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Architectural Survey of Seven Wyoming Army National Guard Armories, 1961–1974

Volume 1 of 2

Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker, and Sunny E. Adams

September 2017



Construction Engineering
Research Laboratory

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Cover Photo: Cheyenne Armory, looking at front elevation, 1966 (Wyoming State Archives).

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Architectural Survey of Seven Wyoming Army National Guard Armories, 1961–1974: Volume 1 of 2

Adam D. Smith, Megan W. Tooker, and Sunny E. Adams

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Final Report

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Abstract

This document is the first volume of a two-volume report of an architectural survey of seven Wyoming armories that were built between 1961 and 1974 and utilized by the Wyoming Army National Guard. These armories are located in Casper, Cheyenne, Evanston, Lander, Lovell, Wheatland, and Worland, Wyoming. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these seven armories for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that the seven National Guard Armories are significant at the state level under NRHP Criterion A for the Wyoming armory construction program; however, only four armories retain enough physical integrity to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP. Lovell and Worland retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A. The Casper, Cheyenne, and Wheatland armories do not retain enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Evanston and Lander are not yet 50 years of age; however, they do meet the requirements for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G and also retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources Program, Wyoming Military Department (Wyoming Army National Guard) under Project Number 455557, "Wyoming Armories Historical Context and Building Evaluation." The technical monitor was Mr. Kenneth Humphrey, Cultural Resources Manager.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CNC) of the Installations Division (CN), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael Hargrave was Chief, CEERD-CNC; and Ms. Michelle Hanson was Chief, CEERD-CN. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti, and the Director was Dr. Ilker Adiguzel.

COL Bryan S. Green was the Commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
CWA	Civil Works Administration
ERDC-CERL	Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WYARNG	Wyoming Army National Guard
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

1 Project Description

1.1 Background

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

1.2 Objective

The objective of this effort was to compile historical information and assess NRHP eligibility for seven Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) armories located in Casper, Cheyenne, Evanston, Lander, Lovell, Wheatland, and Worland, Wyoming (Figure 1–Figure 8), constructed from 1961 through 1974. These armories were then individually surveyed for eligibility into the NRHP. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the NHPA as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these seven armories for inclusion on the NRHP. This report includes a recommendation for each armory's eligibility to the NRHP in Chapter 5.

Analysis of each armory building, its associated field maintenance shops (FMSs) and other buildings within the fencelines was performed, including their basic history and an assessment of their current conditions. For a property to qualify for the NRHP, it must meet at least one of the NRHP's Criteria for Evaluation, must be significantly associated with an important historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Figure 1. Location map for the seven armories (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] and ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 2. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Casper Armory location (blue marker), Casper, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

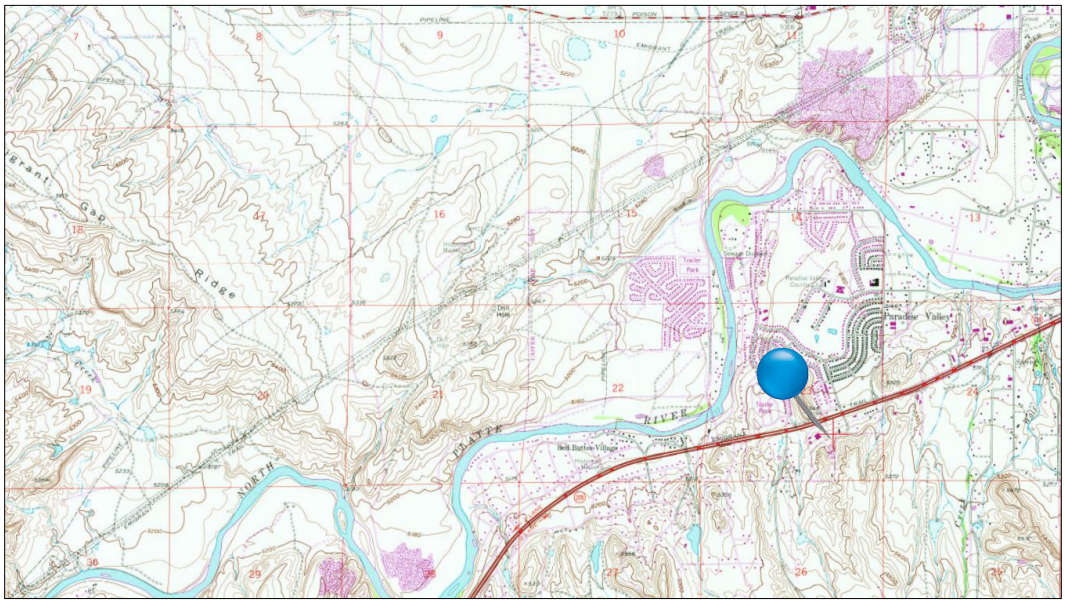


Figure 3. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Cheyenne Armory location (blue marker), Cheyenne, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

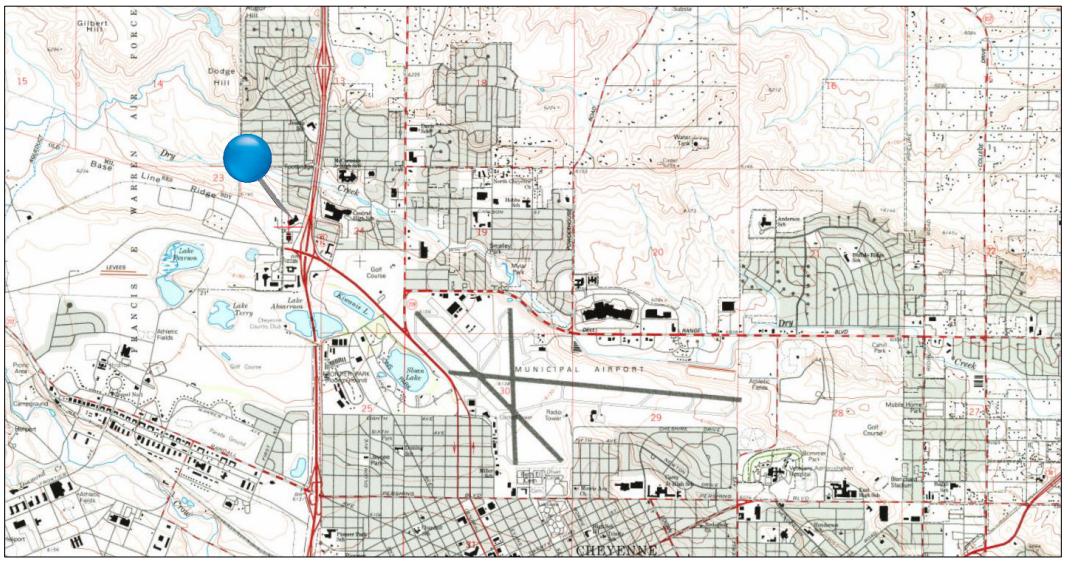


Figure 4. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Evanston Armory location (blue marker), Evanston, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

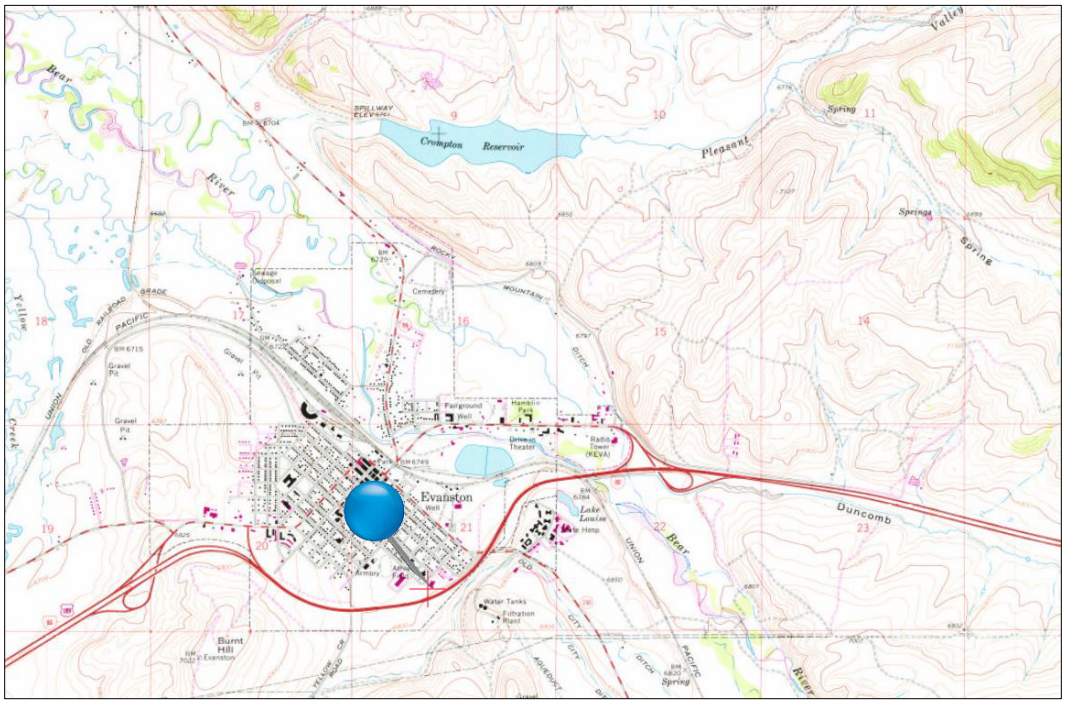


Figure 5. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Lander Armory location (blue marker), Lander, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

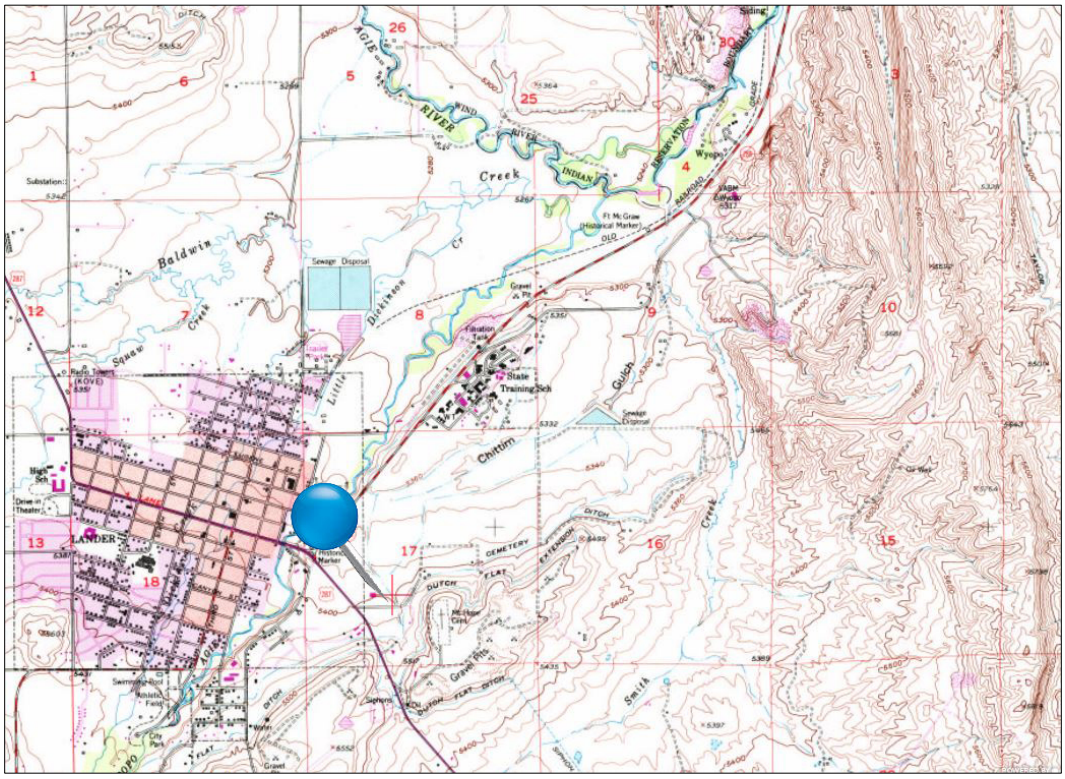


Figure 6. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Lovell Armory location (blue marker), Lovell, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).



Figure 7. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Wheatland Armory location (blue marker), Wheatland, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

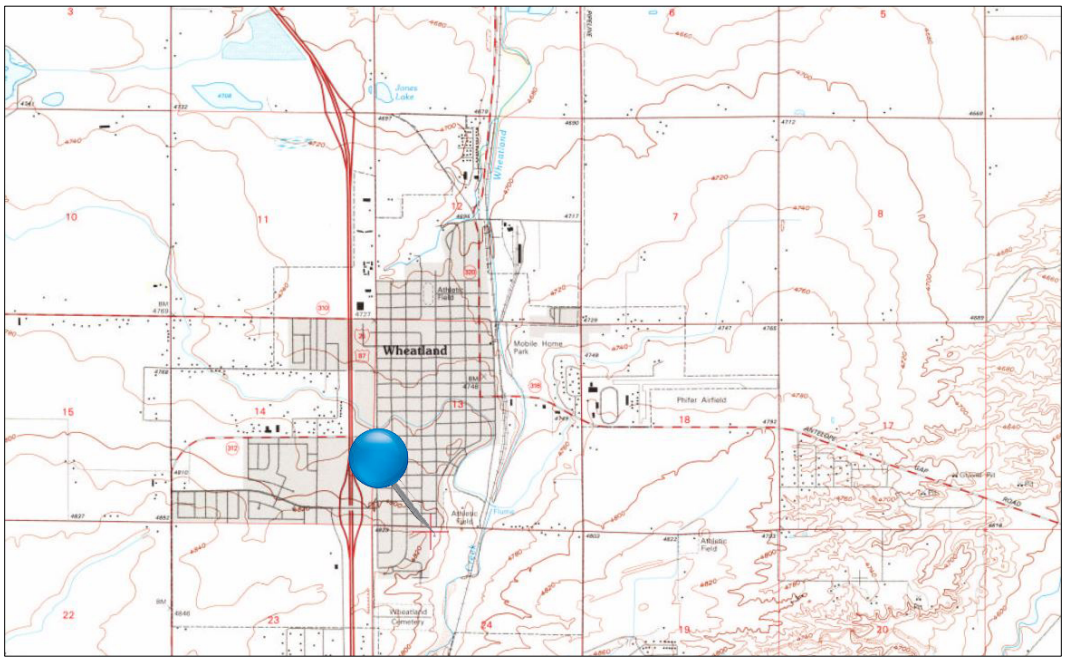
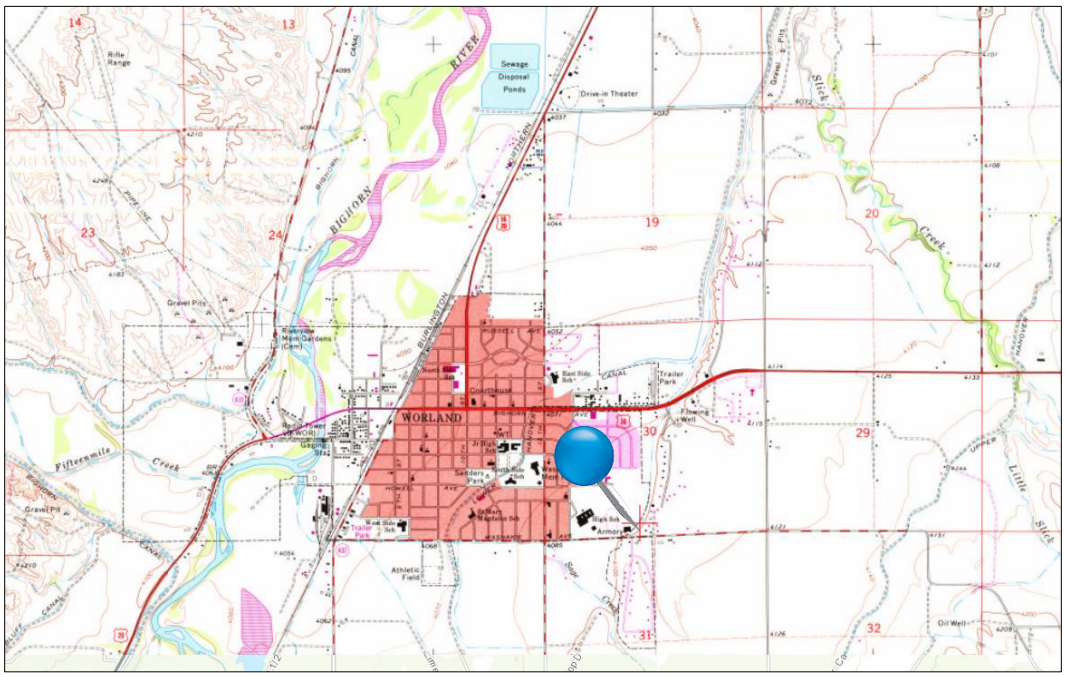


Figure 8. USGS topographic map (1:24,000 scale standard 7.5') of Worland Armory location (blue marker), Worland, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).



This final report includes an historic context, evaluation of the armories, and recommendation for eligibility to the NRHP. (Individual building forms are included in Volume 2.)

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager with 18 years of experience in military architectural history; Megan W. Tooker, Master of Landscape Architecture, as historian with 18 years of experience in military historic landscapes and contexts; and Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 13 years of experience.

1.4 Wyoming site visits

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to the state of Wyoming to inventory the armories from 19–24 October 2015. During that week, members of the team evaluated the armories for historic integrity and architectural integrity. One member of the team stayed in Cheyenne and performed archival research.

1.5 Analysis and evaluation

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

Using information from the historic context (see Section 3.2 of this volume), the overarching historic integrity of each of the seven armories was evaluated per the NRHP's definition. A cultural resource can either retain or lose its historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. Further details of this report's methodology are contained in Chapter 4 of this volume. From this evaluation process, a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP was made (see Chapter 6 of this volume for a summary table). The evaluation followed guidelines published by the National Park Service (NPS) in National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register*

Criteria for Evaluation;[1] National Register Bulletin #16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*;[2] the National Register Bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations;*[3] and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[4]

[1] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

[2] NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

[3] NPS, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

[4] Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995).

2 Present Built Environment Settings

The following is a description of each armory's setting and surroundings.

2.1 Casper Armory

The Casper Armory (Lt. Hardy V. Radcliff Armory) is located at 5905 CY Avenue, Casper, Wyoming (Figure 9). The armory building sits on 9.32 acres, and the buildings are directly south of CY Avenue (Route 220). The North Platte River is geographically located to the north, and Casper Mountain is to the southeast. Casper is 187 miles northwest of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The complex contains the armory building, a maintenance shop, and a cold storage building, which are located to the west of the armory (Figure 10). The main parking lot is to the northeast of the armory and the military vehicle storage lot is to the west of the associated buildings. The entire complex is fenced, and there is a secondary fence between the armory and the FMS buildings and vehicle storage lot areas.

Figure 9. USGS topographic map of Casper Armory location (blue marker), Casper, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).

