



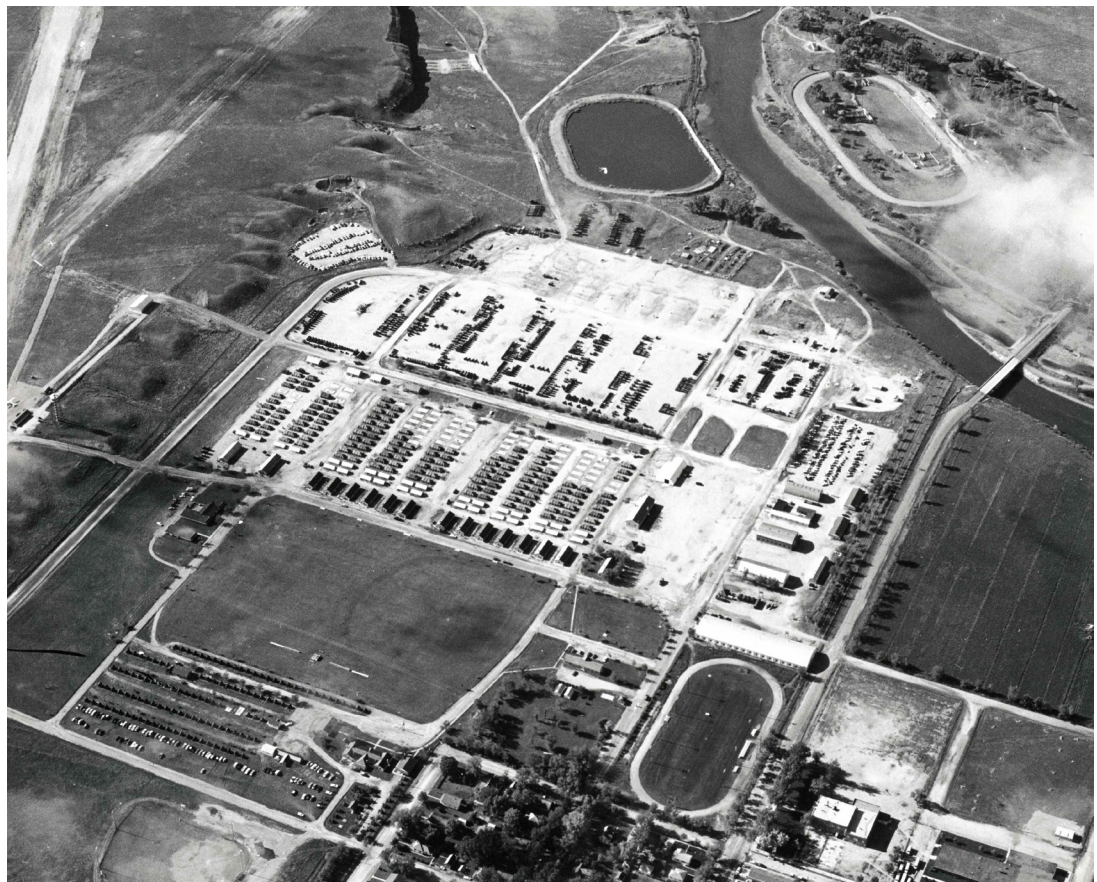
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Architectural and Landscape Survey of Camp Guernsey, Wyoming

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

June 2017



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Cover Photo: Aerial of Camp Guernsey, 1967 (Wyoming State Archives).

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Abstract

This document is an architectural survey of 107 cantonment buildings and structures at Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, constructed from 1939 through 2015 and utilized by the Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG). This report determined there is one historic district at Camp Guernsey that is generally bounded by Portugee Phillips Road (east), Sublette Avenue (south), Fremont Avenue (west), and Custer Avenue (north). The district contains 78 buildings, with 25 recommended as contributing to the historic district for their association with the establishment of Camp Guernsey during the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and World War II (WWII), and 53 buildings determined noncontributing. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to recommend the eligibility of the Camp Guernsey Historic District for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Camp Guernsey Historic District is recommended significant at the state level under NRHP Criterion A for association with the WPA and WYARNG. The other 29 buildings surveyed were located outside the historic district and determined not eligible because they were not related to the historic context or to WWII, could not be linked to another historic context, or have not reached 50 years of age.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources Office, Wyoming Military Department (the umbrella agency for the Wyoming Army National Guard) under Project Number 458417, “Camp Guernsey Historic Context and Building Evaluation.” The technical monitor was Mr. Kenneth Humphrey, Cultural Resources Officer.

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
AFB	Air Force Base
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DENIX	DoD Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange
DoD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ERDC-CERL	Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
POV	personally owned vehicle
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WYARNG	Wyoming Army National Guard
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

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1 Project Description

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA),¹ the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, in order 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 produce historical research, inventories, and assessments for NRHP eligibility of all the buildings and landscapes located within the Camp Guernsey cantonment owned by the Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) (Figure 1–Figure 3) and constructed from 1939 through 2015. The buildings and landscapes were individually surveyed for the eligibility to the NRHP. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the NHPA as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of Camp Guernsey and its buildings and landscapes for inclusion on the NRHP. Chapter 5 of this report includes a recommendation for each building's eligibility to the NRHP and a discussion of the overall landscape features.

Analysis of each building within the cantonment boundary was performed, including a basic history and an assessment of 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

¹ U.S. Congress, "National Historic Preservation Act," as amended, P.L. 89-665 [16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.] (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Congress, 1966.)

historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Figure 1. State of Wyoming map with Camp Guernsey location (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2016, and modified by ERDC-CERL).

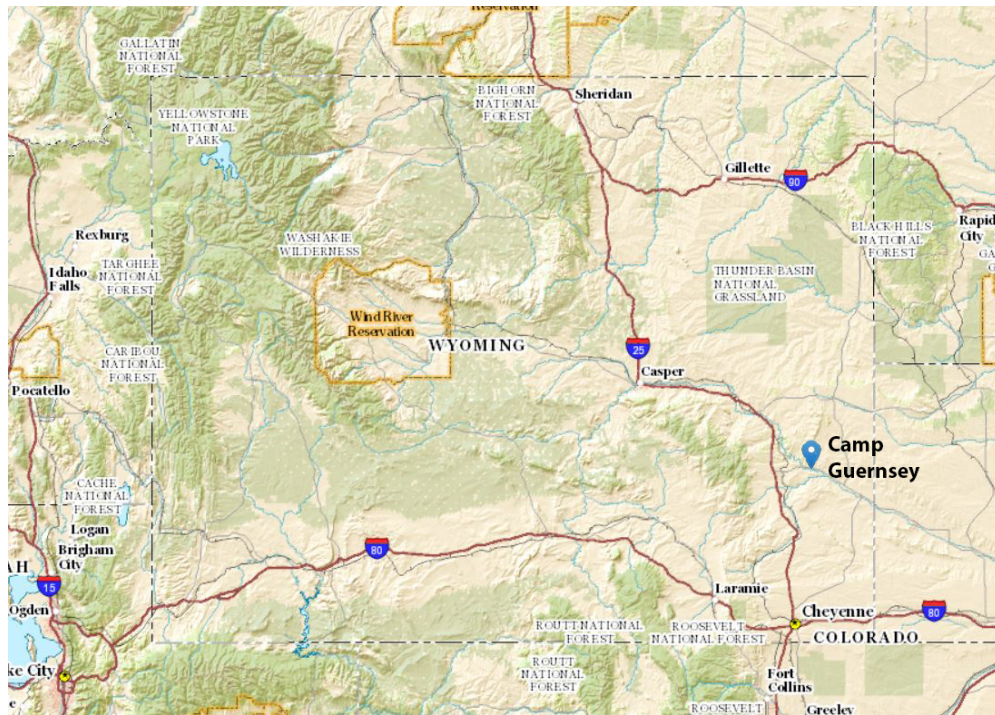


Figure 2. Location map for the Camp Guernsey cantonment (USGS, 2016, and modified by ERDC-CERL).

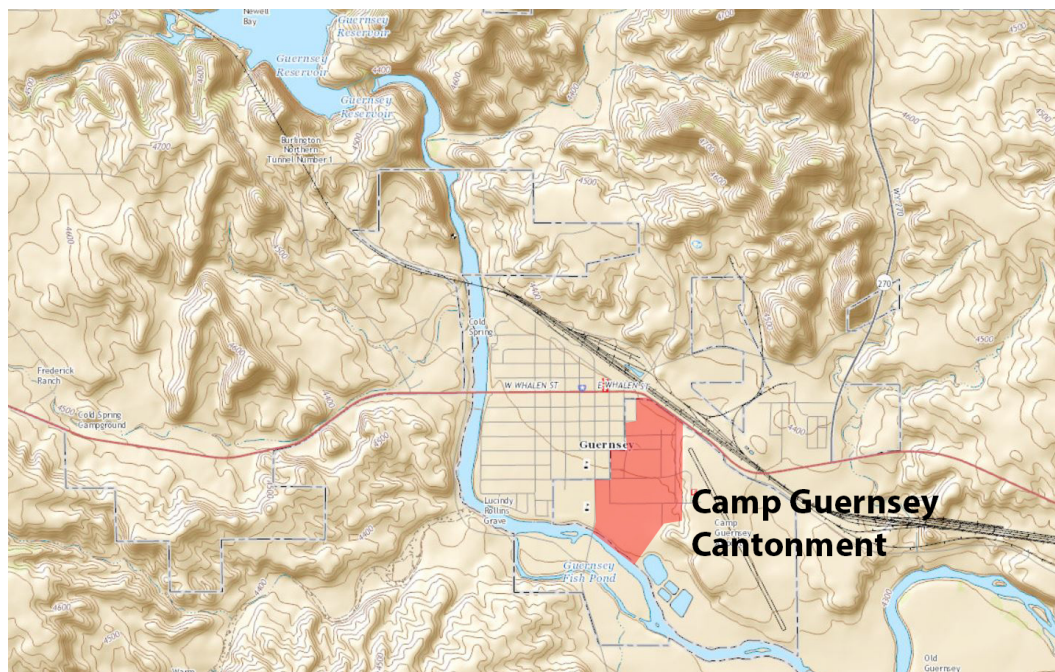


Figure 3. Camp Guernsey cantonment boundary (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



This final report includes a landscape development history, evaluations of the buildings (provided on individual forms submitted to the WYARNG along with this report), a description of the proposed historic district, and recommendations for eligibility to the NRHP.

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, IL. 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 Site visits

1.4.1 Wyoming

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to the state of Wyoming to inventory the Camp Guernsey buildings and landscapes from 18–22 April 2016. During that week, members of the team evaluated the Camp Guernsey buildings and landscapes for historic integrity and architectural integrity. One member of the team stayed in Cheyenne and performed archival research.

1.4.2 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), the overarching historic integrity of each Camp Guernsey building 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. From this evaluation process, a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP was made (see Chapter 6). 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*;² National Register Bulletin #16A, *How to*

² National Park Service (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).

Complete the National Register Registration Form ;³ the National Register Bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*;⁴ and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.⁵

³ 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).

⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

⁵ 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).

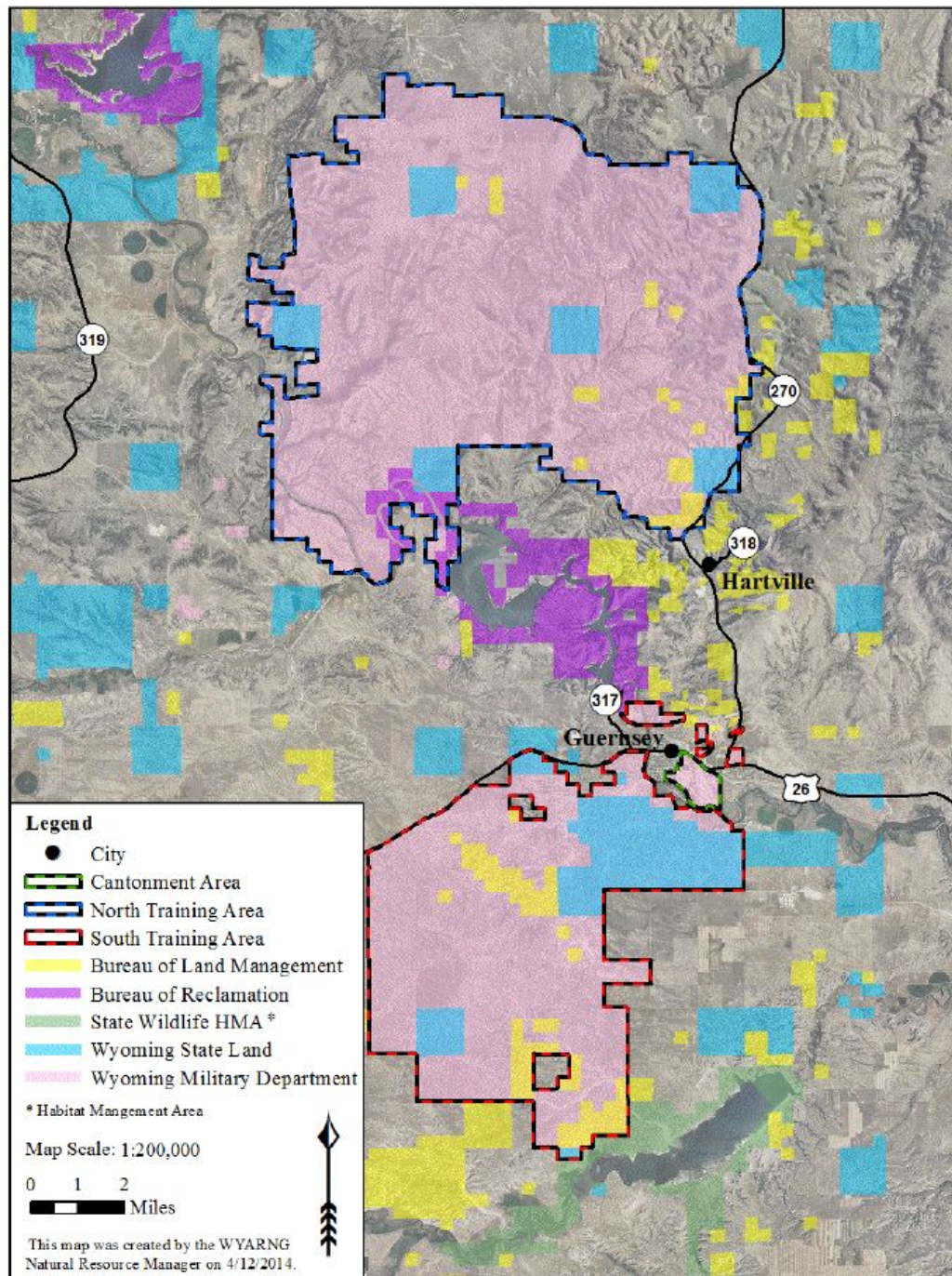
2 Present Built Environmental Setting

The following is a description of the current Camp Guernsey setting and surroundings.

2.1 Camp Guernsey Joint Training Center

The Camp Guernsey Joint Training Center has over 78,000 acres of maneuver area, training ranges, a cantonment, and an airfield that controls 64 square miles of airspace. Camp Guernsey Joint Training Center is located near the town of Guernsey, Wyoming, and it consists of a North Training Area located north of Guernsey Reservoir, a South Training Area located west of town and south of U.S. Highway 26 (Figure 4), and the cantonment and the airfield located east of the town (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Camp Guernsey, North Training and South Training Area locations, 2014.⁶



⁶ WYARNG. *Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan for Camp Guernsey*. (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming Army National Guard), A-5.

