

Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report

Including Camp Guernsey State Military
Reservation Cantonment Area and
Wyoming Army National Guard Armories
Statewide

Prepared for the Wyoming Military Department
By
The University of
Wyoming
American Studies
Program

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Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report

This study was prepared for

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Photographs are by Mary Humstone except as noted.

1.0 Executive Summary

A survey of Wyoming Army National Guard properties, including the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area and Wyoming Army National Guard armories throughout the state, was undertaken by the University of Wyoming American Studies Program in 2005 – 2006. The project team examined previous surveys and reports and conducted extensive archival research in addition to conducting field examination of buildings in Guernsey and sixteen other Wyoming communities.

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.

The Wyoming Army National Guard completed a total replacement of its armories during the period 1957- 1998, resulting in a collection of buildings which are very similar in overall design and which also reflect changes in Army policies, the needs of the military, and architectural and engineering norms of the Cold War era.

In addition to surveying Wyoming Army National Guard buildings, the project team developed evaluation criteria, including separate criteria for properties 50 years old or more, and for properties constructed during the Cold War era (1946 – 1989). The team developed a special ranking system to help evaluate the historic integrity of the structures at Camp Guernsey.

Using the evaluation criteria, the project team determined that the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, with twenty-nine contributing buildings. Significant landscape features that contribute to the cultural landscape of Camp Guernsey were also noted, as were nine significant building interiors. Recommended boundaries for the historic district were also identified, based on the historic boundaries of the Cantonment Area as well as the physical attributes of the Camp today.

All Cold War era resources, both at Camp Guernsey and the armory sites, were evaluated for special significance under the Cold War context, but none could be documented as having any significant association with a recognized Cold War event or theme. A single armory, the Afton Armory, was evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the standard criteria for properties 50 years old or more. The Wheatland garage, which belongs to the State of Wyoming Military Department but was not included on the survey list under this contract,

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was also surveyed and found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the standard criteria for properties 50 years old or more.

Overall, the project team found that the Wyoming Army National Guard has done a commendable job of maintaining and continuing to use its historic buildings at Camp Guernsey. Some, such as the mess halls, continue to serve their original purpose. Others, such as the stone latrines, are being rehabilitated to serve a new use as offices. It is hoped that this survey report and the accompanying *Management Plan for Historic Properties* and *Facilities Excellence Plan* will help the Guard continue to successfully manage its historic properties in the context of an active military site.



Figure 1 – Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, showing Parade Ground and WPA-era Mess Halls

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Description of Camp Guernsey and Wyoming Army National Guard Armories

The Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation, established in 1939, is located on 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 primary 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 Area and the newly acquired Gray Rocks Ranch, which will become part of the South Training Area. The Cantonment Area lies just southeast of the Town of Guernsey (pop. 1147), approximately 15 miles east of Interstate 25. For purposes of this report, the term “Cantonment Area” is used to describe the historic core of the training camp, which comprises about 80 acres.

Camp Guernsey is classified by the National Guard Bureau as a Maneuver Training Center-Heavy (MTC-H), focusing training on multiple battalions and above-task-force-level training. Camp Guernsey is utilized as a training facility for annual training, inactive duty training, weapons qualification, command post exercises, field training exercises, field artillery schools, and other training activities. The majority of training activities occur during Annual Training, which takes place between May and August. Between three and five thousand troops from the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the active Army, the Air Force, the Air National Guard and the Naval Reserve train at Camp Guernsey each year. In addition, local law enforcement units and the Wyoming Highway Patrol use the training facilities at Camp Guernsey. The site is open to the public with proper coordination.

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. It is known for its extensive ranges and varied terrain, as well as certain special programs such as robotics training. The Cantonment Area is located on a flat plain just north of the North Platte River. It consists of approximately seventy buildings, about half of which are stone buildings constructed during the New Deal era. Buildings are arranged around a central parade ground.

In addition to Camp Guernsey, the Wyoming Army National Guard operates a Command Headquarters in Cheyenne, an Army Aviation Support Facility in Cheyenne and seventeen armories (or “Readiness Centers”) across the state. Armory sites consist of an armory building and, in some cases, support buildings such as Field Maintenance Shops, Vehicle Storage Shops or Cold Storage Facilities.

All of the existing armories still under the control of the Wyoming Army National Guard were built during the period from 1957 to 1998. Most of the pre-1957 armories in Wyoming have been demolished, although historic armories still stand in Newcastle, Lusk, Douglas, Riverton, Thermopolis, Rawlins and Cheyenne. These historic armories have been decommissioned and are no longer owned by WYARNG, and thus are beyond the scope of this project.

2.2 Introduction to this Report

In June, 2005, the State of Wyoming Military Department contracted with the University of Wyoming American Studies Program to conduct a survey of all buildings at Camp Guernsey, Command Headquarters, the Army Aviation Support Facility and armory sites throughout the state. In addition to the *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*, this project includes a *Management Plan for Historic Properties at Camp Guernsey* and a *Facilities Excellence Plan for Camp Guernsey*. These three reports are intended to fulfill Federal and Department of Defense requirements to inventory historic resources, including Cold War era resources, and to evaluate these resources for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

[Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report](#)

The *Project Description and Methodology* describes the survey and evaluation process, including examination of previous surveys, field work and archival research.

The *Historic Overview and Contexts* provides a brief summary history of the Wyoming Army National Guard, and describes the historic contexts within which Camp Guernsey and the armories were developed. This section provides the historical information necessary to understand the significance of the Wyoming Army National Guard's historic properties.

The *Property Types and Evaluation Criteria* were developed specifically for this project, based on National Park Service and Department of Defense documents. This section explains how historic properties are catalogued, and how they are evaluated for historic significance and historic integrity. It also includes a discussion of the special criteria for evaluating Cold War resources.

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The *Statement of Significance* is developed by applying the evaluation criteria to the historic properties. It describes why Camp Guernsey and selected armories are considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The *Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation* section contains the results of the survey. It includes a summary of survey results for both Camp Guernsey and the Wyoming Army National Guard armories, and “Wyoming Cultural Properties Site Forms” with appropriate attachments for all sites and buildings inventoried in this project.

The *Works Cited* section references all of the sources used in preparation of this report, with notes on their usefulness when appropriate.

Included with this report are compact disks containing [Geographic Information Systems \(GIS\) data](#) and [digital images](#).

3.0 Project Description and Methodology

The 2006 inventory of Wyoming Army National Guard resources included the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, active armories and related structures statewide, and Command Headquarters and the Army Aviation Support Facility in Cheyenne. Buildings fifty years of age and older were surveyed and evaluated for significance based on appropriate historic contexts and National Register of Historic Places requirements. Buildings less than 50 years old that are 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.

3.1 Previous Research

Previous cultural resource management reports on Camp Guernsey and the Wyoming armories were examined at the start of the project. The only previous historic buildings survey of Camp Guernsey was conducted by Robert Rosenberg in 1992 (*Historic Survey and Overview of the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area*). Rosenberg concluded that the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Buildings that contributed to this district were identified but no boundaries were determined at that time.

Class III Cultural Resource Inventories for armories in Afton, Casper, Cheyenne, Cody, Douglas, Evanston, Gillette, Laramie, Lovell, Powell, Rock Springs, Sheridan, Torrington, Wheatland and Worland were examined. These reports were the result of archeological studies conducted by the Office of the Wyoming State Archeologist, and did not include historic building survey data. There were no inventories for the Guernsey Regional Training Institute (RTI) or the Lander armory. A Historic American Building Survey (HABS) report for the old Torrington Armory (1939) was examined but it had little relevance for this project since the 1939 armory was demolished and the existing Torrington Armory was built in 1998, after the end of the Cold War.

While not a survey of historic properties, the *WYARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, 2004-2008 (WYARNG ICRMP)*, completed in January 2004, has applicability to this survey project. The plan recommends management policies for the cultural resources, both historic and archeological, found on all WYARNG properties, including historic properties at the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area. It addresses the need for an updated survey of the historic and potentially historic properties at the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, because many buildings have reached 50 years of age since the original (Rosenberg) survey in 1992. Also relevant to this report and to the *Management Plan for Historic Properties* is the recommendation of a cultural landscape approach to evaluation of historic properties, as required by *Army Regulation 200.4*. The cultural landscape approach calls for the consideration of the relationship of all cultural properties within their natural setting, and includes designed

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historic landscapes such as those often found within the historic districts of cantonment areas (Department of the Army). This means that parade grounds, parks, recreation areas, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and a host of other elements are to be considered in the evaluation and management process.

Applicable information from previous cultural resource management reports was incorporated into this report. University of Wyoming graduate students participated in preliminary research and data collection as well as compilation of a field manual that included historical data, excerpts from Department of Defense historic contexts, pertinent regulations and guidelines, appropriate survey tools and methodology recommendations.

3.2 Field Survey and Preliminary Evaluation: Camp Guernsey

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.

The team met with Wyoming Army National Guard personnel and civilian staff to gather firsthand information about the Camp's resources. All permanent buildings and significant landscape features at Camp Guernsey were documented and photographed. A *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form* was completed for the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area as a whole, and an inventory form (*Wyoming Cultural Properties Form 8f - Historic Architecture Component Description*) was completed for each building built before 1989. Previously completed building descriptions (from the 1992 Rosenberg report) 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. This was accomplished through a partnership with the Wyoming Geographic Information Science Center (WyGISC) at the University of Wyoming. Shawn Lanning, Research Scientist with WyGISC, provided students and principal investigators with training in use of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment and Geographic Information System (GIS) applications, and coordinated the collection and management of data.

GPS positions were recorded at all building corners, and building attributes were keyed to the GPS building footprints. Following collection, the data was post-process corrected, cleaned, and verified for accuracy. The GPS data was converted to a GIS personal geo-database feature class and re-projected from WGS to UTM (NAD 83) coordinates. Upon conversion, the data was overlaid on both color infrared photographs and DRG (topographic map) layers to produce final maps for this report.

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Buildings fifty years of age or older were evaluated for National Register eligibility in accordance with National Park Service standards and guidelines (see Chapter 6). 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 using the *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering).

In order to evaluate the integrity of the buildings surveyed, a resource ranking system was developed during the field class. Ranking the resources provided the field study team with an opportunity to examine in detail how changes to buildings can reduce their integrity and thus their historic significance. The ranking system was applied to buildings at Camp Guernsey to identify those that contribute to the eligible National Register Historic District.

3.3 Field Survey and Preliminary Evaluation: Wyoming Army National Guard Armories

The *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation* project included three weeks of field work to document all Wyoming Army National Guard armories across the state, as well as Command Headquarters and the Army Aviation Support Facility in Cheyenne. Site visits were conducted between June and August, 2006, and included visits to seventeen Wyoming communities. Twenty sites in seventeen communities were recorded, comprising a total of thirty-six buildings.

Site visits were arranged in advance with Wyoming Army National Guard personnel. On-site personnel provided access and informational support. Team members collected GPS positions at property and building corners and completed a *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form* for each site and an inventory form (*Wyoming Cultural Properties Form 8f - Historic Architecture Component Description*) for each armory building. Support structures such as Field Maintenance Shops and Vehicle Storage Shops were also documented.

3.4 Archival Research

In order to develop contexts for evaluating the historic significance of Wyoming Army National Guard resources throughout the state, archival and internet research was conducted. 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. Works cited and referenced are listed in Chapter 8 of this report.