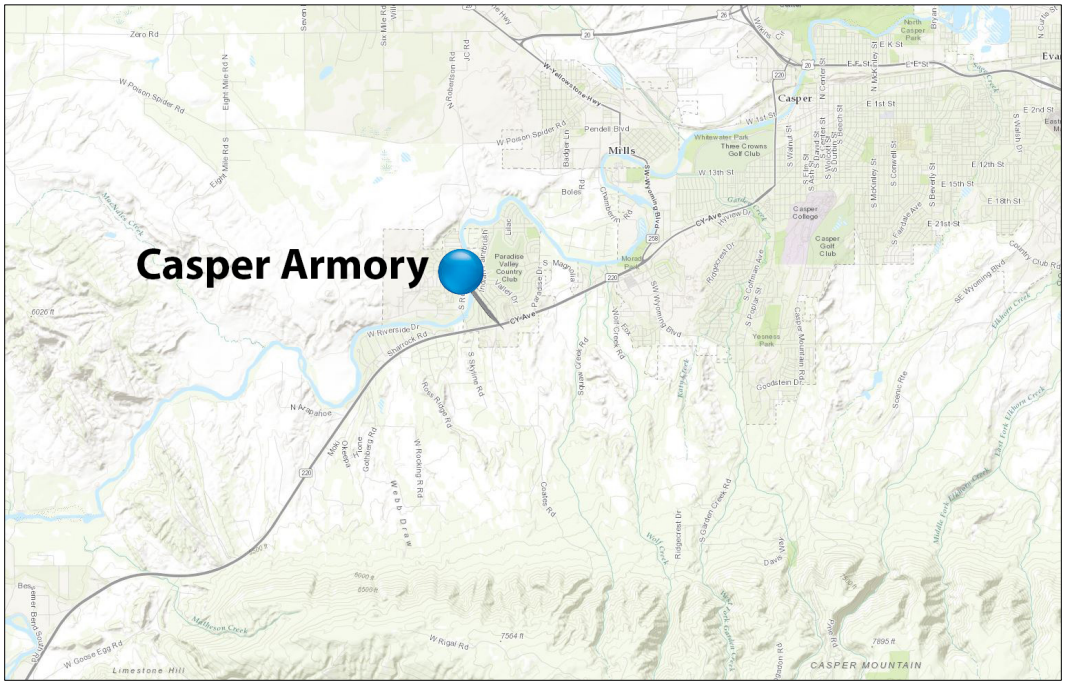


Figure 10. Site plan of Casper Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.2 Cheyenne Armory

The Cheyenne Armory is located at 5500 Bishop Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming. The armory is located east of F.E. Warren Air Force Base and west of the Cheyenne Regional Airport (Figure 11). The armory building and associated buildings sit on 7.36 acres, and the buildings are directly west of Interstate 25 (Figure 12). The armory is part of a large complex of state department buildings with the new headquarters building for the WYARNG to the west, the Raper Armory to the southwest, and the Wyoming Game and Fish to the south, near the intersection of Bishop Boulevard and Central Avenue (Figure 12).

The armory faces southeast overlooking a parking lot and a landscaped lawn. A paved lot is located on the northeast and southwest sides of the building with an access road and gravel lot on the northwest side (Figure 13). A small metal storage building is located on the southwest side of the building. A chain-link fence surrounds a FMS, a metal vehicle storage building, and a large brick vehicle maintenance building.

Figure 11. USGS topographic map of Cheyenne Armory location (blue marker), Cheyenne, Wyoming (USGS, 2015)

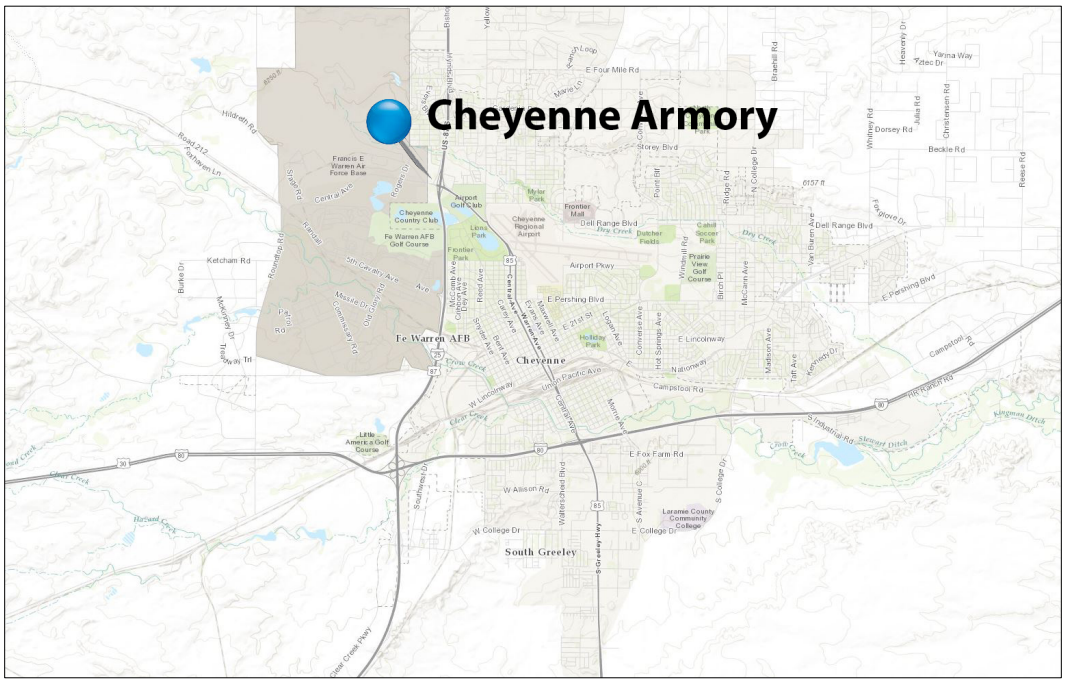


Figure 12. Cheyenne Armory and the surrounding complex (www.google.com, 2016).



Figure 13 Site plan of Cheyenne Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.3 Evanston Armory

The Evanston Armory is located at 419 2nd Street, Evanston, Wyoming. The armory building sits on 3.21 acres, and the building is directly north of Interstate 80 (Figure 14). The armory is located in a residential neighborhood, with housing on three sides and the interstate highway on the fourth.

The armory faces northeast onto a large parking lot (Figure 15). To the southwest is a small FMS and storage yard. A fence surrounds the former FMS (now dry storage) and the storage yard.

Figure 14. USGS topographic map of Evanston Armory location (blue marker), Evanston, Wyoming (USGS, 2015)



Figure 15. Site plan of Evanston Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.4 Lander Armory

The Lander Armory is located at 31 Leedy Drive, Lander, Wyoming. The armory building sits on 2.22 acres, and the buildings are directly north of Leedy Drive and east of Main Street (US 287) (Figure 16). The armory is

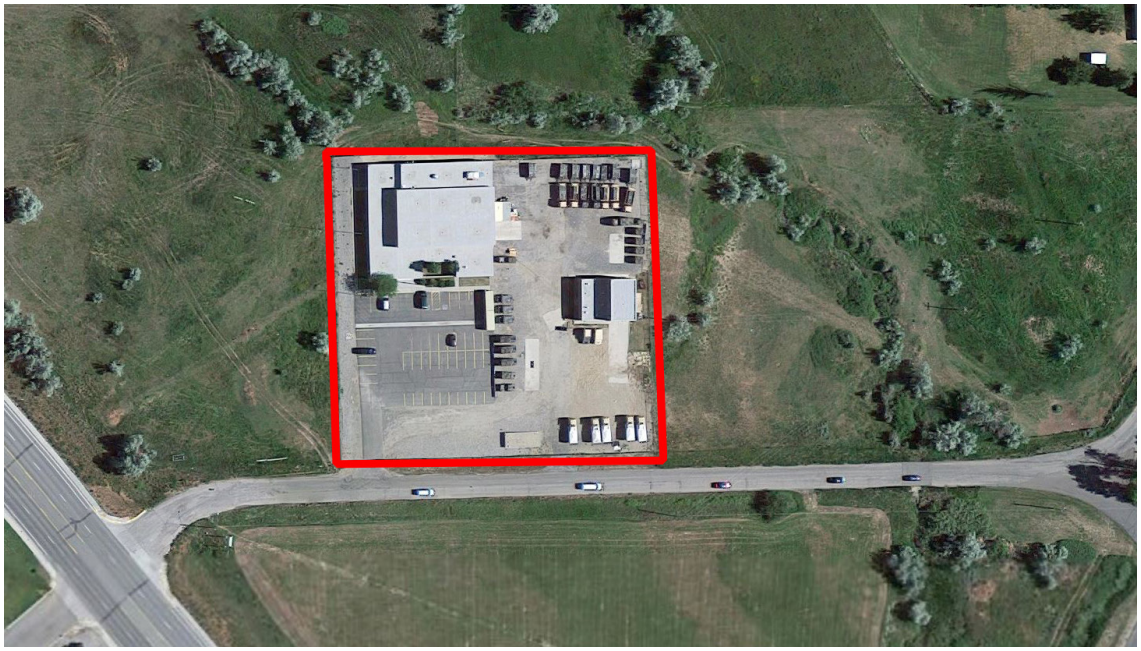
located on the eastern side of Lander in a semi-undeveloped area, but there is a commercial center to the northwest.

The armory faces south, with a large parking lot between the building and Leedy Drive (Figure 17). To the east are a vehicle storage area and the FMS. A fence surrounds the entire site.

Figure 16. USGS topographic map of Lander Armory location (blue marker), Lander, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).



Figure 17. Site plan of Lander Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.5 Lovell Armory

The Lovell Armory is located at 350 East 5th Street, Lovell, Wyoming. The armory building sits on 5.42 acres (Figure 18). The armory is located on the eastern side of Lovell in a mixed-use residential and industrial area.

The armory faces north, with a large parking lot and some lawn between it and East 5th Street (Figure 19). Directly to the east is the FMS, and to the rear of the armory and the FMS is a large, vehicle storage area. This area contains two large, prefabricated metal storage buildings and one small, concrete block building. The entire complex is fenced with chain link.

Figure 18. Aerial map of Lovell Armory location (red marker), Lovell, Wyoming (google.com, 2016).



Figure 19. Site plan of Lovell Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.6 Wheatland Armory

The Wheatland Armory is located at 1256 Cole Street, Wheatland, Wyoming. The armory building sits on 5 acres, and the building is south of Cole Street (Figure 20). The armory is located on the southern side of Wheatland in a residential neighborhood, with the Wheatland Country Club directly to its east.

The armory faces east onto a large parking lot (Figure 21). To the west is a service drive that leads to a small, paved, vehicle storage area on the south. The facility does not have an FMS. A chain-link fence surrounds the entire complex.

Figure 20. USGS topographic map of Wheatland Armory location (blue marker), Wheatland, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).



Figure 21. Site plan of Wheatland Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



2.7 Worland Armory

The Worland Armory is located at 2101 Washakie Ave, Worland, Wyoming. The armory building sits on 2.64 acres and is located north of Washakie Avenue (Figure 22). The armory is located in the southeastern portion of Worland in a residential neighborhood, with the Worland

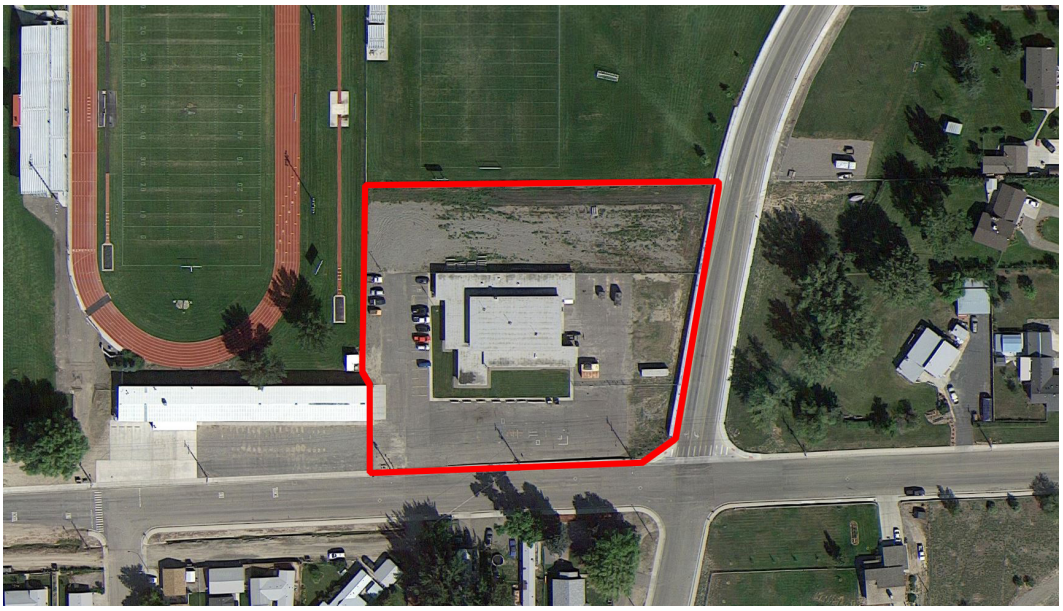
Middle School to the north and the Worland High School to the west. The schools' athletic fields are directly to the north and west of the armory.

The armory faces west onto a small parking lot between the building and the fence of the high school's football field (Figure 23). A large paved area is to the south of the building, and a large unpaved area is to the north of the building, while a paved lot is located to the east for military vehicle storage.

Figure 22. USGS topographic map of Worland Armory location (blue marker), Worland, Wyoming (USGS, 2015).



Figure 23. Site plan of Worland Armory (www.google.com, 2016).



3 Background Research

3.1 Previous reports

3.1.1 Historic context reports

Two historic contexts exist for the military in the State of Wyoming, *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790-1920: Historic Context* [5] and *Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1920-1989.*[6] While both reports were consulted for this project, only the second report covered the armories inventoried for this project. The TolTest and Tec report identified WYARNG armories as a property type under Education/Armories for the period of 1920 to 1989. At least 17 armories have been recorded or reported in Wyoming from the 1920 to 1989 period, almost all of which date to the latter part of the Cold War era. A few pre-1960 armories remain in existence but none remain in use as armories. This report mentioned to possess architectural integrity, armories should retain most of their original materials, design, and setting. In cases of additions or renovations, the building still may possess integrity if it retains the majority of the features that constituted its basic design including materials, building form, roof shape, appurtenances, patterns of windows and doors, and ornament.

3.1.2 Other reports

A previous historic buildings field inventory and evaluation report as well as cultural properties forms, were completed for the WYARNG, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*.[7] This report was examined as part of the architectural inventories. This report concluded that only one of the armories, Afton, was 50 years of age or greater. The Afton Armory was determined to be significant and eligible to be listed on the NRHP for its association with and

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[5] Mark Miller, Danny N. Walker, and Rebecca Fritsche Wiewel, *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790–1920: Historic Context* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, 2012).

[6] TolTest Inc. and Tec Inc., *Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1910–1989*, prepared for F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer, and Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment under Contract No. FA8903-04-0-8720 and Task Order 0019 (Maumee, OH: TolTest and Golden, CO: Tec, 2009).

[7] University of Wyoming American Studies Program, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*, Prepared for the Wyoming Military Department under Contract No. 05030715801, Smithsonian #48LN4454 (Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming, 2005); University of Wyoming American Studies Program, *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form*, prepared for the Wyoming Military Department under Contract No. No. 05030715801, Smithsonian #48LN4454 (Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming, 2006).

representation of early Cold War armory construction and as a locally significant community gathering place. It was determined 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 report inventoried one additional armory-related structure owned by the WYARNG that was over 50 years old. This building, the former Wheatland FMS, was deeded to the Town of Wheatland in August 2013. 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 WYARNG and was only used by the Guard for a short period of time, it is not considered significant in Wyoming military history.

WYARNG 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.

3.1.3 Archival research

Aerial photographs, historic photographs, architectural plans, maps, and other planning documents were reviewed for this project. Archival research was completed at the following locations to develop an appropriate historic context for the WYARNG armories and support buildings:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online at https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm);
- Historic drawings, maps, and photographs provided by the cultural resources office, WYARNG, Cheyenne, Wyoming;
- Wyoming State Archives;
- Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum, Casper, Wyoming;
- Wyoming National Guard Museum, Cheyenne, Wyoming; and
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland (NARA 111-SC Box 836).

The WYARNG also provided the team with a copy of a previous historic buildings field inventory and evaluation report and a cultural properties form, both done for the WYARNG.[8]

3.2 Historic context from 1870–1970s

This section is a brief synopsis of the WYARNG, to place the architectural discussion of the armories in context. For a more in-depth historic context, please see *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790-1920: Historic Context*[9] and *Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1920-1989.*[10]

3.2.1 Establishment of the National Guard

The oldest among the U.S. military services, the National Guard unofficially began when early Colonial militias organized for local protection. Over the years, those early units received more training and became sufficiently proficient to have played significant roles in the Revolutionary War.[11] The militias remained after the new nation's independence was achieved, and they were called on to provide supplementary force when needed for national defense. State militia troops were used in large numbers for the Mexican-American War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.[12]

State and federal legislation during these years gave the militias a more organized and nationally supported framework, and by the early years of the 20th century, "National Guard" became their official title. Considered to constitute a federal reserve force, the National Guard is under orders from the respective state governors during peacetime, but it is under orders from the U.S. president when called up for national service.[13]

The all-volunteer Army and Air Force National Guard units are located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and in several U.S. territories. Although equipped and trained to the same level as active duty personnel,

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[8] University of Wyoming, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*; University of Wyoming, *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form*.

[9] Miller, Walker, and Wiewel. *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790–1920: Historic Context*.

[10] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1920–1989*.

[11] David Super, Julia Miller, and Rynee Hylton, Still Serving: Reusing America's Historic National Guard Armories (Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2000), 1.

[12] ibid.

[13] ibid.

National Guard units have both state and federal missions. In addition to responding to federal defense requirements, National Guard troops often serve as first responders during local incidents or emergencies.[14]

Militia units ususally had no central building for training or equipment storage. The idea for armories to fullfill these purposes arose in the 19th century in piecemeal fashion. The need for a large open space in which to practice marching and close-order drill in bad weather could be resolved by renting a floor in a large commercial building in the largest cities. Ammunition manufacture and storage facilities (arsenals) were available in a few states, but often lacked the necessary open space.[15]

Incidents of civil unrest, such as the Civil War draft riots in New York City, and post-Civil War labor unrest sparked the construction of dedicated buldings for state militias. These buildings tended to be located in larger urban areas and were constructed to appear as fortified buildings, in a style that became known as "castellated gothic".[16] The armories contained administrative and storage areas, and a large drill area. The drill area was used for training and also for social functions. These social functions were either organized for the troops in training, or the large area was rented by community groups for social events, which is a pattern of use that continues today.[17] More utliitarian structures were built during the Great Depression with civil works project funds, and these new armories appeared largley in the south and southwestern part of the the country. After World War II (WWII), smaller utilitarian armories were constructed across the country in smaller towns and often still serve as both military and community centers.[18]

3.2.2 Early National Guard in Wyoming

In 1870, Wyoming Territorial Governor John A. Campbell authorized division of the territory into three military districts. A year later, Wyoming's Territorial Assembly passed a law, effective Dec. 31, 1871, giving legal sanction to the formation of volunteer militia companies of not less than 40 men. A number of units, including "Cheyenne Rangers," the

[14] Super, Miller, and Hylton. *Still Serving*, 2.

[15] ibid.

[16] ibid., 3.

[17] ibid.

[18] ibid., 5.

1st Regiment, "Wyoming Home Guard," and the "Wyoming Rangers," organized over concern about possible conflicts with American Indian tribes, but those units did not last long.[19]

The first federally recognized WYARNG unit was the "Laramie Grays," organized in 1888. The "Grays," Company A, 1st Wyoming Regiment, was followed the same year by Company B, known as the "Cheyenne Guards." When Wyoming became a state in 1890, constitutional provisions allowed for the formation of units in Buffalo, Evanston, Douglas, Green River, Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Sheridan, Wyoming.[20]

3.2.3 Spanish American War

The WYARNG was first federally mobilized during the Spanish–American War in 1898. The 1st Regiment also served as federalized volunteers in the Philippine Islands. After being mustered out of federal service, the regiment reorganized as the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Wyoming National Guard. In 1905, the designation again changed to 3rd Regiment Infantry, Wyoming National Guard.

