The site is currently leased by the Wyoming Army National Guard to the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management. Other occupants of the building include the Carbon County Chapter of the Red Cross, the Carbon County DARE program, Carbon County GIS/Rural Addresses Program and a Wyoming Army National Guard recruiter.

data entry, this page ___
There are two entrances to the property from 3rd Street. The one most commonly used is a paved entrance directly across from the cemetery, which leads to the northeast corner of the building. The original entrance is a gravel drive south of the armory building which leads to the front (south elevation) of the building. A 1000'-long, red-sandstone retaining wall runs the length of the 3rd Street frontage. Stone pillars mark the entrance and each end of the wall. There is also a matching 28' by 8' red-sandstone planter centered in the parking area just south of the entrance. The wall and the planter are said to have been built by a skilled mason named “Monk” who was a prisoner at the Wyoming State Penitentiary (Zabel; Nolan).

The landscape around the armory property is primarily native grasses. There is a wind generator just to the west of the building that belongs to the Bureau of Land Management. A concrete walking trail runs through the property, to the west of the building. The area to the south of the armory building is gravel, except for a section directly in front of the building which is asphalt paved. A concrete sidewalk runs across the front of the building and continues about halfway along the east and west elevations. All of the property between the building and 3rd Street is asphalt paved. There is a gravel fenced compound to the rear (north) of the building.

The armory was built in 1957 and dedicated in 1958 (Rawlins Daily Times, Jan. 1, 1959). It is constructed of concrete block, faced with red brick. A complete building description can be found in Attachment 8f.

Site Condition and Threats
The building appears to be in good condition, although there is evidence of damage to the roof, and the tenant reports problems with roof leakage. There is no known or recognizable threat to the building. It is currently being used and maintained by the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management.

History
The existing Rawlins Armory was the first such facility built in the city of Rawlins. Before the armory was built, the Rawlins Guard unit (Battery A of the 351st Armored Field Artillery Battalion) trained in several different structures, the last of which was a former schoolhouse (Nolan).

The Rawlins Armory was one of the first armories built in Wyoming after World War II. In 1948 – 1949, the state completed inspections of all its armories, and priorities were set for building new armories as funds became available. In 1950, Adjutant General R. L. Esmay reported, “Adequate armory facilities are essential to the training of an efficient National Guard, and for proper and adequate storage for the tremendous amount of property in the possession of each unit” (Esmay, 1950). In his 1954 report Esmay again expressed the great need to build, rebuild and repair armories throughout the state. “Without proper housing many of the Wyoming National Guard units are seriously hampered in their training programs,” he wrote (Esmay, 1954). During this period about $600 was allocated for “reconditioning of a leased armory” at Rawlins.

Starting in 1956, Wyoming began to take advantage of the Armories Construction Bill passed by Congress in 1950. This legislation called for the federal government to provide 75 percent of funding for armories, with the state providing the remaining 25 percent. During the period from 1957 to 1998 all of the existing Wyoming Army National Guard armories were eventually replaced with new structures, and several new armories were built. Once the armory construction program got rolling, new armories were built at the rate of about one per year.

By 1956, $179,150 had been allocated for construction of the Rawlins armory. The land chosen for the armory was originally part of the Department of Corrections and was turned over to the Wyoming Military Department in 1957. The Rawlins Armory is identical in plan to the armory built during the same year in Afton (1957), and is similar in plan to armories in Laramie (1959), Lovell (1961), and Cody (1962). It closely approximates the Army Corps of Engineers’ standardized model known as “Type B.” These low, mostly flat-roofed structures have a central, two-story drill (or assembly) hall surrounded by lower, one-story wings on three sides housing administrative offices, classrooms, bath/shower facilities, kitchens, exercise rooms and storage rooms. Most (including the Rawlins Armory) also contain a vehicle storage bay and an indoor rifle range, neither of which are allowed as indoor uses under current environmental policies. The Rawlins Armory was built by local contractor L. M. Olson.