4.0 Wyoming Army National Guard Timeline: 1869 - 1998

- 1869 Sioux attack the Wind River and South Pass mining areas and the Sweetwater mining district is attacked by Arapaho. In response to continuing conflict with Native Americans, Territorial Governor John A. Campbell creates three military districts and authorizes commanding officers to organize regiments of citizens
- 1871 Gov. Campbell addresses the Territorial Assembly, stressing the “imperative necessity that exists for the passage of a militia law.” The Assembly passes a law allowing formation of voluntary militia companies of 40+ men, as well as a plan of discipline and training modeled on the system used by the regular Army.
- Several short-lived and loosely organized units formed around Territory
- 1882 Gov. Hoyt appeals to Legislature for money to support an “adequate militia,” which is granted
- 1888 Laramie Grays (First Regiment, Company A) formed—the first WY unit recognized in Army lineage and honors records
- 1890 WY statehood: state constitution provides for state militia consisting of “all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years,” with units distributed throughout the state
- 1891 Frank A. Stitzer named Adjutant General—WYARNG consists of 287 men. Temporary Camp Barber established 1.5m east of Laramie for training, 145 attendees
- 1892 Johnson County War (cattlemen vs. rustlers)—US Army regulars from Ft. McKinney used instead of WYARNG, creating resentment. Legislature passes measure restricting authority over NG to Governor only
- 1898 Spanish-American War, 1400 WYARNG troops serve in Philippines, participating in capture of Manila from Spain. Train wreck in Florida prevents “Rough Riders” bound for Cuba from seeing action
- 1899 Major re-organization; 7 WY companies integrated to become 2nd Regiment of Wyoming Infantry
- 1906 WYARNG joins seasonal US Army training exercises at Pole Mountain camp

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- 1907 NG receives official status as permanent member of United States Military Establishment
- 1909 Cattle and Sheep wars; WYARNG deployed to keep order, prevent rescue attempt of prisoners at Basin
- 1916 WYARNG mobilized for Mexican Punitive Campaign; deployed to Deming, NM for border duty, but never see action
- 1917 Mobilized for WWI, increased to regimental strength, designated 196th US Infantry. WYARNG units serve 134 days in five campaigns in France and Germany with approximately 75 casualties suffered
- 1919 Units return to Cheyenne for welcome parade/victory celebration
- 1920 Reorganization as 1st Wyoming Cavalry
- 1921 Redesignated 115th Cavalry
- 1922 Rhodolph L. Esmay of Douglas appointed Adjutant General; WYARNG alerted for coal miners' strike near Sheridan, no action taken
- 1924 (through 1937) Pole Mountain camp used for annual summer training exercises; during this period, WYARNG principally concerned with fire-fighting duties; also assisted in production of several Hollywood films
- 1931 AG Esmay recommends change in location for summer field training camp, noting Federal requirement of year-round availability for mobilization
- 1938 Pole Mountain camp vacated due to inclement weather, poor accessibility, and damage caused by severe weather; Guernsey selected for temporary camp location; 7,000 NG and Army soldiers take part in summer training including mock battles and war games
- June: Maj. Blanding, Chief of NGB, arrives in Guernsey to inspect site and state of construction efforts
- 1939 Col. Esmay receives notice that funds will be made available through NGB for construction and maintenance of CG, additional funding comes from WPA; 120-acre site of Camp Guernsey acquired by State of Wyoming in exchange for surrender of Pole Mountain facility
- 1939 Temporary construction begins with State of Wyoming labor augmented by WPA project funds and labor

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- 1940 Camp Guernsey construction begins in earnest.
- Oct: Col Esmay and other officers inspect construction site; 45 WPA workers employed; \$35,000 allocated from NG to ensure speedy completion of work before 1941 training period.
- 1941 115th Cavalry deployed to Washington state for training until declaration of war, then moved to Los Angeles for coastal defense duties; many WY guardsmen re-distributed into other units, seeing action in both European and Pacific theaters
- 1942 Cavalry removed and mechanized as part of general trend nationwide
- 1944 115th Cavalry broken up into three separate units; HQ Troop sees combat in France and Germany, while other two units supply replacements to various other outfits in every theater of the war
- 1948 Large post-WWII expansion; by Oct. 1, 1948, WYARNG consisted of 150 officers, 1347 enlisted men; expansion of facilities at CG.
- 1950 Mobilized for Korean War; WYARNG members serve with distinction
- 1953 Korean War ends; reorganization to emphasize field artillery capacity
- 1950s Summer field training established and expanded in artillery and other areas
- 1957 New armories constructed in Afton and Rawlins
- 1959 New armory constructed in Laramie
- 1961 New armory constructed in Lovell
- 1962 New armory constructed in Cody
- 1963 New armories constructed in Wheatland and Worland
- 1964 AG Pearson distributes SOP manual for CG, which at the time encompassed 640 acres, and additional training area of 25,000 acres
- 1966 New armory constructed in Cheyenne
- 1967 Cutback of about 100 men due to reorganization by DoD; Gov. Hathaway announces WYARNG training to control rioting, violence or disturbances from civil or natural disasters; extra riot training undertaken

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- 1960-67: WYARNG called 65 times to aid with natural disasters such as forest fires, floods, blizzards, and search and rescue missions
- 1969 Comprehensive fire-fighting agreement reached with US Forest Service
- 1970 New armory constructed in Evanston
- 1971 New armory constructed in Casper
- 1974 New armory constructed in Lander
- 1977 Tuition assistance bill passed by Wyoming legislature provides for educational opportunities in exchange for service; boosts guard numbers
- 1978 New armory constructed in Sheridan
- 1979 New armory constructed in Rock Springs
- 1982 New armory constructed in Gillette
- 1983 New armory constructed in Powell
- 1984 New armory constructed in Guernsey
- 1991 1022nd Medical Company (Air Ambulance) called to Federal service for Desert Shield/Desert Storm. deployed to Saudi Arabia on Jan. 15, released from active duty May 22
- 1992 Raper Armory constructed in Cheyenne
- 1993 New armory constructed in Douglas
- 1998 New armory constructed in Torrington

5.0 Historic Overview and Contexts

In order to evaluate the significance of historic buildings, a historic context for the properties must first be prepared. As defined in Webster's dictionary, context is comprised of the "interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs."

The National Park Service explains historic context as follows:

Historic context refers to all of those historic circumstances and factors from which the property emerged. Knowledge of historic context permits us to understand the relative importance of the resource in question. Evaluating a property within its historic context ensures accuracy in understanding its role and in making comparisons among similar resources... An understanding of the context of a historic resource is based on knowledge of the time, historical theme, and geographical area with which the property is associated. This involves understanding, among other things, the social, political, economic, artistic, physical, architectural, or moral environment that accounted for the presence of, as well as the original and current nature of, the resource (*National Register Bulletin 16, 4*).

The historic context for the Wyoming Army National Guard includes an overview of the history of the National Guard in Wyoming, as well as specific contexts for the New Deal era, World War II and the Cold War.

5.1 The National Guard in Wyoming

Early History

The National Guard's history in Wyoming dates from 1869, when Sioux Indians came into conflict with settlers in the Wind River Valley and South Pass mining areas. The loss of livestock and men, combined with another raid by Arapahos at South Pass the next spring, prompted Territorial Governor John A. Campbell to create three militia districts and authorize the commanding officer of each to organize a regiment of citizens. Over the next 20 years, the Territorial Assembly provided legislative and financial support to the development of militia in the state, and in the late 1880s the first official mustering-in of companies took place. With statehood in 1890, the constitution provided for a state militia consisting of "all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years," with units distributed throughout the state. As of 1891, the Wyoming militia consisted of 287 men (Rosenberg 6-7).

Local Wyoming units underwent their first Federal mobilization during the Spanish-American war in early 1898. Fourteen hundred Wyoming soldiers and officers served with distinction in

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the Philippines and were relieved of duty in September of that year. The early part of the 20th century saw the Guard more closely aligned with the regular military, and in 1907 the National Guard became a permanent member of the military establishment of the United States. Throughout the first two decades of the 20th century, the Guard remained active, undergoing minor reorganizations and responding to various episodes of civil unrest. In 1916, Wyoming Guardsmen were active in the Mexican Punitive Campaign, with 642 enlisted men and 32 officers taking part in border duty in Deming, New Mexico (Rosenberg 10).

World War I Era

In March, 1917, the Guard was federalized for service in Europe. The Wyoming Guard was increased to regimental strength and designated the 196th U.S. Infantry. Three Wyoming units fought in five campaigns on the Western Front of France for 134 days. In 1920, the Guard was reorganized as the First Wyoming Cavalry, and in 1921 as the 115th Cavalry. In 1922, Rhodolph L. Esmay of Douglas was appointed Adjutant General and began a program of strengthening the Guard, in spite of cutbacks in legislative appropriations. Through the 1920s and 1930s, the Guard was active in controlling various civil disturbances and natural disasters such as forest fires, as well as assisting in motion picture productions in the state. During this time period, annual summer training took place at the permanent Wyoming Army National Guard camp at Pole Mountain near Laramie, the predecessor to Camp Guernsey (Rosenberg 10-11).

World War II - Korean War Era

The 115th Cavalry was mobilized in February 1941, as part of a nationwide mobilization of National Guard troops. The regiment, consisting of 1,295 men, was sent to Fort Lewis, Washington, for training. Upon the United States' declaration of war and subsequent entry into the Pacific theater, the unit was assigned to coastal defense duties under the Western Defense Command until June 1944, when they were divided and transferred to Camp Hood, Texas, and Camp Polk, Louisiana. From these staging points, various Wyoming guardsmen were assigned to other units and sent into combat. They served with distinction in various major battles in both the European and Pacific theaters (Rosenberg 16-17).

A nationwide expansion of National Guard forces following the war resulted in the growth of the WYARNG to 150 officers and 1,347 enlisted men by October 1948. This newly enlarged force was called into action in August 1950, when the 300th Armored Field Artillery Battalion was federalized for service in the Korean conflict. The unit served with high distinction along with the 141st Tank Battalion. This action signaled the end of the WYARNG's traditional cavalry role in favor of a focus on field artillery. Throughout the 1950s the Wyoming Guard trained at Camp Guernsey, helping to establish and develop the facility as an elite training ground. In 1959, the 1022nd Engineer Battalion was activated in response to the Berlin Crisis (Rosenberg 17-18).

Cold War Era

During the early Cold War period, the Guard's focus expanded from offensive or external operations to include defense of the United States against the perceived threat of invasion or attack by the Soviet Union or its allies. Preparations began nationwide to institute a system of early warning, disaster preparedness and recovery from the damage caused by nuclear explosion and radioactive fallout. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 was enacted to provide a system for the protection of life and property from enemy attack. One year later, Wyoming passed its own Civil Defense Act providing for the establishment of a Civil Defense Agency. In addition to these activities, the Guard increased its established commitment to firefighting by reaching a comprehensive agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

Wyoming Army Guardsmen did not take part in the Vietnam War, which was fought almost entirely by active forces and draftees (Doubler 257). In the 1970s and 1980s, the Wyoming Army National Guard struggled with funding and manpower challenges. Throughout this time period, federal funding continued to provide more than ninety percent of funding support for the Wyoming Guard. Although the Army National Guard was unable to reach targeted strength numbers, federal support did allow the Wyoming Army National Guard to slowly increase the number of full-time state and federal staff positions. Wyoming soldiers continued to upgrade, expand and maintain resources and equipment. Federal funding financed construction of a number of armories and equipment storage facilities.

During this period, Wyoming Guard troops assisted state and local law enforcement agencies in emergencies resulting from snowstorms, fires, and floods. In 1977 the Wyoming legislature passed a tuition assistance bill that provided Guard members with educational opportunities in exchange for service. The tuition assistance helped to boost troop numbers. In the 1980s, Wyoming Guard members, for the first time, participated in overseas training in Korea. Also in the 1980s serious fires in the western U.S. required participation of Wyoming soldiers under an agreement with the National Forest Service.

Post Cold War Era

The 1022nd Medical Company (Air Ambulance) was called to Federal service for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. It deployed to Saudi Arabia on January 15, 1991, where it first supported the 1st Infantry Division and then the 3rd Armored Division. The unit was released from active duty and returned to state control on May 22, 1991 (National Guard Education Foundation). Wyoming Army National Guard units served in Desert Storm and as part of the peacekeeping force in Bosnia.

Most recently, WYARNG units have served in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, as well as supporting aid efforts following Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana and Mississippi ("Wyoming Army National Guard History").

5.2 Creation of a Permanent Training Facility

The impetus for a permanent training camp in Wyoming can be traced to World War I, when the Army recognized the need to improve its facilities in order to house large numbers of soldiers in clean and sanitary conditions. In 1926, Congress enacted Public Law No. 45, which authorized the sale of 43 military installations, with the money to go towards construction at the remaining posts. Emphasis changed from improving single buildings to planning of the complete installation. As stated in *Support and Utility Structures and Facilities (1917 – 1946): Overview, Inventory and Treatment Plan*:

The Quartermaster General employed a group of distinguished architects, landscape architects, and planners, both uniformed and civilian, to apply the latest city planning techniques to Army posts (Goodwin 17)

In keeping with this new, professional approach, military planners designing post layouts considered and investigated climate, topography, geology, soil conditions, labor, transportation, real estate and utilities at each potential site. Survey teams probed sites for information on "terrain, subsurface rock, natural drainage, flood levels, vegetation, real estate values, availability of adjacent tracts, location of railways and highways, the size of the local labor force, the amount of housing in the area" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 52).