Figure 5. Camp Guernsey cantonment and airfield boundary, outlined in red.⁷



The Camp Guernsey cantonment contains 107 buildings and structures (Figure 3 and Table 1). The main entrance into the camp is on the north side, from U.S. Highway 26. The camp follows a typical Army fort layout, with administration, barracks, and mess hall buildings surrounding a large parade ground, and with support buildings and facilities located away from the parade ground. For Camp Guernsey, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) buildings are to the southwest between Fremont Avenue and South Wyoming Avenue, and there are a series of motor pools and wash racks to the south of Sublette Avenue. The Camp Guernsey Airfield is located to the east of the cantonment, and the North Platte River forms the cantonment's south border.

Table 1. List of buildings and structures within the Camp Guernsey cantonment (ERDC-CERL).

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use
010	1941 (moved late 1950s)	Administration
011	1947	Maintenance and storage

⁷ USGS maps, 2015, as modified by ERDC-CERL.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use
011A	Unknown (ca. 2000s)	Maintenance and storage
012	1941	Storage
013	1948	Storage
013A	1984	Storage
014	1951	Storage
015	1953	Administration and storage
016	1967	Storage
017	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant
018	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant
021	1954	Vacant
101	1941	Administration
102	1941	Vacant
106	1944	Classroom
109	Unknown (ca. 1990s)	Administration
112	2002	Industrial
201	1941	Mess
211	1939	Mess
212	1939	Mess
213	1939	Mess
214	1939	Mess
215	1939	Mess
216	1939	Mess
217	1939	Mess
218	1939	Mess
219	1939	Mess
220	1939	Mess
221	1939	Mess
222	1939	Mess
223	1939	Mess

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use
224	1958	Recreation
225	1959	Chapel
301	1941	Latrine
302	ca. 1974	Latrine
303	1960	Latrine
311	1974	Latrine
312	1939	Latrine
313	1939	Latrine
314	ca. 1975	Latrine
315	1939	Latrine
316	1939	Latrine
317	ca. mid-1950	Latrine
318	ca. mid-1950	Latrine
319	ca. mid-1950	Latrine
400	1978	Residential
402	1948-1967	Administration
404	1975	Barracks
405	1975	Barracks
406	1974	Barracks
407	1975	Barracks
408	1975	Barracks
409	1986	Barracks
410	2009	Residential
411	2009	Residential
412	2007	Residential
413	2007	Residential
414	2011	Residential
415	2011	Residential
416	2009	Residential
417	2009	Residential
501	1995	Barracks

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use
502	1992	Barracks
503	1994	Barracks
504	1995	Barracks
505	1995	Barracks
526H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
527D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
527E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
527F	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
527G	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
527H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
601	1939	Administration
602	1939	Administration
603	ca. mid-1960s	Storage
604	1975	Storage
605	1987	Storage
801	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation
802	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation
T108	ca. late 1970s	Residential
T805	ca. late 1970s	Residential
T806	ca. late 1970s	Residential
No-number A	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
No-number B	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
No-number C	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use
No-number D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
No-number E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage
No-number F	2015	Barracks
No-number G	2015	Barracks
No-number H	2015	Barracks
No-number I	2012	Storage
No-number J	2012	Storage
No-number K	2012	Storage
Wash rack #1	ca. mid-1970s	Storage
Picnic pavilions (13 total)	ca. late-1990s	Recreation

3 Background Research

3.1 Previous reports

3.1.1 Historic context reports

Two historic context reports exist for the military in the State of Wyoming, *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790-1920: Historic Context*⁸ and *Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1920-1989*.⁹ While both reports were consulted for this project, only the second report had a brief history of Camp Guernsey.

3.1.2 Inventories and surveys

1992 Camp Guernsey survey

A document titled *Historical Survey and Overview of the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area* was prepared in 1992 by Robert Rosenberg for the Wyoming National Guard.¹⁰ The report was the first official historical survey of Camp Guernsey, although it was already listed on the Wyoming State Inventory (Site 48PL86) and considered to be eligible to the NRHP prior to the survey. Rosenberg concluded that the Camp Guernsey cantonment area was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its role in the history of the Wyoming National Guard and for its role as the state training area for the National Guard, and under C for its association with WPA and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program, for which the cantonment buildings embodied the distinctive characteristics of this type, period, and method of construction. Rosenberg's 1992 survey evaluated thirty-two buildings as being 50 years of age or older, with twenty-four of these buildings considered contributing elements to what would become the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Historic District.

⁸ Mark Miller, *Military Sites in Wyoming 1790-1920: Historic Context*, with contributions from Danny N. Walker and Rebecca Fritsche Wiewel (Laramie, WY: Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, 2012).

⁹ TolTest Inc. and TEC Inc., *Wyoming Military Historic Context: 1920-1989*, prepared for Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office and others under Contract No. FA8903-04-D-8720 Task Order 0019 (Maumee, OH: TolTest and Golden, CO: TEC, October 2009).

¹⁰ Robert Rosenberg, *Historical Survey and Overview of the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area, Platte County, Wyoming*, submitted to the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Wyoming Department of Commerce (Cheyenne, WY: Rosenberg Historical Consultants, 1992).

Robinson's report was initiated due to the WYARNG proposing a cantonment construction program that directly and indirectly involved numerous contributing buildings within the Camp Guernsey Area Cantonment Historic District. The construction program included the addition of up to eight new two-story cement block barracks buildings in and around an area that included a cluster of small wood frame and metal barracks and concrete tent slabs used by enlisted men. This cluster of buildings and tent slabs were removed for the construction. The area is bordered on the north by a row of stone mess halls and by stone latrines on the south, both considered to be contributing elements to the Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area Historic District. In addition, the construction program included the rehabilitation of three original stone mess halls (Building Nos. 221–223) and four original stone latrines (Building Nos. 312–313 and 315–316). Nine other stone mess halls (Building Nos. 211–220) had already been rehabilitated at the time of the report. The rehabilitation program included built-up roofs and floors as well as new aluminum window units, metal doors, and large metal air exchangers that were mounted on the roof and covered the original brick chimneys. Major interior renovation also occurred. The renovation of the stone latrines included upgrading and modernizing the internal facilities and rehabilitating the exterior as well as the replacing windows and doors.

The 1992 report concluded that the small wood frame and metal barracks to be removed dated from the 1960s and 1970s, and that they had no historical significance. The tent pads were constructed in 1941, but the report noted the majority of pads had already been removed or built upon, and the remaining tent pads had no historical significance and were not considered contributing to the historic district. Since several new buildings had already been built on the site (one modern barracks and several concrete block mess halls and latrines), it was determined that the proposed barracks construction program would not directly affect any existing contributing elements. The report also noted that the rehabilitation of the exteriors of the stone mess halls and the latrines could have an adverse effect, which they recommended to be mitigated with a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

2006 Camp Guernsey architectural survey

An architectural field survey of Camp Guernsey was conducted in May 2006, and forms were completed for 63 buildings. The survey was led by Mary Humstone and Sheila Bricher-Wade of the University of Wyoming

American Studies Program, which published the report in 2007.¹¹ All permanent buildings at Camp Guernsey were documented and photographed. Previously completed building descriptions (from the 1992 Rosenberg study) were updated to reflect changes in the buildings since 1992. Thirty buildings not included in the Rosenberg report were surveyed for the first time. In addition to documentation of the architectural characteristics of each building, geographical data was collected for all buildings surveyed. Field work was supplemented with archival research. Historical documents, records, photographs, and secondary sources were examined at the Wyoming State Archives, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Wyoming State Library, the University of Wyoming American Heritage Center and Coe Library, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, and Camp Guernsey, WYARNG armories and Command Headquarters in Cheyenne. A wide variety of Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard websites, including the Department of Defense (DoD) Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) website, were accessed for historical information, historic contexts, and procedural manuals.

The 2006 survey found that, of the 63 buildings surveyed, 29 buildings were contributing to the historic district and 34 were noncontributing. Contributing buildings include thirteen enlisted men's mess halls [Buildings 211-223] (constructed 1940-41), four enlisted men's latrines (Buildings 312, 313, 315, and 316, all constructed in 1940), a headquarters building (Building 101, constructed in 1940), an officers' mess hall (Building 201, constructed 1941-42), an officers' latrine (Building 301, constructed in 1941), a guardhouse (Building 102, constructed in 1941), a dispensary (Building 601, constructed in 1941), a recreation building (Building 016, constructed in 1947), a bandstand (Building 602, constructed in 1941), a utility building (Building 012, constructed in 1941), a vehicle storage building (Building 011, constructed in 1947), and three storage buildings (Buildings 013, 014, and 016, constructed in 1948, 1950, 1951, respectively).

None of the Camp Guernsey buildings constructed between 1957 and 1989 were documented as having any significant association with a recognized

¹¹ Mary M. Humstone, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*. Book 1 of 2 prepared for the Wyoming Military Department under Contract No. 05030715801 by the University of Wyoming American Studies Program (Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming, June 2007).

Cold War event or theme. However, fourteen Cold War-era buildings built from 1957 through 1975 were evaluated as having the potential to contribute to the historic district once they reached the age of 50 years. Although these buildings did not demonstrate the exceptional significance required to be listed before they reach the 50-year mark, they reflect the ongoing growth and development of Camp Guernsey as well as changes in military policies and architectural norms. Virtually every building has experienced at least some exterior and interior alteration. Nine buildings retained their integrity on the interior and, in those cases, the important interior elements were specifically identified in the individual survey forms.

3.1.3 Other reports

A management plan for Camp Guernsey was completed in 2007 and titled *Wyoming National Guard Management Plan for Historic Properties at Camp Guernsey*.¹² It was prepared by the University of Wyoming American Studies Program to guide WYARNG personnel in the management of historic buildings, structures, and landscape features in the cantonment area of Camp Guernsey, and to aid in efforts to avoid or mitigate future impacts to individual historic properties as well as to the National Register-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District as a whole. This document was intended to be used by the WYARNG Cultural Resources Manager, Camp Guernsey Training Site Managers, Construction and Facility Management Office personnel and project architectural and engineering contractors, as well as the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The plan outlines the history of Camp Guernsey, describes the National Register-eligible Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area Historic District,¹³ and identifies all buildings that were documented as contributing to the historic district in the Camp Guernsey Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation also conducted by the University of Wyoming American Studies Program in 2006–2007. It deals with treatment of historic properties at Camp Guernsey. It presents a set of

¹² Mary M. Humstone, *Wyoming National Guard Management Plan for Historic Properties at Camp Guernsey*, Book 2 of 2 prepared for the Wyoming Military Department under Contract No. 05030715801 by the University of Wyoming American Studies Program. (Laramie, WY: University of Wyoming, June 2007).

¹³ The plan uses Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area Historic District and Camp Guernsey Historic District interchangeably.

policies and Standard Operating Procedures for identification and management of historic resources, and provides general standards and guidelines for rehabilitation of historic buildings, new construction in the historic district, and maintenance of historic properties. It includes recommendation strategies for preserving Camp Guernsey's historic resources, and includes recommendations for streamlining the external review process and developing a Programmatic Agreement with the Wyoming SHPO.

3.1.4 Archival research

Aerial photographs, historic photographs, architectural plans, maps, and other planning documents were reviewed for this project. The team completed archival research at the following locations to develop an appropriate historic context for the WYARNG Camp Guernsey cantonment:

- Historic drawings, maps, and photographs provided by the cultural resources office, WYARNG in Cheyenne, Wyoming;
- Wyoming State Archives in Cheyenne, Wyoming;
- Wyoming Veterans Memorial Museum in Casper, Wyoming; and
- Wyoming National Guard Museum in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Cultural Resources Office at WYARNG Headquarters also provided the team with copies of the previously completed reports that are discussed in section 3.1.2.

3.2 Historic Context

3.2.1 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 31 December 1871, giving legal sanction to the formation of volunteer militia companies of not less than 40 men. A number of units, including the "Cheyenne Rangers," the 1st Regiment, the "Wyoming Home Guard," and the "Wyoming Rangers" organized over concern about possible conflicts with American Indian tribes, but those units did not last long.

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 the formation of units in Buffalo, Evanston, Douglas, Green River, Rock Springs, Rawlins, and Sheridan.

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.

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. The machine gun company became part of the 146th Machine Gun Battalion, 41st Infantry Division. All of these units served overseas, but the Army disbanded them after WWI.

The United States reorganized the National Guard under provisions of the Militia Act of 1903 and the National Defense Acts of 16 June 1916 and 4 June 1920. These acts coordinated the National Guard of each state under a national defense policy giving the National Guard a more definite role in national defense. It also shifted most of the financial burden of recruiting, training, equipping, and administering the Guard units from the states to the federal government. While the Army defined a consistent training regimen for the National Guard and assigned Army officers to lead this training, the National Guard units remained under control of the respective states.

3.2.2 Wyoming National Guard Training Camps

Pole Mountain was established in 1879 as a wood and timber reserve for Fort Sanders in Laramie and Fort D. A. Russell in Cheyenne. Located six miles east of Laramie, Pole Mountain was used as a target and maneuver area for military training from 1879 to 1961. It was jointly administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the War Department until 1910, and then by just the War Department until the late 1930s, when it was no longer used as a camp. In 1924, the Wyoming National Guard established a temporary

camp at Pole Mountain. The National Guard held encampments at Pole Mountain annually until 1937.

In the 1930s, WYARNG State Adjutant General R. L. Esmay recommended the training camp be moved from Pole Mountain, which was at an elevation of 8,600 feet, to a more accessible location with a milder climate. A site was selected near the town of Guernsey in southeast Wyoming, and it was called Camp Guernsey (Figure 6–Figure 8). 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-era public works agency, also provided additional funds for the construction and maintenance of the camp. Included in the 1939 acquisition were a garrison area and a firing range located south of the Platte River.

Figure 6. Future site of Camp Guernsey, 1938 (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



The camp was located southeast of the town of Guernsey and at the bottom of a large bluff to the east. The general layout of the camp prior to the start of permanent construction was a series of tents in the center, with

what was then known as a motor park to the west, training areas to the south, and equine picket lines, to the east (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Training at Camp Guernsey showing the tents and picket lines prior to the start of permanent construction, 1939 (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



Figure 8. Men at Camp Guernsey, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



Construction at the camp began after the summer training session in 1939 (Figure 9–Figure 10). The work commenced using \$126,494 from WPA funding under the War Department’s National Defense Project initiative.¹⁴ The WPA grant specified building projects such as mess halls, latrines, warehouses, various infrastructures, and it created a quarry as the source

¹⁴ Humstone, *Wyoming Army National Guard Historic Buildings Field Inventory and Evaluation Report*, 19.

for building materials (Figure 11–Figure 13). 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.¹⁵

As part of the WPA's program to provide work for the unemployed, 85 workers began building the camp.¹⁶ 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 (e.g., Figure 12). By 1940, the complex included 13 mess halls, along with warehouses, latrines, and a camp infirmary. The pace of construction at Camp Guernsey increased in 1940 under the threat of the United States' entry into World War II (WWII).

Figure 9. Building 201, officers' mess hall at Camp Guernsey under construction, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



¹⁵ Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc. (e2M), *Built by WPA CCC: 1933-1943: New Deal Historic Resources on Department of Defense Installations, 1933-1943*, Legacy project #07-357 (Washington, DC: DoD Legacy Resources Management Program, 2007), 16.

¹⁶ Cassity, Michael. *Building Up Wyoming: Depression-Era Federal Projects in Wyoming, 1929-1943*. (Cheyenne, WY: Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, 2013), 220.