Armory training was an important part of overall National Guard training. Forty-eight 2-hour drills were scheduled during each year, paralleling the instruction given to regular army recruits during the 8-week basic training period. This was supplemented by the 2-week training period held each summer at Camp Guernsey (Esmay, 1956). The Rawlins Armory was used for unit training as described above, and was also used for a variety of community events. The 1964 Adjutant General’s Biennial Report includes a list of “Public Use of Armories.” During the biennial, the Rawlins Armory was used for an LDS basketball clinic, PTA carnival, State Highway Patrol meetings, VFW Girls’ Drill Team practices and events, JayCee dances, an Auto-Home Show and a Republican Party dinner (Pearson).

Adjutant Generals’ Reports from the 1950s detail the type of work done by the Wyoming Army National Guard. In addition to their training responsibilities, Guard members were kept busy answering disaster and emergency calls throughout the state. For example, in 1955 members of Battery A assisted civil authorities in quelling a riot at the state penitentiary in Rawlins. The Guard also helped with fighting forest fires, rescuing citizens lost in the mountains or stranded by floods, helping with snow and ice removal, evacuating residents due to fire and flood, and

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.  

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Date September 3, 2007  Smithsonian # 48CR8854
patrolling to prevent looting after natural disasters and fires. This role of the Guard was formalized in 1967 through a plan announced by Governor Hathaway. The plan called for the Governor, the Adjutant General, and the Guard to “restore law and order, protect life and property, and alleviate suffering and distress within the state.” The Guard would be activated when a “tumult, riot, mob or body of people acting with force would attempt a felony or offer violence to persons or property or attempt to break or resist laws of the state” (Carson, 1970). From 1960 to 1967, the Wyoming National Guard was called 65 times to aid in natural disasters, such as forest fires, floods, blizzards and search and rescue missions (Rosenberg 20).

In 1951, Wyoming passed the Civil Defense Act, which provided for the establishment of a Civil Defense Agency (CDA) to coordinate a system of early warning, disaster preparedness and recovery from damage that could be caused by an attack by the Soviet Union or its allies. The Adjutant General was put in charge of the CDA, in addition to his National Guard duties. Although there was a focus on both civil defense and armory rebuilding during the 1950s and 1960s, these two activities do not appear to be directly related. There is no mention of using armories in civil defense exercises; in fact, the 1962 Adjutant General’s report noted that civil defense instruments were located at the Rawlins High School (Pearson, 1962).

During its 50-year history, the Rawlins Armory has seen very little change. In 1983 the building was given a new roof and roof insulation, and the following year a new heating system was installed. Several windows were replaced, including all the large windows on the façade and along the south end of the west elevation, and all of the drill-hall windows.

In 1995, the Rawlins Armory was renamed the Sergeant George B. Hittner Armory. Sergeant Hittner was a graduate of Rawlins High School and resident of Sinclair who was killed in action in Korea on October 16, 1951. However, Sergeant Hittner has no direct relation to the existing armory building, having died several years before its construction.

Just three years after the dedication, the National Guard underwent a reorganization that resulted in the dissolution of the Rawlins Guard unit. WYARNG discontinued use of the building, and left it under the charge of a caretaker (Zabel). Two years later, the Guard moved out of the building, and removed the Rawlins Armory from its list of assets (Wyoming State Government Annual Report, 1999; 2000). The armory was then leased to the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management.

Today, in addition to its main use by the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management, the building houses the Carbon County Chapter of the Red Cross, the Carbon County DARE program, the Carbon County GIS/Rural Addresses Program and a Wyoming Army National Guard recruiter. Recent users of the building include Search and Rescue, Girl Scouts (cookie distribution), Boy Scouts, SHARE program, CERT program, training for Wyoming State Penitentiary guards, the Rawlins Police Department, the Carbon County Sheriff’s Department and other first responders, and recreational activities such as amateur radio clubs, model airplane clubs and Little League hockey. It is also used to store sheltering supplies such as cots, bedding, food and other items, and is used as an emergency shelter in cases of road closures or natural disasters.