3.2.4 World War I

In 1917, the 1st Regiment entered federal service for World War I (WWI). Three units—Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and 1st Battalion—went with other troops to form the 148th Field Artillery; the 2nd and 3rd Battalions became the 116th Ammunition Train of the 41st Division.[21] The machine gun company became part of the 146th Machine Gun Battalion, 41st Infantry Division. All of these units served overseas. The Army disbanded these units after the war.

3.2.5 Interwar era

The United States reorganized the National Guard under provisions of the Militia Act of 1903 and the National Defense Acts of June 16, 1916, and June 4, 1920. These acts essentially pulled the National Guard of each of the states under a coordinated national defense policy, rather than the previous, disparate state policies. This change gave the National Guard a more definite role in national defense, but it also shifted most of the

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[19] "Wyoming Army National Guard," last modified 2006, http://wyomilitary.wyo.gov/guard/history/.

[20] ibid.

[21] TolTest and Tec. Wyoming Military Context, 1920-1989. 133.

financial burden of recruiting, training, equipping, and administering the Guard units from the states to the federal government. The Army defined a consistent scheme of training for the National Guard and assigned Regular Army officers to lead this training. However, the National Guard units remained under control of the respective states.

The federal government and the Wyoming state government split the expenses of maintaining the WYARNG. The federal government paid salaries or wages, and provided arms and equipment. The state government paid for rent, light, and heat of the armories; physical examinations for guardsmen; and other maintenance expenses. In 1924, the federal government provided approximately $185,000 to Wyoming, and the state appropriated $50,000.[22]

The National Defense Act of 1920 allotted 800 National Guardsmen for each senator or representative in Congress, which ostensibly gave Wyoming allocation for 2,400 officers and enlisted men. While Wyoming had a tradition of strong participation in the National Guard, they had trouble meeting these allocation numbers after WWI.

By 1924 Wyoming had only two state-owned National Guard armories, which were stone and brick structures at Newcastle (Figure 24) and Lander. In March 1923, the Adjutant General signed a contract for construction of three more armories, but the succeeding Adjutant General renegotiated the contract so that only two armories were constructed in 1924, at Wheatland and Lovell.

[22] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 136.

Figure 24. Newcastle Armory, 1916 (Wyoming State Archives).



While these two armories were "of the portable type," other National Guard units occupied rented halls that the Adjutant General described as unattractive, unsuitable for drill, and unfit for adequate storage of federal property. Wyoming's Adjutant General, who commanded the National Guard, constantly lobbied the legislature during the 1920s and early 1930s to provide funding for armory construction.

The Wyoming legislature chose where to build armories and the level of funding for such construction. The size of the host town and the political power of its legislators often influenced the funding for armories, and this resulted in substantial inequalities in the armories. The legislature appropriated only $7,500 for construction of an armory in Riverton, and the officers and enlisted men in Riverton had to raise an additional $1,800 of their own money in order to complete the structure adequately for occupation in 1926. In contrast, the legislature funded construction of an armory in Sheridan in 1927 at a cost of $46,255 and an armory in Casper in 1930 at a cost to the state of $44,188.[23]

WWI clearly heralded mechanized warfare, but the Wyoming National Guard remained steadfast in its attachment to its horses. In spite of that attachment, the federal government provided the 115th Cavalry with ten trucks, two five-ton tractors, six Dodge touring cars, four motorcycles, and a GMC motor ambulance by 1926.[24] The federal government provided

[23] TolTest and Tec. *Wyoming Military Context, 1920-1989*, 143.

[24] ibid., 142.

additional motorized vehicles in succeeding years, but it was not until 1937 that the Wyoming Guard cavalry finally fully traded its horses for motorcycles, cars, and trucks. The U.S. National Guard officially abandoned horse cavalry in 1940 under the direction of the War Department as American involvement in WWII approached. In 1942, the Wyoming National Guard gave up its last horses from units at Lovell, Sheridan, and Riverton-Lander.

3.2.6 World War II

The nature of the Wyoming National Guard's federal service in WWII was substantially different from what it was during WWI. While one unit went to Japan, most of Wyoming's National Guard spent the duration of the war on U.S. soil. The 115th Cavalry Regiment—which then numbered 65 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,020 enlisted men—received coastal defense duties in the Pacific Northwest under the Western Defense Command from the declaration of war until 1944, when the unit moved to duty in Southern California. Despite one of the intentions of the 1933 amendments to the National Defense Act of 1916, many members of the Wyoming National Guard transferred to other regiments and divisions, as needed. There were twelve units spread around the state of Wyoming.

3.2.7 Cold War

The War Department initiated studies in early 1945 regarding post-war policies for the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. On October 13, 1945, the Secretary of War approved policies and procedures covering reactivation of the National Guard. The plan included federal financial support for construction and maintenance of armories and other facilities for the National Guard.[25]

Most of the armories and other facilities of the Wyoming National Guard were outdated or otherwise inadequate for the large, mechanized ground units and the new air units that came after WWII. By 1948, the National Guard had converted cavalry horse stables to mechanized storage and shop facilities at Torrington, Douglas, Casper, Lander, and Laramie, and the Guard was conducting similar conversions at Lovell, Sheridan, and Newcastle, all at state expense. However, the federal government generally

[25] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 164.

contributed 75% and the state 25% toward the cost of construction for new armories.

The State of Wyoming tried desperately to provide suitable facilities for the new National Guard units, in fear the National Guard Bureau would take away those units. State construction projects initiated in 1947 at Worland and Cody provided temporary armory and storage facilities, and Wyoming's 29th Legislature provided funding for completion of armories at Newcastle, Lovell, Riverton, Lander, and Laramie.[26] Due to rising prices for materials and labor, the state's funding was insufficient for any of those projects, and the Wyoming Adjutant General decided to forego all construction. The state continued to construct temporary buildings, include those for Evanston and Cody.

The Wyoming National Guard again entered active federal duty in 1950 for service during the Korean War Conflict. Since the United States had vastly decreased its standing Army after WWII, many National Guard units were called up to active federal duty at this time, including the 300th Armored Field Artillery and 141st Tank Battalions of the Wyoming Guard (although the 141st Tank Battalion did not deploy overseas).

The Army Guard began replacing its armories in 1956 to accommodate the modern needs of the units after experiencing the Korean War Conflict. The Wyoming Guard replaced nearly every armory in the state by the end of the Cold War era in 1989.

3.2.8 Pole Mountain Military Reserve

Pole Mountain was established in 1879 as a wood and timber reserve for Fort Sanders in Laramie and Fort D. A. Russell in Cheyenne.[27] Located six miles east of Laramie, Pole Mountain was used as a target and maneuver area for military training between 1879 and 1961. It was jointly administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the War Department until 1910, and since then by just the War Department.[28] In 1924, the Wyoming National Guard established a temporary camp at Pole Mountain. The

[26] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 165.

[27] Miller, Walker, and Wiewel. *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790–1920*, 145.

[28] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 140.

National Guard held encampments at Pole Mountain annually until 1937, and then moved those encampments to Camp Guernsey (Figure 25).

Figure 25. The 115th Cavalry Regiment of Wyoming National Guard at Pole Mountain, 1926 (Wyoming State Archives).



3.2.9 Camp Guernsey

In the summer of 1938, the National Guard moved its training operations from Pole Mountain to a site near the town of Guernsey in southeast Wyoming and called it Camp Guernsey. The National Guard Bureau provided funding to purchase the site as a permanent training facility in 1939. The Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal public works agency, also provided additional funds for the construction and maintenance of the camp. Included in the acquisition were a garrison area and a firing range located south of the Platte River.

Construction at the camp began after the summer training session in 1939. The work commenced using $126,494 from WPA funding under the War Department's National Defense Project initiative.[29] The WPA grant specified building projects such as mess halls, latrines, warehouses, various infrastructures, and the creation of a quarry for the source of building materials. The National Guard Bureau and the State of Wyoming undertook the project as a joint effort. The collaboration resulted in the state providing the labor force and the National Guard Bureau providing the plans and supervision for the construction.[30]

[29] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 151.

[30] Mary M. Humstone, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*, Prepared for the Wyoming Military Department (Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming American Studies Program, 2007), 19.

As part of the WPA's program to provide work for the unemployed, 85 workers began building the camp. To keep material costs to a minimum, the WPA obtained materials locally as much as possible. In most cases, the WPA made use of a local quarry's buff-colored sandstone as the primary building material. By 1940, the complex included 13 mess halls, warehouses, latrines, and a camp infirmary. The pace of construction at Camp Guernsey increased in 1940 under the threat of WWII.

The rush to build more buildings in time for the summer training activities in 1941 prompted the National Guard Bureau to alter design plans to expedite the construction. One significant change was that the stone masonry veneer used for the building changed from random-laid, cut ashlar masonry to uncut random rubble masonry. This change decreased construction time by nearly half. As a result, the difference in the first phase of building at Camp Guernsey is visible by the different veneer. The cantonment included 21 buildings built under the first phase of the WPA grant and eight more built under a second phase. Additionally, the facility included more than 169 concrete tent floors for use by troops, officers, and staff. The second phase of construction included the addition of sidewalks, streets, fences and other landscaping, as well as sewers and other infrastructure.[31]

As in most U.S. military installations built after the 1930s, buildings at Camp Guernsey used standardized designs for maximum efficiency in both cost and construction. Architects based the Camp Guernsey buildings on the Quartermaster General's standardized plans for hundreds of building types developed under the Quartermaster Corps. Building designs were generally utilitarian in style and adaptable for regional styles and available building materials.[32]

By 1960, the main camp area included 48 buildings and 300 concrete tent pads. The buildings included an officer's club, a noncommissioned officer's club, an enlisted men's day room and lounge, and a post exchange. The outlying artillery range covered about 25,000 acres, consisting of an area of about 5,000 acres south of the camp and the main artillery range of

[31] Humstone, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*, 21.

[32] ibid., 22.

20,000 acres about 14 miles north of the camp. The camp could accommodate 2,000 trainees at a time (Figure 26).[33]

Figure 26. Photograph of Camp Guernsey, date unknown (Wyoming State Archives).



3.3 Architectural History of Select Wyoming National Guard Properties

3.3.1 1910–1940-era architecture

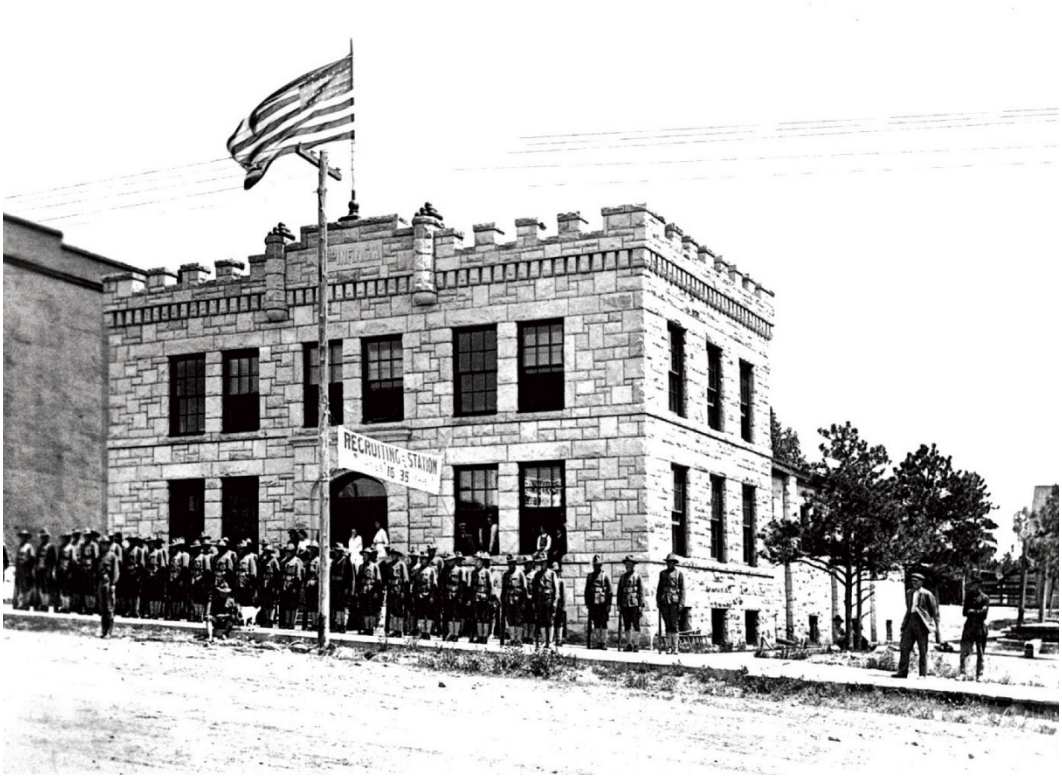
The first armory in Wyoming was completed in July 1914 in Newcastle (Figure 27). The first unit to occupy the armory was Company A of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the WYARNG. Sources say it was the first armory built with state funds, and the state appropriated $15,000. It stood until 1962, when a new armory was built and the old stone building was dismantled and hauled away.[34] The Newcastle Armory was designed in the

[33] TolTest and Tec, *Wyoming Military Context, 1920–1989*, 173.

[34] Weston County Heritage Group, *Weston County Wyoming: The First 100 Years* (Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Group, 1988), 82.

Castellated style typical of National Guard armories constructed across the country from 1900 until WWII.

Figure 27. Company A of the 3rd Infantry in front of Newcastle Armory, 1916 (Wyoming State Archives).



A National Guard cavalry barn was constructed in Newcastle between 1933 and 1936. It was constructed for Company A, 115th Cavalry of the WYARNG under state authorization but using federal Civil Works Administration (CWA) and WPA funding. The estimated cost was $4,000. The building was constructed of hand-hewn sandstone blocks quarried from nearby Salt Creek. This building originally had three main areas: the tack room, the stables, and the sergeant's quarters.[35] A riding hall, designed to be 75' x 190' and made of sandstone, was started but never finished due to WWII. The last-known National Guard stable in Wyoming, the building today houses the Anna Miller Museum, a period history museum. The building was added to the NRHP in 1994.[36]

[35] Angelil Cregger and Lucille Dumbrill, National Register Nomination Form for Wyoming National Guard Cavalry Stable (Anna Miller Museum), Newcastle, WY (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1994).

[36] ibid.

Figure 28. National Guard cavalry barn in Newcastle, Wyoming, date unknown (Wyoming State Archives, State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] Collection).



In 1914, an appropriation was made for the Lander Armory. Completed in 1915, it was the second state-owned armory in Wyoming (Figure 29). The Lander Armory utilized more Romanesque elements in its design than the Castellated style. At that time, all other drill halls for the WYARNG were being leased.[37] The stone cavalry stables in Lander were built in 1933 and 1934 with WPA funds for a cost of $3,200 (Figure 30). The building contained a saddle room, a forage room, a wagon shed, and 32 stalls for mules or horses.[38] The plan of this stable was also used for the Newcastle stable, as discussed above (Figure 28).

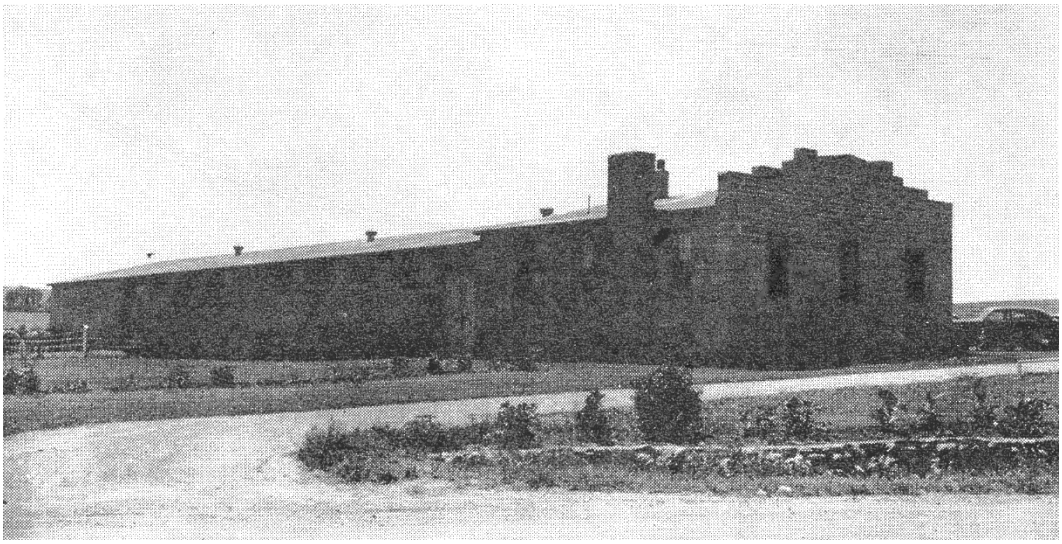
[37] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1923 and 1924* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1924).

[38] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming, 1933 and 1934* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1934).

Figure 29. Lander Armory, date unknown (Wyoming State Archives, SHPO Collection).



Figure 30. Lander stables, built in 1930s with WPA funds (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



In 1923, the Adjutant General's office had a contract with the Omaha Steel Company to construct armories in Wheatland and Lovell (Figure 31). These armories appear to have been portable-type structures that were 60 feet wide and 140 feet long and constructed of steel and sheet iron.[39] The Riverton Armory, a wood frame building, was completed sometime in 1925. The contract for construction was $7,500 and due to cost overruns, the officers and soldiers of the unit assigned there donated $1,500 to have

[39] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1925 and 1926* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1926).

the armory completed.[40] The building contained stables and a dismounted hall, but no riding hall.

Figure 31. Troop A of 115th Cavalry Regiment in front of Lovell Armory, 1941 (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



A large brick armory with stables and riding hall was erected in 1927 in Sheridan, at a cost of $46,255.68 (Figure 32).[41] Castellated elements were once again utilized in its design.

The Lusk Armory was built in 1927 at a cost of $15,000 (Figure 33). Built as a one-unit armory, it was designed utilizing "castellated" elements, and was constructed of brick. It was suitable for a dismounted unit only.[42] The Lusk Armory currently houses the Stagecoach Museum.

[40] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1925 and 1926*

[41] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1931 and 1932* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1932).

[42] ibid.

Figure 32. Sheridan Armory, circa 1939 (Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum).