Figure 10. Fireplace inside Building 201, officers' mess hall at Camp Guernsey under construction, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



Figure 11. Some of the enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223) at Camp Guernsey under construction, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



Figure 12. One of the first group of enlisted men's latrines (Buildings 312, 313, 315, 316) at Camp Guernsey under construction, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



Figure 13. One of the completed enlisted men's latrine with WPA sign (Buildings 312, 313, 315, or 316), 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



The rush to build more buildings in time for the summer training activities in 1941 prompted the National Guard Bureau to expedite construction by

altering design plans. One significant change was that the stone masonry veneer used for the building changed from random-laid, cut ashlar masonry (Figure 14) to uncut random rubble masonry (Figure 15). 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 masonry 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 cantonment 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, sewers, and other infrastructure.¹⁷

Figure 14. One of the enlisted men's latrines at Camp Guernsey under construction with random-laid, cut ashlar masonry, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



¹⁷ Cassity, *Building Up Wyoming; Depression-Era Federal Projects in Wyoming, 1929-1943*, 20.

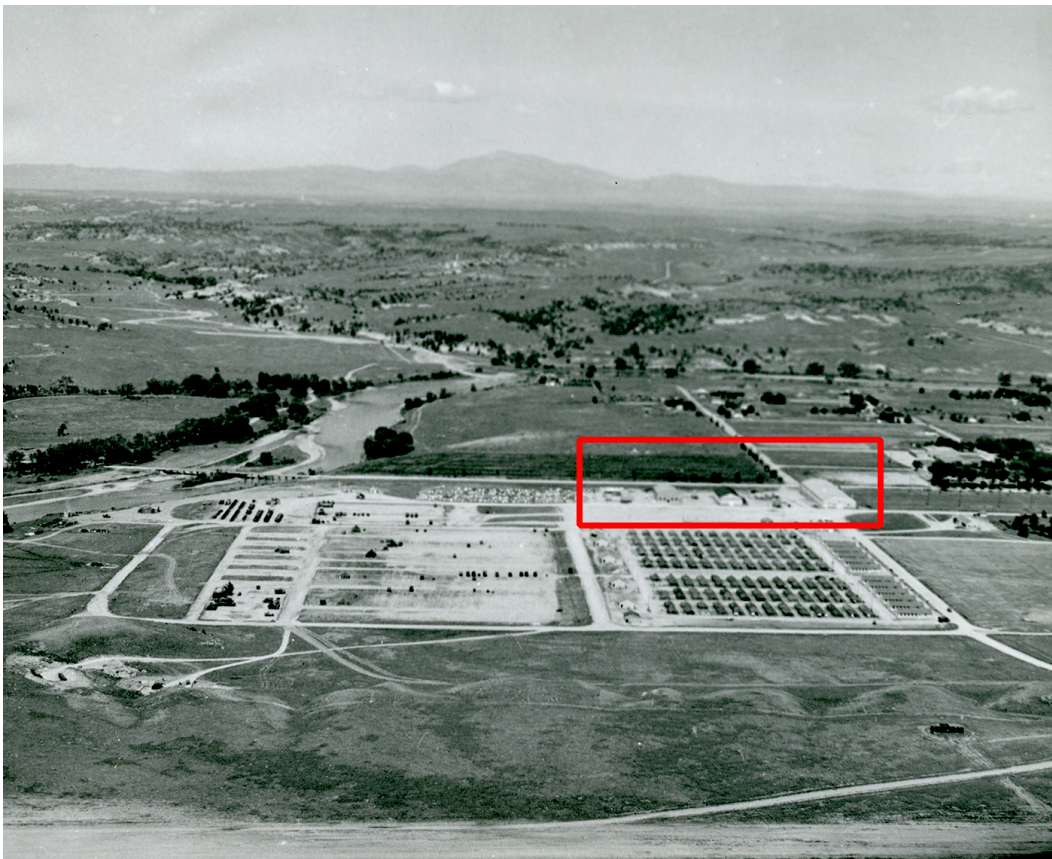
Figure 15. One of the enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223) at Camp Guernsey under construction with uncut random rubble masonry, 1939 (Wyoming State Archives).



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.¹⁸ During WWII, Camp Guernsey was leased to the U.S. Army and saw limited use as a training camp for Army personnel stationed at Fort Warren (previously Fort D.A. Russell and now F.E. Warren Air Force Base). This lease lasted until February 1945, when Camp Guernsey was closed. It was reopened by the National Guard in 1947, and buildings that housed vehicle maintenance and storage activities were added to the camp on the west side of the cantonment during the late 1940s through the early 1960s. (Figure 16).

¹⁸ Cassity, *Building Up Wyoming: Depression-Era Federal Projects in Wyoming, 1929-1943*, 23.

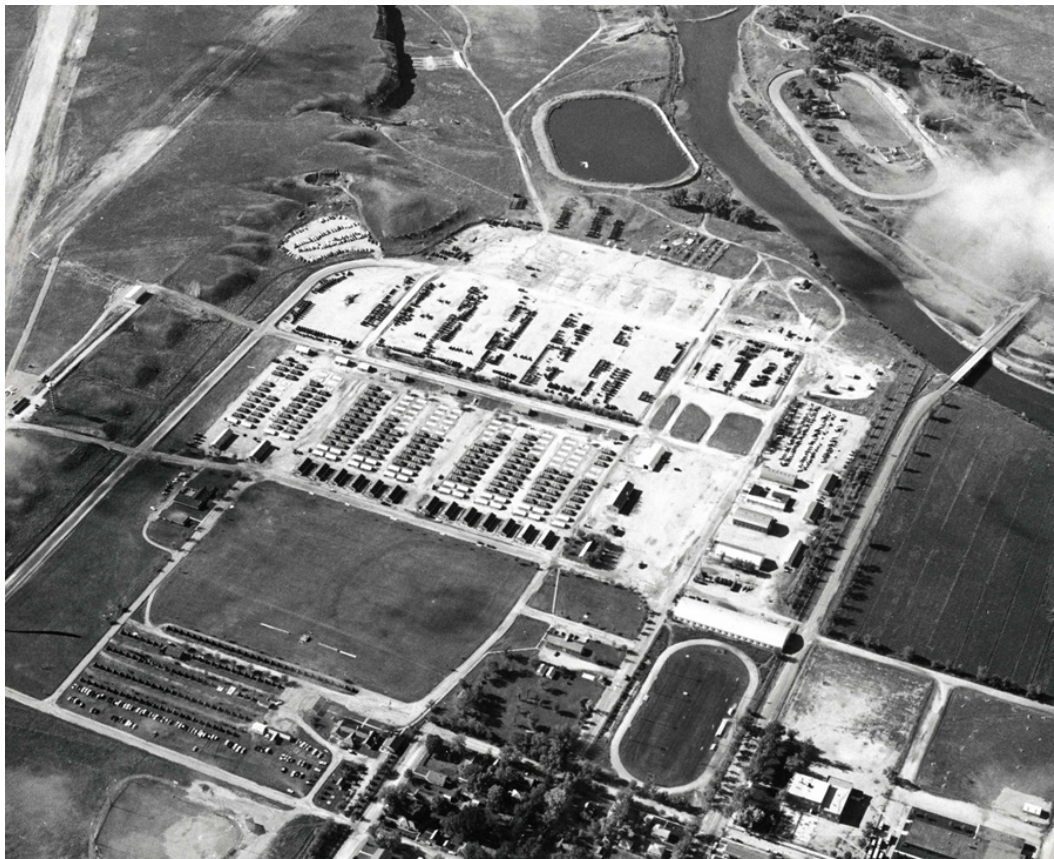
Figure 16. Aerial of Camp Guernsey ca. 1955, from left in red outline: Buildings 015, 014, 013, and 011 (Wyoming National Guard Museum and modified by ERDC-CERL).



By 1960, the main camp area included 48 buildings and 300 concrete tent pads. 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 20,000 acres about 14 miles north of the camp. The camp could accommodate 2,000 trainees at a time (Figure 17).¹⁹

¹⁹ TolTest Inc. and TEC Inc., *Wyoming Military Historic Context: 1920–1989*, 173.

Figure 17. Aerial of Camp Guernsey, 1967 (Courtesy of Carson Collection, Carson 080, WY State Archives).



3.3 Landscape development history

3.3.1 Initial construction of Camp Guernsey

Of the 94 extant buildings in the Camp Guernsey cantonment, 28 were constructed during the WPA era. As stated previously, the use of designs adapted from Quartermaster General standardized plans, with locally quarried sandstone used instead of brick for the walls, allowed the WPA to employ the maximum number of unskilled workers and to use locally available materials. Because of the emphasis on labor-intensive construction, WPA buildings tend to exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship. All but one of the WPA-era buildings at Camp Guernsey (the Post Office [Building 010]), can be easily distinguished from later buildings by the use of sandstone construction and materials.

The eight earliest buildings consisted of four enlisted men's latrines (Buildings 312, 313, 315, and 316), two enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211 and 212), the former quartermaster warehouse (Building

101), the headquarters (no longer extant), and the former infirmary (Building 601). These early buildings are marked by their exteriors of ashlar (cut-stone) blocks laid in broken courses. The rest of the stone buildings are random rubble, using uncut stones laid in irregular patterns. America began mobilizing for WWII not long after construction was started at Camp Guernsey. The random rubble stonework increased the speed of completing the buildings nearly two-fold. Some of the WPA buildings feature inscriptions reading “W.P.A.” in their concrete foundations and/or small metal shields affixed over doorways reading “Wyo. WPA 1940.” These inscriptions are common among WPA projects nationwide.

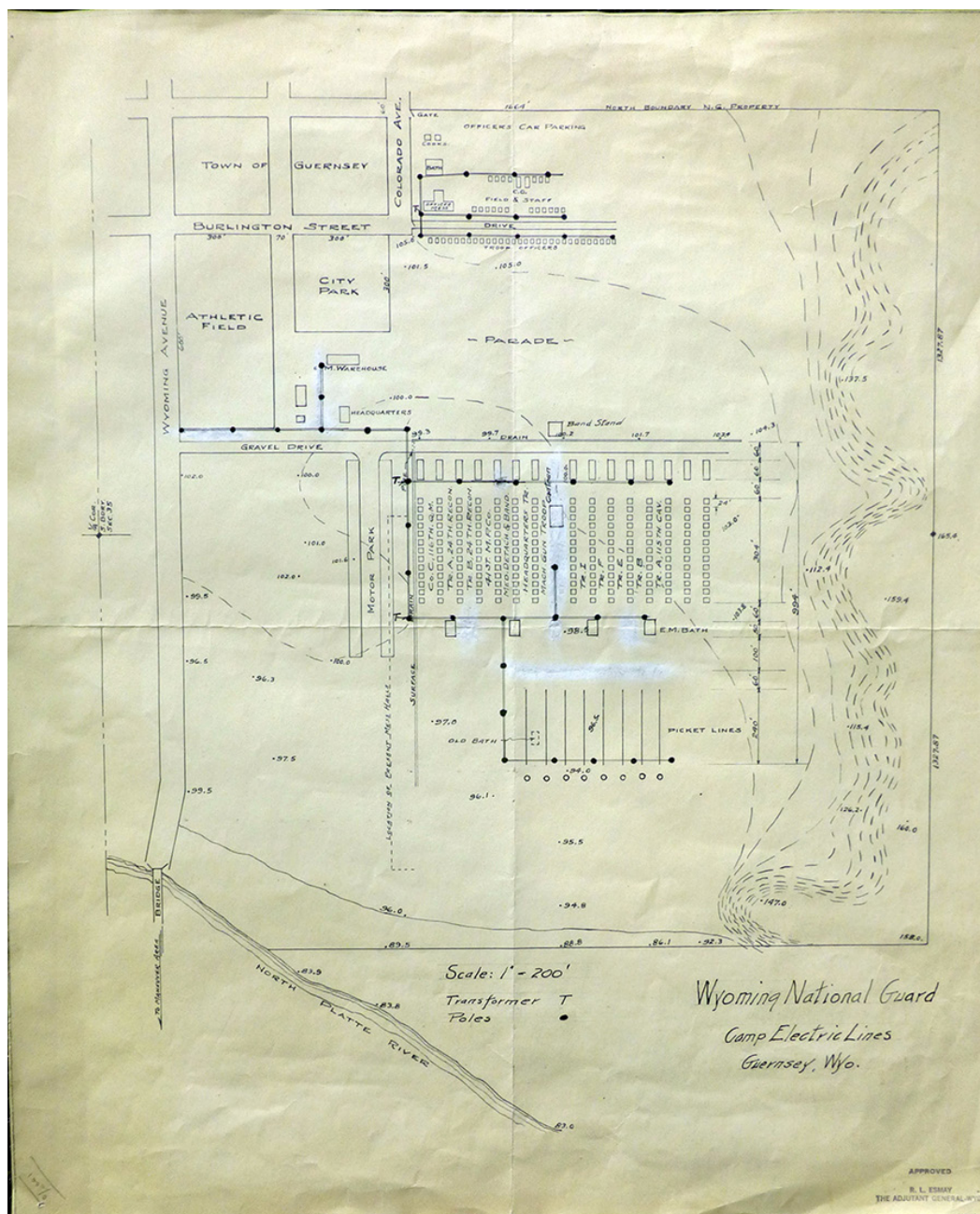
An undated plan (Plat of Building Site, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming) lists buildings completed under the original WPA project, as well as those proposed under a second phase. The second phase buildings include the guard house (Building 102), motor vehicle garage (Building 011, not built as designed and not until 1948), pump house (Building 012), motor pool repair shop (never built), ammunition magazine, utilities building, and band stand (latter is Building 602). There is also a note of “The WPA project contemplates the completion of sewer and water system; sidewalks; curb and gutter; roads and streets; completion of rifle range; targethouse; picket lines and water troughs; fence building; concrete pavement; construction and installation of culverts; surface drainage; grading and landscaping.”²⁰

The site plan also shows 169 concrete tent pads for troops, located between the enlisted men’s mess halls and the enlisted men’s latrines plus additional tent pads north of the parade ground for officers. Also noted on the plan are a “city park” located north of the guard house, headquarters, and parade ground located in the center of the cantonment (Figure 18). The plan also references a “landscape and planting plan” by the U.S. Horticultural Field Station in Cheyenne.²¹

²⁰ Plat of Building Site, Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, undated (located in drawing files at WYARNG Headquarters).

²¹ *ibid.*

Figure 18. Plan of Camp Guernsey, 1940 (Wyoming National Guard). Note: The latrines actually were constructed in an east-west orientation rather than the north-south orientation shown here.



Between 1941 and 1945, construction was completed on all but one of the buildings in the original plan; the motor vehicle storage building (Building 011) was not completed until 1948.

3.3.2 Post WWII construction

By 1947, the federal government allocated funding for an 80' x 300' motor vehicle storage building (Building 011), alteration and lighting of a shop building, construction of a 52' x 110' warehouse (Building 013), and completion of a target range.²²

Construction at Camp Guernsey after WWII reflected a gradual increase in troop numbers and training, and changes in policies regarding the living conditions of troops and storage of supplies. The area south of the parade ground was expanded. Comparing a 1955 aerial photograph and a 1960 map (Figure 19 and Figure 20), it appears that Laramie Avenue is removed from Bridger Avenue and Sublette Avenue between 1955 and 1960. New enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 224 and 225), tent pads, and additional enlisted men's latrines (Buildings 311, 314, 317, 318, and 319) were constructed from 1958 through 1959 to fill in this space. Portugee Phillips Road was constructed east of the no-longer-intact Laramie Avenue.