5.3 The New Deal Era

Army construction projects continued on into the economic depression of the 1930s, with the reduction in military funds compensated for by funds and labor made available by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA), two of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs designed to create jobs through public works projects. "Armory construction and camp improvement projects performed by the Works Progress Administration constituted the first federal dollars expended on Guard facilities in the States" (Doubler 192). The Works Progress Administration was established by Roosevelt by executive order in 1935. The name was changed from Works Progress to Works Projects in 1939 when it was reorganized and made part of the Federal Works Agency. The program ended in 1943.

The Wyoming Army National Guard was poised to take advantage of New Deal programs for the construction of a new training camp. As early as 1931, Adjutant General R. L. Esmay of the Wyoming Guard had recommended moving the summer training camp from Pole Mountain (between Laramie and Cheyenne), citing Federal regulations requiring that the state training camp be available at all times for mobilization. At an elevation of 8600 feet, Pole Mountain was not a favorable site for a training camp, and thus was not eligible for Federal funds for permanent improvements. "Most of the year, the Pole Mountain area was closed by snow, in July the water supply was insufficient, and in June the nights were too cold for camping" (WPA Writers' Program 39).

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Another factor favoring development of a new training camp was the growth of the Guard itself. Nationwide, National Guard enrollment increased after the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, in large part because the Guard provided jobs for unemployed males. In 1932, National Guard enrollment reached a peacetime high of 187,413 soldiers (Doubler 191). In Wyoming, the Guard continued to slowly expand, with a total of 52 officers and 634 enlisted men by 1938 (State of Wyoming Military Dept., *Biennial Report* 1938).

Pole Mountain continued to be used as the Wyoming training camp through 1937. In the summer of 1938, training was moved to the hills surrounding Guernsey, although no permanent structures had yet been built at the camp.

The suitability of the Guernsey site for a military post had been noted almost 100 years earlier by explorer John C. Fremont, who wrote in his diary in 1842: "There is a small but handsome prairie immediately below this place, on the left bank of the [North Platte] river, which would be a good locality for a military post. There are some open groves of Cottonwood on the Platte. The small stream which comes in at this place is well timbered with pine and good building rock is abundant" (*Guernsey Gazette*, 25 Oct. 1940, 13-14).

With its excellent location along the Platte River and next to a major rail line, as well as the varied terrain for field training, the Guernsey site met the Army's requirements for a permanent facility. Early in 1939, Adjutant General Esmay was informed that funds would be made available through the National Guard Bureau (created in 1933 through amendment to the National Defense Act of 1916) for construction and maintenance at Camp Guernsey. Additional funds were made available through the Works Projects Administration.

Permanent construction at Camp Guernsey began after summer training in 1939. The Works Projects Administration awarded the State of Wyoming a FY 1939 grant of \$126,494 for a National Defense Project of the War Department, described as follows:

A non-federal project to construct and make improvements to buildings and utilities at the National Guard Camp (state-owned property) in Platte, County, near the town of Guernsey, including constructing mess halls, latrines, warehouse, dispensary, guardhouses and bandstand; installing septic tank, cesspool, and tent floors, and water, sewer, and electric lines; and performing appurtenant and incidental work. Project also includes the operation of quarries to produce building materials for use on this project (WPA Projects, card # 40041).

Like all WPA projects, construction of the camp was a cooperative effort between the National Guard Bureau and the State of Wyoming. The State provided the labor, paid for with WPA funds, while the Guard provided the plans, materials and project supervision by Adjutant General Esmay and Major Philip Rouse. The labor pool was drawn from the Guernsey area, with "transportation... provided in Federal cars, oil and gas paid by WPA" (Meeden 7). In January, 1940, the *Guernsey Gazette* reported, "A crew of 35 WPA workers assigned to improvements [at Camp Guernsey] last week was augmented this week by 25 men formerly assigned to WPA

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projects in Wheatland” (1 Jan. 1940). On February 10, 1940, Adjutant General Esmay reported to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau that a crew of eighty-five men had begun work on sewer lines, latrines, a warehouse, and the officers’ mess.

Because the purpose of the WPA was to provide jobs for the unemployed, work was labor intensive and material costs were kept to a minimum by using local materials as much as possible. Buff-colored sandstone “of excellent quality and texture” was quarried seven miles from the site. “Two state-owned trucks are assigned to the work, oil, gas and repairs are paid by the State” (Meeden 7). Although the WPA required that a percentage of the labor pool generally 70%) had to be unskilled, the work force at Camp Guernsey must have included some skilled stone masons. As Major Barney M. Meeden, Utilities Officer with the Quartermaster’s office at Fort Francis E. Warren, noted after an inspection visit on October 18, 1940, “An excellent class of workmanship is being obtained” (7).

“It appears that the present method of handling the work by purchase of materials from Guard funds, and labor supplied by WPA sources, while slow in completing work, can be followed to an advantage, unless more urgent reasons develop, which would necessitate the completion of the work at an earlier date,” noted Meeden (11).

Buildings under construction at the time of Meeden’s report include a 25’ by 100’ warehouse, a 20’ by 50’ dispensary, eleven 25’ by 60’ enlisted men’s kitchen and mess halls, and four enlisted men’s latrines, equipped with hot and cold water, toilets, urinals, basins, laundry trays and shower heads. No work had been done on roads, walks or grounds. Additional buildings proposed at the time of the report were Guard House, Vehicle Warehouse, Headquarters, Officers’ Mess, Officers’ Latrine and Bath, Band Stand, Canteen, Incinerator, and Tent Floors. The report does not specify the origin of the plans for the building and grounds, only that “Buildings and utilities are being constructed from drawings and plans which have been prepared in excellent order. The work has been largely executed by Major Phil Rouse personally...” (5-6).

As early as June, 1940, rumors began circulating about the use of Camp Guernsey as a training camp in the event of war. The *Guernsey Gazette* reported that “with the threat of war, construction is being rushed so that Camp Guernsey can serve as a training camp” (14 Jun. 1940). In January, 1941, there was another effort made to speed up work at the camp. “The plans which have been employed in the buildings heretofore are being changed, and the stone veneer on the outside of the buildings will be laid at random, increasing the speed in completing the buildings nearly two fold” (*Guernsey Gazette*, 17 Jan. 1941). By March, 1941, workers were put on a 48-hour week,



Figure 2 – Construction of Building 101, Oct. 1940 (Meeden)

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and the workforce was increased to 100 men. Just a few months later, work on the project was slowed. The *Guernsey Gazette* reported that 40 men had been taken off the Camp Guernsey project and sent to Fort F.E. Warren in Cheyenne, and the remaining workers were cut to 13 days per month (1 Aug. 1941). Apparently enough infrastructure existed at this point to provide for the troops. “The camp is being used nearly every week by troops from Ft. Warren” (26 Sep. 1941).

A site plan dated July 28, 1941, shows buildings completed under the original WPA project, as well as those proposed under the second phase. Accompanying plans for several of the proposed buildings are included. The site plan shows twenty-one completed buildings: the Headquarters and Commissary, Officer’s Mess, Officer’s Bath, Infirmary, thirteen Enlisted Men’s Mess Halls, and four Enlisted Men’s Bath-houses. According to the plan, an additional eight buildings, including the Guard House, Motor Vehicle Garage, Pump House, Recreation Hall & Canteen, Ammunition Magazine, Utilities Building and Band Stand, were to be constructed by a second “new” WPA Project. The site plan also shows 169 concrete tent floors for troops located between the mess halls and the latrines (where 500-series buildings are today) and additional tent floors north of the Parade Ground for officers, squadron and medical staff and the camp commander and staff.

In addition to the proposed construction of buildings, the new project also, “contemplates the completion of sewer and water system; sidewalks; curb and gutter; roads and streets; completion of rifle range; target-house; picket lines and water troughs; fence building; concrete pavement; construction and installation of culverts; surface drainage; grading and landscaping (*Plat of Building Site*). This second phase was supported with \$70,000 worth of WPA labor (*Guernsey Gazette*, 5 Dec. 1941).

New Deal Era Buildings at Camp Guernsey

- Building 010 (Unaccompanied Officer’s Quarters)
- Building 011 (Vehicle Storage)
- Building 012 (Paint Shop)
- Building 021 (Storage)
- Building 101 (Headquarters)
- Building 102 (Guardhouse)
- Building 106 (Classroom)
- Building 201 (Officers’ Mess)
- Buildings 211 – 223 (Enlisted Men’s Mess Halls)
- Building 301 (Officers’ Latrine)
- Buildings 312 – 313, 315 – 316 (Enlisted Men’s Latrines)
- Building 601 (Dispensary)
- Building 602 (Bandstand)



Figure 3 - A typical latrine, c. 1942

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Many of the original buildings at Camp Guernsey, like most 20th century military buildings, were based on Quartermaster General's standardized plans. By the first part of the 20th century, standardized plans for hundreds of building types had been developed by the Quartermaster Corps. Standardized plans were often the product of a careful analysis of cost, efficiency and ease of construction. Utilitarian in character, their architecture is generally restrained and plain, and designed to be adaptable to regional architectural styles and a variety of building materials including wood, brick, stone, concrete and clay tile (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). The military's standardized plans complemented the goals of the WPA to employ the maximum number of unskilled workers, and to use locally available materials. The WPA "urged sponsors to design buildings which would require the least amount of mechanized equipment as possible...to maximize the number of unskilled laborers and minimize the number of skilled laborers" (Wolfenbarger 65). "The result was the construction of thousands of public buildings of simple and pleasing appearance and sound architectural design, with savings both in original cost and in future maintenance" (U.S. Federal Works Agency 52).

Because of the emphasis on labor-intensive construction, WPA buildings tend to exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship. Although much of the labor force was unskilled, skills were developed on the job, and one can sometimes note "increasing sophistication of craftsmanship in a series of small structures constructed over a long period" (Wolfenbarger 73).

Twenty-eight of the 70 existing buildings in the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area belong to the New Deal era. The WPA buildings exhibit no particular architectural style, with the exception of the Colonial-Revival-style Headquarters Building (Building 101). Original plans located in the archives at F.E. Warren Air Force Base show that the designs for the mess halls and latrines at Camp Guernsey were adapted from Quartermaster General standardized plans. Local adaptations include the use of locally quarried sandstone instead of brick for the walls.

All but one (Building 011) of the New-Deal-era buildings at Camp Guernsey can be easily distinguished from later buildings by their construction and materials. Walls are faced with buff-colored sandstone, backed by clay tile, stone, or concrete. The eight earliest buildings, four latrines (Buildings 312, 313, 315 and 316), two mess halls (Buildings 211 and 212), the former Quartermaster Warehouse and Headquarters (Building 101) and the former Dispensary (Building 601), are marked by ashlar (cut stone) blocks laid in broken courses. The rest of the stone buildings are random rubble, using uncut stones laid in irregular patterns (Figure 4). An interesting aspect of these buildings is the frequent use of a triangular motif, which mimics the form of Laramie Peak to the west. The difference in stone work marks the work order, as noted above, specifying random stone work to speed up the construction process (*Guernsey Gazette*, 17

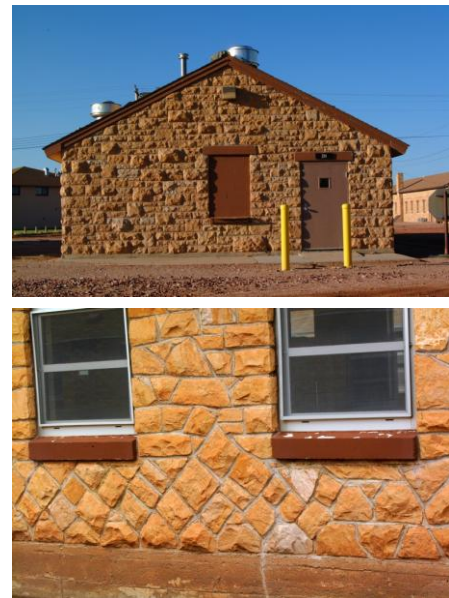


Figure 4 – Buildings 211 (top) and 214, showing difference in stonework

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Jan. 1941). The ingenious use of the triangle motif may also reflect the workers' increasing skills in stone masonry.