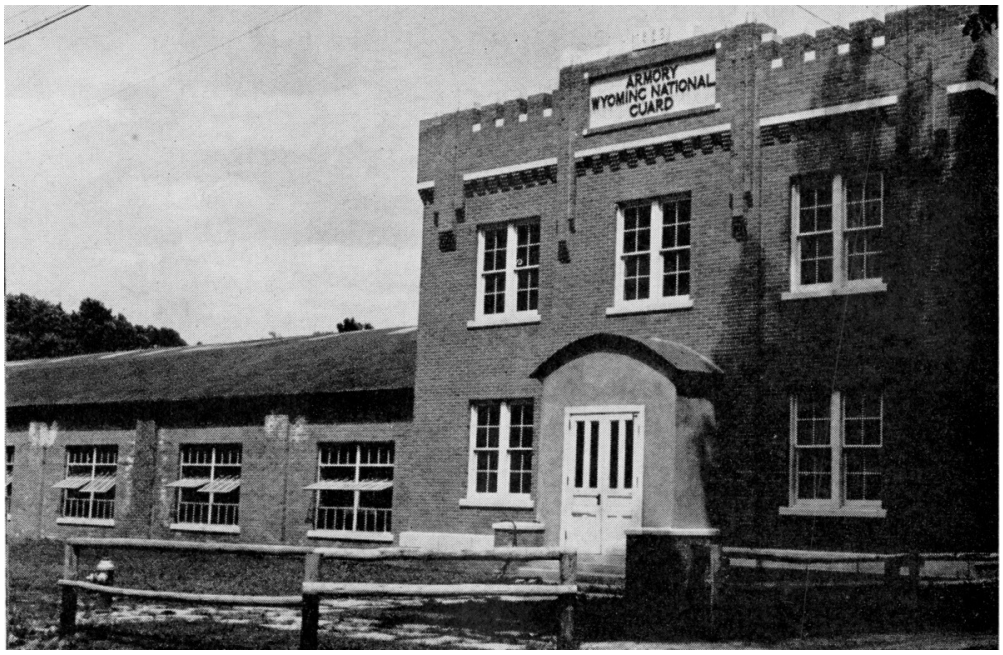
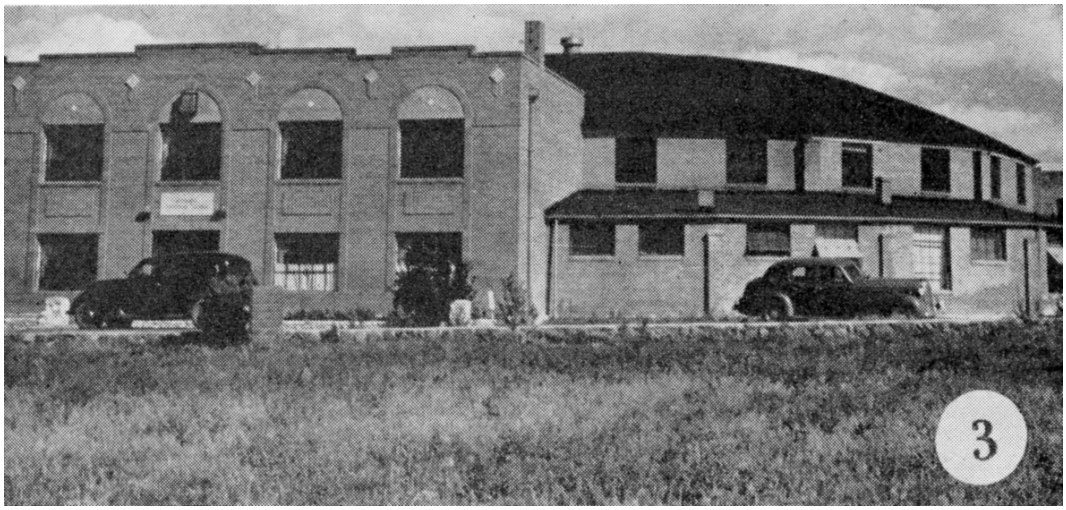


Figure 33. Lusk Armory, now the Stagecoach Museum, date unknown (Wyoming State Archives).



In spring 1930, the Casper Armory (built for $44,183) and warehouse (built for $7,788) were dedicated.[43] Built for the 115th Cavalry Regiment, the Casper Cavalry Training Armory was constructed by the WPA (Figure 34). The large indoor field provided room for training horses and men; the field even hosted the occasional polo match prior to WWII. The first level of the building housed the drill area, horse stalls, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and equipment room. The second floor contained the hayloft, a viewing area, and a ballroom with hardwood floors. In 1987, the structure was razed to improve traffic flow around Casper College.[44] Designed by architect Leon C. Goodrich, it was called the "the last round horse cavalry barn west of Mississippi" (Figure 35).[45]

Figure 34. Casper Armory, circa 1939 (Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum).



[43] State of Wyoming *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1929 and 1930* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1930).

[44] A memorial with model of the building by the Natrona County Historic Society is located in Armory Park on the Casper College Campus.

[45] Irving Garbutt and Chuck Morrison, Natrona County Wyoming 1890–1990 (Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corporation 1990), 50

Figure 35. Interior of Casper Armory, circa 1960s (Wyoming State Archives).



The Douglas Armory was erected in 1931 at a cost of $26,416.78. It was a brick and lumber building.[46] The riding hall was never completed. The Torrington Armory was erected in 1932 at a cost slightly higher than the Douglas Armory and was of the same design (Figure 36 and Figure 37). It was a brick and lumber building, and the riding hall was not completed.[47] The Torrington Armory at one time was headquarters for the G-1 section of the 24th Cavalry Division and Headquarters for the 24th Cavalry Recon Squadron and therefore, it had fancier brickwork on the front of the armory and fancier woodwork inside the offices.[48] The Torrington Armory was demolished in the 1990s after a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was completed on the building. A new armory, the C.R. Gomez Armory, was built on the site in 1998. Also during the early 1930s, an armory was built at Green River (Figure 38).

[46] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming for the Years 1931 and 1932*

[47] ibid.

[48] Memo from Bill Saunders, Wyoming National Guard Museum to Megan Tooker, ERDC-CERL dated October 22, 2015.

Figure 36. Torrington Armory, circa 1939 (Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum).

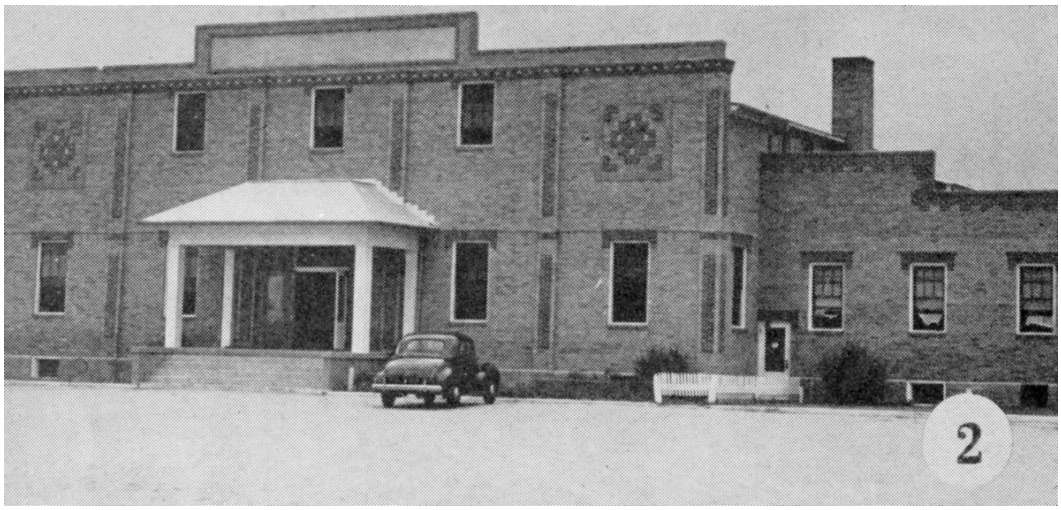
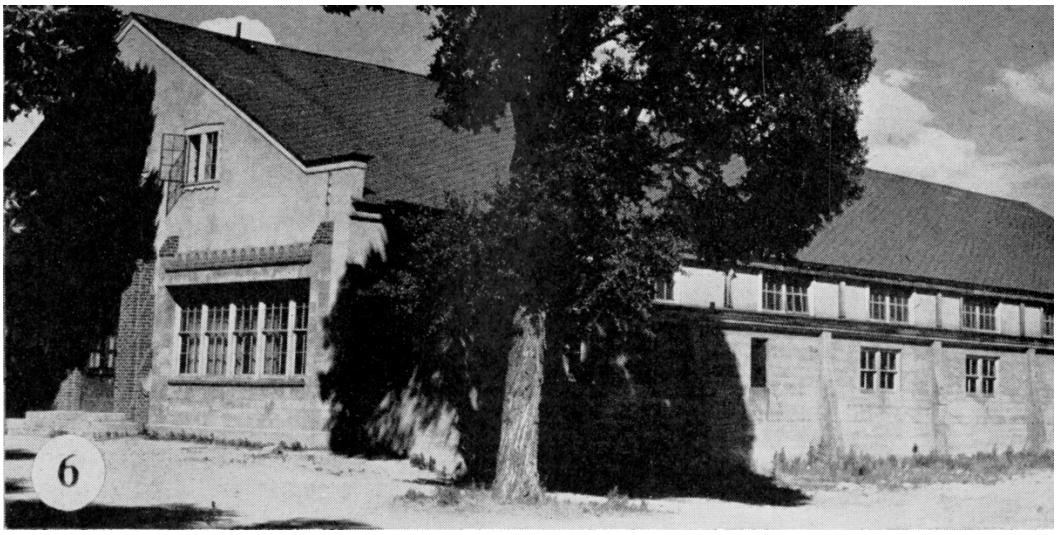


Figure 37. Torrington Armory, 1995 (Library of Congress, photo 373788p).

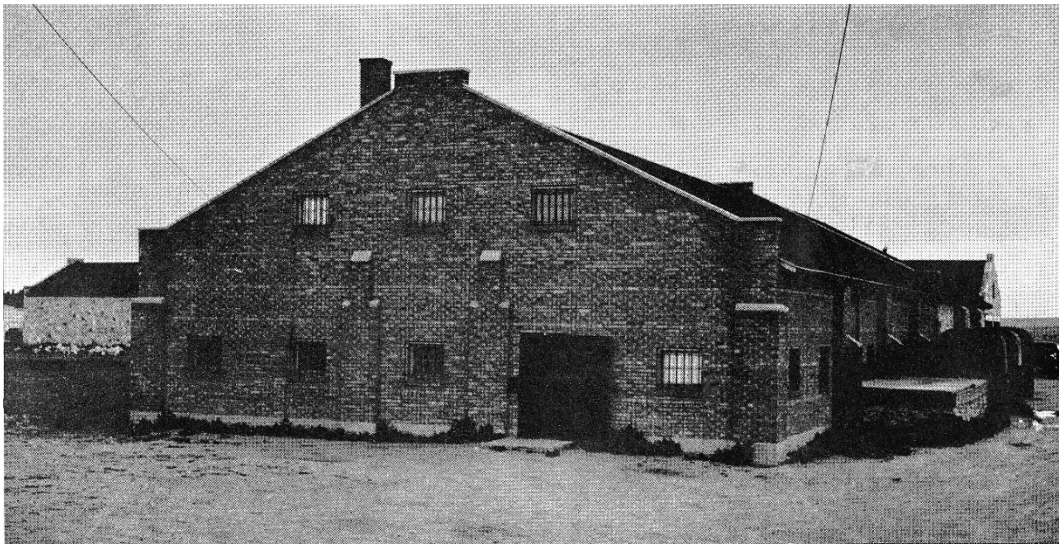


Figure 38. Green River Armory, circa 1939 (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



The first National Guard unit in Cheyenne used Keefe Hall on Ferguson Street as an armory during the 1880s. A "new" storage depot (warehouse) of Parco Brick was built in 1929 on East Pershing Boulevard for a sum of $8,150.[49] A stone cavalry stables addition to the original brick building was completed by February 1937 (Figure 39).[50] Today, this building serves as the Wyoming National Guard Museum.

Figure 39. Former Cheyenne Armory, now Wyoming National Guard Museum, circa 1939 (Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum).

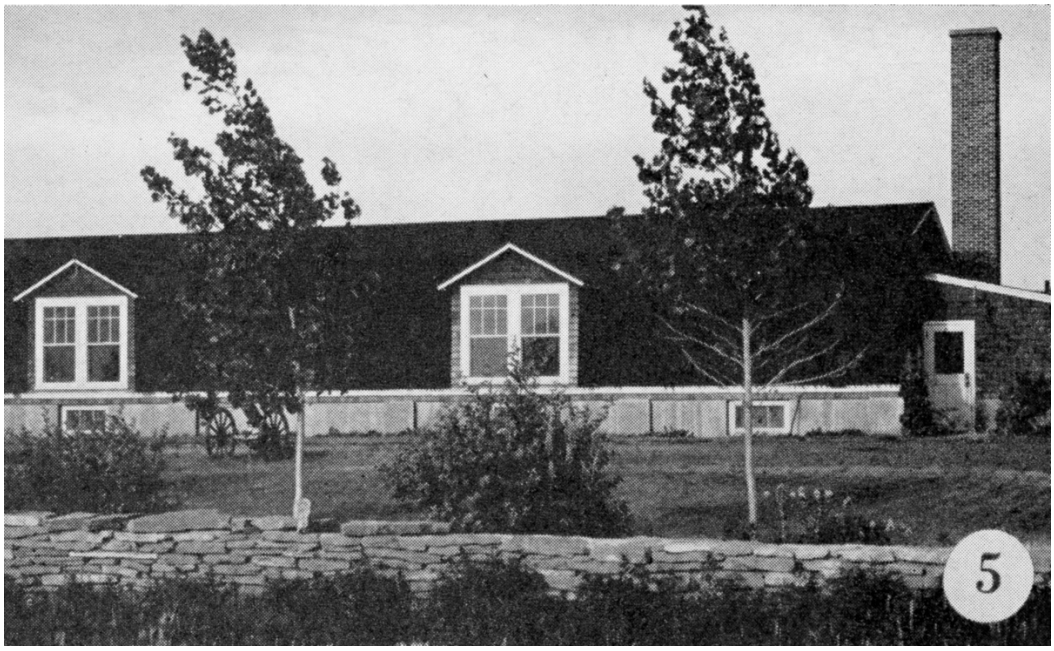


[49] Memo from Bill Saunders, Wyoming National Guard Museum to Megan Tooker, ERDC-CERL dated October 22, 2015.

[50] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming, 1933 and 1934*.

The National Guard unit in Laramie first rented a building from the (Albany) County Fair Association. In 1933, an armory using the standard armory plan and cavalry stables was completed at a cost of $9,444. This provided the unit with stables, storeroom, drill hall, orderly room, and locker room (Figure 40).[51] The same plan was used to build an armory and cavalry stables for Lovell at a cost of $8,904. The old 60 ft wide and 140 ft long steel and sheet iron armory was converted to stables and riding hall.[52]

Figure 40. Laramie Armory, circa 1939 (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



3.3.2 1946–1968-era architecture

This period begins for the WYARNG with the addition of motor vehicle storage buildings to the existing armories. These construction projects were initiated at Worland and Cody to provide these units with both a temporary armory and vehicle storage facilities. These projects were started in August 1947 and consisted of two temporary prefabricated Butler steel buildings to provide a motor vehicle storage section (40' x 100') and an office, property room, class and locker room and a shop section (40' x 100').[53] A similar building (40' x 80') was built at the Lusk Armory for use as a motor vehicle storage and shop facility. At the time of

[51] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming, 1933 and 1934*.

[52] ibid.

[53] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming, October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1948* (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Military Department, 1948).

construction, there were problems with sub-quality workmanship at Cody and Lusk, and it is unknown how long these buildings lasted.[54]

At the same time, alterations to stables to convert them to motor vehicle storage and shop facilities were being completed at Torrington, Douglas, Casper, Lander, and Laramie, and partially completed at Lovell, Sheridan, and Newcastle. These projects cost approximately $16,000 each.[55] In addition, a small building (the American Legion Hall) was purchased for $3,500 at Wheatland to provide temporary facilities for the Service Company, 141st Tank Battalion. Temporary facilities at Afton, Evanston, Green River, Rock Springs, and Thermopolis were inadequate according to the 1948 Adjutant General's Biennial report.[56] At the time, the WYARNG was considering providing 27 fabricated surplus tropical buildings (20' x 52') made of sheet metal and plywood, with five or six buildings at each station. Construction costs for each station were projected to be around $14,000 to $16,000.[57] All of these inadequacies lead to the construction of several new armories in the late 1950s and 1960s.

Following WWII, the National Guard recognized a nationwide need for modern facilities. The designs of armories drastically changed after WWII when the United States War Department and the Bureau of the Budget approved a $500 million armory construction program for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps, the latter being the precursor to the U.S. Army Reserve.[58] The armory construction program was brought about by the introduction in 1945 of the Gurney Bill (or the Armories Construction Bill, as it was later called) and its passage in 1950. Under this legislation, the majority of the funding for future armory construction costs would be provided by the federal government, with the state and local government paying the balance, resulting in a 75/25 agreement; 25

[54] State of Wyoming, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General State of Wyoming, October 1, 1946 to September 30, 1948*

[55] ibid.

[56] General Rhodolph L. Esmay, "Letter to the Albany County Board" (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Office, 1958).

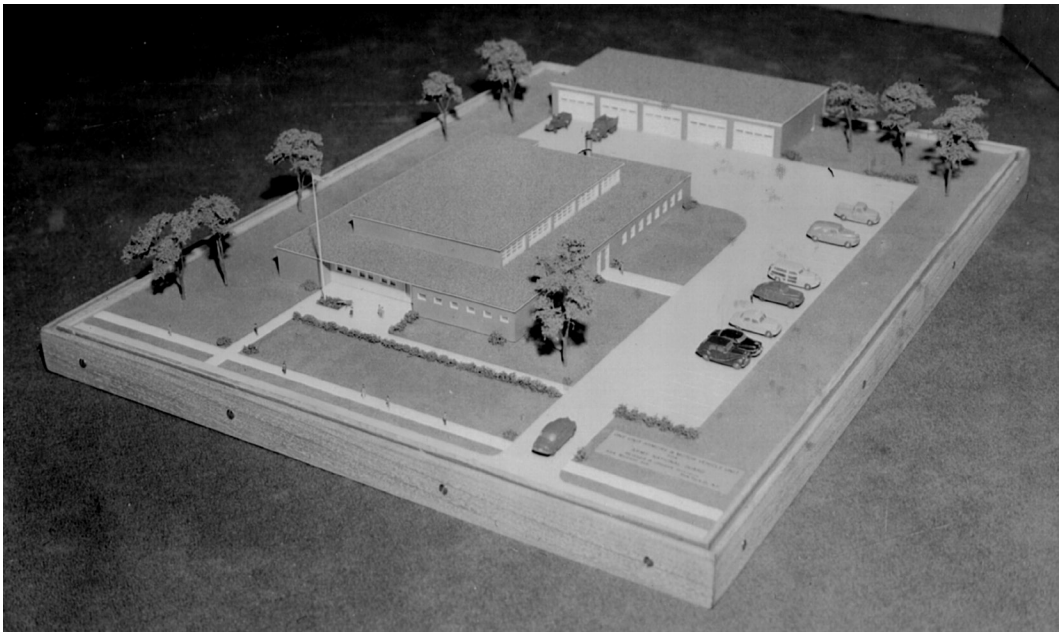
[57] ibid.

[58] David Moore, Justin Edgington, and Emily Payne, Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United Army Reserve Centers (Austin, TX: HHM Inc., 2008), 53.

years after construction, the buildings would revert entirely to state ownership.[59]

With federal funding came a uniformity of design. There were a few different types of standardized plans utilized during this time of armory construction. These plans and designs were done by a state armory architect interpreting the new federal standardized plan for armories. Nationally distributed plans were contracted out to local builders. Most of the armories of this era were of a "contemporary" style, meaning they were constructed with clean lines, little or no ornamentation, a primarily flat roof, rectilinear form, and open interiors. The new armories were often identical, not only from town to town but also from state to state, resulting in a lack of architectural distinction compared to that of their predecessors (Figure 41).

Figure 41. A 3 x 5 ft. model of a typical armory to be built for the National Guard Bureau, 29 FEBRUARY 1952 (NARA 111-SC Box 836 Photo 392645).