The new mess halls and latrines were designed with the same overall shape, size, massing, and orientation as the original buildings, but in most cases concrete block was used instead of stone. Concrete block became the building material of choice for the military after the war, when labor was no longer cheap and concrete was readily available. Also at this time, two WWII temporary buildings for a post exchange and a noncommissioned officer (NCO) club (Buildings 801 and 802) were moved to the east side of the parade ground at the intersection of Laramie Avenue and Bridger Avenue (Figure 21). Likewise on the west side of the cantonment, other WWII-era buildings (including Buildings 017 and 018) were moved and added to the landscape in the 1950s to be used as warehouses. These four extant buildings were moved from F.E. Warren Air Force Base (AFB) in the late 1950s.²³ A metal-framed building, Building 014, was constructed in 1951 (Figure 21).

²² TolTest Inc. and TEC Inc., *Wyoming Military Historic Context: 1920–1989*, 164.

²³ Email correspondence from Mr. Robert Holmes, retired Wyoming Army National Guardsman to Ken Humphrey on 12/3/2014: As documented in *Wyoming Cultural Properties Form for Building 401, Officers' Barracks* (5 December 2014). Smithsonian Historic District No. 48PL86.

Figure 19. Aerial of Camp Guernsey ca. 1955, looking west and showing the large area south of the parade ground [far right-hand side] (Wyoming National Guard Museum).

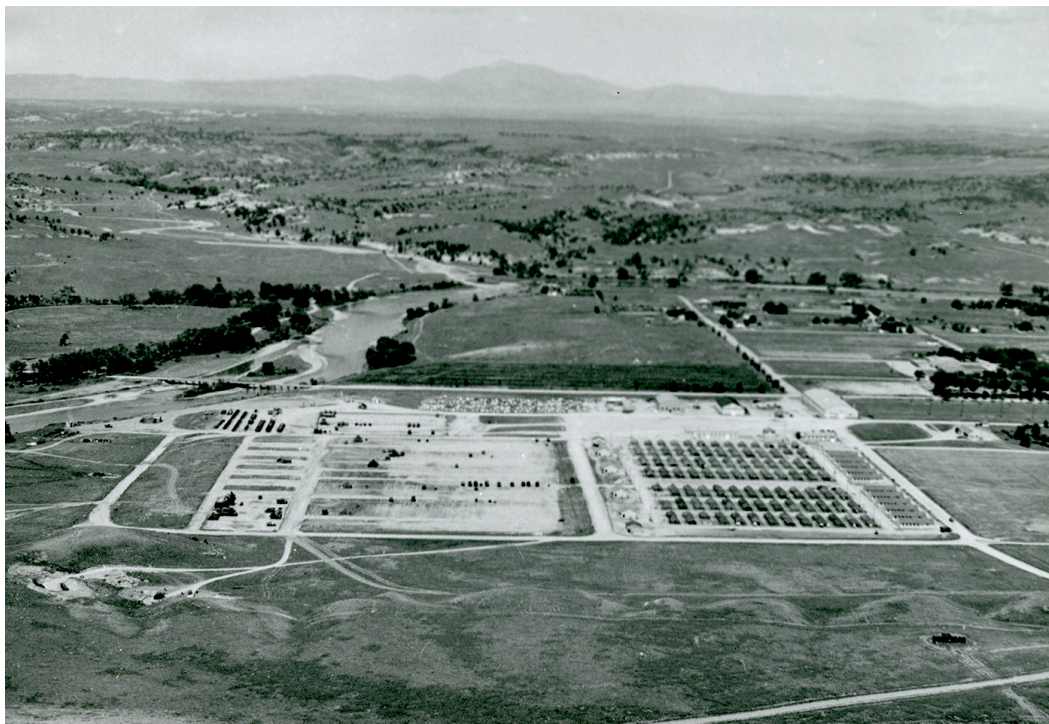


Figure 20. Map of Camp Guernsey, 1960 (Wyoming National Guard).

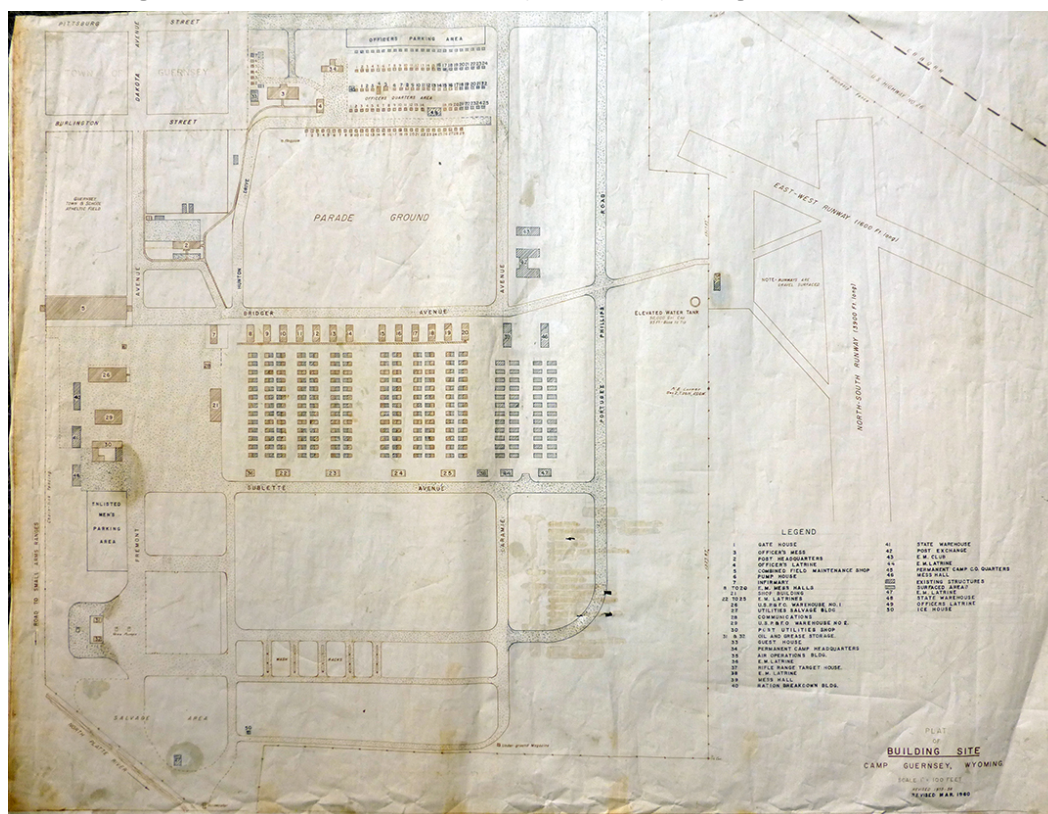


Figure 21. Aerial of Camp Guernsey in 1966, looking east at the area south of the parade ground [far left-hand side] (Wyoming National Guard Museum).

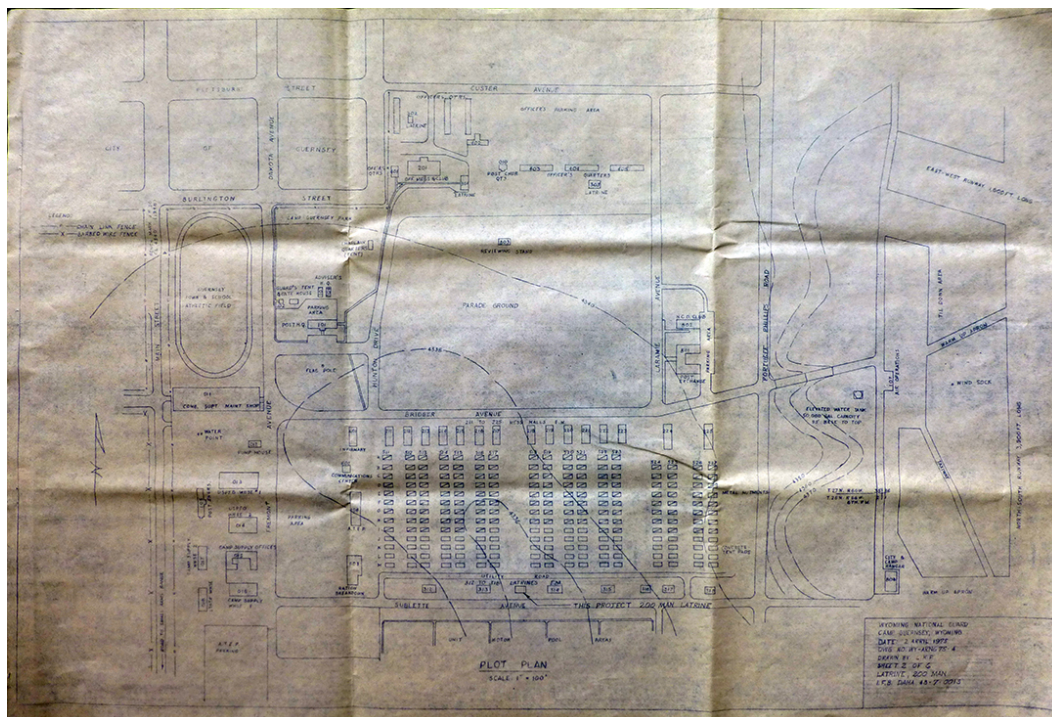


By the late 1960s to early 1970s, the tent pads between the enlisted men's mess halls and latrines were being replaced by hutments. By 1975, most of the tent pads had been replaced (Figure 22). Officers' quarters to the north of the parade ground (Buildings 404–408) were constructed of concrete block during 1974–75 to replace the tents that were still in use in 1971 (Figure 23). The new barracks were likewise built of concrete block, and mimicked the rectangular shape of the mess halls. By 1979, a recreation area and the land on which it stands were added north of the new officers' quarters. This new recreation area included a baseball field, a ¼-mile running track, a tennis court, a volleyball court, and an additional personally owned vehicle (POV) parking area for officers.

Figure 22. Aerial of Camp Guernsey in 1972, looking north (Wyoming National Guard Museum).



Figure 23. Map of Camp Guernsey, 1975 (Wyoming National Guard).



DPW and storage buildings were added to the landscape west of the cantonment, and they were constructed of corrugated metal or structural steel frames, with masonry sidewalls, and flat or gable roofs. These buildings were made flexible to accommodate varying activities, types of heating and cooling systems, and exterior materials. Buildings 13A, 14, 16, 603, 604, and 605 reflect several of these flexible designs. A female

barracks (Building 409) was added in 1986 opposite the northeast corner of the parade grounds.

3.3.3 Recent construction

Seven buildings have been added to the Camp Guernsey cantonment since the end of the Cold War (1990–2015). Five of these are large, two-story barracks replaced the hutments and remaining tent pads that were located between the enlisted men's mess halls and latrines that are south of the parade ground (Buildings 501-505). The construction of these five new barracks buildings had a significant impact on the historic character of the cantonment (Figure 24). Their size, scale, massing, orientation, and design contrast with the adjacent historic mess halls and latrines. The other buildings recently added to the landscape are two pre-engineered steel buildings used for storage purposes and located at the extreme south of the cantonment area (Buildings 38 and 112).

Figure 24. Looking west toward the new barracks, Buildings 501–505 [left], which replaced the former tent pads and hutments (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



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.”²⁴ 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.²⁵ Definitions of these five property types are summarized below:²⁶

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

²⁴ National Park Service (NPS), *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

²⁵ *ibid.*, 9.

²⁶ *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*:²⁷

- 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.²⁸ 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

²⁷ National Park Service (NPS), *National Register Bulletin #15*, 11–12, 15, 17, 21

²⁸ *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:²⁹

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.

²⁹ 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 Historic district description

Through an analysis of nationwide military historic contexts and the historic context and landscape development history found in Chapter 3, the researchers determined that there were two different themes associated with the Camp Guernsey cantonment:

- WPA, and
- WWII.

No links between Camp Guernsey and the early Cold War, Korean War, Vietnam War, or the late Cold War could be found.³⁰ While a particular building might have been constructed during those timeframes, its historical use would need to be directly linked to an important Cold War, Korean War, or Vietnam War historical theme for it to be considered significant. In addition, several barracks buildings are part of the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) historic context from 1946 through 1991, but barracks construction did not occur during the WPA or WWII periods.

Table 2 lists Camp Guernsey cantonment buildings, dates of construction, use, and theme, and Figure 25 shows the buildings' locations within the cantonment.

Table 2. List of buildings at Camp Guernsey and their associated themes.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Theme(s)
010	1941 (moved late 1950s)	Administration	WPA/WWII
011	1947	Maintenance and storage	None
011A	Unknown (ca. 2000s)	Maintenance and storage	None
012	1941	Storage	WPA/WWII
013	1948	Storage	None
013A	1984	Storage	None

³⁰ It is accepted that the early Cold War begins in 1949 when the Soviet Union dropped the first atomic bomb and ends at the close of the Vietnam War; the Korean War lasted from 1950 through 1953; the Vietnam War from 1962 to 1975; and the late Cold War from 1975 through 1991.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Theme(s)
014	1951	Storage	None
015	1953	Administration and storage	None
016	1967	Storage	None
017	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	WWII
018	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	WWII
021	1954	Vacant	None
101	1941	Administration	WPA/WWII
102	1941	Vacant	WPA/WWII
106	1944	Classroom	WPA/WWII
109	Unknown (ca. 1990s)	Administration	None
112	2002	Industrial	None
201	1941	Mess	WPA/WWII
211	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
212	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
213	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
214	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
215	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
216	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
217	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
218	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
219	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
220	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
221	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
222	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
223	1939	Mess	WPA/WWII
224	1958	Recreation	None
225	1959	Chapel	None
301	1941	Latrine	WPA/WWII
302	ca. 1974	Latrine	None

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Theme(s)
303	1960	Latrine	None
311	1974	Latrine	None
312	1939	Latrine	WPA/WWII
313	1939	Latrine	WPA/WWII
314	ca. 1975	Latrine	None
315	1939	Latrine	WPA/WWII
316	1939	Latrine	WPA/WWII
317	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	None
318	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	None
319	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	None
400	1978	Residential	None
402	1948–1967	Administration	None
404	1975	Barracks	None
405	1975	Barracks	None
406	1974	Barracks	None
407	1975	Barracks	None
408	1975	Barracks	None
409	1986	Barracks	None
410	2009	Residential	None
411	2009	Residential	None
412	2007	Residential	None
413	2007	Residential	None
414	2011	Residential	None
415	2011	Residential	None
416	2009	Residential	None
417	2009	Residential	None
501	1995	Barracks	None
502	1992	Barracks	None
503	1994	Barracks	None
504	1995	Barracks	None
505	1995	Barracks	None

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Theme(s)
526H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
527D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
527E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
527F	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
527G	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
527H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
601	1939	Administration	WPA/WWII
602	1939	Administration	WPA/WWII
603	ca. mid-1960s	Storage	None
604	1975	Storage	None
605	1987	Storage	None
801	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	None
802	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	None
T108	ca. late 1970s	Residential	None
T805	ca. late 1970s	Residential	None
T806	ca. late 1970s	Residential	None
No-number A	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
No-number B	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
No-number C	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
No-number D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
No-number E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	None
No-number F	2015	Barracks	None

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Theme(s)
No-number G	2015	Barracks	None
No-number H	2015	Barracks	None
No-number I	2012	Storage	None
No-number J	2012	Storage	None
No-number K	2012	Storage	None
Wash rack #1	ca. mid-1980s	Storage	None
Picnic pavilions (13 total)	ca. late-1990s	Recreation	None

Figure 25. Camp Guernsey cantonment outlined in red, with WPA-themed or WWII-themed buildings marked in red (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



5.1.1 Recommendations of significance for the Camp Guernsey cantonment

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is from 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was initially designed by the WPA and then used by the Army during the WWII era (1942 through 1945). While other buildings were added to the cantonment at various other times, no single overarching period of significance could be determined for those buildings, nor could they be

linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the Camp Guernsey cantonment.