The original windows consist of an outer steel grating of narrow, vertical lights, paired with an inner, operable (usually hopper) steel sash. Different sized versions of these windows still exist on several buildings. Original doors were constructed of wood, with five horizontal panels, and consist of both single and double-leaf arrangements. Window and door lintels and window sills are made of poured concrete.

Not all of the originally planned buildings at Camp Guernsey were completed under the WPA program, which was terminated by Roosevelt in 1943 in order to devote all available resources to the war effort. Buildings that were designed as part of the WPA project are included in the New Deal historic context. This includes the large Motor Vehicle Garage (Building 011), and the Recreation Hall and Canteen (Building 106). Although 70,000 pounds of structural steel was delivered to Camp Guernsey for a huge "motor vehicle warehouse" in October, 1941 (*Guernsey Gazette*), the building was not actually completed until 1947. Building 106 was also completed in 1947, although it was planned for completion in 1941 and was partially constructed by 1944, the year inscribed in its gable.

Some of the WPA buildings feature inscriptions reading "W.P.A." in their concrete foundations and/or small metal shields affixed over doorways reading "Wyo. WPA 1940." These inscriptions, which are common among WPA projects nationwide, reflect "pride in workmanship, and perhaps in just working" (Wolfenbarger73).



Figure 5 – WPA shield, Building 101

In addition to buildings, the Quartermaster General designed standardized landscaping plans, to "develop efficient, cohesive, and pleasant environments within reasonable expenditures" (Goodwin: National Historic Context Vol. 1, 207). These plans included open spaces for playgrounds, large avenues, and abundant planting. The Quartermaster Report of 1927 suggested planting trees and shrubs to "harmonize with the general scheme for each post" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).



Figure 6 – Camp Guernsey c. 1941 (Courtesy of Sheridan WYARNG Armory)

The first site plan for Camp Guernsey is dated October 18, 1939. It reflects a standard military installation plan: 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."

To the south of the enlisted men's area are pickets for horses. A city park is shown within the boundaries of the camp. These features are further defined in the 1941 *Plat of Building Site*, which references a "landscape and planting plan" by the U.S. Horticultural Field Station in Cheyenne.

New Deal Era Armories

Through the "New Deal Armory Program" (1933 - 1942) WPA funds were used to construct small armories throughout the country, while larger armories designed by professional architects and built by skilled labor were funded through the Public Works Administration (PWA). Wyoming received WPA funding to provide labor for armory construction in 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. In 1939, for example, the State of Wyoming received \$75,699 in WPA funding to "make improvements at National Guard armories including constructing riding halls, drill halls, shooting galleries, garages, store rooms and target ranges; install partitions, floors and roofs; and perform appurtenant and incidental work in Albany, Big Horn, Converse, Fremont, Laramie, Natrona, Niobrara and Weston Counties" (WPA Projects, Card # 40048; Wyoming AG Office, 1936-1938). None of the existing National Guard armories in Wyoming date from the New Deal era.

5.4 World War II

As early as 1933, General Douglas MacArthur, the newly appointed Army Chief of Staff, recommended that the National Guard and Regular Army begin preparations for possible war in Europe. With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a national emergency and asked Congress for \$552 million for defense, including increases in the Regular Army and the National Guard (Doubler 196).

After the fall of France in 1940, President Roosevelt implemented the Protective Mobilization Plan developed during the late 1930s, calling for the activation of National Guard units, the establishment of a peacetime Selective Service for the Army, strengthening the Navy, and development of an ammunition industry. National Guard enrollment rose to an all time high of over 200,000 troops. Comprising twenty-two infantry and cavalry divisions, the National Guard represented a large portion of the combat-ready force of the United States military (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 9).

The National Guard was fully mobilized in September, 1940, with a year-long extension in 1941. Thus, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in a surprise attack on December 7, 1941, the entire National Guard was already on active duty. Eighteen National Guard divisions saw combat during World War II, with nine divisions in the European theater and nine divisions in the Pacific theater. Three units took part in the defense of Bataan in the Philippines before they surrendered to the Japanese in the spring of 1942. In Europe, the National Guard's 34th Division from Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota was the first to arrive overseas. National Guard units took part in every major campaign in every theater of operations during the war (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 9-10).

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In anticipation of the war, small units of the Wyoming National Guard, totaling about 300 troops, were mobilized in September, 1940. In February, 1941, Wyoming's chief single unit, the 115th Cavalry Regiment, was mobilized. In July, 1941, 338 selectees from the state were added to bring the regiment total up to 1,295 men. The 115th Cavalry Regiment was stationed for training at Fort Lewis, Washington, until war was declared. It was then assigned to coastal defense duties under the Western Defense command. It remained in the Pacific Northwest until January, 1944, when it was moved to Los Angeles for coastal defense duties between the Mexican border and Santa Barbara (Larson, T.A. 15).

Finally, in June, 1944, the 115th Cavalry was moved to Camp Hood, Texas, where the 115th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron was separated from the parent organization and sent to Camp Polk, Louisiana. Thus, by V-J Day, Wyoming National Guardsmen had been transferred to various regiments and divisions, and many of them also attended Officers' Candidate School. The headquarters company reached Europe in time to take part in the last drive into Germany (Larson, T.A. 15). Some of the Wyoming Guardsmen who had been transferred into other units ended up participating in many of the major battles and campaigns of the war in northern France, central Europe, both the northern and southern Pacific, the Ardennes campaign and the Rhineland campaign (Rosenberg 17).

In addition to the Guard's military duties during the war, the Wyoming State Defense Council was formed, with many of its activities coordinated by the Adjutant General's Office. Civilian volunteers were organized and administered from the Adjutant General's office, taking part in services such as Air Warning Defense, Auxiliary Police, Fire Catastrophe Relief, Rationing, Scrap and Salvage, and Victory Gardens. Many of the programs were undertaken in conjunction with federal agencies and later ceded to national control. Of particular distinction were the Guard's activities regarding salvage and resource conservation during the war (State of Wyoming Military Dept., *Biennial Report* 1946).

Camp Guernsey During World War II

According to the *Draft Final Historic Context Study* prepared for the Army National Guard (Burns & McDonnell, 2004), the only National Guard construction that took place during World War II were projects that had been programmed for 1941 and 1942 through the Works Progress Administration building program, since federal funds were diverted into the war effort between 1941 and 1945. In spite of the shortages of labor and raw materials during the war, WPA construction work at Camp Guernsey continued, but at a much slower rate than prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Due to the shortage of agricultural manpower experienced in Wyoming (attributed to the number of workers serving in the war effort), fewer WPA workers were available for the project (State of Wyoming Military Dept., *Biennial Report* 1946). Between 1941 and 1945, work was completed on all but two of the buildings in the original plan. Building 011 and Building 106 were completed after the war.

The status of Camp Guernsey was uncertain during the year leading up to World War II, as well as during the war years. As noted earlier, the local newspaper, the *Guernsey Gazette*, reported

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on June 27, 1941, that Guernsey would be selected as a mobilization center, only to report a month later that workers were being pulled off the site and sent to Fort F. E. Warren in Cheyenne. In June, 1942, the *Guernsey Gazette* reported the possible stationing of approximately 1,500 U.S. troops of Japanese descent at Camp Guernsey for the duration of the war. Apparently this was just another wartime rumor, since the camp was never used for this purpose. The War Department later considered it as a location for a disciplinary barracks for general prisoners but finally decided against it (Larson, T.A. 221).

The U.S. Army leased Camp Guernsey from the Wyoming Army National Guard during the war, and used the facility for training troops from Fort F.E. Warren. It continued to be used in this capacity until February, 1945, when Camp Guernsey was closed and all troops and operations were moved to Ft. Carson, Colorado, for logistical and transport-cost needs (*Guernsey Gazette*, 9 Feb. 1945). At the end of the war, the Army's lease of Camp Guernsey was allowed to expire, and possession of the camp reverted to the National Guard (*Guernsey Gazette*, 9 Nov. 1945).

5.5 The Cold War (1946 – 1989)

Early Post-War Events

In 1945, concerned about the influence of Soviet communists, Winston Churchill observed that an “iron curtain” had been drawn across the Russian Front. By 1947, the term “Cold War” had come to be used to describe the increasingly tense relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. Characterized by economic pressure, covert actions, propaganda and an escalating arms race, the Cold War of the late 20th century did not include military action in the traditional sense, but transformed the military.

In 1947, developments in Europe led the Truman Administration to promise U.S. aid to those resisting the expansion of communism throughout the world. This “Truman Doctrine” embraced what became known as “containment.” Under President Truman, the old Departments of War and Navy were combined into the Department of Defense. After the creation of a separate Air Force, the National Guard was also split off, and a new reserve component, the Air National Guard, was created. A new Selective Service Act was signed on June 24, 1948, so that the United States could bolster its military power.

The Korean Conflict (1950 – 1956)

In 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb, and that same year the People's Republic of China was established under communist rule. Then, in June, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea and President Truman's doctrine of containment was put to the test. More than 130,000 guard troops were mobilized (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 14). From Wyoming, the 300th Armored Field Artillery was ordered to active Federal duty on August 19, 1950, and saw combat in Korea, where it earned seven campaign streamers and six unit decorations. The 141st Medium Tank Battalion was also mobilized but did not deploy overseas.

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Nationwide, more than 900,000 Guard and Reserve forces served during the war comprising nearly one fifth of the 5,750,000 Americans in uniform at that time (Rosenberg 18). The Korean mobilization remains one of the ARNG's most significant achievements after World War II. Although the continuation of the peacetime draft after World War II provided the bulk of the manpower for the Korean War, the ARNG performed several key functions. Guard units provided the means for rapid expansion of the Army to a larger, wartime posture. ARNG units served around the globe, from the defense of NATO to combat operations in Korea. Four ARNG divisions remained in strategic reserve, acting as an insurance policy against further communist aggression. In addition, the Guardsmen who did not serve on active duty remained a ready reserve of untapped manpower available for both domestic and overseas employment. The ARNG's involvement in the war technically ended in 1956, by which time approximately 33 percent of the Army National Guard troops had served in the Cold War's first bloody protracted conflict (Doubler 237).

National Guard Training

Korea highlighted the need for combat units to be manned with fully trained soldiers able to respond immediately to any crisis, and thus a centralized basic training system was developed. Guard and reserve soldiers were legislatively required to attend basic training on active army installations. Expanded training led to weekend drills, and by the end of 1958, 16 percent of the ARNG troops drilled on weekends. By 1966, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) had mandated weekend drills. The term "weekend warrior" came to identify guard troops training at the squad and platoon level in collective "unit basic training" (Doubler 239).

The federal government continued to provide resources for training, equipment, pay, and armories. Initial mandatory training for all soldiers allowed ARNG units to focus on preparedness for overseas campaigning while building stronger, closer ties with the active Army. Realistic field exercises replaced armory classroom instruction. Guardsmen began to view their service as a career instead of a leisure or social activity and recognized that lifelong involvement in ARNG activities constituted valuable service to the nation. The American people increasingly depended on the ARNG for assistance during disasters and domestic disturbances.

Role of the Guard after the Korean Conflict

Following the Korean conflict, the Department of Defense initiated a strategy known as "flexible response," that allowed the military to develop the capacity to respond to threats ranging from nuclear threats to guerrilla warfare. Requiring a broader use of special and conventional forces, the strategy was first tested in 1961 in response to the Soviet Union's construction of a solid wall of steel, concrete, and barbed wire dividing east and west Berlin. On July 31, 1961, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the call up of 250,000 Guardsmen and reservists for twelve months (Doubler 217). Within weeks, Guard units were alerted for mobilization. By early October, ARNG soldiers from 38 states were activated. Although no ARNG unit deployed overseas, the mobilization achieved its desired results. For the first time in

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American history, a reserve mobilization was used as a political instrument to deter war. In the event deterrence had failed, ARNG divisions were immediately available for combat. Guard units achieved combat readiness in a relatively short time and successfully bolstered the nation's strategic reserve (Doubler 219). Proficient at mastering high technology weaponry, the Guard came to be recognized as a fully capable and readily accessible asset in the first line of defense.

The Vietnam Conflict (1960 – 1973)

In 1960, President Kennedy decided to take a stand against communist expansion in Southeast Asia by sending military advisors to South Vietnam. Following attacks on U.S. vessels, Congress gave Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, the authority to defend South Vietnam. American air power was deployed to Vietnam, and the resultant bombing was met with raids and continuing escalation on both sides. In 1965, the U.S. committed 20,000 Army and Marine combat troops to South Vietnam to prop up the government and defend military installations. Against advisors' recommendations, Johnson refused to mobilize the National Guard and the Reserves and instead decided to prosecute the war with expanded active forces and draftees. Johnson's decision to fight the war with draftees and not to call out the National Guard had a profound affect on the nature of the Guard during the Vietnam era (Doubler 257).