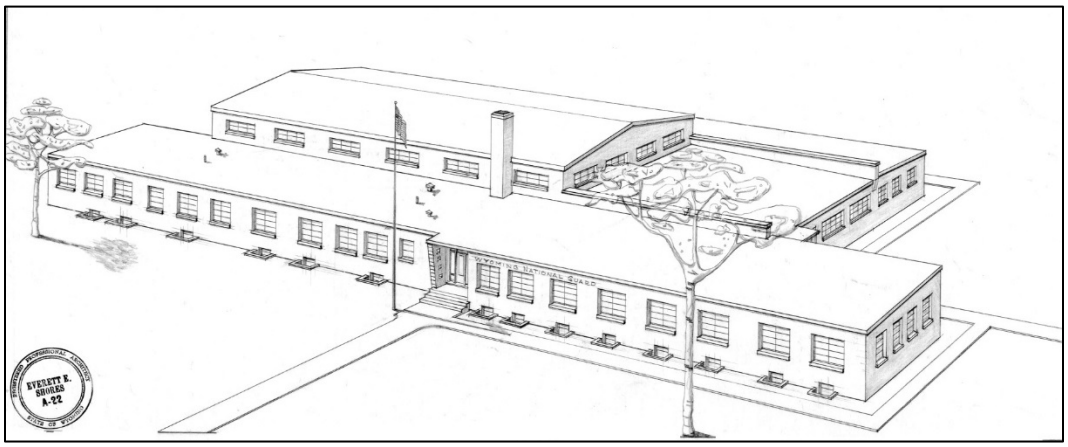
None of the new armories constructed in the 1950s and 1960s for the WYARNG followed the standardized plans put forward by the Armories Construction Bill; however, they all utilized the same elements of a large drill hall with direct access to the rear mobilization area, and then one side which contained classroom and the other side storage, and then the front

[59] Lawhon and Associates, Inc., Intensive Level Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Buildings & Structures on Ohio Army National Guard Properties (Columbus, OH: Lawhon & Assoc., 2013), 28

would have the primary entrance and office space. A firing range was often part of the design, located either in a basement or a side wing.

A new armory was built in 1959 in Laramie (Figure 42). The building was a two-unit design by Everett Shores Architect of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Everett Shores also designed new armories for Newcastle, built in 1960, and Cody, completed in 1962. The Newcastle Armory is no longer occupied by the National Guard; it was turned over to the Wyoming Department of Transportation in the 1990s.[60] Shores also sited the 1961 National Guard standardized plan armory in Lovell.

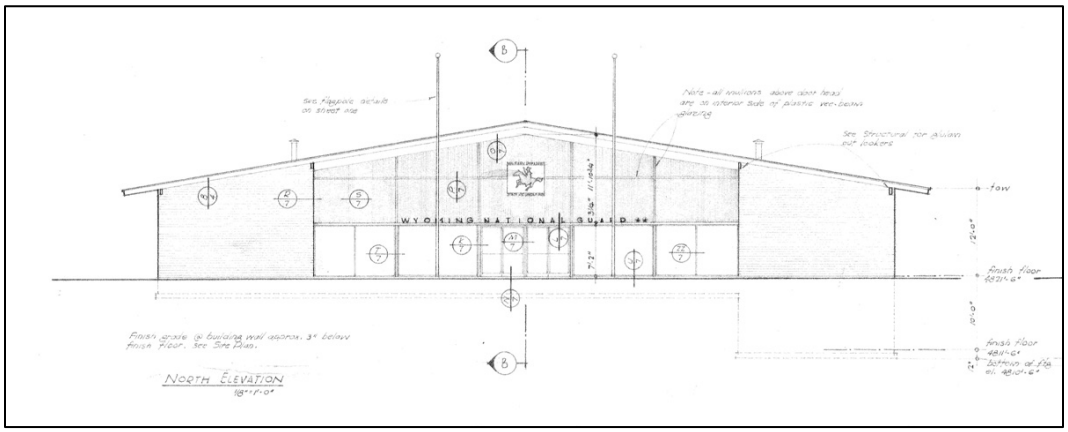
Figure 42. Design for the Laramie Armory, built in 1959 (Wyoming National Guard).



A one-unit armory was constructed in Wheatland in 1963 (Figure 43). Corbett/Dehnert Architects of Lander, Wyoming, designed the building. The armory in Worland was also completed in 1963, but utilized the National Guard standardized plans.

[60] Memo from Bill Saunders, Wyoming National Guard Museum to Megan Tooker, ERDC-CERL dated October 22, 2015.

Figure 43. Front elevation of Wheatland Armory (Wyoming National Guard).



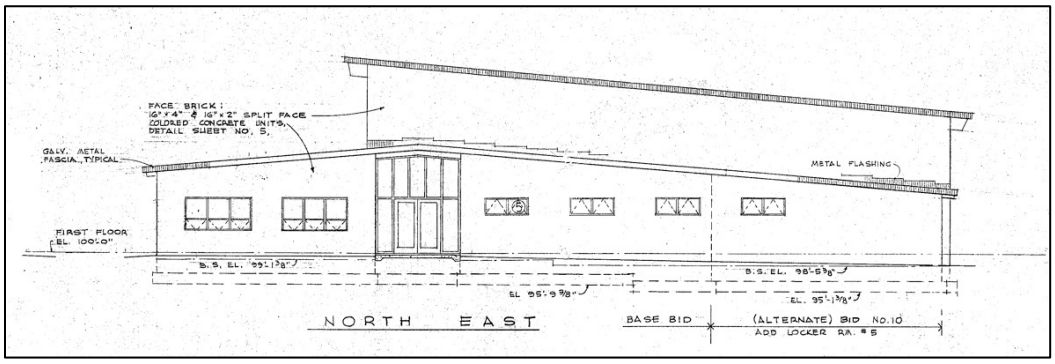
A new Cheyenne Armory was constructed in 1964 (Figure 44). Architect Frederic Hutchinson Porter of Cheyenne designed the building.

Figure 44. Cheyenne Armory, 1966 (Wyoming State Archives).



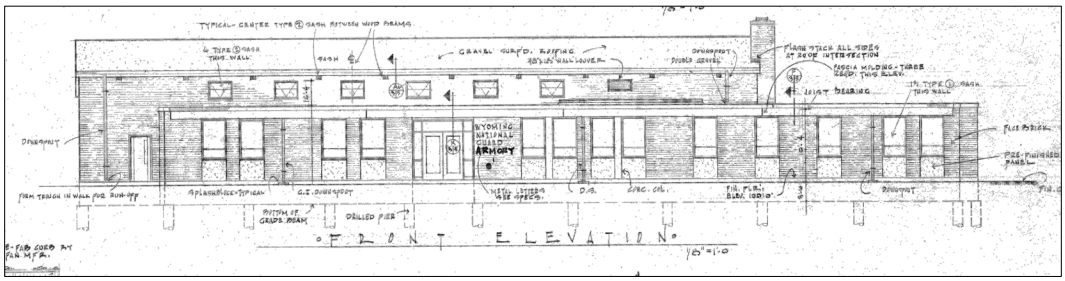
The Evanston Armory was constructed in 1970 and designed by Kellogg and Kellogg Architects of Cheyenne, Wyoming (Figure 45).

Figure 45. Front elevation of Evanston Armory (Wyoming National Guard).



A new Casper Armory was built in 1970 (Figure 46). R.M. Holzinger Architect of Casper, Wyoming, designed it for a cost of $500,000 (the state provided $140,000, and the rest was federally funded). The armory included 24,805 square feet, with another 6,300 square feet for the first enclosed vehicle storage area and the shop adjacent to the armory. The armory featured a new concept in architectural design—a precast-concrete twin T-beam roof.[61]

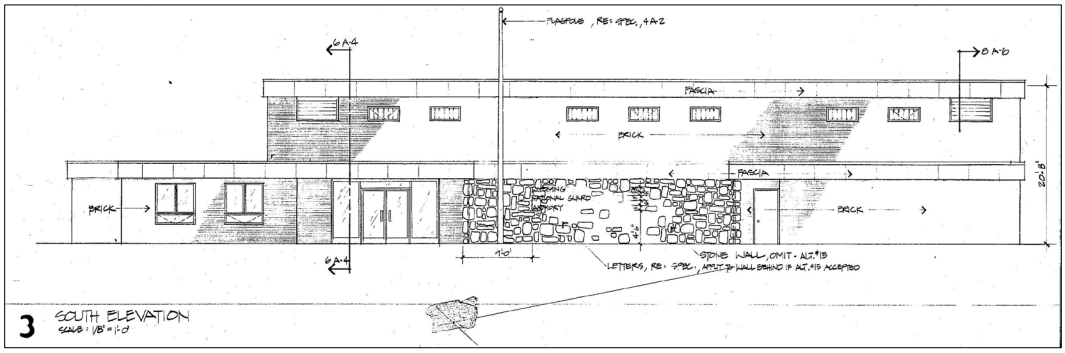
Figure 46. Front elevation of Casper Armory (Wyoming National Guard).



The final armory that was constructed utilizing the guidelines from the Armories Construction Bill was erected at Lander in 1974 (Figure 47).

[61] Newspaper file cabinet, Wyoming State Archives.

Figure 47. Front elevation of Lander Armory (Wyoming National Guard).



4 Survey Methodology

4.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "…the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[62] A historic property is determined significant or not significant by applying the standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation within a property's historic context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects.[63] Definitions of these five property types are summarized below:[64]

Building: A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include: administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.

Structure: Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include: aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.

Object: The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures or statues.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include: battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified

[62] National Park Service (NPS), *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

[63] ibid., 9.

[64] ibid., 4–5.

entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.

4.2 Criteria for evaluation

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation describe how properties and districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and Criterion B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D). A property may be significant under one or more criteria. The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, excerpted from *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:[65]

A. Important Event is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. Person is associated with the lives of persons individually significant in our past; or

C. Design and Construction embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. Information Potential is where the property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4.3 Aspects of historic integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, a property must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features in order to convey its significance and be eligible to the NRHP.[66] Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Historic properties both retain integrity and convey their significance, or they do not.

The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property

[65] National Park Service (NPS), *National Register Bulletin #15, 11–12, 15, 17, 21*

[66] ibid., 44–45

must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and summarized below:[67]

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

[67] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 44–45

Historic districts and individual resources are considered significant if they possess a majority of the seven aspects outlined above. Properties in a historic district are classified as either “contributing” or “noncontributing” resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance that has been established for the district. They contribute to the significance and character of the district through their historical associations and/or architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that, due to the date of construction, alterations, or other factors, do not contribute to the district’s historic significance or character.

5 Inventory Results

5.1 Casper Armory

The Casper Armory was constructed in 1971. It has a slightly irregular, rectangular-shaped footprint. It is constructed of concrete block walls clad with a brick veneer. It has a poured concrete foundation. It features a double-height shallow gable built-up roof material with overhanging eaves and exposed wood rafters over the drill-hall space on the northwest and southeast sides. A flat built-up roof with a metal fascia system covers the majority of the one-story portion of the building. A large overhanging eave stretches across the northeast (front) elevation (Figure 48). A shed-style metal roof with a metal fascia system covers the one-story portion on the southeast side of the building. A brick chimney is on the north corner of the double-height drill roofline. The building has a basement level. The building has been modified over time with the construction of two long rectangular additions that enlarged the footprint of the original armory.

Figure 48. The northeast side of Casper Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



There are two other buildings located at the Casper Armory complex: a FMS constructed in 1971 and then heavily modified, and a second FMS in the 1980s (Figure 49).

Figure 49. Looking northwest at the two FMSs at Casper Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.1.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Casper Armory was designed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968) period of significance and completed in 1971.

5.1.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Casper Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Casper Armory typically would be significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 to 1968; however, since the WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, and its design did not follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters but only loosely followed the overall design guidelines, it is significant at the statewide level rather than the nationwide level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Casper Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Although designed by R.M. Holzinger of Casper, Wyoming, during the period of significance, the WYARNG Casper Armory building does not have the typical Mid-century Modern design elements of similar armories designed during the period in Wyoming and across the country.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Casper Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.1.1.2 Field Maintenance Shops

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Casper FMSs.

For Criterion A — Event

The original three-bay portion of the WYARNG Casper FMS was designed by R.M. Holzinger and was part of the original armory complex's design. The original FMS has a five-bay addition to the north and then a new four-bay section was placed perpendicular at the northeast corner. They are both treated as ancillary buildings to the complex.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Casper FMSs.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Although R.M. Holzinger also designed one of the FMS buildings, its design does not follow the design aesthetics of the Casper Armory building, and neither FMS has a particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Casper FMSs have yielded, or are likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to Casper Armory and its significance as an armory.

5.1.2 Key design features

5.1.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key design features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill-hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels, flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, boiler room, rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill-hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors; concrete block interior walls; glazed sanitary-tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors; mosaic tile floor in the latrine; and concrete interior windowsills.

5.1.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

The following are key design features for the Casper Armory, and example photos can be seen in Figure 50:

- brick veneer
- combination of one-story and double-height drill-hall space with a basement level
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern
- open, double-height drill-hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed structure (interior)
- concrete block interior walls

- interior hallways with cementitious-tile floors

Figure 50. Examples of key design features for the Casper Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Brick veneer at Casper Armory.



Combination of one-story and double-height drill-hall space at Casper Armory, with a gable roof over double-height space and shed roof over one-story space.



Repetitive window pattern at Casper Armory.



Open double-height drill-hall space at Casper Armory, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure.



Concrete block interior walls at Casper Armory.



Interior hallways at Casper Armory, with cementitious-tile floors.

5.1.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

See Figure 51 for photographic examples of the modification to key design features at Casper Armory, as listed below:

- large additions
- windows and precast "GlasWeld" panels (replaced)
- entry doors (replaced)
- firing range removed and now used for storage (interior)

Figure 51. Examples of modifications to key design features for the Casper Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large addition on the northwest side of Casper Armory.



Large addition (on right) to the southeast side of Casper Armory.



Interior hallway at Casper Armory, with original exterior wall on the left.



Large vestibule addition at the main entrance of Casper Armory.



Replacement entry doors and sidelights at Casper Armory.



Original door openings at Casper Armory have been bricked in.



Detail of addition at the southeast corner of Casper Armory.



Detail of the new metal roof at Casper Armory.

5.1.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Casper Armory and the Casper FMS retain their integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration), and it applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

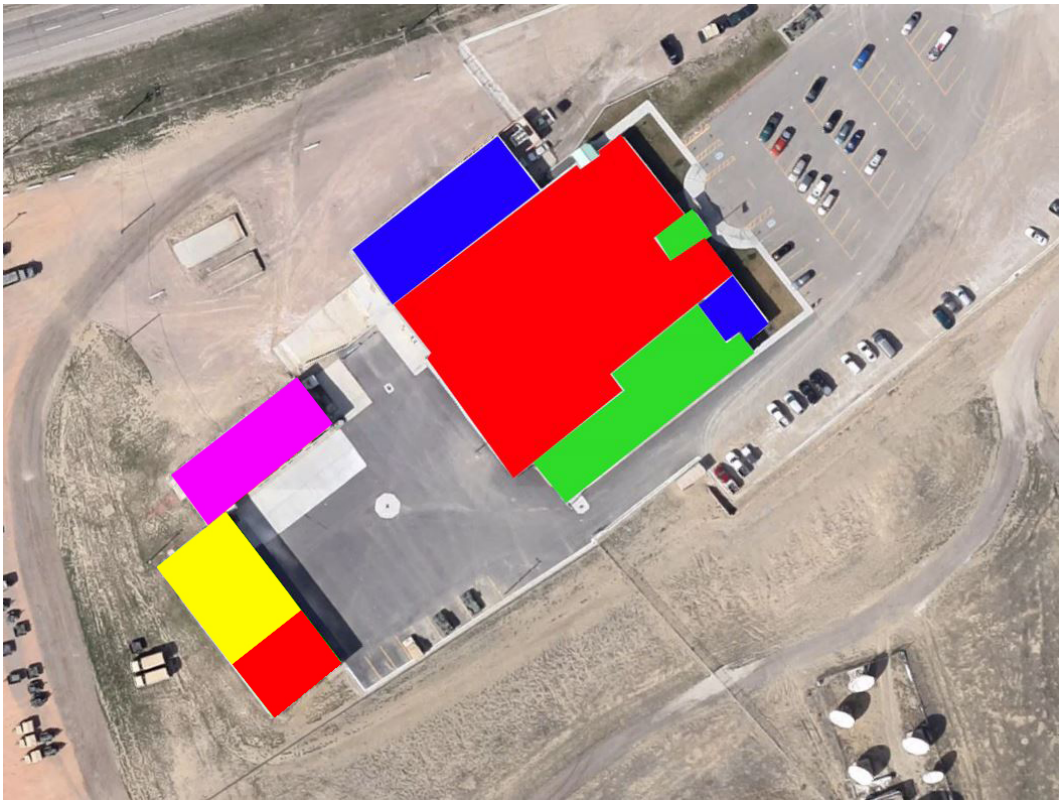
   The Casper Armory does not retain its original aspects of design due to a large addition to the facility on the north, a large addition to the south, an addition to the southeast, a new vestibule (Figure 52), and a metal roof; however, the building still has its one-story height and double-height high bay.

   The first Casper FMS does not retain its original aspects of design due to the construction of a five bay addition on the northwest side of the original three bay FMS and the construction of a second FMS.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   Although the Casper Armory and Casper FMS do retain their original settings, the design of the complex does not follow the precepts of the nationwide Postwar Construction Program because it has a large parking lot directly in front of the main entrance doors instead of a large grassy area.

Figure 52. Aerial of Casper Armory and first FMS (in red), with additions marked in blue, green, yellow, and magenta by ERDC-CERL (google.com, 2016).



4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   While the Casper Armory does still have its brick veneer walls outside and concrete block walls inside, the original flat roof of the one-story portion has been covered with a green metal roof, and the original roof on the double-height drill hall has been covered with a synthetic roofing material. The Casper FMS does retain its original materials of concrete block walls and concrete roof.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for either the Casper Armory or the Casper FMS.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Casper Armory complex does not convey its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory. Due to its utilitarian nature, the Casper FMS does not evoke any particular period.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   The Casper Armory and Casper FMS still have their association with the WYARNG.

5.1.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[68] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the two buildings located at the WYARNG Casper Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.1.4.1 Armory and FMS

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Casper Armory and the original FMS building do not possess integrity of design, setting, materials, or feeling; they only retain integrity of association.

[68] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Casper Armory building and its original FMS are **NOT ELIGIBLE** to the NRHP due to their loss of integrity by the large additions on the north, west, and south of the armory; the addition of the green metal roof over the one-story sections of the armory; the addition of the synthetic roof over the armory's drill hall; and the addition to the original three bay FMS and the construction of a second FMS.

5.2 Cheyenne Armory

The Cheyenne Armory was constructed in 1964 with several later additions and an overall massing made up of four parts: (1) the original 1964 armory [southwest end of the building], (2) the 1966 Adjutant General's Office building addition [northeast end of the building], (3) the 1976 office addition [middle of the 1964 armory and 1966 addition], and (4) the 1987 office addition [northwest off the 1966 addition] (Figure 53). The entire structure has a rectangular footprint. The building is one-story in height, with a two-story drill-hall space located on the southwest end. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block that is clad with a multicolored (red/tan/rust) brick veneer. Different brick were used for each phase of construction of the building, but all were laid in a stacked bond pattern. The two-story drill hall space has a gable roof with overhanging eaves. The northwest and the southeast one-story wings of the original 1964 armory have a shed roof with large overhanging eaves. The fascia and the soffit of the overhang are wood, and the rafter ends of the glue-laminated structural beams are exposed under the eave. The one-story 1966 Adjutant General's Office addition has a shallow gable roof with the same type of overhanging eaves, wood fascia, wood soffit, and exposed rafter ends of the glue-laminated structural beams. The 1976 addition has a shallow gable roof; however, the roofline is slightly taller than that of the original roofline and the 1966 addition's roofline. It has large overhanging eaves with wood fascia and wood soffit. The 1987 one-story addition has a shallow gable roof with overhanging eaves on the northeast and southwest sides. The windows on the original 1964 portion of the building consist of original bright-aluminum sash three-pane hopper-style windows, bright-aluminum four-pane awning-hopper-style windows, bright-aluminum four-pane hopper-clerestory-windows, replacement three-pane vinyl slider windows, and paired replacement vinyl slider windows. The windows on the 1966 addition are original bright-aluminum multipane awning-style windows. The windows on the 1976 addition are original bright-aluminum four-pane awning/hopper-style on the southeast elevation and

replacement vinyl slider windows on the northwest elevation. The windows on the 1987 addition are vinyl slider windows. All of the windowsills are rowlock brick. The main entry into the original 1964 armory is located on the southeast elevation. The entry bay is defined by an upsloping shed canopy supported by glue-laminated beams that are framed by projecting walls that are clad with architectural precast-concrete panels. Two square columns clad with the same panels support the shed canopy. The main entry doors are replacement metal with three panes flanked on both sides by sidelights and a transom above. Other entry doors on the 1964 portion of the armory are either replacement metal doors or replacement metal with one large pane. There are three replacement metal overhead doors located on the southwest elevation of the 1964 portion of the armory. The doors on the 1966 addition are all replacement metal doors: metal with plate glass and a sidelight and transom, metal with one pane, and solid metal. The doors on the 1976 addition consist of a metal door with three panes flanked by a sidelight and metal doors. The doors on the 1987 addition are metal entry doors. There is a brick chimney stack that projects above the one-story roof on the southeast side of the 1964 armory. A small, brick, vestibule addition was added to the northwest elevation of the 1964 armory. The vestibule addition has a flat roof with overhanging eaves, metal doors on the northwest side, and two bright-aluminum four-pane windows on the northeast side. A small, prefabricated, storage building was added at an unknown date on the west side of the 1964 portion of the armory (Figure 54).