**Context Statement**
Although constructed during the early Cold War years, the Rawlins armory is not individually representative of nor closely associated with any specific Cold War theme or event. However, it does reflect national trends in National Guard training and armory construction, and is significant for its role in the overall growth and development of the National Guard in Wyoming. It is also significant as a community resource in Rawlins.

**Works Referenced and Cited**

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix

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</tbody>
</table>

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Common name: Rawlins Armory

Type of building: Industrial

Historic name: SAME

Number of associated resources: 0

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable):

OWNERSHIP - Property owner and address:

State of Wyoming Military Department, Office of the Adjutant General, 5500 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82009-3320

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period of significance: 1957  Themes: Military

The Rawlins Armory is one of only two Wyoming armories that represent the early Cold War armory construction period in Wyoming and meet the 50-year requirement for eligibility to the National Register. The Rawlins Armory is eligible under Criterion A for its direct association with the expansion and development of the Wyoming Army National Guard, which has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of Army National Guard and Wyoming history and the history of individual Wyoming communities. In particular, the Rawlins Armory is significant as representative of the Wyoming Army National Guard’s expansion and emphasis on training, especially weekend training, during the Cold War. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the period of significance (early Cold War), and still conveys its original use. The armory is locally significant as an important community resource, providing a space for events such as sports competitions, dances and carnivals, and providing a place for organizations such as the Red Cross, the police department, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts to meet and train.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use “unknown” as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date 1957  Circa y/n NO  Date source WY Army National Guard

Architect(s): unknown

Builder(s): L.M. Olson, Rawlins (Zabel)

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) NO

Current use(s): Office of Emergency Management, Carbon County

Historic use(s): Armory

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

The Rawlins Armory sits on a hill just north of downtown Rawlins, and across the street from the Rawlins Cemetery. The 19,760-square-foot armory was constructed in 1957, and is one of two Wyoming Army National Guard armories built in that year.

The armory is bordered on the south by the old Wyoming Penitentiary (now known as the Frontier Prison) which is set off by a chain-link fence, on the east by 3rd Street, on the west by undeveloped state property and on the north by the offices of the Bureau of Land Management. There

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are two entrances to the property from 3rd Street. The one most commonly used is a paved entrance directly across from the cemetery, which leads to the northeast corner of the building. The original entrance is a gravel drive south of the armory which leads to the front of the building. A red sandstone retaining wall, runs for about 1000 feet along the 3rd Street frontage. Stone pillars mark the entrance and each end of the wall. There is also a matching 28’ by 8’ red sandstone planter centered just south of the armory entrance. The wall and the planter are said to have been built by a skilled mason named “Moses” who was a prisoner at the Wyoming Penitentiary (Zabel).

The landscape around the armory property is primarily native grasses. There is a wind generator just to the west of the building that belongs to the Bureau of Land Management. A concrete walking trail runs through the property, to the west of the building. The area to the south of the armory building is gravel, except for a section directly in front of the building which is asphalt paved. A concrete sidewalk runs across the front of the building and continues about halfway along the east and west elevations. All of the property between the building and 3rd Street is asphalt paved. There is a gravel fenced compound to the rear (north) of the building.

The Rawlins Armory closely approximates the “Type B” model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Type B, measuring approximately 150 feet by 100 feet, was designed for a single unit, with a one-story administrative space and classrooms on three sides of the assembly (or drill) hall, and a 1,000-inch small arms range. The drill hall was designed to be used for civic and athletic functions as well as drills and training (National Guardsman, March, 1948:16).

The Rawlins Armory is a brick-faced concrete block building that consists of a central, two-story drill hall surrounded on the south, east and west by one-story office and classroom wings housing administrative offices, exercise rooms, kitchen, classrooms, motor vehicle storage and a rifle range (now converted to storage).