For Criterion A — Event

The Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the Camp Guernsey cantonment.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The Camp Guernsey cantonment is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the Camp Guernsey cantonment has yielded, or is likely to yield, any information important in history.

5.1.2 Final recommendation of eligibility for the Camp Guernsey cantonment

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."³¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and

³¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

must have 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 Camp Guernsey cantonment.

Portions of the Camp Guernsey cantonment meet the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. The cantonment area is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since some of its buildings are significant examples of WPA architecture. Portions of the Camp Guernsey cantonment also retain their integrity from the period of significance.

Following is a discussion of every building in the Camp Guernsey cantonment and whether it is located inside or outside the proposed historic district, as well as its contributing or noncontributing status to the historic district. The last section of this chapter includes an inventory and discussion of the various landscape elements in the proposed historic district.

5.2 Building inventory

5.2.1 Building 010

Building 010 is located on the northwest side of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 26). Hunton Road is to the south. Building 301 is to the southwest, Building 402 is to the northwest, and Building 406 is to the east. A gravel lot surrounds the building (Figure 27).

Figure 26. Location for Building 010 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 27. Looking northeast toward Buildings 402 [left], 010 [middle], and 406 [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 010

Building 010 is a small one-story wood-frame building with a concrete foundation, stone veneer exterior walls, a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and overhanging eaves (Figure 28). The fascia and soffit are wood. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum. A lean-to addition is located on the east side of the original structure. The addition has a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles and stone veneer exterior walls.

The south elevation of Building 010 faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground (Figure 28). An open gable roof porch is supported by two wood columns, and it protects a replacement door on the left side of the elevation. A replacement window flanks either side of the entry bay (Figure 28). The right side of the south elevation is part of the lean-to addition. The west elevation faces Buildings 201 and 301. There are two replacement windows on this elevation (Figure 29 and Figure 30). The right side of the elevation is part of the original structure with two replacement windows and the left side is the lean-to addition (Figure 31). The east elevation faces Building 406. The original east elevation is no longer visible due to the construction of a lean-to addition. There is a single-entry replacement door located in the center of the elevation and a narrow replacement window located on the left side of the elevation (Figure 32).

Figure 28. South elevation of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 29. Southwest oblique of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 30. West elevation of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 31. Northwest oblique of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 32. East elevation of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 010

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 010.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 010 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. As originally constructed, it was faced in wood instead of stone; it was also moved in the late 1950s from its original location near Building 101 on the west side of the parade ground to its current location east of building 201 on the north side of the parade ground.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 010.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

While Building 010 was constructed by the WPA, it did not match the key characteristics of the other WPA stone-clad building and is not a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is not an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 010 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 010

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.”³² Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 010 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 010 does not meet the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. While it is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, it is not significant under Criterion C for architecture and it is not an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. Building 010 also does not retain its integrity from the period of significance since it was moved from the post headquarters area over to the officers’ mess hall area in the late 1950s. Building 010 also was originally a wood clad building and was

³² NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

covered with stone not in keeping with the stone on the other WPA era buildings in the 1990s. The building does not retain its location, setting, and association with the WPA.

Integrity for Building 010

Building 010 does not retain its integrity from the period of significance since it was moved from the post headquarters area (Building 101) over to the officers' mess hall area (Building 201) in the late 1950s. Building 010 also was originally a wood clad building and was covered with stone not in keeping with the stone on the other WPA era buildings in the 1990s. The building does not retain its location, setting, and association with the WPA.

Character-defining features for Building 010

Since Building 010 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.2 Building 011

Building 011 is located on the west side of the cantonment, where the western edge of the cantonment fence boundary is placed (Figure 33). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building, with Building 012 and Building 013 located to the south (Figure 34). Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of Building 011. The building is placed to the west of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Bridger Avenue. Another gravel lot is located on the south. South Wyoming Avenue and the property fence line run along the west side of the building. A large grassy area with mature trees is located on the north side, adjacent to the high school athletic field which is outside the installation boundary.

Figure 33. Location for Building 011 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 34. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 011 [marked in red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 011

Building 011 is a large, double-height, rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and an arched roof with built-up roofing (Figure 35–Figure 37). The north and south elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters. The majority of the original multipane windows (Figure 37) have been replaced with single-pane anodized-bronze aluminum windows (Figure 38). The windowsills are concrete. The entry doors are replacement metal (Figure 37), and the large metal roll-up doors have been replaced (Figure 35). The building is oriented in an east-west direction. There have been two additions constructed on the south side of the original structure (Figure 39).

Figure 35. East elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 36. Close-up of the arched roof and built-up roofing on south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 37. Original multipane steel-sash industrial window and replacement metal door on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 38. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 39. Overall view of the south elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The east elevation of Building 011 faces Fremont Avenue and consists of a centrally placed roll-up door, flanked on either side by replacement windows. There is a single-entry replacement door located to the left of the roll-up door. A narrow strip of grassy lawn stretches in front of the elevation with a poured concrete driveway leading to the roll-up door. A detached metal antenna tower is placed on a concrete pad in front of the building (refer to Figure 35).

The south elevation faces a gravel lot and is 18 bays wide (refer to Figure 39). The bays are divided by concrete block pilasters. The five bays on the right consist of (from right to left): a replacement window, an original window, an original window and new door opening filled with a metal entry door, a modified window opening with a smaller replacement window, and a replacement slider window (Figure 40 and Figure 41). A one-story concrete block addition with a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles has been constructed in front of the next three-and-a-half bays (Figure 42). There are two, smaller, single-pane anodized-bronze aluminum windows and a metal roll-up door on this part of the south elevation of the addition (Figure 43). The next bay is filled with a large, double-height, concrete block addition that has a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves (Figure 44–Figure 47). This addition projects farther off the original south wall than the other addition and is two bays deep. The bays on the east and west sides of the addition are divided by concrete block pilasters. There is a large, metal, overhead door on the south side of this addition. The eight bays on the left side of

the south elevation are part of the original structure. The bays are filled with (from right to left): a modified door opening with a metal door and anodized-bronze aluminum transom window, a replacement window, a replacement window, a replacement window, a roll-up door, a replacement window, a modified window opening with newer mechanical equipment, and a replacement window (Figure 48 and Figure 49).

Figure 40. Right side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey, exemplifying how the south elevation originally looked with concrete block walls and concrete block pilasters (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 41. Modified window opening on the right side of the original south elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 42. Looking west toward the right side of the original south elevation and at the east elevation of the one-story shed roof addition and double-height addition of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 43. South elevation of the one-story, shed roof addition on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 44. Southeast oblique of the double-height bay addition on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 45. South elevation of the double-height bay addition on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 46. West elevation of the double-height bay addition on the south side of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 47. Close-up of the overhanging eave on the double-height bay addition on Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 48. Modified door opening located to the west of the high-bay concrete block addition on the original south elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 49. Looking north at the left side of the original south elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The west elevation of Building 011 faces the cantonment property fence line and South Wyoming Avenue. There is a single replacement window on the right side of the west elevation.

The north elevation of Building 011 overlooks a grassy area toward the high school athletic field that is outside the installation boundary. The north elevation is divided into 18 bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 50). Each bay has a single-pane replacement window, with the exception of one bay that has a replacement entry door (Figure 51).

Figure 50. Looking southwest from the lawn in front of the headquarters (Building 101) toward the overall view of the north elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 51. North elevation of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 011

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 011.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 011 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1947.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 011.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 011 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 011 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 011

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.”³³ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 011 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 011 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

³³ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Building 011

Since Building 011 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 011

Since Building 011 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.3 Building 011A

Building 011A is located on the west side of the cantonment (Figure 52). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building (Figure 53), with Building 011 to the north and Building 012 to the south. Building 011A is placed to the southwest of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Bridger Avenue. A gravel lot surrounds the north, south, and west sides of the building.

Figure 52. Location for Building 011A at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 53. Looking west toward the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Bridger Avenue with Building 011A on the left [marked in red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 011

Building 011A is a one-story, prefabricated, metal structure with a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, and metal gable roof with overhanging eaves (Figure 54 and Figure 55). The building is oriented in the east-west direction. The east elevation faces Fremont Avenue and overlooks a large gravel lot. This elevation has one metal entry placed on the left side (Figure 54). A poured concrete pad is located in front of this elevation. The west elevation faces a gravel lot and consists a metal roll-up door on the left side of the elevation (Figure 55). A poured concrete pad is located in front of this door. There are no window or door openings on the north and south elevations.

Figure 54. Northeast oblique of Building 011A (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 55. Southwest oblique of Building 011A (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 011A

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 011A.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 011A could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed ca. 2000s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 011A.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 011A was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 011A has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 011A

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.”³⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 011A at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 011A is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

³⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Integrity for Building 011A

Since Building 011A is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 011A

Since Building 011A is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.4 Building 012

Building 012 is located on the west side of the cantonment (Figure 56). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building (Figure 57), with Building 011A to the north and Building 013 to the south. Building 012 is placed to the southwest of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Bridger Avenue. A gravel lot surrounds the north, south, and west sides of the building.

Figure 56. Location for Building 012 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 57. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 012 at Camp Guernsey [marked in red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 012

Building 012 is small rectangular structure with a concrete foundation. The building was built in two phases (Figure 64). The east end of the building is the original portion of the structure and has cut sandstone exterior walls, and the west end is a later addition that is clad with a synthetic stucco material (Figure 66). The addition retains the same proportions and roofline of the original. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails on the original portion of the building (Figure 59). The windows are single-pane replacement windows (Figure 60). The windowsills are concrete (Figure 60). The entry door is replacement. There is a set of original wood doors on the south elevation (Figure 61). A modified door opening is on the north elevation (Figure 62). An internal brick chimney with a concrete cap is located on the southeast corner of the roof (Figure 63).

The east elevation faces Fremont Street (Figure 58). The exterior is clad with sandstone. There is a replacement door on the left side, and a replacement window on the right side of the east elevation. The south elevation faces Building 013. The right side of the south elevation is the original portion of the building and is clad with stone, and the left side is the addition that is clad with synthetic stucco material (Figure 64). There is a replacement window and an original set of wood doors on the right side, and window and single-entry door on the left side of the south

elevation. The west elevation faces a gravel lot and is void of any fenestration (Figure 65). The north elevation faces Building 011A. The left side of the west elevation is the original portion, and the right side is the modified addition. The left side has a modified door opening. The original doors have been removed, the concrete lintel above is intact, and the opening has been filled in and clad with synthetic stucco material. A window is placed in the modified opening (Figure 62).

Figure 58. East elevation, part of the original Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 59. Close-up of the original exposed wood rafter tails on the original portion of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 60. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window with concrete windowsill and lintel on Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 61. Original wood, hinged doors on the right side of the south elevation of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 62. Modified door opening on the left side of the north elevation of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey, with the intact concrete lintel above (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 63. Brick chimney on the southeast corner of the roof of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 64. South elevation with original building [right] and addition [left] of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 65. Northwest oblique of the addition of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 66. Close-up of the connection between the original stone exterior wall and overhanging eave with rafter [left] and the modified addition now clad with synthetic stucco material [right] on Building 012 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 012

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was

designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 012.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 012 is significant for being designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 012.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 012 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 012 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 012

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."³⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and

³⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 012 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 012 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP as a contributing part of the historic district. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey during the WWII period of significance from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. Even with the addition to the west, the building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 012

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson³⁶ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*³⁷ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

³⁶ Lee H. Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998), <http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm>.

³⁷ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 012, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 012 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the window replacements, the concrete windowsills and headers, and the large doors on the south side of the building.
- The interior does not have character-defining features.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the large stucco addition to the west and the metal doors.

5.2.5 Building 013

Building 013 is located on the west side of the cantonment (Figure 67). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building, with Buildings 011 and 012 to the north and Building 013A to the south. Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of Building 013. A narrow strip of grassy area is on the east side, and gravel lots surround the building on the north and west sides (Figure 68).

Figure 67. Location for Building 013 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 68. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 013 [marked in red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 013

Building 013 is a long rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, and a gable roof (Figure 69). The original roof was corrugated metal, and the built-up roofing material was added at a later date (Figure 70 and Figure 71). The majority of the building is double-height, with a one-story concrete block appendage on the east side (Figure 69). The one-story portion has a shallow shed roof. Original multipane steel-sash windows with brick windowsills are nestled under the roof line on the north and south elevations (Figure 72). Replacement one-over-one anodized-bronze aluminum windows with brick windowsills are on the east side of the one-story portion (Figure 73). The entry doors are metal with a narrow pane, and the overhead door is metal (Figure 74 and Figure 76).

The east elevation of Building 013 faces Fremont Avenue. The foreground is the one-story portion, with a centrally placed set of metal doors flanked on the left by two replacement windows and on the right with one replacement window and one modified window opening (Figure 69). A narrow strip of grassy lawn stretches in front of the east elevation, and a poured concrete sidewalk with concrete steps and concrete ramp lead to the entry doors.

The south elevation of Building 013 faces Building 13A. There are seven, evenly spaced, original windows that are placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the roof line (Figure 75).

The west elevation of Building 013 faces a gravel lot. There is a centrally placed, large, metal overhead door that is flanked on the right side by a single-entry replacement metal door (Figure 75 and Figure 76).

The north elevation of Building 013 faces a gravel lot and Buildings 011 and 012. It is similar to the south elevation, with seven evenly spaced, original windows that are placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the roof line (Figure 77).

Figure 69. East elevation of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 70. Close-up of the modified metal roof with the addition of spray foam material on Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 71. Close-up of the overhanging eave on the north and south elevations of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey, with the original, exposed, corrugated roofing material and metal fascia system (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 72. Original multipane steel-sash industrial-style window on the north and south elevations of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 73. Replacement one-over-one windows on the east elevation of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 74. Metal entry doors with narrow pane on the east elevation of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 75. Southwest oblique of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 76. West elevation of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 77. North elevation of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 013

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was

designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 013.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 013 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1948.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 013.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 013 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 013 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 013

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."³⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and

³⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 013 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 013 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 013

Since Building 013 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 013

Since Building 013 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.6 Building 013A

Building 013A is located on the far west side of the cantonment, near the west gate entry point off South Guernsey Road (Figure 78). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building, with Building 014 to the south and Building 013 to the north (Figure 79). Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of Building 013A. A gravel lot is on the west side of the building. A chain-link fence surrounds the building.

Figure 78. Location for Building 013A at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 79. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 013A at Camp Guernsey [marked by the red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 013A

Building 013A is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, metal-clad exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with metal roofing material with overhanging eaves on the north and south sides (Figure 80). The east elevation faces Fremont Avenue and overlooks a large gravel lot. There is a centrally placed metal overhead door flanked on the right side by a metal single-entry door (Figure 80). The west elevation faces a gravel lot and consists of a centrally placed metal overhead door flanked on the left side by metal single-entry door (Figure 81). There are no window or door openings on the north and south elevations.