Figure 53. The southeast side of the Cheyenne Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 54. The south oblique of a prefabricated storage building at Cheyenne Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.2.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Cheyenne Armory was designed and constructed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968) and completed in 1964.

5.2.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Cheyenne Armory is significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 through 1968; however, since the WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, and its design did not follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters but only loosely followed the overall design guidelines, it is significant at the state level rather than at the national level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were interpreted from the nationwide standardized plans by architect Frederic Hutchison Porter of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.2.2 Key design features

5.2.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key design features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels, and a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and concrete and brick windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, boiler room, rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors, concrete block interior walls, glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors, mosaic tile floor in the latrine, and concrete or glazed tile interior windowsills.

5.2.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

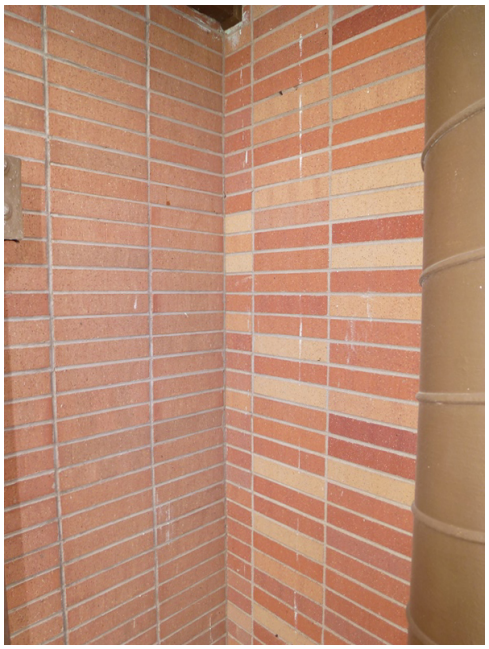
The following are key design features for the Cheyenne Armory, and example photos can be seen in Figure 55:

- large grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- brick veneer (multicolored laid in a stack bond pattern)
- combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space with a basement level
- gable roof over double-height space and shed roofs over one-story wings
- large overhanging eaves with exposed glue-laminated rafter ends
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern
- brick windowsills
- recessed main entry with metal and divided light doors, with sidelights and transom, an upward sloping shed canopy with wood plank decking that is supported by exposed glue-laminated beams and columns that are clad with architectural precast-concrete panels
- metal overhead doors
- overall layout of the spaces around the drill hall (interior)
- open double-height drill hall space with concrete floors covered with a polished wood gym floor, concrete block walls, exposed glue-laminated arches, polished-wood plank ceiling (interior)
- metal and divided light vestibule doors with sidelights and transom (interior)
- original glazed sanitary tiles in lobby and kitchen (interior)
- concrete block interior walls
- polished-wood plank ceiling in the vestibule, vehicle bay area, kitchen, supply room, former band room, and former locker room (converted into a gym room)
- corridors connecting to offices/administrative area (interior)
- metal doors (interior)
- glazed tile windowsills (interior)
- bright-aluminum display cases (interior)
- concrete switchback stairs, with metal pipe handrails, leading to basement level (interior)
- basement with concrete walls, floor, and ceiling (interior)

Figure 55. Examples of key design features for the Cheyenne Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large landscaped area with flagpole in front of Cheyenne Armory.



Brick veneer (multicolored and laid in a stacked bond pattern) at Cheyenne Armory.



Combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space at Cheyenne Armory, with a gable roof over double-height space and a shed roof over one-story windows.



Large overhanging eaves with exposed, glue-laminated rafter ends at Cheyenne Armory.



Clerestory window openings at Cheyenne Armory.



Repetitive window pattern at Cheyenne Armory.



Brick windowsills at Cheyenne Armory.



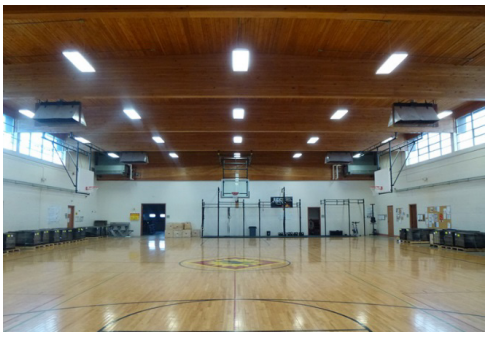
Recessed main entry at Cheyenne Armory, with metal and divided-light doors with sidelights and transom.



An upward-sloping shed canopy at Cheyenne Armory, with wood plank decking that is supported by exposed glue-laminated beams, and columns that are clad with architectural precast-concrete panels.



Metal overhead doors at Cheyenne Armory.



Open double-height drill hall space at Cheyenne Armory, with concrete floors covered with a polished wood gym floor, concrete block walls, exposed glue-laminated wood arches, and polished wood decking covering the ceiling.



Metal and divided-light vestibule doors with sidelights and transom.



Original, glazed, sanitary tiles in lobby and kitchen of Cheyenne Armory.



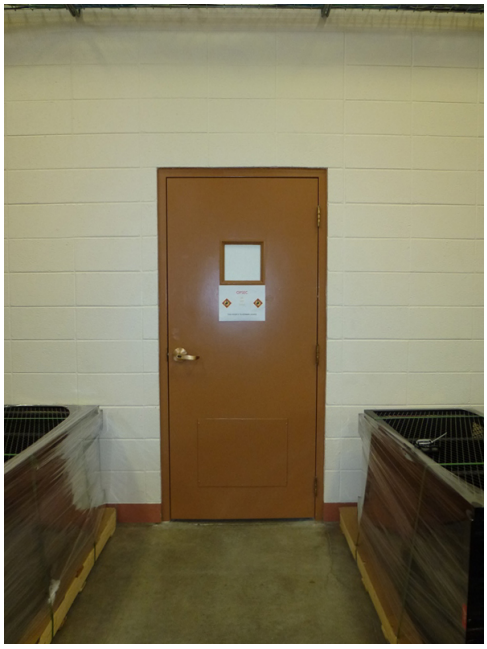
Concrete block interior walls at Cheyenne Armory.



Polished-wood plank decking covering the ceilings in the vestibule, vehicle bay area, kitchen, supply room, and old locker room (converted into a gym room) at Cheyenne Armory.



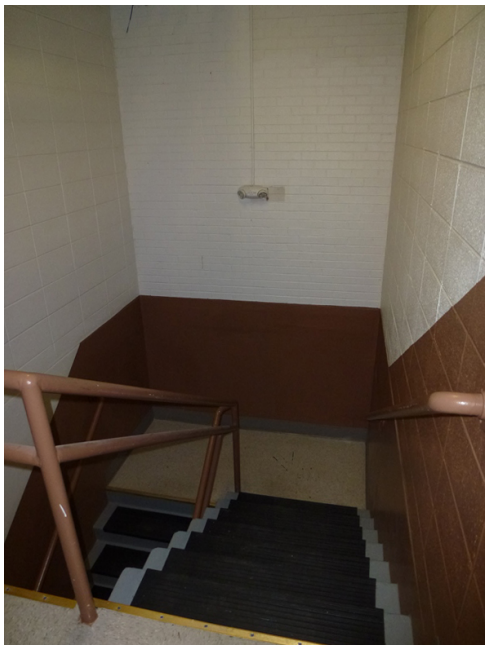
Corridors connecting the drill hall to the administrative areas at Cheyenne Armory.



Metal interior doors at Cheyenne Armory.



Glazed tile windowsills at Cheyenne Armory.



Concrete stairs leading to the basement level at Cheyenne Armory.

5.2.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

For photographic examples of the modifications to key design features of the Cheyenne Armory that are listed below, see Figure 56.

- large additions (1966, 1976, and 1987)
- paired vinyl slider windows on the southeast elevation (originals were groups of three, three-pane, bright aluminum, awning-style windows)
- original cast-aluminum lettering removed from above the main entry on the southeast elevation
- toilet rooms completely remodeled with all new finishes and fixtures (interior).
- drop-ceilings installed (interior)
- metal doors (interior)
- carpet in classrooms, administrative spaces, and corridors (interior)
- locker rooms modified into a small gym and rest of the space allocated for the newly remodeled toilet room (interior)
- partition walls added—one large one at the southwest end of the drill hall separating the vehicle bay area, and several in the administrative spaces (interior)

- firing range in the basement removed (interior)

Figure 56. Examples of modifications to the key design features for the Cheyenne Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
Large one-story brick addition constructed in 1966 at the Cheyenne Armory.</td>
<td> 
One-story addition with a basement constructed in 1976 at the Cheyenne Armory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
One-story brick addition constructed in 1987 at the Cheyenne Armory.</td>
<td> 
Paired vinyl slider windows (replacement) at the Cheyenne Armory.</td>
</tr>
</table>



Original cast-aluminum lettering has been removed from above the main entry of the Cheyenne Armory.



Toilet rooms completely remodeled with all new finishes and fixtures at the Cheyenne Armory.



Drop-ceilings installed at the Cheyenne Armory.



Metal doors (replacement) at the Cheyenne Armory.



Carpet installed at the Cheyenne Armory.



Locker room modifed into a gym room at the Cheyenne Armory.



Partition walls installed at the Cheyenne Armory.



Firing range in the basement removed from Cheyenne Armory.

5.2.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Cheyenne Armory retains its integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration), and it applies to activities as

diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

*The Cheyenne Armory does not retain its original aspect of design due to several large additions to the facility on the northeast side; however, the building still has its one-story height and double-height bay (*Figure 57*).*

Figure 57. Aerial with additions to the Cheyenne Armory marked by ERDC-CERL; red is 1964 original, blue is 1966 addition, green is 1976 addition, magenta is 1987 addition, and orange is small addition of unknown date (google.com, 2016).



3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Cheyenne Armory retains key features of its setting such as the large grassy area in front of the armory building and the parking lots to the southeast and northeast; however, the overall setting has been changed drastically since the original construction in 1964 due to the construction of: Wyoming Game and Fish Department building added at an unknown date, the FMS and hardstand added to the complex in 1985, the Raper Armory building added in 1992, the new

headquarters added in 2010, and the large vehicle maintenance building added in 2010.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Cheyenne Armory retains its key materials of brick and concrete block, window and door-opening locations, metal and divided-light doors, bright aluminum multipane awning windows, bright aluminum multipane clerestory windows, brick windowsills, overhanging eaves with exposed glue-laminated rafter ends, upward-sloping canopy with exposed glue-laminated beams and architectural precast-concrete columns, interior metal doors, glazed sanitary tile interior walls, exposed glue-laminated wood beams and polished-wood decking in drill hall, wood-plank ceilings (drop-ceilings installed throughout administrative spaces), and glazed-tile windowsills. The building does not have its original flooring (except for the concrete in the supply room and basement, and the wood flooring in the drill hall), firing range elements, lockers, and toilet rooms (all of these now-missing elements were key elements of armories from the period of significance).

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the Cheyenne Armory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Cheyenne Armory complex does not convey its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory. The large-scale additions of 1966, 1976, and 1987 take away from the original feeling of the one-story/double-height drill hall combination design.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The Cheyenne Armory retains some association with the WYARNG; however the northeast 1966 and 1987 additions are currently being used by another department of the State of Wyoming.

5.2.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[69] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the building located at the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.2.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building possesses integrity of location and materials.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Cheyenne Armory building is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP due to its loss of integrity by the large additions on the northeast side of the armory.

5.3 Evanston Armory

The Evanston Armory complex was constructed in 1970 and consists of the armory building and an FMS (currently used as a dry storage building). The armory has a slightly irregular, rectangular-shaped footprint. It has a double-height, built-up shed-roofed drill hall with a one-story, built-up gable-roofed section on the northeast (front) side of the building that

[69] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

wraps around the building on the southeast side (Figure 58). The building is constructed of concrete block walls clad with oversized, cast-concrete, rough-faced bricks. The drill hall's shed roof is sloped to the northwest. Roof construction is pre-cast, pre-stressed, concrete "Twin Ts." The ends of the trusses extend under the overhanging eaves on the northwest and southeast sides of both the shed roof of the double-height drill hall and the gable roof of the one-story section. A brick chimney is located on the north corner of the double-height drill hall's roofline. The clerestory windows are replacement, paired, vinyl, fixed-pane windows. There are two types of replacement windows on the one-story portion; a large window group that consists of one-over-three awning-style windows and smaller paired awning-style windows. All of the windowsills are covered with metal. The FMS (Figure 59) sits at the southeastern portion of the complex.

Figure 58. The north side of the Evanston Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 59. The west side of the Evanston FMS (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.3.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Evanston Armory was designed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968) period of significance and completed in 1970, as was the FMS.

5.3.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Evanston Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Evanston Armory is significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 through 1968; however, since the WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, and its design did not follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters but only loosely followed the overall design guidelines, it is significant at the state level rather than at the national level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Evanston Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Although constructed slightly after the period of significance, the WYARNG Evanston Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were interpreted by Kellogg and Kellogg Architects of Rock Springs and Cheyenne, Wyoming, from the nationwide standardized plans.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Evanston Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.3.1.2 Field Maintenance Shop

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Evanston FMS that was constructed in 1974.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Evanston FMS was designed by Kellogg and Kellogg to fit into the original armory complex and is treated as an ancillary building.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Evanston FMS (currently used as dry storage).

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The architect for the FMS is Kellogg and Kellogg, so it was designed to fit into the armory complex, but it has no particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Evanston FMS has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.3.2 Key design features

5.3.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key design features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels, and a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, a boiler room, a rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill-hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors, concrete block interior walls, glazed sanitary tile walls in the latrine locker room, and brick interior windowsills (instead of glazed terracotta).

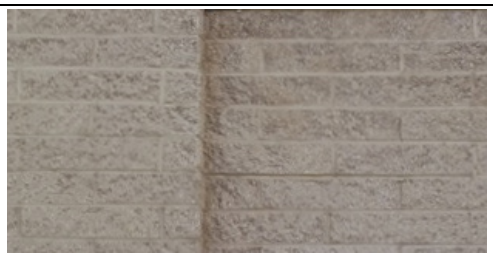
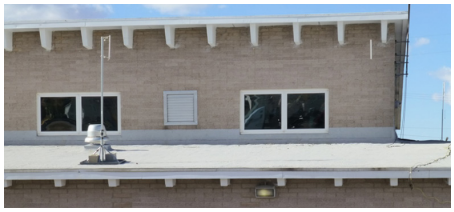
5.3.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

The following are key design features for the Evanston Armory, and example photos can be seen in Figure 60:

- large grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- rusticated concrete block laid in a roman brick style instead of brick veneer
- one-story and double-height drill hall space combined with a basement level
- large shed roof over double-height space and gable roof over one-story wings instead of a gable roof over double-height space and shed roofs over wings
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern

- recessed main entry with metal-framed and plate-glass doors, with sidelights and transom
- overall layout of the spaces around the drill hall (interior)
- open double-height drill-hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure (interior)
- original wood-plank ceiling in vestibule (interior)
- concrete block interior walls

Figure 60. Examples of key design features for the Evanston Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
Large landscaped area with flagpole in front of Evanston Armory (flagpole is slightly out of view on photo's right side).</td>
<td> 
Rusticated concrete block laid in a Roman brick style at Evanston Armory, instead of brick veneer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
Combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space at Evanston Armory, with a shed roof over double-height space and gable roof over one-story.</td>
<td> 
Clerestory window openings at Evanston Armory.</td>
</tr>
</table>



Repetitive window pattern at Evanston Armory.



Recessed main entry at Evanston Armory, with metal-framed and plate-glass doors with sidelights.



Open double-height drill-hall space at Evanston Armory, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure.



Original wood-plank ceiling in vestibule at Evanston Armory.



Concrete block interior walls at Evanston Armory.



Concrete block interior walls at Evanston Armory.

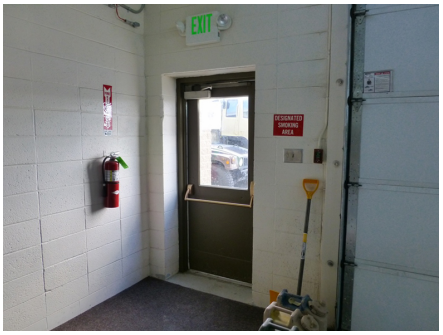
5.3.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

See Figure 61 for photographic examples of the modification to key design features of the Evanston Armory, as listed below:

- replacement vinyl windows
- metal entry doors (replaced)
- locker rooms and latrines (modified)
- firing range removed and now used for storage (interior)

Figure 61. Examples of modifications to key design features for the Evanston Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

<table>
<tr>
<td> 

Replacement vinyl windows at Evanston Armory.</td>
<td> 

Replacement metal entry doors at Evanston Armory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
Locker rooms and latrines have been modified at Evanston Armory.</td>
<td> 
Firing range at Evanston Armory has been removed, and area is now used for storage.</td>
</tr>
</table>

5.3.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Evanston Armory and the Evanston FMS retain their integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious

decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration), and it applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

The Evanston Armory and the Evanston FMS retain their original aspects of design, with major uses in their original spaces except for the firing range. The armory still has its one-story height and double-height high bay.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Evanston Armory and Evanston FMS retain key features of their setting such as the large grassy area in front of the armory building, the parking lot to the north, and the vehicle storage area to the south.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Evanston Armory and Evanston FMS retain key materials of concrete block and concrete roof, and their window- and door-opening locations. The armory building does not have its original windows, flooring, firing range elements, latrines, and locker rooms (all are key element of armories from the period of significance).

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for either the Evanston Armory or the Evanston FMS.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

The Evanston Armory still conveys its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory. Due to its utilitarian nature, the Evanston FMS does not evoke any particular period.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   The Evanston Armory and the Evanston FMS still have their association with the WYARNG.

5.3.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[70] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the two buildings located at the WYARNG Evanston Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.3.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Evanston Armory and Evanston FMS complex possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Evanston Armory complex is individually **ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A, due to its association with the National Guard Bureau's goal to upgrade state armories across the country from 1946

[70] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

through 1968 and under Criterion C for its association with standardized armory design's Mid-Century Modern characteristics.