The Guard's Role at Home

During the early Cold War period, the Guard's focus expanded to include defense of the United States against attack by the Soviet Union or its allies. Preparations began nationwide to institute a system of early warning, disaster preparedness and recovery from the damage that would be caused by nuclear explosion and radioactive fallout. The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 provided a system for the protection of life and property from enemy attack (Wyoming AG Office 1964). One year later, Wyoming passed its own Civil Defense Act providing for the establishment of a Civil Defense Agency.

The Wyoming Civil Defense Agency (CDA) was responsible for civil defense planning, programs, procurement of supplies and equipment, information, training, education, preparation, and the mobilization of trained and equipped civil defense forces for emergencies. The agency was assigned to evaluate state civil defense capabilities and plan for the most efficient response to any emergencies including cooperation with private or government units as necessary. The programs and plans of the CDA included air raid warning systems and testing, radiological defense training, and transportation and communications preparations. By 1958, there were 26,186 Wyomingites enrolled in Civil Defense volunteer activities (State of Wyoming Military Dept., *Biennial Report* 1960).

A primary domestic focus of the Guard during the Cold War was Military Support of Civil Authority. This program was established in 1965 to "assist the civilian populace in preparing for the survival from a nuclear attack." However, in addition to concerns about foreign invasion and the ongoing battle of wills with the Soviet Union, the growing upheaval exemplified by social movements and anti-Vietnam sentiment prompted an expansion of the program. Throughout

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the Vietnam War, the ARNG was saddled with the difficult task of riot control in American cities and on college campuses. The civil rights movement and anti-war protests contributed to a complex and uneasy environment in which the National Guard was called upon to provide equipment and manpower in support of local law enforcement for riot control (Doubler 248).

The Wyoming Guard was likewise mobilized for civil disturbances as well as natural disasters, through a plan announced by Governor Hathaway in December 1967. 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” (State of Wyoming Military Dept., *Biennial Report* 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).

After Vietnam

To shore up the military after the dramatic cuts in personnel following the end of America’s involvement in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced the “Total Force” policy, which called for an equal partnership between the Army and the Guard.

...Ten years after Vietnam, the ARNG turned an important corner. In a buildup reminiscent of the military revival following the Korean War, the Guard expanded its ranks and received the resources necessary to improve readiness. Fully integrated into the Army’s war plans, Guardsmen prepared to fight a war in Europe while participating in training exercises and support missions around the globe (Doubler 235).

The buildup of the Guard during this period can be attributed to Ronald Reagan who came into office on the tails of a failed attempt in April 1980 to free American hostages in Tehran. Reagan promised to restore U.S. prestige and power and his support for increased defense spending led to the greatest peacetime military buildup U.S. history. As a result, the Guard received updated equipment, and began to train regularly with Active Duty forces and to deploy all over the globe for “real world” training missions. Soldiers were increasingly trained with lasers and computers on sophisticated, high-technology weaponry. Better field training meant low-intensity conflicts anywhere in the world could be addressed with rapid air transport of Special Forces and light infantry available for hot spots. By 1989, ARNG strength levels had increased by more than 100,000 over the 1979 low (Doubler 298).

The combination of vast sums of United States money being poured into advanced weapons, and a new generation of Soviet leaders prepared to grant their people a more open and free government, proved fatal for global Communism. In 1989, East and West Berliners joined to tear down the Berlin Wall, in a symbolic gesture that has come to symbolize the end of the Cold War (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 13-15). By the end of the year, the East German government

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had collapsed, a revolution had freed Romania, and free elections had resulted in new governments in Czechoslovakia. The Cold War was over.

Analysts believe that the Army National Guard “came of age” as a national organization, during the Cold War years.

Army National Guard units have maintained individual identity and spirit rooted in the system of the American militia. These units continue to serve during civil emergencies within their states. At the same time they provide a national reserve force that recognizes them as dual partners in the defense of the United States (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 35).

Cold War Era Buildings at Camp Guernsey

Buildings 013, 013A, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 103, 104, 105, 109, 224, 225, 302, 303, 311, 314, 317, 318, 319, 400, 401, 402, 403 – 409, 603, 604, 605, 801, 802

The Adjutant General’s *Biennial Report* for 1958-60 gives a good picture of Camp Guernsey in the middle of the Cold War period. He describes the camp as “a state-owned military camp offering what is considered to be the best artillery range in the Fifth United States Army area” (a 15-state area).

The physical plant includes about a half-million dollars worth of improvements, consisting of forty-eight buildings; 300 cement tent floors; several miles of paved roads; water, sewer and gas mains; and sidewalks and communications networks.

The camp proper is set up to accommodate a maximum of 2,000 trainees at one time. During the months of June, July and August 1960, approximately 7,500 trainees from five states made use of its facilities for their two weeks of summer field training.

Attractive facilities are offered to these trainees, including an Officers’ Club, NCO Club, and an Enlisted Men’s Day Room and Lounge. The camp also operates a Post Exchange facility.

He also notes that the site is used during the entire year, and is “a valuable asset to the Wyoming National Guard and the State of Wyoming, and contributes materially to the economy of the state” (1960).

Cold War era buildings at Camp Guernsey reflect a gradual increase in troop numbers and training opportunities, as well as changes in policies regarding the living condition of troops, and storage of supplies. They do not reflect any particular technological changes, military buildup or other forces directly relating to the Cold War itself. In construction, Cold War buildings reflect changes in the military’s design philosophy:

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The war effort had shown that the military could function from temporary or semi-permanent buildings and still be effective . . . for most purposes there was no need for the highly permanent and handsome buildings the military had always built. . . The military after World War II showed a decided preference for inexpensive, semi-permanent, and “off-the-shelf” type buildings for most purposes (Forest Wheeler Vol. 3, 8-53)

Thirty-five of the existing buildings in the Cantonment Area were built during the period 1948 – 1989. Of these, nineteen were constructed for residential purposes, including officers’ quarters, enlisted men’s barracks, latrines and mess halls. Ten were constructed for industrial purposes, such as storage and shops. Four were constructed for administrative purposes and two for personnel support.



Figure 7 – Building 405

In addition to trends in building materials and construction, Cold War era residential buildings reflect a continued trend toward more comfortable year-round accommodations for troops at military facilities (Figure 7). The 1971 site plan shows that in the early 1970s, tent pads located between the row of mess halls and the row of latrines were gradually being replaced with metal “hutments.” Officers’ quarters to the north of the parade ground were likewise being proposed to replace the tents that were still in use in 1971. A female barracks (Building 409) was added in 1986, reflecting the growing number of women who were serving in the military. A post exchange and NCO club (Buildings 801 and 802) were already in place by 1971, and additional mess halls (Buildings 224 and 225) and latrines (Buildings 302, 303, 311, 314, 317 and 318) had been constructed.

After World War II, a change in policy necessitated the storage of additional supplies and rations on site, resulting in construction of several additional storage buildings. In addition, the increasing number, size and complexity of these motorized vehicles necessitated the construction of additional facilities to house and work on them.



Figure 8 – Building 014

Besides standardized plans for the growing needs of the ARNG troops, there were also standardized plans for storage units including hangars, vehicle storage buildings, warehouses, and shops. Generally speaking, these units were of corrugated metal or structural steel frame with masonry sidewalls and flat or gable roofs (“Our Supplies, Vehicles Need Housing Too”). These plans were made flexible to accommodate varying activities, types of heating and cooling systems, and exterior materials. Buildings 013, 014, 016 and 603 reflect several of these new, Cold-War-era designs (Figure 8).

Cold War Era Armories

Building new armories was not a priority during World War II, and even after the war the National Guard struggled to continue its building program. The mood of the country turned from a focus on the military to more domestic issues, such as the national housing crisis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau reported in 1949 that “inadequate armory facilities continue to be a major problem,” and that “approximately 574 of the present armories must be replaced” (Chief National Guard Bureau, 1950, 32). But in the early 1950s, public sentiment began to change. The Korean War exposed deficiencies in military equipment, training and readiness, and the Cold War threat drew the attention of the public back to military needs.

As early as 1945, the United States War Department and the Bureau of the Budget had approved a 10-year, \$500 million armory construction program for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps. The *National Guardsman* wrote in 1947:

The States have long since taken the position that where units of the National Guard are required for the common defense in excess of those required by the States for their local security, that the Federal Government should bear at least its fair share of the cost of providing necessary housing, including armories (“Letting Out the Seams”).

The Armories Construction Bill was eventually passed in 1950, but it took two more years for Congress to appropriate the funding. This legislation called for the federal government to provide 75 percent of funding for armories, with the state providing the remaining 25 percent. After 25 years, the buildings would revert to state ownership. During fiscal year 1952, \$16 million was appropriated for the support of these projects. (Chief National Guard Bureau, 1953, 19).

In order to streamline construction of the much-needed armories, the Army Corps of Engineers, which had taken over preparation of standardized plans from the Quartermaster General’s Office, prepared plans for four model armories to accommodate one to ten units of company size, at costs ranging from \$444,000 to approximately \$1.8 million.

Of modern design, all of the armories are centered on a demonstration and assembly hall which can be utilized for civic and athletic functions. They are designed so that additions can be made if required to take care of more units. Each has a 1,000-inch small arms range. Administrative space for individual and organizational equipment vary with the size of each armory (“Letting Out the Seams”).

There were also standardized plans for storage units including hangars, vehicle storage buildings, warehouses, and operational maintenance shops (OMS). Generally speaking, these units were of corrugated metal or structural steel frame with masonry sidewalls, and flat or gable roofs (“Our Supplies, Vehicles Need Housing Too”). These plans were made flexible to accommodate varying activities, types of heating and cooling systems, and exterior materials.

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The *Army National Guard Draft Final Historic Context Study* (2004) documented 2,200 extant armories dating from the Cold War building period (1947-1960). Because most of these armories were based on the four prototypes, there is little variation in overall design within each state, and from state to state (Burns & McDonnell, Vol. 5, 43).

Wyoming Armories

Wyoming's armory replacement project got off to a slow start, but during the period 1957 to 1998 all of the existing Wyoming Army National Guard armories were eventually replaced with new structures, and several new armories were built. Before the Federal funds for armory construction became available, funds were allocated for temporary buildings in several locations around the state. In 1950, the Adjutant General 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" (State of Wyoming Military Department, 1950).

Although constructed during the early Cold War years, none of the WYARNG armories are individually representative of or closely associated with any specific Cold War theme or event. However, they do reflect national trends in National Guard training and armory construction, and are significant for their role in the overall growth and development of the National Guard in Wyoming.

Armories constructed in the 1950s

Afton (1957)
Rawlins (1957)
Laramie (1959)

Armories constructed in the 1960s

Lovell (1961)
Cody (1962)
Wheatland (1963)
Worland (1963)
Cheyenne (Headquarters/AG Office)(1966)

Armories constructed in the 1970s

Evanston (1970)
Casper (1971)
Lander (1974)
Sheridan (1978)
Rock Springs (1979).



Figure 9 – "Type B" armories at Afton (top) and Cody
Wyoming Army National Guard - Page 33

Armories constructed in the 1980s

Gillette (1982)

Powell (1983)

Guernsey (1984)

Armories constructed in the 1990s

Cheyenne (Col. John F. Raper Jr. Armory) (1992)

Douglas (1993)

Torrington (1998)

Most of the existing armories in Wyoming approximate the standardized model known as “Type B.” The 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 also contain a vehicle storage bay and an indoor rifle range, neither of which are allowed as indoor uses under current environmental policies. Ancillary buildings include Field Maintenance Shops (FMS) and cold storage facilities. All of the state’s armory buildings are of concrete-block construction and range from 11,000 to 40,000 square feet.

In addition to their use for recruiting and training troops, armories have traditionally been used as community centers. Their large drill halls are often the largest indoor space in the community, and can be used for meetings, sports events, training for local law enforcement and other uses. Smaller classrooms are often used by groups such as Boy and Girl Scouts, chambers of commerce and Alcoholics Anonymous. Many of Wyoming’s armories are currently undergoing treatment to remove lead (caused by indoor shooting), and are not available for public use during the lead remediation process.