The building faces south and is approximately 160’ NS by 130’ EW, with a slightly irregular rectangular-shaped footprint and a concrete foundation. The drill-hall roof is a low gable with a brick parapet, and is supported by light metal trusses. The wings are topped with low, shed-style roofs. The roofing material is a tar-based substrate with a sprayed-on UV protective coat (Zabel). The plywood soffits and wood fascia are painted white. Original windows in the front office sections have been replaced with large, 2-light, metal-framed sash with the top section fixed and the lower section awning or sliding sash. Original windows are metal framed with three or four horizontal lights. All windows have cast-concrete sills.

The two-story drill hall runs north-south. There are six paired, horizontal windows (replacement metal-framed sash) just under the eaves of the drill hall on the east and west elevations. The façade is inset slightly at the doorway, to shelter the entrance consisting of a two-leaf metal door with upper lights and transoms. There are six replacement windows to the west of the entrance and two to the east. In addition to the two replacement windows, the easternmost section of the façade contains three original 4-light windows which are smaller and placed in the upper half of the wall.

The east elevation has all original windows. From south to north there are five 4-light windows, four 3-light windows, one narrow (half-width) 3-light window, a single door with two upper lights, three 4-light windows and three barred windows divided into 12 lights. A brick chimney rises from the shed-roofed section, south of center.

On the north elevation, the east and west wings jut out slightly past the back wall of the drill hall. There are no openings on the north elevation of the east wing. The central (drill hall) section has a large, replacement overhead door in the center, with three 6-light windows above it, one centered and two slightly lower on either side. There is a single man door to the east of the overhead door. The west wing has two small, 2-light windows located to the east of a small overhead door which provides access to the motor vehicle storage area.

The original wall of the west elevation is partially obscured by an attached, metal-sided structure which houses a large, 6-cycle diesel generator. To the south of the generator from north to south are four 12-light metal hopper windows, with metal “blast shutters” on the inside. At the end of the motor vehicle storage area, the wall jogs in approximately 20 feet. In this next section there is a 3-light original window, a metal man door with two upper lights, and four replacement windows matching those of the façade.

A large metal antenna rises from the southwest corner of the building, indicating its use as an emergency communications center. A small, corrugated metal, Quonset-type shed sits to the west of the building. The size and scale of the shed do not qualify it as an ancillary structure for purposes of this survey.

In addition to its main use by the Carbon County Office of Emergency Management, the armory houses the Carbon County Chapter of the Red Cross, the Carbon County DARE program, the Carbon County GIS/Rural Addresses Program and a Wyoming Army National Guard recruiter. Recent users of the building include Search and Rescue, Girl Scouts (cookie distribution), Boy Scouts, SHARE program, CERT program, training for Wyoming State Penitentiary guards, the Rawlins Police Department, the Carbon County Sheriff's Department and other first responders, and recreational activities such as amateur radio clubs, model airplane clubs and Little League hockey. It is also used to store sheltering supplies such as cots, bedding, food and other items, and is used as an emergency shelter in cases of road closures or natural disasters.

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As noted above, some of the windows and the rear overhead doors of the Rawlins Armory have been replaced. Otherwise the building retains original materials from its time of construction.

Rawlins Armory, south and east elevations, showing stone retaining wall along 3rd Street (Mary Humstone 2007)

Rawlins Armory, south façade, showing stone planter (Mary Humstone 2007)
Rawlins Armory, south façade (Mary Humstone 2007)

Rawlins Armory, south and east elevations (Mary Humstone 2007)

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Rawlins Armory, north elevation (Mary Humstone 2007)

Rawlins Armory, west elevation (Mary Humstone 2007)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.
Rawlins Armory, south and west elevations (Mary Humstone 2007)

Rawlins Armory, Quonset shed west of armory building, north and east elevations (Mary Humstone 2007)
Rawlins Armory, drill hall (Mary Humstone 2007)
USGS 7.5' Map – Rawlins, Wyo. 1953; photorevised 1981
(Rawlins Armory is circled in grey)
Rawlins Armory Site Plan (Courtesy of Carbon County Office of Emergency Management)
Rawlins Armory Floor Plan (Courtesy of Carbon County Office of Emergency Management)