5.4 Lander Armory

The Lander Armory was constructed in 1974. It has a square-shaped footprint. The structure has a two-story drill-hall space flanked on the north side by a double-height wing (original rifle range space), a one-story wing on the west side, and a one-story appendage off the southeast corner of the two-story drill hall space. The built-up roofs are flat with a metal fascia system. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block with a red brick veneer (Figure 62). The foundation is concrete. There are two types of windows on the one-story wing: two-over-one awning-style vinyl replacement windows and small, narrow, single-pane awning-style replacement windows. The same type of small, narrow windows are also used on the double-height wing and on the two-story drill hall space as clerestory windows. The exterior windowsills are brick. The entry doors are mixture of metal and glass and solid metal. The overhead garage doors into the drill hall are replacement, metal, overhead doors. The FMS was added to the complex in 1991 (Figure 63).

Figure 62. The south side of the Lander Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 63. The west side of the Lander FMS, added to the complex in 1991 (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.4.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Lander Armory was designed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968) period of significance and completed in 1974.

5.4.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Lander Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Lander Armory is significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 through 1968; however, since the WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, and its design did not follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters but only loosely followed the overall design guidelines, it is significant at the state level rather than at the national level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Lander Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The WYARNG Lander Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were interpreted from the nationwide standardized plans by architect George W. Tresler of Cody, Wyoming.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Lander Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.4.1.2 Field Maintenance Shop

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Lander FMS.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Lander FMS was not designed as part of the original armory complex and was added to the site in 1991. It falls outside the period of significance (1948 through 1968) for armory construction, and the FMS does not fall under any nationwide or statewide construction program for the WYARNG.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Lander FMS.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The architect for the FMS was the Gorder-South Group of Casper, Wyoming, but its design does not follow the design aesthetics of the Lander Armory building, and the FMS has no particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Lander FMS has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.4.2 Key design features

5.4.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key design features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels, a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, boiler room, rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill-hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors; concrete block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors; mosaic tile floor in the latrine; and concrete interior windowsills.

5.4.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

The key design features of Lander Armory are listed below, and example photos can be seen in Figure 64:

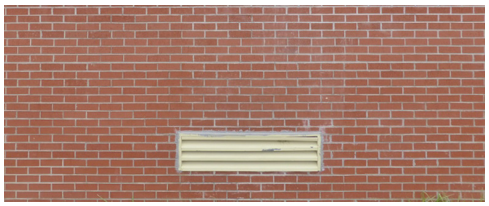
- large grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- brick veneer
- combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space with a basement level
- flat roof over double-height space and flat roofs over one-story wings
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern
- brick windowsills

- recessed main entry, with steel and plate-glass doors with sidelights and transom
- native-stone wall
- Metal fascia system
- overall layout of the spaces around the drill hall (interior)
- open double-height drill hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure (interior)
- original glazed sanitary tiles in vestibule and latrines (interior)
- concrete block interior walls (interior)
- concrete block windowsills (interior)

Figure 64. Examples of key design features for the Lander Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large landscaped area in front of Lander Armory with flagpole and native stone wall.



Brick veneer at Lander Armory.



Combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space at Lander Armory.



Clerestory window openings at Lander Armory.



Repetitive window pattern at Lander Armory.



Brick windowsills at Lander Armory.



Recessed main entry at Lander Armory, with steel and plate-glass doors with sidelights and transom.



Stone wall at Lander Armory.



Metal fascia system at Lander Armory.



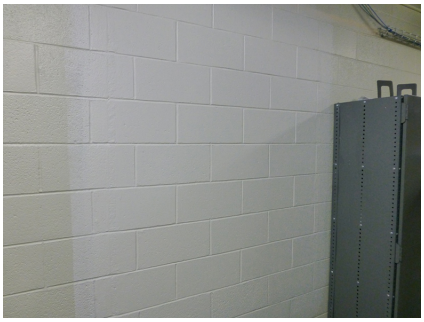
Open double-height drill hall space at Lander Armory, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure.



Original glazed sanitary tiles in the vestibule at Lander Armory.



Original glazed sanitary tiles in the latrines at Lander Armory.



Concrete block interior walls at Lander Armory.



Concrete block interior windowsills at Lander Armory.

5.4.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

See Figure 65 for photographic examples of the following modifications to key design features at Lander Armory, as listed below:

- replacement windows
- interior layout changes and renovations
- firing range removed and now used for storage (interior)

Figure 65. Examples of modifications to key design features for the Lander Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



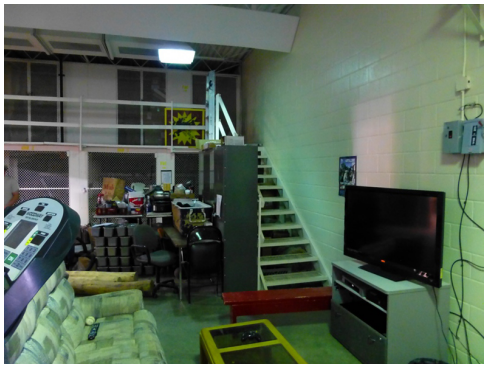
Replacement windows in original openings at Lander Armory.



Replacement windows in original opening at Lander Armory.



Interior layout changes at Lander Armory.



Firing range removed, and space now used for storage at Lander Armory.

5.4.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Lander Armory retains its integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration), and it applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

The Lander Armory retains the original aspects of its design, with major uses in their original spaces except for the firing range. The building still has its one-story height and double-height high bay. The complex was changed with the addition of the FMS in 1991.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Lander Armory retains key features of its setting such as the large grassy area in front of the armory building, the parking lot to the south, and the vehicle storage area to the east. A FMS was added to the complex in 1991.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Lander Armory retains its key materials of brick and concrete block construction, window and door-opening locations, and general layout. The building does not have its original windows or firing range elements (both are key elements of armories from the period of significance).

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the Lander Armory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Lander Armory still conveys its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   The Lander Armory still has its association with the WYARNG.

5.4.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation that associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[71] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the two buildings located at the WYARNG Lander Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.4.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Lander Armory building possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Lander Armory building is individually **ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A, due to its association with the National Guard Bureau's goal to upgrade state armories across the country from 1946 through 1968, and under Criterion C for its association with standardized armory design and its Mid-Century Modern design characteristics.

5.4.4.2 Field Maintenance Shop

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Lander FMS is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the national, state, or local levels under any of the criteria, due to a lack of significance for WYARNG vehicle maintenance buildings, and that it was not part of the original layout and concept for the WYARNG Lander Armory.

[71] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

5.5 Lovell Armory

The Lovell Armory was constructed in 1961. It has a square-shaped footprint. The building is a combination of one-story wings that surround a two-story drill hall space. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block with a red brick veneer. The two-story portion of the building has a built-up gable roof and the one-story wings on the north, east, and west sides each have a shallow shed, built-up roof. The north (front) elevation is defined by an exterior wall clad with polychromatic stone facing (Figure 66). There are seven original, three-pane, hopper-style windows still intact. The replacement windows are all vinyl sash and consist of the following types: a small, single-pane, awning-style window; paired, single-pane, fixed- and awning-style clerestory windows; a large, rectangular, fixed-pane with two smaller, awning-style windows on the bottom; a single, square, fixed-pane with two small, square, awning-style windows on the bottom; and a narrow, fixed-pane with two small, awning-style windows on the bottom. The windowsills are concrete. The main entry doors on the north elevation are made of original bright aluminum and plate glass. There are two replacement metal overhead doors located on the south elevation. A brick chimney with a concrete cap is located on the west side of the armory. Original cast-aluminum letters spelling "Wyoming National Guard" are placed on the north exterior wall.

Figure 66. The north side of the Lovell Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



There are four other buildings located at the Lovell Armory complex: (1) a field maintenance shop (FMS) constructed in 1976 (Figure 67), (2) a flammable storage shed used for petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) and constructed in 1976 (Figure 68), (3) a prefabricated metal building used for cold storage and erected in 1987 (Figure 69), and (4) a metal prefabricated building used for vehicle storage and constructed in 2005 (Figure 70).

Figure 67. The south side of the FMS constructed in 1976 at Lovell Armory complex (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 68. The northeast oblique of the POL storage shed constructed in 1976 at Lovell Armory complex (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 69. The west side of the cold storage building erected in 1987 at Lovell Armory complex (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 70. The east side of the vehicle storage building erected in 2005 at Lovell Armory complex (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.5.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Lovell Armory was designed and constructed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968).

5.5.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Lovell Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Lovell Armory is significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 through 1968. The WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, but the design for Lovell did follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters; therefore, it is significant at the state level rather than at the national level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Lovell Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The WYARNG Lovell Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were part of the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Lovell Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.5.1.2 Field Maintenance Shop

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Lovell FMS.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Lovell FMS was not designed as part of the original armory complex and was added to the site in 1976. It falls outside the period of significance (1948 through 1968) for armory construction, and the FMS does not fall under any nationwide or statewide construction program for the WYARNG.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Lovell FMS.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The architect for the FMS is not known, its design does not follow the design aesthetics of the Lovell Armory building, and the FMS has no particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Lovell FMS has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.5.2 Key design features

5.5.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key character-defining features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large centrally placed double-height drill hall space, brick exterior walls, prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels, flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, a boiler room, a rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill-hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors; concrete block interior walls; glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors; mosaic tile floor in the latrine; and concrete interior windowsills.

5.5.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

Example photos of key design features at Lovell Armory are shown in Figure 71 and listed below:

- large grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- brick veneer
- combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space with a basement level
- gable roof over double-height space and shed roofs over one-story wings
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern
- steel-sash windows

- concrete windowsills
- recessed main entry with bright-aluminum and plate-glass doors
- decorative exterior wall made of polychromatic stone near the main entry
- Cast aluminum letters “Wyoming National Guard”
- metal overhead doors (replaced)
- overall layout of the spaces around the drill hall (interior)
- open double-height drill hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure (interior)
- maintenance bay with concrete floor, concrete block walls, and exposed steel truss structure (interior)
- glazed sanitary tiles in lobby and toilet/shower rooms (interior)
- terrazzo tile floor in lobby (interior)
- concrete block interior walls (interior)
- mosaic tile floors in toilet/shower rooms and vestibule off of the drill hall into the men’s toilet/shower room (interior)
- large-paned windows looking into offices and drill hall (interior)
- metal doors with divided panes (interior)
- terracotta windowsills in one-story wings (interior)
- concrete windowsills in the drill hall and former rifle range (interior)
- accordion room divider in classroom (interior)
- bright-aluminum–framed chalkboards/pegboards (interior)
- blonde wood kitchen cabinets (interior)
- metal protective panels on the west wall of the former rifle range (interior)
- concrete staircase to basement level (interior)

Figure 71. Examples of key design features for the Lovell Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large landscaped area with flagpole at Lovell Armory.



Brick veneer at Lovell Armory.



Combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space at Lovell Armory, with a gable roof over double-height space and shed roof over one-story wings.



Clerestory window openings at Lovell Armory.



Repetitive window pattern at Lovell Armory.



Original steel-sash three-pane windows and concrete windowsills at Lovell Armory.



Recessed main entry at Lovell Armory, with bright-aluminum and plate-glass doors.



Polychromatic decorative wall on the north elevation of Lovell Armory.



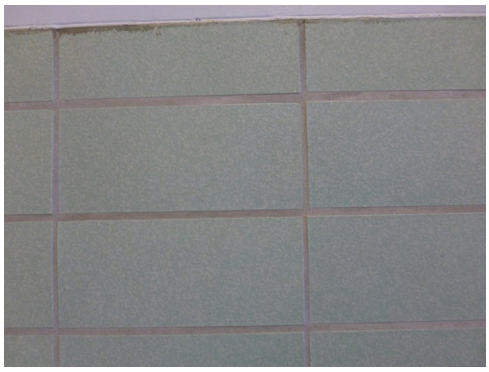
Cast-aluminum letters spelling "Wyoming National Guard" at Lovell Armory



Open double-height drill hall space at Lovell Armory, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure.



Open maintenance bay at Lovell Armory, with concrete floor, concrete block walls, and exposed steel truss structure.



Original glazed sanitary tiles in the lobby and toilet/shower rooms at Lovell Armory.



Original terrazzo tile floor in the lobby at Lovell Armory.



Concrete block interior walls at Lovell Armory.



Original mosaic-tile floor in the toilet/shower rooms and the vestibule into the men's toilet/shower room at Lovell Armory.



Large fixed-pane windows from offices, classroom, and maintenance bay overlooking the drill hall at Lovell Armory.



Metal doors with divided panes at Lovell Armory.



Original interior terracotta windowsills at Lovell Armory.



Concrete windowsills in the drill hall and former firing range at Lovell Armory.



Accordion room divider in the classroom at Lovell Armory.



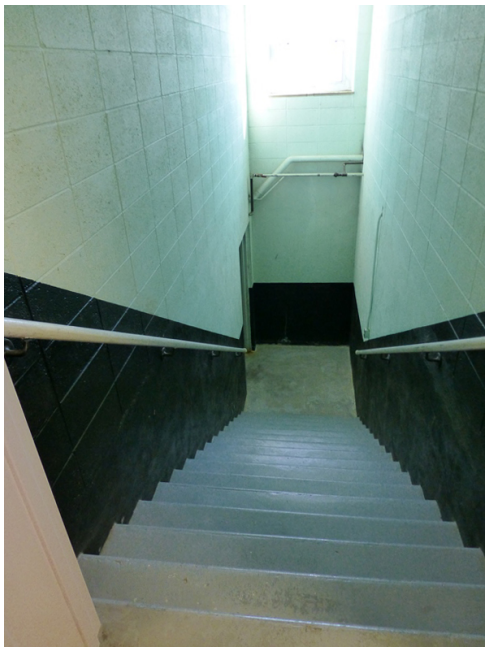
Bright-aluminum–framed chalkboard/pegboard at Lovell Armory.



Original blonde-wood kitchen cabinets at Lovell Armory.



Original, metal, protective panel on the west wall of the former rifle range at Lovell Armory.



Concrete stairs leading to the basement level of Lovell Armory.

5.5.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

See Figure 72 for photographic examples of modifications to key design features at Lovell Armory, as listed below:

- replacement vinyl windows (original were steel-sash, small two-pane hopper-style, paired two-pane hopper-style clerestory windows, paired four-pane awning/hopper style windows four-pane awning/hopper style windows, paired three-pane hopper style windows)
- metal entry doors (replaced)
- locker rooms (modified into multipurpose room) (interior)
- firing range (no longer used due to the addition of partition walls to create a small enclosed room within the former range) (interior)

Figure 72. Examples of the modifications to the key design features for the Lovell Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Replacement vinyl window combination (original paired four-pane awning/hopper style windows) at Lovell Armory.



Replacement small square single-pane awning-style windows (original were two-pane hopper-style windows windows) at Lovell Armory.



Paired, single-pane fixed or awning-style windows (original paired two-pane hopper style clerestory windows) at Lovell Armory.



Former locker rooms at Lovell Armory (modified into a multipurpose room).

 Firing range at Lovell Armory modified with the addition of partition walls.	

5.5.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Lovell Armory retain its integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

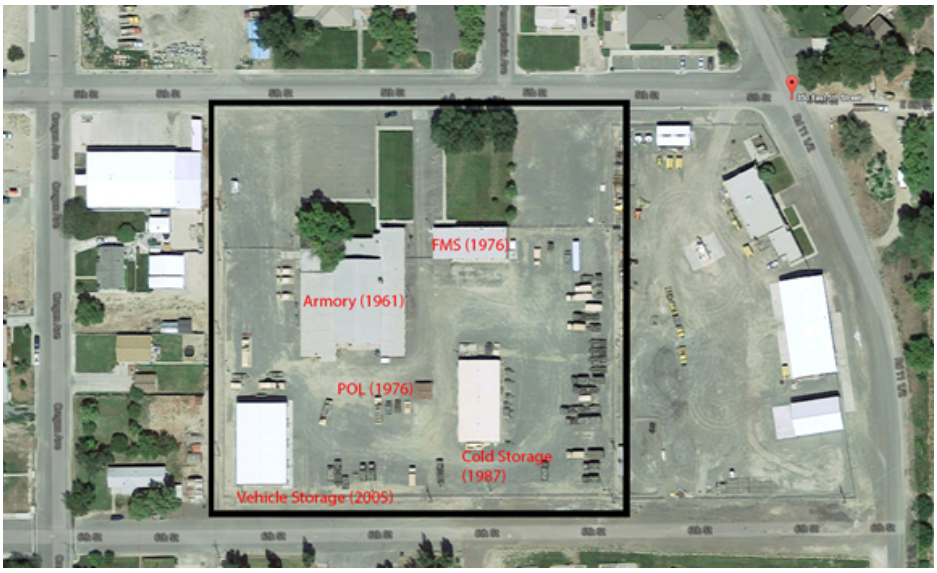
   The Lovell Armory retains the original aspects of its design, with major uses in their original spaces except for the locker room and the firing range. The building still has its one-story height and double-height high bay.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Lovell Armory retain key features of its setting such as the large grassy area in front of the armory and the vehicle parking lot to the south of the armory and the military vehicle parking lot to the south

of the FMS. However, additional buildings were added to the complex at a later date; flammable material storage building (1976), cold storage (1987), and vehicle storage (2005) (Figure 73).

Figure 73. Aerial view of the Lovell WYARNG site outlined in black, and the five associated buildings within the site identified with red text (google.com, 2016 accessed 2016 modified by ERDC-CERL).



4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Lovell Armory retains its key materials of brick and concrete block walls, window/door opening locations, bright-aluminum and plate-glass entry doors, cast-aluminum letters, concrete windowsills, polychromatic decorative wall, concrete floor in drill hall and vehicle bay/former rifle range, metal and divided-light interior doors, glazed tile walls, exposed steel truss structure in drill hall and vehicle bay/former rifle range, mosaic-tile flooring, terrazzo-tile flooring, terracotta interior windowsills, bright-aluminum–framed chalkboard and pegboard, accordion room divider, blonde-wood kitchen cabinets, metal window shield protectors, and large fixed-pane interior window. The building does not have its original windows (except for the seven original three-pane hopper-style windows on the northwest corner of the armory), firing range elements, and lockers (a key element of armories from the period of significance).

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the Lovell Armory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Lovell Armory still conveys its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   The Lovell Armory still has its association with the WYARNG.

5.5.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[72] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the building located at the WYARNG Lovell Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

[72] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

5.5.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Lovell Armory building possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Lovell Armory building is individually **ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A, due to its association with the National Guard Bureau's goal to upgrade state armories across the country from 1946 through 1968 and under Criterion C for its association with standardized armory design and its Mid-Century Modern characteristics.

5.5.4.2 Field Maintenance Shop

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Lovell FMS is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the national, state, or local levels under any of the criteria, due to a lack of significance for WYARNG vehicle maintenance buildings, and that it was not part of the original layout and concept for the WYARNG Lovell Armory since it was added to the complex in 1976.

5.6 Wheatland Armory

The Wheatland Armory was constructed in 1963 and has a square-shaped footprint. The building is one-story with a basement level, has concrete block walls clad with a red clay-tile veneer, and a gable roof covered with a spray-on polyurethane foam (Figure 74). The clay tiles have a raked, textured finish to them. The roof has large overhanging eaves with a wood soffit and exposed rafter ends. The fascia is constructed of wood. The entry doors are replacement metal with two glass panes. The windows are replacement one-over-one metal-sash awning-style windows.

Figure 74. The north side of the Wheatland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.6.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Wheatland Armory was designed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968) period of significance and completed in 1963.

5.6.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Wheatland Armory was designed and constructed during the post-WWII armory construction period across the United States from 1946 through 1968; however, since the WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, and its design did not follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters, it is not significant under Criterion A.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The WYARNG Wheatland Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were drawn by Corbett/Dehnert Architects.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.6.1.2 Field Maintenance Shop

There is no FMS located at Wheatland.