Figure 10 – Drill hall interior, Cody

6.0 Property Types and Evaluation Criteria

6.1 Property types

A property type is a “grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics.” Property types link theoretical historic contexts with physical resources (National Park Service). Each historic theme (e.g. military, transportation, community, etc) has its own list of property types that illustrate the ideas contained in the theme’s historic contexts.

Categorizing buildings and structures by property type is especially useful when attempting to place a resource in a national or regional context; for example, comparing Army National Guard athletic facilities or examples of standardized mess halls throughout the country.

The Department of Defense, and more specifically the Army, has developed lists of property types found on military installations. The following list of property types pertinent to Wyoming Army National Guard contexts has been developed based on several preexisting context documents, specifically the *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations 1790-1940* (Goodwin), *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866 – 1942* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), and *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Horne Engineering). Property types contained in the above documents but not pertinent to Wyoming Army National Guard contexts have been omitted from this list.

Administration

- guardhouses
- office buildings
- post offices

Armories

Education

- classroom buildings
- drill halls

Health Care

- dispensaries, infirmaries

Industrial

- maintenance and repair shops
- manufacturing shops
- storage

Personnel Support (Recreation/Social/Cultural/Religious)

- assembly halls
- chapels
- libraries
- athletic facilities
- clubs

Residential

- institutional housing
- support buildings (mess halls, detached lavatories/bathhouses, etc.)
- officer and NCO housing

Transportation

- garages
- motor pools

This report includes a table grouping all buildings included in the 2006 survey by property type (see Chapter 8). The *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866 – 1942* provides detailed information about evaluating certain property types for significance and integrity.

6.2 Evaluating Resources for National Register Eligibility

Federal agencies have special responsibilities for identifying, considering and protecting cultural resources within their jurisdiction that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Park Service, buildings and structures are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if they 1) possess **significance** in relation to their historic contexts; and in addition to that significance, if they 2) possess **integrity**. In general properties must 3) **be at least 50 years old** in order to be considered eligible for the National Register; however, properties with exceptional significance may qualify for inclusion in the National Register prior to reaching 50 years of age.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, identifies four specific criteria that are used to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. These criteria were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a significant contribution to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies and others in evaluating resources that may qualify to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Criteria used to evaluate Wyoming Army National Guard resources fall into two categories: the standard four criteria used to evaluate properties that are 50 or more years old, and special criteria developed by the Department of Defense specifically for evaluating Cold War resources. For this study, all buildings and structures constructed before 1958 fall into the former category, while those constructed between 1958 and 1989 fall into the latter category. Cold War resources are those that “relate directly to the Cold War itself, not just to the Cold War period” (Horne Engineering).

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National Park Service's Four Criteria for Evaluation of Cultural Resources

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That may be documented for their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That may be documented for their association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That may be documented to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. That may be documented to have already yielded or be likely to yield information important to history or pre-history. (*National Register Bulletin 16, 37*).

Special Criteria Considerations (for buildings less than 50 years old)

Ordinarily properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they can be documented to have exceptional significance. The Cold War is easily identifiable as a significant period in our recent past, because it is associated with important and dramatic events which have greatly influenced the broad patterns of American history. Because of rapid technological advances, properties associated with and representative of the Cold War era are frequently threatened long before reaching the 50-year requirement for inclusion in the National Register. Therefore, many Department of Defense agencies including the Army, Navy and Air Force have prepared special evaluation criteria specifically designed to address the significant Cold War resources of each agency. This report uses criteria developed by the U.S. Army for evaluating Cold War-era buildings and structures for their significance in the context of the Cold War (Horne Engineering).

Evaluating Properties as Historic Districts vs. Individual Buildings or Structures

Buildings and structures that lack individual distinction and therefore would not be considered *individually* eligible for the National Register might be considered significant for their contributions to a *historic district*. A historic district is a group of resources that are linked by location, design and historic context. Many military installations consist of properties in definable areas that were constructed for related activities directly associated with or in support of the primary mission of the installation. When identifying and evaluating historic properties on military installations, the Department of Defense recommends that groups of buildings and

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structures, such as the cantonment area or main base area, be examined to determine if they meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as historic districts.

In addition, the Army recommends a cultural landscape approach to evaluation of historic properties. 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. Examples of designed historic landscapes include parade grounds, parks, recreation areas, sidewalks, curbs and gutters (Department of the Army, Pamphlet 200.4).

The Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area has previously been identified as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under criteria A and C (Rosenberg 1). This earlier evaluation limited contributing buildings to those built during the WPA era (1940 – 43). Since the time of that report, additional buildings in the Cantonment Area have reached the 50-year mark, and need to be evaluated for their National Register status. To qualify as contributing properties within an historic district, properties must 1) possess a physical *or* historical relationship to the other contributing properties in the historic district; and 2) retain integrity from the historic district's period of significance. In addition, landscape features need to be evaluated for their contributions to the significance of the historic district.

6.3 Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Resources Built Before 1958

Following is a description of how to apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation to Wyoming Army National Guard buildings and structures built before 1958 (50 years old or more).

Criterion A

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, resources must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

WYARNG buildings more than fifty years old that have not undergone extensive alterations are likely to be contributing to the historic district under Criterion A. These buildings have 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 and the history of individual Wyoming communities.

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Criterion B

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, resources must clearly demonstrate a direct association with and/or representation of the significant contributions of a specific individual or group that has itself been documented as significant in American history or culture. Buildings named for a person as a way of commemorating the contributions of the individual, that have no direct association with the individual and/or were constructed after the individual made significant contributions, do not qualify for the National Register.

Several WYARNG armories were named after a specific individuals, to commemorate the individual's contributions to the Wyoming Army National Guard. This in and of itself does not make the building eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

Criterion C

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, resources must demonstrate distinctive characteristics of type, period or method of construction, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Because they represent distinctive characteristics of type, period or method of construction and/or represent a significant and distinguishable entity, Wyoming Army National Guard buildings that are more than fifty years old and have retained their historic integrity are likely to qualify for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

Criterion D

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, resources must have yielded or be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

This criterion relates specifically to archeological sites, which are beyond the scope of this survey and evaluation project. Therefore, this project did not evaluate resources for potential eligibility under Criterion D.

Other Considerations

In addition to applying the identified criteria to specific resources, the team considered the following issues in the inventory and evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard resources.

- How many of this building/building type were likely developed or constructed in Wyoming or elsewhere, and is this a significant issue? How many still exist?

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- What was the building or structure used for? Especially for utility structures that have little or no architectural significance, why it was built and how it was used may be important factors in determining whether the building or structure has historic significance.
- Is the building or structure associated with a technological innovation important to the history of the Wyoming National Guard or the operation of Camp Guernsey?
- How central was each particular resource to the military mission?
- Beyond national significance is there local or state significance?

6.4 Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War Era Properties

The following Criteria for Evaluation of Wyoming Army National Guard Cold War era properties were developed expressly for the Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report. These criteria were developed 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), and include definitions taken directly from that document.

Resources **directly related** to the Army's Cold War Military-Industrial Context are defined as those meeting any or all of the following qualifications:

Criterion A

Armories or other resources that can be documented as having been constructed or used prior to 1989 in direct response to a specific and documented Cold War mission are eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for their association with and representation of the Cold War, which significantly impacted the broad patterns of United States and world history. These are resources that were designed *specifically* to 1) meet the perceived Soviet/communist military threat; 2) project a force designed to influence Soviet policy; and/or 3) affect global opinion of the relationship between the superpowers. This does *not* include properties developed within the context of standard Army development, that would have been built whether or not the Cold War had taken place. Although increased housing or related construction could be a direct result of increased force size during the Cold War, a direct correlation to an important Cold War theme or event must be demonstrated for a resource to qualify under the exceptional significance criteria.

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Criterion B

Armories or other resources that can be documented as having been constructed or used prior to 1989 and are directly related to the United States/Soviet relationship through association with a milestone event of the period, and/or through association with the life of a person who made significant contributions during the Cold War period are eligible for the National Register under Criterion B. This does *not* include properties named for an important person or event, if these properties are not themselves directly associated with and representative of that important person or event.

Criterion C

Armories or other resources that can be documented as having been constructed or used prior to 1989 and that through their architectural or engineering design are outstanding examples representing the “Operational Forces” theme are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The Army’s identified Cold War “Operational Forces” theme refers to the recruitment and training of combat and support forces that could be deployed into a theater of operations. This does *not* include properties developed within the context of standard Army development, that would have been built whether or not the Cold War had taken place and whose design bears no direct association with the events of the Cold War.

Criterion D

As mentioned above, Criterion D relates specifically to archeological sites, which are beyond the scope of this survey and evaluation project. Therefore, this project did not evaluate resources for potential eligibility under Criterion D.

Other Considerations

In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, resources from the Cold War period that do *not* fit the definition of a Cold War Military-Industrial historic property include those that are significant within another Army Cold War-era context, such as the increase in housing construction that occurred as a result of increased size of the Army, and those that are significant within a context not originally related to the Army, such as the Navy during the Cold War (some Navy Cold War properties have been transferred to the Army).

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Assessment Checklist for **Exceptional Significance** under Army Military-Industrial Cold War Context (for resources less than 50 years old)

- Is the resource less than 50 years old, or, if it is more than 50 years old, is its only period of significance less than 50 years old?
- Does the resource directly relate to the Army's military-industrial role in the Cold War?
- Does the resource display, through physical design or association, the Cold War operational forces theme identified in the *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties*, and does it do so in an extraordinary way?
- Does the resource have national significance that may be documented under National Register Criterion A,B,C, or D?
- Does the resource retain integrity?

If the answer to **all** of the above questions is “**yes**,” a resource **may qualify** for National Register listing under the exceptional significance criterion for evaluating Cold War resources.

If the answer to **any** of the above questions is “**no**,” the resource **does not qualify** under the Army's Military-Industrial Cold War criteria for exceptionally significant Cold War resources.

6.5 Evaluating Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, resources must be significant *and* retain integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” For historic resources, integrity is considered and evaluated after the property's significance has been established. Integrity is evaluated by considering how the resource's physical attributes relate to its significance.

Change does not automatically mean a property has lost integrity; in fact, evolution may be important to a property's significance. However, the accumulation of numerous changes and alterations over time can render the property's original appearance or function unrecognizable and thus result in a loss of integrity.

There are seven aspects of integrity that must be considered after the significance of a property has been determined: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Resources must demonstrate at least minimal levels of integrity in those aspects that are most appropriately related to the significance of the resource. If a property is significant because of its design, then the integrity of its design would be the most critical aspect. If a property is

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significant because it represents a particular event, aspects of integrity such as setting, feeling and association would likely be more important than design.

The process of evaluating integrity is described in detail in the *Context Study of the United States Quartermaster General Standardized Plans, 1866 – 1942* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). A brief summary from that document is provided below to clarify issues related to the seven aspects of integrity.

Location is the site where the building or structure was originally constructed. Except in rare cases the relationship between a building and its historic associations is destroyed if a building is moved. A regimental commander's house, built from standardized plans, and moved from its location with other regimental buildings into a group of dissimilar houses for use as a guest house area would not, therefore, have integrity of location.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The design process, at the time of construction or during alteration, applies to community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design reflects historic functions and technologies and aesthetics and includes the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamentation; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape. Removing a gable roof from a 1041 mess hall and replacing it with a flat roof would diminish the design integrity of the building.

Setting is the physical environment of an historic building or structure. Setting refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves *how* not just where a building is situated and its relationship to the surrounding features and open space. Setting often reflects the physical conditions under which a building was constructed and the functions it was intended to serve. The way a property is positioned in an environment can reflect the designer's intent and preferences. Integrity of setting can be compromised by construction of dissimilar buildings surrounding a historic building.

Materials are the elements that were combined at a particular time or in a particular pattern to construct a building or structure. Materials reflect the choice of those who created the building or structure and indicate availability of particular types of materials and technologies, thereby helping to define an area's sense of time and place. Rehabilitation is acceptable in historic buildings if the key exterior materials and significant features have been preserved. Reconstructed or replicated buildings do not have integrity of materials.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people. Workmanship can apply to a building or a structure as a whole or to its individual components. Vernacular methods of construction, traditional configurations and ornament, and the application of unique technologies are all evidence of workmanship. Other examples include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery.