Figure 80. Northeast oblique of Building 013A at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 81. West elevation of Building 013A at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 013A

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was

designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 013A.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 013A could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1984.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 013A.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 013A was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 013A has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 013A

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."³⁹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and

³⁹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 013A at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 013A is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 013A

Since Building 013A is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 013A

Since Building 013A is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.7 Building 014

Building 014 is located on the far west side of the cantonment, near the west gate entry point off South Guernsey Road (Figure 82). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building, with Building 015 located to the south and Building 013A to the north (Figure 83). Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of Building 014. A grassy area with a wooden picnic pavilion is located on the south side of Building 014 separating it from Building 015. A small grassy area with a concrete sidewalk is located on the east side. A gravel lot is located on the west side of the building.

Figure 82. Location for Building 014 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 83. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 014 at Camp Guernsey [marked in red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 014

Building 014 is a large double-height metal-framed structure with a rectangular footprint (Figure 84). The building is oriented in an east-west direction. It has a concrete foundation, metal frame and trusses, exterior walls clad with galvanized corrugated-metal sheets, and a corrugated-metal arched roof (Figure 85). The windows are original multipane steel-sash awning industrial-style (Figure 86). The entry door is an original, metal, panel door (Figure 87), and the overhead door is a replacement (Figure 88). A small, star-shaped shield reading “Starbilt” is placed near the top center of the east and west elevations (Figure 89).

The east elevation faces Fremont Avenue and overlooks a large gravel lot. A small grassy area with a concrete sidewalk stretches along this elevation (Figure 84). An original metal door is placed in the center of the elevation flanked on either side by two original windows (Figure 84). The south elevation faces a grassy area between Building 014 and 015 (Figure 90). There are eight evenly spaced original windows (Figure 90). The west elevation faces a gravel lot and consists of a central replacement metal overhead door flanked on either side by two original windows (Figure 91). The north elevation faces a 013A building and consists of eight evenly spaced original windows (Figure 92).

Figure 84. Southeast oblique of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 85. Close-up of the corrugated metal roof on Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 86. Original multipane steel-sash awning industrial-style window on Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 87. Original metal panel entry door on the east elevation of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 88. Replacement metal overhead door on the west elevation of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 89. “Starbilt” star-shaped shield on the east and west elevations of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 90. South elevation of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 91. West elevation of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 92. North elevation of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 014

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 014.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 014 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1951.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 014.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 014 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 014 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 014

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.”⁴⁰ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 014 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 014 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

⁴⁰ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Integrity for Building 014

Since Building 014 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 014

Since Building 014 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.8 Building 015

Building 015 is located on the far west side of the cantonment, near the west gate entry point off South Guernsey Road (Figure 93). A large gravel lot is located on the east side of the building, with Building 016 located to the south, Buildings 527G and 527H to the west, and Building 014 to the north (Figure 94). Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of Building 015. A grassy area with a wooden picnic pavilion is located on the north side of Building 015, separating it from Building 014. An enclosed gravel lot is located on the south between Building 015 and Building 016.

Figure 93. Location for Building 015 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 94. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 015 at Camp Guernsey [marked by the red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 015

Building 015 is a one-story structure with a U-shaped footprint and a concrete foundation. The exterior is a combination of concrete block and wood-grain Masonite® siding. There are three different roofs: (1) a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles over the long rectangular portion, (2) a metal-clad shed roof over the southeast addition, and (3) a metal shed roof over the southwest addition. The windows are a variety of metal-sash window styles and sizes. The doors are metal.

The east elevation of Building 015 faces Fremont Avenue and is characterized by a half wall constructed of cut stone veneer with a concrete cap on the bottom and synthetic stucco clad exterior wall on the top (Figure 95 and Figure 96). The right side of the elevation with the gable roof is part of the original structure and consists of single-entry metal door and a window (Figure 95). The middle and left section of the elevation are part of the later concrete block addition. There is a three-pane metal-sash slider window, three small single-pane fixed windows, and a two-pane slider window on this part of the elevation (Figure 95 and Figure 96).

The south elevation of Building 015 faces Building 016 and overlooks an enclosed gravel lot (Figure 98). The right side of the elevation is the later concrete block addition with a shed roof and wood fascia (Figure 97). The south elevation has one small single-pane fixed window, one small two-pane fixed window, and a recessed entry with a metal door and metal frame screen door (Figure 97). A set of poured concrete steps provide access to this entry. The middle section of the south elevation is part of the original structure (Figure 98). The south exterior wall is clad with wood-grain Masonite siding, and there are five one-over-one replacement windows on this part of the south elevation (Figure 98). The left side of the south elevation is another later, concrete block addition with a shed roof; however, the majority of this part of the building is covered with an even later concrete block addition that connects Building 015 to Building 016 (Figure 98).

The inside of the U-shape; the west elevation of the southeast concrete block addition consists of two small windows. The east elevation of the southwest concrete block addition has an overhanging eave and three one-over-one windows (Figure 98).

The west elevation faces Buildings 527G and 527H. The left side of the elevation is part of the original structure with a gable roof, is clad with wood-grain Masonite siding, and consists of a metal entry door with an adjacent one-over-one window (Figure 99). The right side of the elevation is the later concrete block addition and consists of two one-over-one windows (Figure 100). The right side is connected to the even later concrete block addition that connects Building 015 to Building 016 (Figure 100).

The north elevation faces the grassy area between Building 015 and Building 014. This elevation is part of the original structure with a gable roof. It is clad with wood-grain Masonite siding. There are two one-over-one windows on the right side of the elevation. A projecting enclosed vestibule is clad with the same wood-grain Masonite siding and has a shed roof (Figure 101). A single metal entry door is located on the east side of the vestibule with a poured concrete sidewalk leading to the east side of the building (Figure 102). There are five one-over-one windows and two smaller slider windows are located on the east side of the elevation (Figure 102).

A concrete block addition with a metal shed roof was added at a later date off the south side of the southwest concrete block addition connecting Building 015 to Building 016 (Figure 103). Wood sliding doors are located on the east side of this addition (Figure 104).

Figure 95. East elevation of Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 96. Southeast oblique of the later concrete block southeast addition on Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 97. South elevation of the later concrete block southeast addition on Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 98. Overall south elevation of Building 015 at Camp Guernsey: concrete block addition [left], original [middle], and concrete block addition [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 99. West elevation of the original Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 100. West elevation of the later concrete block addition and the even later concrete block addition connecting Building 015 to Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 101. Right side of the north elevation part of the original Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 102. North elevation part of the original Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 103. Looking west at the later concrete block addition connecting Building 016 [left] and Building 015 [right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 104. Close-up of the sliding wood doors on the east side of the connecting concrete block addition of Building 015 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 015

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 015.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 015 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1953.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 015.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 015 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 015 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 015

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."⁴¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a

⁴¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 015 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 015 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 015

Since Building 015 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 015

Since Building 015 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.9 Building 016

Building 016 is located on the far west side of the cantonment near the west gate entry point off South Guernsey Road (Figure 105). Fremont Avenue runs along the eastern side of the building (Figure 106). Building 018 is to the west, and Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are to the south. A paved parking area is on the east, a gravel parking lot is on the south, and a gravel lot is on the north. Building 016 is connected to Building 015 to the north.

Figure 105. Location for Building 016 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 106. Looking west across a large gravel lot and Fremont Avenue toward Building 016 at Camp Guernsey [marked by the red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 016

Building 016 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation and a semicylindrical roof shape (Figure 107). Corrugated metal covers the arched steel truss system; however, the metal has been covered with polyurethane foam (Figure 108). A rectangular concrete block addition has been added to the west side of the north elevation of the original structure, connecting it to Building 015.

The east and west elevations of Building 016 are similar, with a central metal roll-up door and a metal louvered vent directly above (Figure 107–Figure 110). There is a metal entry door on the right side of the east overhead door and one on the left side of the west overhead door. The south elevation has one wood-framed window on the right side of the elevation (Figure 108). The north elevation has a projecting entry bay located in the middle of the elevation that consists of a metal door (Figure 110 and Figure 111).

An addition extends from the west side of the north elevation of Building 016 and runs in a north-south direction to connect with Building 015 (Figure 111). The addition has a shed roof clad with corrugated metal with an overhanging eave on the east side. The east side of this addition consists of two wood sliding doors, one on the far left side and one on the far right side of the elevation, with the central portion having six staggered, wood, sliding doors. The tracks are fastened below the roofline and the eave, leaving an opening just above the doors (Figure 112). The west elevation faces Buildings 527G and 527H, with no windows or doors (Figure 113).

Figure 107. East elevation of Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 108. South elevation of Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 109. West elevation of Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 110. Northeast oblique of Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 111. Looking west at the concrete block addition between Building 016 [left] and Building 015 at Camp Guernsey [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 112. Close-up of the sliding wood doors on the east side of Building 016's concrete block addition at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 113. West elevation of the concrete block addition to Building 016 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 016

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 016.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 016 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1967.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 016.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 016 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 016 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 016

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."⁴² Therefore, to qualify as historic, a

⁴² NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 016 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 016 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 016

Since Building 016 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 016

Since Building 016 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.10 Building 017

Building 017 is located on the far west side of the cantonment with the boundary fence stretching along the western side of the building (Figure 114). Building 015 and Building 016 are to the east, and Buildings 018 and 527F to the south (Figure 115). A gravel lot is on the east and south sides of the building. A gravel drive and a narrow stretch of grassy lawn with a row of mature trees are located on the west side of the building.

Figure 114. Location for Building 017 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 115. Looking south down the gravel lot toward Building 018 at Camp Guernsey [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 017

Building 017 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete block foundation, exterior walls clad with wood shiplap siding, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles (Figure 116). The roof has a large overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter details, and it wraps around the building and forms pent roofs at the gable ends on the north and south sides (Figure 117). The eave is cut back over the entries (Figure 119 and Figure 120). Wood, louvered vents are placed in the gable ends on the north and south elevations (Figure 120 and Figure 121). The windows are original eight-over-eight wood-sash double-hung windows (Figure 118). The doors are a combination of original wood panel and replacement metal doors (Figure 119 and Figure 120).

The east elevation of Building 107 faces a gravel lot and Building 015. The elevation consists of a set of wood panel doors. This set of doors is placed slightly to the right of center of the elevation (Figure 116), and a poured concrete ramp provides access to this entry. There are six original wood windows on this elevation (Figure 116). The south elevation faces Building

527F, and it is symmetrical with a centrally placed replacement door that is accessed by a set of wood steps (Figure 120). An original wood window flanks either side of the door (Figure 120). The west elevation faces a row of trees and the boundary fence. There are eight, evenly spaced, original wood windows on this elevation (Figure 120). The north elevation faces Building 105 and consists of three, evenly spaced, original, wood windows (Figure 121).

Figure 116. Southeast oblique of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 117. Close-up of the large overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter details of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 118. Original eight-over-eight wood-sash double-hung window on Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 119. Original wood panel doors on the east elevation of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 120. Southwest oblique of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 121. North elevation of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 017

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 017.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 017 is part of the WWII temporary building historic context under Criterion A event, as it was constructed ca. 1942 at Fort Warren (F.E. Warren AFB); however it was moved to Camp Guernsey in the late-1950s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 017.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 017 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 017 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 017

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.”⁴³ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 017 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

⁴³ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Building 017 is not eligible for the NRHP. Although it was constructed during the period of significance ending in 1945, it was moved to Camp Guernsey in the mid-1950s from F.E. Warren AFB. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 017

Since Building 017 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 017

Since Building 017 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.11 Building 018

Building 018 is located on the west side of the cantonment near the entry gate off South Guernsey Road. The boundary fence stretches along the western side of the building (Figure 122). Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are to the southeast, Building 016 is to the east, and Buildings 017 and 527F (Figure 123). A gravel lot is on the east and south sides of the building. A gravel drive and a narrow stretch of grassy lawn with a row of mature trees is located on the west side of the building.

Figure 122. Location for Building 018 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 123. Looking northeast across the gravel lot toward Building 018 [left, Building 016 [middle], and Buildings 527H, 527D, 527E [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 018

Building 018 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete block foundation, exterior walls clad with wood shiplap siding, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles (Figure 124). The roof has a large overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter details that wraps around the building and forms pent roofs at the gable ends on the north and south sides (Figure 125). The eave is cut back over the entries (Figure 127 and Figure 128). Wood, louvered vents are placed in the gable ends on the north and south elevations (Figure 128 and Figure 129). The windows are original eight-over-eight wood-sash double-hung windows with metal security bars over them (Figure 126). The doors are replacement metal and wood (Figure 127).

The east elevation faces a gravel lot and Building 016. The elevation consists of a set of metal doors, one with a large light. This set of doors is placed slightly to the right of center of the elevation (Figure 127). An original wood window flanks either side of these doors and a concrete stop is placed in front of the entry. There is a single-entry replacement wood door on the far right side of the elevation, and another single-entry replacement wood door is located just left of the center of the east elevation. There are two original wood windows on the left side of the east elevation (Figure 124). The south elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed, wood, panel door that is accessed by a concrete block stoop. An original wood window flanks either side of the door (Figure 128). The west elevation faces a row of trees and the boundary fence. There are eight evenly spaced, original, wood windows on this west elevation (Figure 129). The north elevation faces Building 527F and consists of three evenly spaced original wood windows (Figure 129).

Figure 124. East elevation of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 125. Close-up of the large overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter details of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 126. Original eight-over-eight wood-sash double-hung window on Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 127. Replacement metal doors on the east elevation of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 128. South elevation of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 129. Northwest oblique of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 018

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 018.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 018 is part of the WWII temporary building historic context under Criterion A event, as it was constructed ca. 1942 at Fort Warren (F.E. Warren AFB); however it was moved to Camp Guernsey in the late-1950s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 018.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 018 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 018 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 018

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.”⁴⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 018 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 018 is not eligible for the NRHP. Although it was constructed during the period of significance ending in 1945, it was moved to Camp Guernsey in the mid-1950s from F.E. Warren AFB. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 018

Since Building 018 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 018

Since Building 018 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.12 Building 021

Building 021 is isolated from the main cantonment and is located near the North Platte River at the southwest end of the cantonment (Figure 130). A sparse grassy lawn surrounds the building, along with a gravel circular drive.

⁴⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Figure 130. Location for Building 021 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 021

Building 021 is a small one-story structure with a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and exterior walls clad with rolled asphalt siding (Figure 131). The building is oriented in the north-south direction. The east elevation consists of a centrally placed wood sliding door. This is not an original door. An original window flanks either side of the door. The north elevation has a centrally placed

original window. A wood sliding door is located on the south elevation, and there are no window or door openings on the west elevation.

Figure 131. Northeast oblique of Building 021 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 021

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 021.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 021 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1954.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 021.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 021 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 021 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 021

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.”⁴⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 021 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 021 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between

⁴⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 021

Since Building 021 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 021

Since Building 021 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.13 Building 101

Building 101 is located on the west side of the cantonment (Figure 132). The building is surrounded by landscaped lawns on the east, south, and west sides (Figure 133 and Figure 134). Hunton Road is to the east, Headquarters Road is to the south, Fremont Avenue is to the west, and a gravel road is on the north (Figure 132). A landscaped lawn located on the south side of the building is framed on the east, south, and west sides by a row of mature trees. The flagpole is placed on the south side of the building and has cut stone retaining walls framing a sidewalk that leads from Headquarters road to the flagpole (Figure 133). The parade ground is located to the east across Hunton Road. A row of four buildings (Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417) is located north of the gravel road. The high school athletic field is located on the west side of the building site (Figure 132).