5.6.2 Key design features

5.6.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

The design of the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building did not follow the precepts of the postwar construction program like the other armories in this study, although it did have a firing range and a drill hall.

It is not known where Corbett/Dehnert took their inspiration from for the design of this armory. It does have standard Mid-century Modern design elements such as a large, shallow gable roof and a differentiation of use of materials with the brick veneer, plate glass, and fiberglass panel front (now gone). Unlike the other armories in this study which had a double-height drill hall with clerestory windows surrounded by one-story offices, kitchen, and locker rooms, the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building originally had a large drill hall that also acted as the entrance, with a firing range on the east and offices, kitchen, and locker room on the west, all under the one large, gable roof. The building was massively renovated and changed in 2010 by Potter Architecture of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Changes included a complete interior overhaul with: the division of the drill hall into smaller rooms to hold rehearsal space and offices, the firing range removed and transformed into the new entrance and offices, and the glass curtainwall on the front removed and replaced with insulated panels.

5.6.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

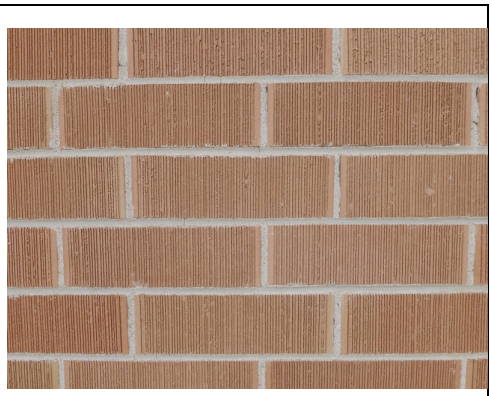
The following are key design features for the Wheatland Armory, and example photos can be seen in Figure 75.

- large grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- "rug" structural clay tile veneer
- shallow gable roof

Figure 75. Examples of key design features for the Wheatland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large landscaped area with flagpole at Wheatland Armory.



Close-up of rug structural clay tile veneer at Wheatland Armory.



Shallow gable roof at Wheatland Armory.

5.6.2.3 Modifications to key design features:

See Figure 76 for photographic examples of the modification to key design features at Wheatland Armory, as listed below:

- replacement windows

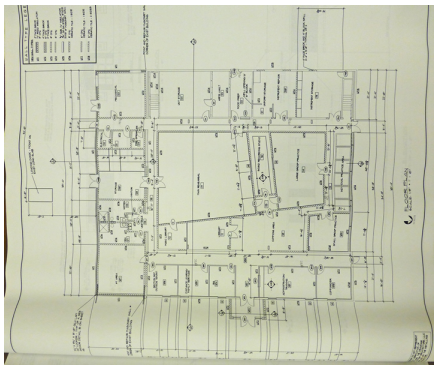
- bricked-in windows on west side
- north entrance and windows removed and opening covered in insulated panels
- new entrance vestibule on east side
- addition on south side
- interior layout changes
- firing range removed and now used for entrance vestibule and offices (interior)
- drill hall divided into smaller spaces (interior)

Figure 76. Examples of modifications to key design features for the Wheatland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
Replacement windows in original openings at Wheatland Armory.</td>
<td> 
Bricked-in windows on west side of Wheatland Armory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
North entrance of Wheatland Armory, with glass curtain wall windows removed and opening covered in insulated panels.</td>
<td> 
New entrance vestibule on east side of Wheatland Armory.</td>
</tr>
</table>



East elevation of the south addition (left side in photo) showing the difference in exterior cladding material at Wheatland Armory.



Interior layout changes for Wheatland Armory.



Firing range removed and now used for entrance vestibule and offices at Wheatland Armory.



Drill hall divided into smaller spaces at Wheatland Armory.

5.6.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Wheatland Armory retains its integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

The Wheatland Armory was massively modified in 2010 and only retains a few elements from the 1963 design by Corbett/Dehnert Architects. These elements are primarily the rug structural clay tile veneer and the shallow gable roof. The drill hall and the firing range were removed, and the front entrance was changed from the north side (facing the flagpole) to the east side.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Wheatland Armory retains key features of its setting such as the large grassy area in front of the armory building, the parking lot to the east, and the vehicle storage area to the south.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time, and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Wheatland Armory retains its key materials of rug structural clay tile veneer and concrete block construction. It does not have its original windows and doors.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the Wheatland Armory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Wheatland Armory, although it still retains it shallow gable roof, the removal of the glass curtainwall entrance on the north side of the building has severely hampered its expression as a Mid-century Modern building.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The Wheatland Armory still has its association with the WYARNG.

5.6.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation that associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear".[73] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the building located at the WYARNG Wheatland Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and found to either retain its integrity or to be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.6.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, and feeling, but does retain integrity of setting and association.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Wheatland Armory building is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP due to its loss of integrity from the significant redesign of the building in 2010. This redesign included the division of the drill hall into smaller rehearsal spaces and office, the removal of the firing range and its subsequent division into the new entrance and offices, the move of the entrance from the north side to the east side, the removal of the glass curtainwall on the north side, the bricking-in of windows on the west side, and a large addition on the south side.

[73] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

5.7 Worland Armory

The Worland Armory was constructed in 1963 and has a roughly a rectangular-shaped footprint. The building has a concrete basement, a central two-story drill hall space flanked on the north, west, and south sides by one-story wings. The exterior walls are concrete block with a red brick veneer (Figure 77). The roofs are shallow gable with overhanging eaves and metal soffits and fascia. The windows are original bright aluminum sash and are a mixture of paired four-pane awning-style, single one-over-one, paired one-over-one clerestory windows, and original three-pane windows. The windowsills are covered with bright-aluminum sheets. The main entry doors are original bright aluminum and plate glass. Secondary entry doors are metal with a top light. There are two, large, metal overhead doors on the east elevation. Original cast-aluminum letters spelling "Wyoming National Guard" are placed on the west (front) elevation and letters spelling "Friedlund-Garcia Armory" are placed on the left side of the south wall. A short, brick chimney stack extends from the one-story roof height and is attached to the two-story north brick wall.

Figure 77. The west side of the Worland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5.7.1 Recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the WYARNG historic context in this report was from 1870 through the 1970s, the Worland Armory was

designed and constructed during the nationwide Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968).

5.7.1.1 Armory

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the WYARNG Worland Armory building.

For Criterion A — Event

The WYARNG Worland Armory is significant for post-WWII armory construction across the United States from 1946 through 1968. The WYARNG did not utilize Congressional funds for the design and construction of the building, but the design for Worland did follow the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters, so it is significant at the state level rather than the national level.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the WYARNG Worland Armory building.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The WYARNG Worland Armory building is significant for its Mid-Century Modern design elements that were part of the standardized plans from National Guard Headquarters.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the WYARNG Worland Armory building has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history in relation to its significance as an armory.

5.7.2 Key design features

5.7.2.1 Postwar Construction Program (1946 through 1968)

Key character-defining features of the armories constructed during this program include but are not limited to: either one- or two-story structures that encompassed a large, centrally placed, double-height drill hall space; brick exterior walls; prominent entry defined by stone detailing or wood-veneer panels; and a flat roof, repetitive window patterns, multipane steel-

sash awning windows, clerestory multipane steel-sash awning windows, and stone and concrete windowsills.

The interior spaces typically include a lobby, individual classrooms and offices, a kitchen, supply rooms, storage rooms, a boiler room, a rifle range, and a latrine with adjacent locker rooms. All of these rooms were accessible via the centrally placed drill hall space.

Architectural finishes would include metal interior doors; concrete block interior walls;, glazed sanitary tile walls in the drill hall, latrine, locker room, lobby, stairwells, and corridors; mosaic tile floor in the latrine; and concrete interior windowsills.

5.7.2.2 Key design features, intact and in good condition

The following are key design features of Worland Armory, and example photos can be seen in Figure 78:

- grassy area with flagpole in front of building
- brick veneer
- combination of one-story and double-height drill hall space with a basement level
- gable roof over double-height space and shed roofs over one-story wings
- overhanging eaves
- clerestory window openings
- repetitive window pattern
- original bright aluminum sash windows
- recessed main entry with bright aluminum and plate-glass doors
- metal overhead doors
- metal doors with top pane
- original cast aluminum letters “Wyoming National Guard” and “Friedlund-Garcia Armory”
- overall layout of the spaces around the drill hall (interior)
- open double-height drill hall space with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure (interior)
- original glazed sanitary tiles in lobby, kitchen, and toilet/shower rooms (interior)
- concrete block interior walls
- mosaic-tile floor in the lobby, toilet shower rooms, and the vestibule into the men’s toilet room (interior)

- bright aluminum and plate-glass doors leading from lobby into drill hall (interior)
- interior hallways with asbestos tile floor (interior)
- metal doors with top pane (interior)
- large fixed-pane windows in offices and classroom overlooking the drill hall (interior)
- bright aluminum–framed chalkboard and pegboards in the classroom (interior)
- accordion room divider in the classroom (interior)
- blonde wood cabinets in kitchen (interior)
- glazed tile windowsills (interior)
- concrete stairs to basement level (interior)
- concrete walls, floors, and ceiling in basement (interior)

Figure 78. Examples of key design features for the Worland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Large landscaped area with flagpole at Worland Armory.



Brick veneer at Worland Armory.



Combination of one-story and double-height drill-hall space at Worland Armory, with a gable roof over double-height space and shed roof over one-story wings.



Overhanging eaves at Worland Armory.



Clerestory window pattern at Worland Armory.



Repetitive window pattern at Worland Armory.



Original bright aluminum, paired, awning-style windows at Worland Armory.



Original bright aluminum, one-over-one windows at Worland Armory.



Recessed main entry with bright aluminum and plate-glass doors at Worland Armory.



Original metal door, with glass pane on top half, at Worland Armory.



Metal overhead door at Worland Armory.



Original cast-aluminum letters at Worland Armory, spelling "Wyoming National Guard."



Open double-height drill hall space at Worland Armory, with concrete floors, concrete block walls, and exposed steel structure.



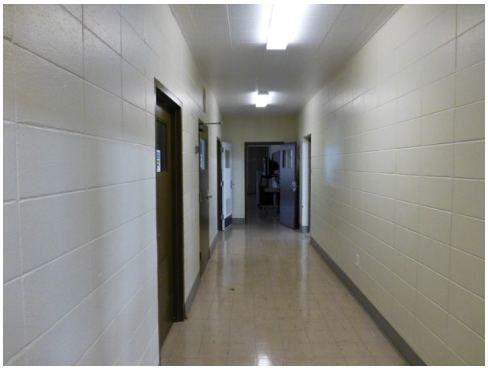
Original green glazed-tile in the lobby, kitchen, and toilet/shower rooms at Worland Armory.



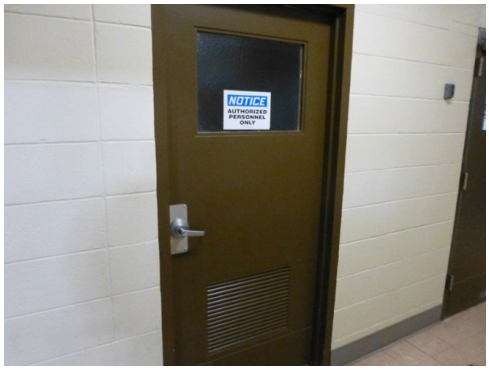
Original mosaic tile floors in the lobby, toilet/shower rooms, and the small vestibule into the men's toilet room at Worland Armory.



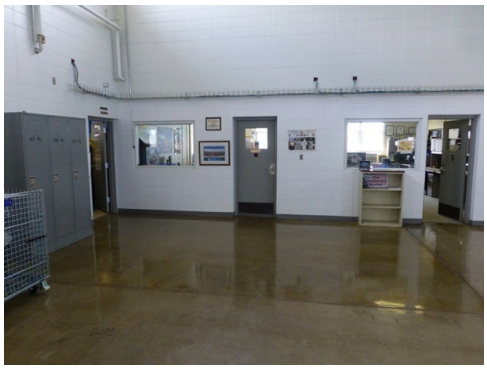
Original bright aluminum and plate-glass doors leading from the lobby into the drill hall at Worland Armory.



Interior view of the corridor at Worland Armory, with concrete block walls, plaster ceiling, and asbestos tile floor.



Original metal door with glass in top half at Worland Armory.



Large, fixed-pane, interior windows in the offices and classroom overlooking the drill hall at Worland Armory.



Original bright aluminum–framed chalkboards in the classroom at Worland Armory.



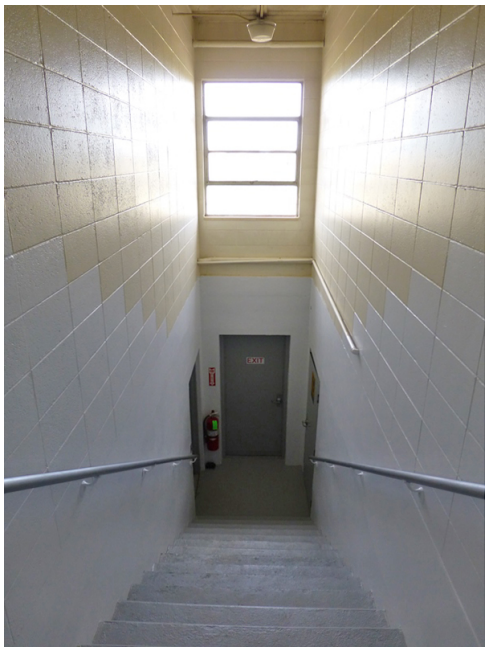
Original accordion room divider in the classroom at Worland Armory.



Original blonde-wood kitchen cabinets at Worland Armory.



Original glazed-tile interior windowsills at Worland Armory.



Concrete stairs leading to the basement level of Worland Armory.



Basement level of Worland Armory, with concrete floor, concrete walls, and concrete ceiling.

5.7.2.3 Modifications to the key design features:

See Figure 79 for photographic examples of the modifications to the key design features at Worland Armory, as listed below:

- locker room (modified into workout/weight room) (interior)
- firing range now used for storage (interior)
- removed the original metal panel window protection shields in the old firing range (interior)

Figure 79. Examples of the modifications to the key design features for the Worland Armory (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Locker room at Worland Armory has been modified into a weight room/dayroom.



Rifle range now being used for storage at Worland Armory.



Original metal-panel window protection shields were removed in the old firing range at Worland Armory.

5.7.3 Integrity

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   The Worland Armory retain its integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration), and it applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and

landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

The Worland Armory retains the original aspects of its design, with major uses in their original spaces except for the locker room and the firing range. The building still has its one-story height and double-height high bay with overhanging eaves.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   The Worland Armory retains key features of its setting such as the grassy area in front of the armory building and the parking lot to the west.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   The Worland Armory retains its key materials of brick and concrete block walls; window and door-opening locations; original bright aluminum windows; original bright-aluminum clerestory windows; bright-aluminum and plate-glass entry doors; original cast-aluminum wall letters for signage; original glazed-tile walls in the lobby, kitchen, and toilet/shower rooms; original mosaic-tile floors in the lobby, toilet/shower room, and small vestibule into the men's toilet room; concrete floor in the drill hall and former rifle range; metal doors with top pane; large fixed-pane interior windows; and glazed tile interior windowsills. The building does not have its original firing range elements and locker room (a key element of armories from the period of significance).

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the Worland Armory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

   The Worland Armory still conveys its identity as a Mid-Century Modern armory.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   The Worland Armory still has its association with the WYARNG.

5.7.4 Final recommendation for eligibility

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[74] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the two buildings located at the WYARNG Worland Armory. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that retains its integrity.

5.7.4.1 Armory

The researchers determined that the WYARNG Worland Armory building possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

It is the recommendation of this report that the WYARNG Worland Armory building is individually **ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A due to its association with the National Guard Bureau's

[74] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

goal to upgrade state armories across the country from 1946 through 1968, and under Criterion C for its association with standardized armory design and its Mid-Century Modern architectural characteristics.

6 Conclusions/Summary

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[75] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

Table 1 and the sections that follow it detail this study's findings regarding the eligibility of the armory complexes located in Casper, Cheyenne, Evanston, Lander, Lovell, Wheatland, and Worland.

Table 1. Summary of determination of eligibility for seven WYARNG armories and any of their associated buildings.

Complex	Building	Date of Construction	Eligibility Determination
Casper Armory	Armory	1971	Not Eligible
	FMS (original)	1971	Not Eligible
	FMS (new)	1980s	Not Eligible
Cheyenne Armory	Armory	1964	Not Eligible
	Storage Building	unknown	Not Eligible
Evanston Armory	Armory	1970	Eligible
	FMS	1974	Eligible
Lander Armory	Armory	1974	Eligible
	FMS	1991	Not Eligible
Lovell Armory	Armory	1961	Eligible
	FMS	1976	Not Eligible
	POL	1976	Not Eligible
	Cold Storage	1987	Not Eligible
	Vehicle Storage Building	2005	Not Eligible

[75] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Complex	Building	Date of Construction	Eligibility Determination
Wheatland Armory	Armory	1963	Not Eligible
Worland Armory	Armory	1963	Eligible

6.1 Casper Armory, 1971

The researchers determined that although the Casper Armory building and its associated FMS were significant under Criterion A for the Postwar Construction Program, they were **not eligible** for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity from their 1971 design.

6.2 Cheyenne Armory, 1964

The researchers determined that although the Cheyenne Armory building was significant under Criterion A for the Postwar Construction Program, it was **not eligible** for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity from its 1964 design due to large additions in 1965, 1976, and 1987. One ancillary building located on the property were erected after the period of significance and is **not eligible** for the NRHP.

6.3 Evanston Armory, 1970

The researchers determined that the Evanston Armory building and its associated FMS were significant under Criteria A and C for the Postwar Construction Program, still retained their integrity, and were determined **eligible** for the NRHP.

6.4 Lander Armory, 1974

The researchers determined that the Lander Armory building was significant under Criteria A and C for the Postwar Construction Program, still retained its integrity, and was determined eligible for the NRHP. The FMS located on the property was erected in 1991 after the period of significance and is not eligible for the NRHP.

6.5 Lovell Armory, 1961

The researchers determined that the Lovell Armory building was significant under Criteria A and C for the Postwar Construction Program, still retained its integrity, and was determined eligible for the NRHP. The

FMS located on the property was erected in 1976 after the period of significance and is not eligible for the NRHP. There are three ancillary buildings also located on the property: the POL erected in 1976, Cold Storage erected in 1987, and a Vehicle Storage Building erected in 2005. Since they were erected after the period of significance, they are not eligible for the NRHP.

6.6 Wheatland Armory, 1963

The researchers determined that while the Wheatland Armory building was significant under Criterion A for the Postwar Construction Program, it was not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity from its 1963 design.

6.7 Worland Armory, 1963

The researchers determined that the Worland Armory building was significant under Criteria A and C for the Postwar Construction Program, still retained its integrity, and was determined eligible for the NRHP.

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September 2017	Final Report	

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14. ABSTRACT

This document is the first volume of a two-volume report of an architectural survey of seven Wyoming armories that were built between 1961 and 1974 and utilized by the Wyoming Army National Guard. These armories are located in Casper, Cheyenne, Evanston, Lander, Lovell, Wheatland, and Worland, Wyoming. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these seven armories for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that the seven National Guard Armories are significant at the state level under NRHP Criterion A for the Wyoming armory construction program; however, only four armories retain enough physical integrity to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP. Lovell and Worland retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP at the state level under Criterion A. The Casper, Cheyenne, and Wheatland armories do not retain enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Evanston and Lander are not yet 50 years of age; however, they do meet the requirements for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G and also retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Wyoming–Army National Guard; Historic preservation–Evaluation; Architectural surveys; Historic districts; Military bases; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Cultural resources management, Armory, Armory construction

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