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Feeling is a building's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time. Feeling results from the presence of features that, taken together, convey historic character. For example, the rows of mess halls and latrines at Camp Guernsey evoke a sense of Army National Guard life in the early to mid 20th century.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic building or structure. Association is present if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and it is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. For example, an industrial area containing warehouses built during World War I would retain the quality of association with quartermaster supply operations if the area and the warehouses have remained intact. Neither feeling nor association are sufficient by themselves to assure that a building or structure has physical integrity (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 20).

6.6 Camp Guernsey Building Survey Ranking System

Within this report, resources built between 1946 and 1989 are evaluated under the criteria for Cold War-era properties listed above. In addition, those resources that are more than 50 years old (built in 1957 or before) are evaluated for individual eligibility status, and/or status as contributing properties in an existing or eligible historic district. Resources that are less than 50 years old and are not significant as Cold War resources are evaluated for their potential eligibility status (assuming the resource reaches the mandatory 50-year age limit), and/or the potential to contribute to an existing or eligible historic district.

For purposes of this survey and evaluation report, a ranking system was developed to compare the significance and integrity of individual resources at Camp Guernsey. Because the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area has previously been identified as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, properties were evaluated for their potential to contribute to that district. Properties 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 ranked “3” or “2” are considered **contributing** to the eligible National Register Historic District. Buildings ranked “1” or “0” are considered **noncontributing** to the National Register historic district.

This ranking system is most useful as a planning tool, because it distinguishes those resources that are exceptionally significant and should receive priority in terms of preservation. It also identifies resources that currently retain integrity from their period of significance, although they have not yet reached the 50-year mark.

Buildings or structures with a rank of “3” are considered to be **contributing** to the historic district. This ranking includes buildings that are over 50 years old or are exceptionally significant as Cold War resources and 1) have undergone no or limited alterations with nearly intact historic integrity; and 2) still convey their original use despite alterations and change of function.

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Buildings or structures with a rank 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 (Figure 11).

Buildings or structures with a rank 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. 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 rank of “1+” are less than 50 years old and not significant under special Cold War consideration and therefore **noncontributing** to the historic district. However, these resources retain integrity from their period of significance, and should be reevaluated once they reach the 50-year mark

Buildings or structures with a rank of “0” are **non-contributing** resources located within and adjacent to the eligible historic district. These buildings or structures 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.



Figure 11 – Building 602; Ranking: 2

7.0 Statement of Significance for Wyoming Army National Guard Properties

As stated above, the National Park Service has developed four criteria for determining significance of historic properties. Buildings and structures are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if they possess *significance* in relation to their historic contexts. The National Park Service has also developed “Data Categories for Areas of Significance” to define ways in which a property is significant. Brief statements of significance for the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area and the Wyoming Army National Guard armories are included below. These statements can be used as the basis for National Register nominations.

7.1 Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area

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 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 .

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

Chapter 7: Statement of Significance for Wyoming Army National Guard Properties

7.2 Wyoming Army National Guard Armories

Wyoming Army National Guard armories that have reached the 50-year mark and retain historic integrity may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Armories are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). Wyoming's armories represent the state's military activity during the early Cold War period, and are thus significant in the military history of Wyoming and the Wyoming Army National Guard. In addition, armories may be locally significant in community planning and development as important community gathering places.

Armories may also be significant as representations of early Cold War armory design and construction (Criterion C). Only one of the surveyed armories, the Afton Armory, meets the eligibility test, although others may become eligible as they reach the 50-year mark.

8.0 Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation

8.1 Results of Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation: Camp Guernsey

Buildings Surveyed in 1992:	33
Additional Buildings Surveyed in 2006:	30
Total Number of Buildings Surveyed:	63

Sixty-three buildings in the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area were surveyed for this report. A *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form* was prepared for Camp Guernsey, with 63 *Attachment 8f* forms, one for each building surveyed. Of the 63 surveyed buildings, 33 had previously been inventoried, and 30 were recorded for the first time. Seven buildings were not surveyed because they were built after the end of the Cold War (1989).

New Deal era buildings (1940 – 1947*):	28
Cold War era buildings (1946 – 1989):	35
Post Cold War buildings (1990 – 2002):	7
* Includes two buildings started during the New Deal but not completed until 1947	

Of the 70 buildings in the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, 28 were constructed during the New Deal era (or directly after), 35 were constructed during the Cold War era, and seven were constructed after the Cold War.

Contributing buildings, 1992:	25
Contributing buildings, 2006:	29
Contributing buildings with interior integrity:	9

Because Camp Guernsey had previously been identified as an eligible historic district, buildings were evaluated as contributing or noncontributing to that district, and were not evaluated for individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 63 buildings surveyed at Camp Guernsey, 29 were evaluated as contributing to

the historic district, and 34 were evaluated as non-contributing. In the previous survey (1992), 25 buildings had been evaluated as contributing. Survey findings in 2006 were consistent with the 1992 survey; no buildings that had been previously evaluated as contributing were found to

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be no longer contributing, and no buildings previously found to be noncontributing were found to be contributing in the 2006 survey.



Figure 12 – Building 011, a contributing building in the eligible National Register Historic District

Four buildings not previously evaluated were found to be contributing. One of these (Building 011) was part of the original New Deal era plan, although it was not completed until 1947. The remaining three (Buildings 013, 014 and 016) are at least 50 years old but were not part of the original (New Deal era) construction and therefore were not considered contributing to the historic district in 1992. Having reached the 50-year mark and retained integrity,

these buildings are now evaluated as contributing to the historic district.

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. Camp Guernsey buildings constructed after 1957 and before 1989 were carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if any 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 occurs as funding support is made available.

Fourteen Cold War era buildings built between 1958 and 1975 were evaluated as retaining integrity from their period of significance (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, and should be reevaluated once they reach the 50-year mark.

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. However, the majority of the building interiors are not considered significant and interior alterations are not taken into consideration in the ranking system.

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On the following pages are four tables listing all of the buildings at Camp Guernsey that were surveyed for this report.

- Table 1 lists all buildings by number, and gives their original use, current use, date of construction, as-built property type, ranking and interior integrity.
- Table 2 lists all buildings by as-built property type, and gives their date of construction, construction era, historic character area and ranking.
- Table 3 lists those buildings that retain interior integrity.
- Table 4 lists buildings that were included on the list provided by WYARNG as part of this contract, but were not surveyed, and gives the rationale. Included in this list are buildings in the cantonment area that were built after the Cold War (1989 and later).

Table 1

Table 1: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Listed by Building Number *Contributing buildings listed in bold and highlighted							
Building #	Historic Use(s)	Current Use(s)	Construction Date	As Built Property Type	Ranking	Interior Integrity	Record #
010	Unaccompanied Officer's Quarters	Headquarters Post Office, Brigade Officer's Quarters	1940-1941	Residential	1	No	1
011	Vehicle Storage, Maintenance, Offices	Training Center	1947	Transportation	3	Yes	2
012	Pump House	Paint Shop and Office	1941 & later	Industrial	1	No	3
013	Storage	Storage	1948	Industrial/Storage	2	No	4
013a	Storage	Storage	1984	Industrial/Storage	0	No	5
014	Storage	Storage	1951	Industrial/Storage	3	Yes	6
015	Administration	Camp Headquarters, Administration	1953	Administration	1	No	7
016	Storage, Maintenance, Offices	Storage, Maintenance, Offices	1950	Industrial/Storage	2	No	8
017	Unknown, possibly barracks	Warehouse, Storage	c. 1950	Residential (?)	1	No	9
018	Unknown, possibly barracks	Storage	c. 1950	Residential (?)	1	No	10
021	Storage, Utility Building	Not in use	1941	Industrial/Storage	2	No	11
101	Quartermaster Warehouse and Headquarters	Battalion Headquarters	1940	Administration	3	No	12
102	Guardhouse	Not in use	1941	Administration	3	Yes	13
103	Office	Office, Supply	unknown	Administration	1	No	14
104	Office	Office, Supply	unknown	Administration	1	No	15
105	Unknown	Office, Classrooms	1972	Administration	1	No	16
106	Classrooms	Recreation Building and Canteen	1944-1947	Personnel Support	3	No	17
109	Police Station	Shop	c. 1970	Administration	1	No	18
201	Officers' Mess Hall	Mess Hall	1941-1942	Residential	3	No	19

Chapter 8: Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation

**Table 1: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation
Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area
Listed by Building Number**

***Contributing buildings listed in bold and highlighted**

Building #	Historic Use(s)	Current Use(s)	Construction Date	As Built Property Type	Ranking	Interior Integrity	Record #
211	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1940	Residential	3	No	20
212	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1940	Residential	3	No	21
213	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	22
214	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	23
215	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	24
216	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	25
217	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	26
218	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	27
219	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	28
220	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	No	29
221	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	Yes	30
222	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	Yes	31
223	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Residential	3	Yes	32
224	Mess Hall	Fitness Center	1958	Residential	1+	No	33
225	Mess Hall	Chapel	1959	Residential	1+	No	34
301	Latrine	Not in use	1941	Residential	3	Yes	35
302	Latrine	Latrine	1958	Residential	1+	No	36
303	Latrine	Latrine	1960	Residential	1+	No	37
311	Latrine; Recreation Center/Weight Room	Not in use	Unknown	Residential	1+	No	38
312	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Battalion Headquarters	1940	Residential	3	No	39
313	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	1940	Residential	3	Yes	40
314	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	unknown	Residential	1+	No	41
315	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	1940	Residential	3	No	42

Chapter 8: Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation

**Table 1: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation
Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area
Listed by Building Number**

***Contributing buildings listed in bold and highlighted**

Building #	Historic Use(s)	Current Use(s)	Construction Date	As Built Property Type	Ranking	Interior Integrity	Record #
316	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	1940	Residential	3	Yes	43
317	Latrine	Not in use	unknown	Residential	1+	No	44
318	Latrine	Communications Center	unknown	Residential	1	No	45
319	Latrine	Family Support, Recreation	c. 1975	Residential	1	No	46
400	Unaccompanied Officer's Quarters	General/Senior Officer's Quarters	1978	Residential	1	No	47
401	Unaccompanied Officer's Quarters	Field Grade Officers' Quarters	unknown	Residential	1	No	48
402	Officers' Quarters	Barracks	unknown	Residential	1	No	49
403	Barracks	Barracks	1972	Residential	1+	No	50
404	Barracks	Barracks	1972	Residential	1+	No	51
405	Barracks	Barracks	1972	Residential	1+	No	52
406	Barracks	Barracks	1975	Residential	1+	No	53
407	Barracks	Barracks	1975	Residential	1+	No	54
408	Barracks	Barracks	1975	Residential	1+	No	55
409	Barracks	Barracks	1986	Residential	1	No	56
601	Dispensary	Offices	1941	Health Care	3	No	57
602	Bandstand	Under construction, vacant	1941	Personnel Spt.	2	No	58
603	Storage	Storage	1965	Industrial/Storage	1+	No	59
604	Admin. General Purpose	Not in use	1975	Administration	1	No	60
605	Storage	Storage	1987	Industrial/Storage	1	No	61
801	Post Exchange	Post Exchange	c. 1950 & later	Personnel Support	1	No	62
802	NCO Club	All Ranks Club	unknown	Personnel Support	1	No	63

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Table 2: Buildings Listed by Property Type

Table 2: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Listed by Property Type							
*Contributing buildings are listed in bold and highlighted							
As-Built Property Type	Building #	Description	Construction Date	Construction Era	Historic Character Area	Ranking	Record #
Administration	015	Training Site Office Building	1953	Cold War	Industrial	1	7
Administration	101	Battalion Headquarters	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	12
Administration	102	Former Guardhouse	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	13
Administration	103	Army Advisor's Office	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1	14
Administration	104	Army Evaluator's Office	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1	15
Administration	105	Company Headquarters Building	1972	Cold War	Industrial	1	16
Administration	604	Admin Gen Purpose	1975	Cold War	Motor Pool	1	60
Administration	109	Shop	c. 1970	Cold War	Residential	1	18
Health Care	601	Dispensary	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	57
Industrial	012	Paint Shop	1941 & later	New Deal	Industrial	1	3
Industrial/Storage	013	US Property & Finance Office	1948	Early Cold War	Industrial	2	4
Industrial/Storage	013a	PFO Warehouse Contingency Storage	1984	Cold War	Industrial	0	5
Industrial/Storage	014	Storage GP Installment (PFO)	1951	Early Cold War	Industrial	3	6
Industrial/Storage	016	Storage GP Installment (PFO)	1950	Early Cold War	Industrial	2	8
Industrial/Storage	021	Utility	1941	New Deal	None	2	11
Industrial/Storage	603	Cold Storage Installation	1965	Cold War	Residential	1+	59
Industrial/Storage	605	Troop Issue Supply Activity (TISA)	1987	Cold War	Industrial	1	61
Personnel Support	106	Classrooms (BDE HQ BLDG TT)	1944-1947	New Deal	Residential	3	17
Personnel Support	602	Bandstand	1941	New Deal	Residential	2	58
Personnel Support	801	Post Exchange	c. 1950 & later	unknown	Residential	1	62
Personnel Support	802	All Ranks Club	unknown	unknown	Residential	1	63
Residential	010	Unaccompanied Officer's Quarters	1940-1941	New Deal	Residential	1	1