Figure 132. Location for Building 101 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 133. Looking north across a landscaped lawn with mature trees and the flagpole near Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 134. Looking west toward Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 101

Building 101 is a one-story rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, cut sandstone exterior walls, a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and overhanging eaves with exposed wood rafter tails (Figure 133 and Figure 136). The walls are constructed with roughly coursed, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone with cement mortar (Figure 134 and Figure 135). The building is oriented in the east-west direction with the main entry on the south side of the building (Figure 133). The original windows have been removed, and the current windows are single-pane anodized-bronze aluminum with the original concrete windowsill and concrete lintel (Figure 137). The original doors have been removed and replaced with metal doors with a large pane in the top half and the original concrete lintel above (Figure 138). A brick chimney protrudes from the roofline on the east end of the building. A newly constructed stone planter/plaque memorial is located near the entry on the south elevation (Figure 139).

The south elevation of Building 101 faces Headquarters Road and overlooks the large landscaped lawn with the flagpole and cut stone walls. The main entry bay projects out slightly beyond the left and right sides of the elevation. The bay is centered in the elevation and has a gable roof porch supported by four wooden columns (Figure 140 and Figure 141). There is a set of replacement entry doors flanked on either side by a single replacement window, and all are located underneath the porch structure (Figure 140). A metal shield with “Built by Works Projects Administration 1939–1940” is placed on the concrete lintel above the entry doors. The

right side of the elevation has three larger replacement windows and two smaller replacement windows (Figure 135 and Figure 142). The left side of the elevation consists of three smaller replacement windows (Figure 135).

The west elevation of Building 101 faces Fremont Avenue and consists of a centrally placed door. The original set of doors has been removed, and the large opening has been filled with a single-entry metal door flanked on the right side by a two-pane sidelight (Figure 144).

The north elevation of Building 101 overlooks a wide gravel road. There is a centrally placed entry bay that consists of a set of replacement doors (). There are three smaller replacement windows on the right side of the elevation, and two larger replacement windows on the left side of the elevation (Figure 143).

The east elevation faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground (refer to Figure 132). The east elevation has a centrally located replacement door, flanked on either side by a large replacement window (Figure 145).

**Figure 135. South elevation of Building 101
at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).**



Figure 136. Close-up of the original exposed wood rafter tails on the north and south elevations of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 137. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows with original concrete windowsill and lintel on Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 138. Replacement metal doors with original concrete lintel on Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 139. Newly constructed stone planter/plaque memorial near the south entry of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 140. Close-up of the gable roof porch with wood columns on the south side of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 141. Close-up of a wood column support for the gable roof porch on Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 142. Right side of the south elevation with the landscaped lawn of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 143. Northwest oblique of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 144. Replacement metal door with two-pane side light on the west elevation of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 145. East elevation of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 101 is divided into office space and does not have any elements from the period of significance.

Associated object

The flagpole is located on the south side of Building 101 (headquarters) in a large landscaped area (Figure 146). The grassy lot is lined with trees on the east, south, and west sides. Headquarters Road is to the north, Hunton Road is to the east, Bridger Avenue is to the south, and Fremont Avenue is to the west (refer to Figure 132). Sometime after 1972, according to the historic aerial, the landscaped lawn on the south side of the building was modified to install the flagpole, poured concrete sidewalk, and cut stone walls. The walls were constructed by the 197th Engineering Company (Figure 147–Figure 150). The Wyoming symbol of the bucking horse and rider is placed at the base of the flagpole (Figure 148).

Figure 146. Looking north toward the landscaped lawn, the flagpole, the cut stone walls, and Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 147. Looking south toward the flagpole and cut stone walls in front of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 148. Wyoming state symbol, the bucking horse and rider placed at the base of the flagpole in front of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 149. Close-up of the cut stone wall in front of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 150. Cut stone wall constructed by the 197th Engineering Company for Building 101 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 101

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 101.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 101 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 101.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 101 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 101 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 101

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.”⁴⁶ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 101 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 101 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 101

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁴⁷ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁴⁸ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

⁴⁶ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

⁴⁷ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁴⁸ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 101, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 101 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the portico, the window and door openings, the window replacements, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- There are no character-defining interior features of Building 101.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the metal doors and the side window on the west side of Building 101.
- Since the flagpole and its associated plaza and stonewall were erected after the period of significance, they are not contributing to the historic district.

5.2.14 Building 102

Building 102 is located on the far west side of the cantonment adjacent the old northwest gate off Fremont Avenue (Figure 151). Building 101 is located to the southeast (Figure 152). A large open grassy lawn with mature trees and a wood picnic pavilion is located on the north side of the building. A wide gravel lot is located on the south side. Building 109 is located to the east.

Figure 151. Location for Building 102 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 152. Looking north across the large landscaped lawn toward Building 101 [right] and the small square structure, Building 102 [left, marked by the red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 102

Building 102 is a small square structure with a concrete foundation, cut sandstone exterior walls, a pyramidal roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves with exposed wood rafter tails (Figure 153, Figure 154, and Figure 156). The exterior walls are constructed of roughly coursed locally quarried buff-color sandstone with cement mortar. The windows are replacement single-pane with a concrete windowsill and lintel (Figure 154). The door is an original wood panel with a concrete lintel. There is a brick chimney that projects from the north side of the roof (Figure 153).

The west elevation faces the fenced property boundary of the cantonment and overlooks Fremont Avenue. There is a single-entry original wood door placed in the center of the elevation (Figure 153). The east and south elevations each have a single replacement window (Figure 154 and Figure 155).

Figure 153. Northwest oblique of Building 102 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 154. East elevation with replacement window (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 155. Southeast oblique of Building 102 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 156. Close-up of the overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter tails and the cut sandstone walls (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 102 is open space and does not have any elements from the period of significance.

Recommendations of significance for Building 102

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 102.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 102 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 102.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 102 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 102 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 102

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.”⁴⁹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 102 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 102 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location,

⁴⁹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 102

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁵⁰ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁵¹ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 102, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 102 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the

⁵⁰ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁵¹ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

- roof, the window and door openings, the window replacements, the door, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- There are no character-defining interior features of Building 102.

5.2.15 Building 106

Building 106 is located southeast of the parade ground, just south of the intersection of Bridger Avenue and Hunton Road (Figure 157). It is located west across Hunton Road from the former concrete pad tent area. Building 602 is located directly to the north, and Building 603 is located to the south. Gravel lots surround the north, east, south, and west sides (Figure 158). A row of DPW buildings is located on the west side of Building 106, separated from it by a large gravel lot (Figure 159). A paved sidewalk leads to Building 602.

Figure 157. Location for Building 106 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 158. Looking northeast from the large gravel parking lot toward Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 159. Looking west from Building 106 at Camp Guernsey across the large gravel parking lot toward the DPW buildings (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 106

Building 106 is a one-story building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 160 and Figure 161). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar (Figure 161). The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows (Figure 162). The doors are replacement metal doors; however, they do not fill the original large door openings, so some infill was used around the newer doors (Figure 163). The windowsills and lintels are concrete (Figure 162 and Figure 163). There are two stone-clad chimneys, each with a concrete cap (Figure 164). A “1944” inscription is located on the north gable end (Figure 165). The fascia is wood (Figure 165). A small, wood, shed-style vestibule has been added to the south elevation (Figure 166).

The north elevation faces Building 602 and has two replacement windows (Figure 167). The “1944” inscription is located in the gable end (Figure 165).

The east elevation faces Hunton Road (Figure 167–Figure 169), overlooking the former concrete pad tent area. The east elevation consists of evenly spaced window openings. The far-left two windows are placed slightly higher in the stone wall than the eight other windows on this elevation. A chimney is located just to the left of center on the elevation. There are two replacement doors. A poured concrete sidewalk stretches in front of the east side of the building.

The south elevation faces Building 603. The south elevation has a newly constructed, wood, shed vestibule addition that is located in the center of the elevation (Figure 169 and Figure 170). The south and west side of the addition have windows, and a set of metal doors is located on the east side of the addition. There are two windows placed in the stone wall on either side of the addition.

The west elevation faces a large gravel lot overlooking the row of DPW buildings. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation with the exception of the two doors (Figure 171). The original doors have been removed, and the openings have been filled with stone, but the lintels remain intact (Figure 172).

Figure 160. Northeast oblique of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 161. Close-up of the overhanging eave and stone exterior walls of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 162. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 163. Replacement metal entry door with some infill on Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 164. Stone chimney with concrete cap on Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016)



Figure 165. Close-up of the “1944” inscription placed in the north gable end of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 166. Wood shed vestibule addition located on the south elevation of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 167. Northeast oblique of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 168. East elevation of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 169. Southeast oblique of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 170. Southwest oblique of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 171. West elevation of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 172. Close-up of the modified door opening filled with cut stone on Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 106 is divided into entrance vestibules on the north and south, a long corridor on the east (Figure 173), and a large classroom on the west (Figure 175). The fireplaces on the east and west walls have been encased in drywall (Figure 174 and Figure 176). Partition walls constructed of drywall, vinyl tile flooring, carpet, drop-ceilings, new light fixtures, and new interior doors were all installed at an unknown recent date. Building 106 interior does not have any elements from the period of significance (although it is unknown what is underneath the fireplace drywall).

Figure 173. Interior view looking north down the newly renovated interior with new partition walls, flooring, and ceiling in Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



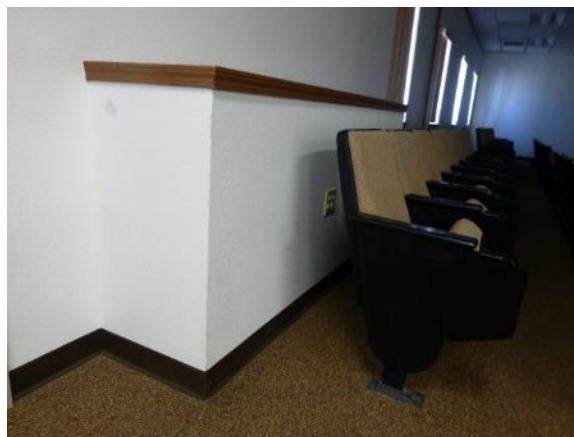
Figure 174. Close-up of the modified fireplace on the east wall of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 175. Interior view of the newly renovated classroom space on the west side of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 176. Close-up of the modified fireplace on the west wall of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 106

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 106.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 106 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 106.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 106 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 106 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 106

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.”⁵² Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 106 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 106 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from

⁵² NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 106

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁵³ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁵⁴ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

⁵³ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁵⁴ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 106, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 106 include but are not limited to: the high one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the window replacements, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- There are no character-defining interior features of Building 106.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the vestibule on the south side, the metal doors, and the entire interior of Building 106.

5.2.16 Building 109

Building 109 is located on the far west side of the cantonment, near the old northwest gate off Fremont Avenue (Figure 177). Building 101 is located to the southeast, and Building 102 is located to the west. A large, open, grassy lawn with mature trees and a wood picnic shelter are located on the north side of the building (Figure 178). A wide gravel lot is located on the south side (Figure 179).

Figure 177. Location for Building 109 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 178. Looking north toward the large landscaped area with mature trees and a wood picnic pavilion located on the north side of Building 109 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 179. Looking west down the wide gravel road that runs along the south side of Building 109 [marked by the red box] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 109

Building 109 is a small, one-story, rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, plywood-clad exterior walls, and a gable roof with overhanging eaves (Figure 180). The windows are small, two-pane, aluminum-sash sliding windows, and the door is wood. The west elevation faces Building 102 and consists of a single-entry door on the right side and a window on the left side (Figure 180). There is a small, wood, louvered vent located in the gable end of the west elevation. The north elevation consists of three evenly spaced windows (Figure 180). The east elevation has one window and a small louvered vent in the gable end. The south elevation faces a gravel road and consists of three evenly spaced windows.

Figure 180. Northwest oblique of Building 109 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 109

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 109.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 109 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in the ca. 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 109.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 109 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 109 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 109

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."⁵⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a

⁵⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 109 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 109 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 109

Since Building 109 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 109

Since Building 109 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.17 Building 112

Building 112 is located on the southwest side of the cantonment, near the gate entry off South Guernsey Road and the western edge of the property's fence line (Figure 181). Fremont Avenue is located on the east, North Platte River is to the south, and South Guernsey Road is to the west. A fence-enclosed motor pool/storage area is located to the east. Buildings No-number I, No-number J, and No-number K are located to the north. A gravel lot surrounds the building, with a sparse lawn area to the west.

Figure 181. Location for Building 112 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 112

Building 112 is a large, metal, prefabricated structure with an overall H-shaped footprint. The north wing of the building is the original portion of the building, and the south wing is a later addition (Figure 182). The north portion of the building is a long rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, metal walls, and a shallow gable metal roof (Figure 183). The doors are metal. There are several doors on the north elevation, and one metal door on the south elevation of the north wing. A narrow one-story

metal hyphen, located on the south side of the north wing, connects the north wing to the south wing (Figure 184). The hyphen has a metal gable roof and a metal door. The south wing is also a long rectangular structure; however, it is longer in length and taller in height than the north wing (Figure 184). The south wing has a concrete foundation, metal walls, and a shallow gable metal roof. There are large metal overhead doors on the north and south elevations of the wing.

Figure 182. South elevation of Building 112 at Camp Guernsey, with original building on the right and the later addition on the left connected by a one-story metal hyphen (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 183. North elevation of Building 112 at Camp Guernsey, with original building in the foreground, and the taller metal addition in the background (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 184. Southeast oblique of the south wing [addition] of Building 112 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 112

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 112.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 112 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 2002.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 112.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 112 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 112 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 112

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.”⁵⁶ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 112 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 112 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 112

Since Building 112 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁵⁶ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 112

Since Building 112 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.18 Building 201

Building 201 is located on the northwest side of the parade ground, at the south curve of Hunton Road (Figure 185). A newly paved road is located on the west side of the building site (Figure 186), and a gravel driveway stretches along the north side of the building. Buildings 404 and 405 are to the north and Building 301 is to the east. A grassy lawn surrounds the east, south, and west sides with sparse vegetation.

Figure 185. Location for Building 201 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 186. Looking northeast toward Building 201 (left) at the bend in Hunton Road (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 201

Building 201 is a one-story structure with a complex footprint (Figure 187). It has a raised concrete foundation, and multiple gable roofs clad with asphalt shingles with modified overhanging eaves (Figure 188 and Figure 189). The walls are constructed of roughly coursed, locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone with cement mortar. Several large triangular-shaped stones are incorporated into the overall pattern, especially at the base of the wall (Figure 188 and Figure 190). The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum with concrete windowsills and lintels (Figure 190). There are two large, exterior, stone chimneys—one at the east end and one at the west end (Figure 191). Each chimney has a concrete cap (Figure 192). A WPA metal shield placed near the entry on the south side of the building is inscribed with the date 1941–1942 (Figure 193).

Figure 187. South elevation of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 188. Close-up of the raised concrete foundation and the large, cut, triangular-shaped stones found on Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 189. Close-up of the modified overhanging eave on Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 190. Close-up of the replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows on Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 191. West elevation of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey, showing one of two large, exterior, stone chimneys (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 192. Close-up of the concrete cap on top of the west chimney on Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 193. Close-up of the metal WPA shield, inscribed 1941–1942 and located near the south entry of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The south elevation faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. The elevation is symmetrical with two gable ends facing south at either end of the long elevation (Figure 187). The space between the two ends has a recessed portico with a gable pediment located in the center above the main entry doors, a low stone wall, and evenly spaced wood columns to support the portico roof (Figure 194 and Figure 195). The floor of the portico is concrete, and the ceiling is clad with wood beadboard (Figure 196). There is a single replacement door at both the east and west ends of the portico. The main entry doors are replacement metal doors. The main entry doors are flanked on either side by four replacement windows, which are all under the roof of the portico (Figure 195). There are two replacement windows on the left and right gable ends of the elevation (Figure 195 and Figure 197).