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**Table 2: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation
Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area
Listed by Property Type**

***Contributing buildings are listed in bold and highlighted**

As-Built Property Type	Building #	Description	Construction Date	Construction Era	Historic Character Area	Ranking	Record #
Residential	201	Consolidated Mess & Officers Club	1941-1942	New Deal	Residential	3	19
Residential	211	Mess Hall	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	20
Residential	212	Mess Hall	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	21
Residential	213	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	22
Residential	214	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	23
Residential	215	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	24
Residential	216	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	25
Residential	217	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	26
Residential	218	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	27
Residential	219	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	28
Residential	220	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	29
Residential	221	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	30
Residential	222	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	31
Residential	223	Mess Hall	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	32
Residential	224	Athletic Facility	1958	Cold War	Residential	1+	33
Residential	225	Chapel	1959	Cold War	Residential	1+	34
Residential	301	Officer's Latrine	1941	New Deal	Residential	3	35
Residential	302	Latrine	1958	Cold War	Residential	1+	36
Residential	303	Latrine	1960	Cold War	Residential	1+	37
Residential	311	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1+	38
Residential	312	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	39
Residential	313	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	40
Residential	314	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1+	41
Residential	315	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	42

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**Table 2: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation
Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area
Listed by Property Type**

***Contributing buildings are listed in bold and highlighted**

As-Built Property Type	Building #	Description	Construction Date	Construction Era	Historic Character Area	Ranking	Record #
Residential	316	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	1940	New Deal	Residential	3	43
Residential	317	Former Enlisted Men's Latrine	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1+	44
Residential	318	Admin Gen Purpose	unknown	unknown	Residential	1	45
Residential	319	Rec. Center	c. 1975	Cold War	Residential	1	46
Residential	400	General/Senior Officers Quarters	1978	Cold War	Residential	1	47
Residential	401	Field Grade Officers Quarters	unknown	Cold War	Residential	1	48
Residential	402	Barracks	unknown	unknown	Residential	1	49
Residential	403	AT Enlisted Barracks	1972	Cold War	Residential	1+	50
Residential	404	AT Enlisted Barracks	1972	Cold War	Residential	1+	51
Residential	405	AT Enlisted Barracks	1972	Cold War	Residential	1+	52
Residential	406	AT Enlisted Barracks	1975	Cold War	Residential	1+	53
Residential	407	AT Enlisted Barracks	1975	Cold War	Residential	1+	54
Residential	408	AT Enlisted Barracks	1975	Cold War	Residential	1+	55
Residential	409	Female Barracks	1986	Cold War	Residential	1	56
Transportation	011	NSST Training Center (Air Force)	1947	New Deal	Industrial	3	2
Unknown	017	Storage GP Installment	c. 1950	Cold War	Industrial	1	9
Unknown	018	Storage GP Installment	c. 1950	Cold War	Industrial	1	10

Table 3: Buildings with Interior Integrity

Table 3: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Buildings with Interior Integrity				
Building #	Historic Use(s)	Current Use(s)	Construction Date	Comments
011	Vehicle Storage, Maintenance, Offices	Training Center	1947	Interior unchanged except for addition of some office partitions; construction and roof truss system clearly visible
014	Storage	Storage	1951	Interior unchanged; construction and roof truss system clearly visible
102	Guardhouse	Not in use	1941	Historic interior finishes remain
221	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Historic windows; historic interior finishes and appliances remain in kitchen area, including sink, drain rack, toaster and pantry; excellent interior integrity
222	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Historic windows; some historic interior finishes remain in kitchen area, including pantry
223	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1941	Historic windows; some historic interior finishes remain in kitchen area, including pantry
301	Latrine	Not in use	1941	Interior finishes and fixtures appear to be original
313	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	1940	Interior finishes appear to be original; fixtures date from 1950s
316	Enlisted Men's Latrine	Not in use	1940	Interior finishes appear to be original; fixtures date from 1950s

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Table 4: Buildings Not Surveyed, with Rationale

Table 4: Historic Building Survey, Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area American Studies Program (Summer 2006) Buildings Not Surveyed, with Rationale *Buildings located in the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area are in bold and highlighted			
Building Number	Description	Date	Rationale
001	General Installation	1984	Guernsey Armory -included in statewide WYARNG Armories Survey
002	Storage GP Installation	1988	Guernsey Armory -included in statewide WYARNG Armories Survey
007	Storage GP Installation	1997	Located at airfield/ constructed after Cold War Era
013b	CDSQ Building	1966	located at airfield
019	Admin Gen Purpose (Flam Mat Bld)	1954	demolished c. 2000
020	Flam Mat Str In	1954	demolished c. 2000
036	OMS	1999	Off site/constructed after Cold War Era
037	CSMS	1999	Off-site/constructed after Cold War Era
038	UTES	1999	constructed after Cold War Era
107	Afld Ops Bld	pre-1971	located at airfield
108	Water Tower	ca. 1942	located at airfield
110	Access Central Building (OMS no. 5 Office)	1969	not found; 4' x 4' building does not meet standard of size and scale
111	Access Central Building (Guard House)	1984	demolished c. 2004
112	Simulation Center	2002	constructed after Cold War Era
321	Sep Toil/ Shower	1988	located in South Training Area
330	Refuse/ Garbage Building	1995	Off-site/constructed after Cold War Era
331	Sewer/ Water Treatment	1995	Not a building/constructed after Cold War Era
501	Barracks	1995	constructed after Cold War Era
502	Barracks	1992	constructed after Cold War Era
503	Barracks	1994	constructed after Cold War Era
504	Barracks	1995	constructed after Cold War Era
505	Barracks	1995	constructed after Cold War Era
606	Health Clinic (Dispensary with Beds)	1984	Guernsey Armory -included in statewide WYARNG Armories Survey

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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). 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



Figure 13 – Camp Guernsey hutments

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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 Cantonment Area 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 Area, including the Parade Ground and areas to the north and south of it, do not have sidewalks, curbs and gutters.

National Register Boundary Recommendation

A cultural landscape approach was used to determine the boundaries of the eligible Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area Historic District. The recommended boundaries are shown on the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Aerial Photograph/Site Plan (following page). Boundaries were drawn to reflect the historic boundaries of Camp Guernsey and to include all contributing buildings, their immediate surroundings and related landscape features. Interrelationships among various components of the district were considered, in order to evaluate the entire setting as well as individual resources. In addition, historic land uses were considered. For purposes of simplification and to encompass the entire historic landscape, boundaries follow major roads and fence lines and are not drawn specifically to exclude noncontributing buildings. 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.

On the north end, the Historic District includes a collection of 300 and 400-series buildings that are less than 50 years old but complement the historic buildings in terms of size, scale, materials and orientation. This area is part of the original boundaries of the Cantonment, and was used for officers' quarters, tent pads, parking areas and latrines before the current buildings were constructed. It is included because of its visual and historical association with the rest of the historic district.

On the south end, the boundary includes the Motor Pool Area. This area represents a long history of transportation-related use. Although the Motor Pool Area does not contain specific historic buildings, it is an important landscape feature of the installation, and has been for more than 50 years. With its dirt and gravel surface and lack of permanent structures, the Motor Pool Area retains a physical resemblance to the area originally set aside for picketing horses.

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Figure 14: Map Showing Proposed National Register Historic District Boundaries

8.2 Results of Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation: WYARNG Armories

Surveys were conducted of thirty-six armories and other buildings in seventeen Wyoming communities. A *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form* was completed for each site visited, and *Attachment 8f* forms were completed for each major building surveyed.

Because all of Wyoming's armories were replaced after World War II, all but two of these buildings are less than 50 years old. 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. Therefore Wyoming Army National Guard structures constructed after 1957 and prior to 1989 must be documented as exceptionally significant representatives of an important or recognized Cold War theme or event to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as significant Cold War resources.

Wyoming Army National Guard armories built after 1957 and before 1989 were carefully examined within the Cold War context to determine if any 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, Wyoming Army National Guard buildings constructed after 1957 and prior to 1989 are representative of the normal upgrading of equipment, facilities and training which occurred as the Guard was reorganized following World War II, and as funding support was made available.

The survey team also evaluated Wyoming Army National Guard armories for their significance in Cold War era armory construction. Six Wyoming armories closely approximate the "Type B" model armory designed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1940s. Although not significant enough to qualify for special consideration under the Cold War context, the design of these armories does make them eligible for consideration as National Register properties once they reach the 50-year mark. "Type B" armories in Wyoming are found in Afton (1957), Laramie (1959), Lovell (1961), Cody (1962), Worland (1963) and Cheyenne HQ (1966).

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 determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with and representation of early Cold War armory construction and as a locally significant community gathering place. The Afton Armory is the oldest remaining example of the earliest Cold War armories in Wyoming, and retains a high degree of integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

The survey team inventoried one additional armory-related structure owned by the Wyoming Army National Guard that is over 50 years old and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This building, the former Wheatland Facilities Maintenance Shop, is owned by

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the Wyoming Army National Guard but is currently leased to the Town of Wheatland for use as a city garage. The building was originally constructed in the late 1930s by the Wyoming Highway Department and is architecturally significant as a representative of Wyoming's early transportation era. Because it was not constructed by the Wyoming Army National Guard and was only used by the Guard for a short period of time, it is not considered significant in Wyoming military history.

Following is a table outlining the results of the inventory of Wyoming Army National Guard armories and associated structures. The table includes the location of the armory, armory name, construction date, National Register eligibility and the number of associated resources, such as shops and storage facilities.

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Table 5: Wyoming Army National Guard Armories

Table 5: 2006 Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Wyoming Army National Guard Armories Listed Alphabetically by Location					
*Buildings considered eligible for the National Register are listed in bold and highlighted ** Associated resources are support structures such as garages and FMOs. Only associated resources considered eligible for the National Register are listed separately					
Location	Name	Construction Date	NR-Eligible	**Associated Resources (#)	Record #
Afton	Afton Armory	1957	Yes	0	1
Casper	Lt. Hardy V. Ratcliff Armory	1971	No	2	2
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Armory/Headquarters	1966	No	0	3
Cheyenne	Col. John F. Raper Jr. Armory	1992	No	1	4
Cheyenne	Army Aviation Support Facility	1980	No	1	6
Cody	Myron Burt Armory	1962	No	0	6
Douglas	1 SG. R.J. Anthony Armory	1993	No	0	7
Evanston	MSG Francis T. Taylor Jr. Armory	1970	No	1	8
Gillette	Gillette Armory	1982	No	0	9
Guernsey	MG James Spence Armory	1984	No	1	10
Lander	Lander Armory	1974	No	1	11
Laramie	Donald L. Dewees Armory	1959	No	1	12
Lovell	Baird-Harston Armory	1961	No	4	13
Powell	Kevin Rickert Armory	1983	No	0	14
Rock Springs	John M. Pivak Armory	1979	No	1	15
Sheridan	MG George O. Pearson Armory	1978	No	2	16
Torrington	C.R. Gomez Armory	1998	No	1	17
Wheatland	Wheatland Armory	1963	No	1	18
Wheatland	Wheatland Armory FMS (City Garage)	c. 1935	Yes	1	19
Worland	Friedland Garcia Armory	1963	No	0	20

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8.3 Wyoming Cultural Properties Core Form with Attachments: Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area

A *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form* for the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, along with sixty-three *Attachment 8f* forms, is attached to the end of this document.

8.4 Wyoming Cultural Properties Core Forms with Attachments: Wyoming National Guard Armories

Eighteen *Wyoming Cultural Properties Forms* for Wyoming Army National Guard armories, along with *Attachment 8f* Forms, are attached to the end of this document.

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