Figure 194. Close-up of the wood gable pediment above the south entry of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 195. Right side of the recessed portico with a low stone wall and wood column supports on the south elevation of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 196. View of the portico of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey, with a concrete floor and wood beadboard ceiling (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 197. Southwest oblique of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The west elevation faces the newly paved road and consists of a large exterior chimney that is located in the center of the elevation (Figure 197). A small replacement window and a larger replacement window flank either side of the chimney (Figure 197).

The right side of the north elevation consists of three replacement window (Figure 198). The middle section of the north elevation projects outward and has a hipped roof. The west side of the projecting wall has replacement windows. The majority of the north elevation is no longer visible due to the construction of a long, rectangular, concrete block addition (Figure 199–Figure 202). The addition has a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles. The windows on this addition are anodized-bronze aluminum. A small part of the original stone on the north elevation can be seen on the left side, where the addition is connected to the wall (Figure 202).

Figure 198. Northwest corner of Building 201 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 199. Wood and concrete block addition on the northwest side of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 200. Concrete block addition on the middle of the north elevation of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 201. Left side of the concrete block addition on the north side of the original portion of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 202. Close-up of the connection between the original stone wall and the concrete block addition on the north side of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The west elevation has been modified with a metal shed roof porch (Figure 203). A poured concrete pad is the foundation for the column supports for the porch roof. There is a large exterior chimney located in the center of the elevation. A large and small replacement window is located on the left side of the chimney while a set of metal doors and a large replacement window is located on the right side (Figure 203).

Figure 203. Shed roof porch addition on the east side of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Building 201's interior is divided into three large, public spaces toward the front of the building and a series of kitchen and service rooms toward the rear of the building. The middle public space is primarily for serving food (Figure 204), the west and east rooms are both utilized for dining and their stone fireplace surrounds are intact (Figure 205 and Figure 206).

Figure 204. Interior view of the central public space utilized for serving food in Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 205. Original stone fireplace on the west wall in the west dining room of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 206. Original stone fireplace on the east wall in the east dining room of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for building 201

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 201.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 201 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 201.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 201 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 201 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 201

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.”⁵⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 201 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 201 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 201

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁵⁸ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁵⁹ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

⁵⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

⁵⁸ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁵⁹ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 201, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 201 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the porch, the portico floor, the portico ceiling, the window and door openings, the window replacements, the concrete windowsills and headers, and the stone fireplaces.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 201 include but are not limited to: the layout of the public rooms and the stone fireplace surrounds.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the additions on the north side of the building, metal porch roof structure on the east side of the building, and the public room finishes on the inside of the building.

5.2.19 Buildings 211–Building 223

Buildings 211–223 are located south of the parade ground and Bridger Avenue, and between Hunton Road and Laramie Avenue (Figure 207). They are utilized for enlisted men's mess halls and were constructed by the WPA in 1939 (Figure 208). Building 211 is at the west end of the line of mess halls, and Building 223 is at the east end of this line. The former tent and metal hutment area (now a sparsely covered grass field) is located on the south side of this row of buildings. A row of early 1990s barracks buildings (Buildings 501–505) line the south side of the former tent area

(Figure 209). Gravel lots surround the building and the entire row of mess halls.

Figure 207. Locations for Buildings 211 through 223 at Camp Guernsey, in order from left to right inside blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 208. Looking west toward Bridger Avenue and the row of WPA-built enlisted men's mess halls at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 209. Looking west from the rear of the enlisted men's mess halls toward the former tent and metal hutment area at Camp Guernsey which were built over in the 1990s with barracks (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



*General description of WPA-era enlisted men's mess halls
(Buildings 211–223)*

The WPA enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223) are one-story buildings with raised concrete foundations, cut-stone exterior walls, and gable roofs clad with architectural asphalt shingles and featuring overhanging eaves (Figure 210). Wood fascias and wood soffits have been added to the overhanging eaves on the east and west sides, covering the original exposed wood rafter tails (Figure 211). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows (Figure 212). Smaller replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows are located on the east and west elevations (Figure 213). The doors are replacement metal doors (Figure 214). The windowsills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 212 and Figure 213). The "W.P.A" is inscribed into the southwest corner of the raised concrete foundations on several of the buildings (Figure 215) and the "W.P.A 1940" shield is placed on the lintel above several of the south doors (Figure 216). The buildings measures approximately 25'-9" x 62'.

The north elevations face Bridger Avenue and overlook the parade ground (Figure 217 and Figure 223). There are modified window openings located in the middle of some of the north elevations that have been filled with concrete block, and replacement metal doors are located on the right side of the elevations. A building number plaque is placed on the lintel above the door. Replacement light fixtures are attached to the stone walls at the gable end. A poured concrete pad stretches in front on the elevation.

The east elevations consist of five larger replacement windows, a smaller replacement window, and a replacement metal door (Figure 218). A small extension of the roof projects out over the door forming a shallow canopy to protect the doors.

The south elevation faces the former tent pad area (Figure 219—Figure 221). Central replacement metal doors are flanked on either side by replacement windows. A building number plaque and a “W.P.A 1940” shield are placed on the lintel of several of the doors. A concrete stoop is located in front of the door.

The west elevations consist of five large replacement windows on the right side of the elevations and three smaller window openings on the left sides (Figure 222). Typically, two of the smaller window openings on this elevation have been filled with concrete block, and one has been replaced with an anodized-bronze aluminum window. Replacement metal doors separate the two groups of windows. Concrete stoops are placed in front of the doors.

The following photos of Building 216 are used as examples in the general description of Buildings 211–223.

Figure 210. Northeast oblique of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 211. Overhanging eave modified with wood fascia and soffit covering the original exposed wood rafter tails on Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 212. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows on Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 213. Smaller replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows on the east and west elevations (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

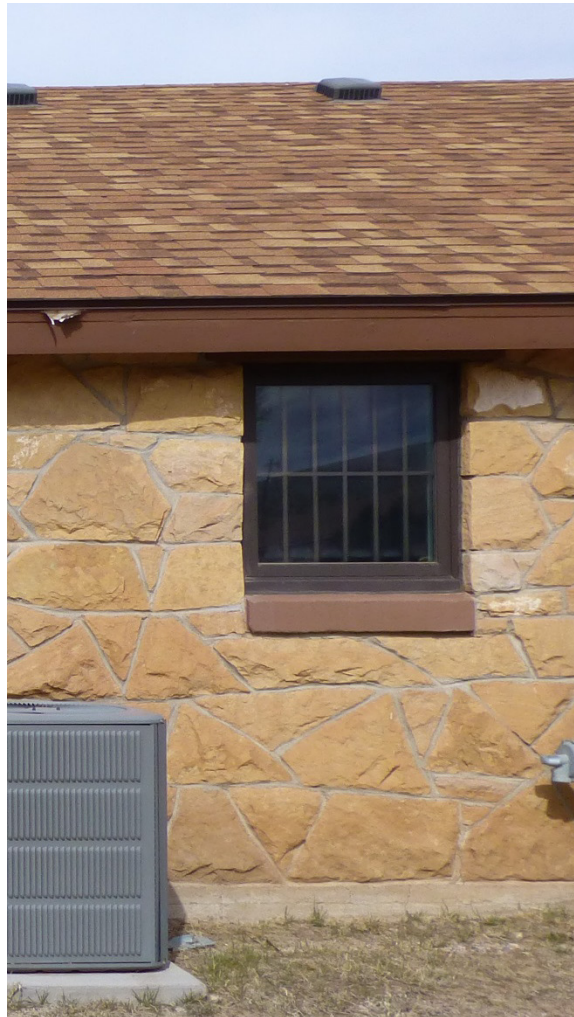


Figure 214. Replacement metal door for Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 215. Close-up of “W.P.A.” inscribed in the southwest corner of the concrete foundation of Buildings 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 216. Close-up of “W.P.A.” 1940 shield, placed on the lintel of several of the south doors of Buildings 211–223 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 217. North elevation of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 218. East elevation of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 219. Southeast oblique of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 220. South elevation of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 221. Southwest oblique of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 222. Modified window openings and replacement window on the left side of the west elevation of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 223. Northwest oblique of Building 216 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interiors of Buildings 211 through 223 were not accessed.

*Recommendations of significance for the WPA era enlisted men's mess halls
(Buildings 211 through 223)*

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 211–223.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 211–223 were designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 211–223.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 211–223 are significant examples of WPA architecture and construction, and they are an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 211–223 have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

*Final recommendation for eligibility of the WPA era enlisted men's mess halls
(Buildings 211–223)*

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.”⁶⁰ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have 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 WPA-era mess halls (Buildings 211 through 223) at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

The WPA-era mess halls (Buildings 211 through 223) meet the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. They are significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945 and under Criterion C for architecture since they are a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The buildings retain their integrity from the period of significance and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The buildings also retain their location, setting, and association with the WPA and their association with the Wyoming National Guard.

*Character-defining features of the WPA era enlisted men’s mess halls
(Buildings 211 through 223)*

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁶¹ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁶² embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials,

⁶⁰ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

⁶¹ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁶² Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for the WPA-era mess halls (Buildings 211 through 223) that are recommended in this report as contributing buildings to the Camp Guernsey Historic District which is eligible to the NRHP.

- Key character-defining exterior features of the WPA-era mess halls (Buildings 211–223) include but are not limited to: the one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the window replacements, and the concrete window windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of the WPA-era mess halls (Buildings 211–223) are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the additions on the northeast sides of the buildings and the metal doors (plus any blocked-in window openings).

5.2.20 Building 224

Building 224 is located southeast of the parade ground, on the south side of the intersection of P. Phillips Road and Bridger Avenue (Figure 224). Building 224 is placed at the east end of a row of 1939 WPA enlisted men's mess hall buildings. Building 225 is located directly to the east of Building 224. The former tent area (now a sparsely covered grass field) is located on

the south side of the building. A row of 1990s barracks buildings line the south side of the former tent area. Gravel lots surround the building and the entire row of mess halls.

Figure 224. Location for Building 224 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 224

Building 224 is a one-story rectangular building with a raised concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles that measures 27' x 84' (Figure 225). The building has

replacement single-pane, vinyl-sash, fixed-pane windows with concrete windowsills (Figure 226) and replacement metal entry doors. An intersecting gable forms a porch at the main entry on the east elevation. The fascia and soffit are painted wood.

The north elevation of Building 224 faces Bridger Avenue and consists of a metal entry door and a single window (Figure 225). A replacement light fixture is attached to the concrete block wall under the gable peak. A poured concrete pad is located in front of the entry door.

The east elevation of Building 224 faces Building 225 and has five evenly spaced windows on the left side of the elevation (Figure 225). A gable wood porch canopy is supported by two wood posts, and it protects a set of metal doors with narrow vertical lights just to the right of the windows (Figure 227). A poured concrete pad is placed in front of the entry doors where the wood posts rests. A replacement light fixtures has been added to either side of the doors (Figure 228). A building number plate and a “Physical Fitness Center” sign is placed above the door (Figure 227). A single window opening just to the right of the doors has been modified with concrete block infill.

The south elevation of Building 224 faces the former tent area and Building 504. A single-entry door and two windows have been removed, and the openings have been filled with concrete block (Figure 229).

The left side of the west elevation of Building 224 has three small window openings filled with concrete block (Figure 230). The windowsills have been removed on these modified window openings. The west elevation consists of five replacement windows and a single replacement metal door. A poured concrete pad is placed in front of the door.

Figure 225. Northeast oblique of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 226. Replacement single-pane fixed vinyl window with original concrete windowsill on Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

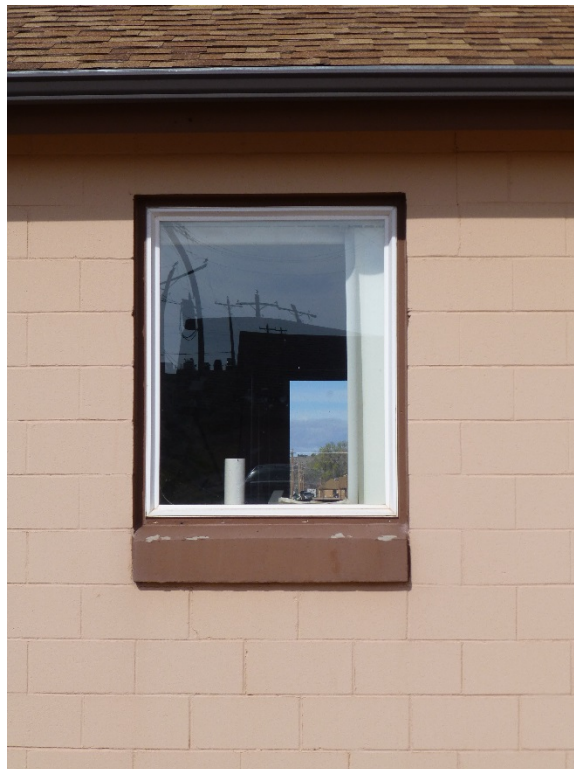


Figure 227. Wood gable porch canopy added to the east elevation of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 228. Replacement light fixture on the east elevation of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 229. Southeast oblique of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 230. West elevation of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 224

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 224.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 224 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1958.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 224.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 224 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 224 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 224

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.”⁶³ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 224 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 224 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 224

Since Building 224 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁶³ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 224

Since Building 224 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.21 Building 225

Building 225 is located southeast of the parade ground, on the south side of the intersection of P. Phillips Road and Bridger Avenue (Figure 231). It is placed at the east end of a row of 1939 WPA enlisted men's mess hall buildings. Building 224 is located directly to the west of Building 225. The former tent area (now a sparsely covered grass field) is located on the south side of the building. A row of early 1990s barracks buildings line the south side of the former tent area. Gravel lots surround the building and the entire row of old mess halls.

Figure 231. Location for Building 225 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 225

Building 225 is a one-story rectangular building with a raised concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles that measures 27' x 84' (Figure 232). The building has replacement single-pane, vinyl-sash, fixed-pane windows with original concrete windowsills (Figure 233) and replacement metal entry doors. An intersecting gable forms a porch at the main entry on the east elevation. The fascia and soffit are painted wood. A white steeple is located on the north end of the gable roof (Figure 234).

The north elevation of Building 225 faces Bridger Avenue and consists of a metal entry door and a single window (Figure 232). A building number

plate is located above the door. A replacement light fixture is attached to the concrete block wall under the gable peak. A poured concrete pad is located in front of the entry door.

The east elevation of Building 225 faces P. Phillips Road and has five evenly spaced windows on the left side of the elevation (Figure 232 and Figure 235). A gable wood porch canopy is supported by two wood posts and protects a set of metal doors with narrow vertical lights just to the right of the windows. A poured concrete pad is placed in front of the entry doors where the wood posts rests. A building number plate and a “Soldiers Chapel” sign is placed above the door (Figure 233). A single window opening just to the right of the doors has been modified with concrete block infill.

The south elevation of Building 225 faces Building 507. A single-entry door and two windows have been removed, and the openings have been filled with concrete block. A poured concrete pad is located in front of the filled door opening (Figure 236).

The west elevation of Building 225 faces Building 224. The left side of the elevation has three small, replacement, single-pane windows (Figure 237). There is a single-entry metal door flanked on the left side by two larger replacement windows and on the right side by three larger replacement windows (Figure 237).

Figure 232. Northeast oblique of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 233. Replacement, single-pane, fixed, vinyl window with original concrete windowsill of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

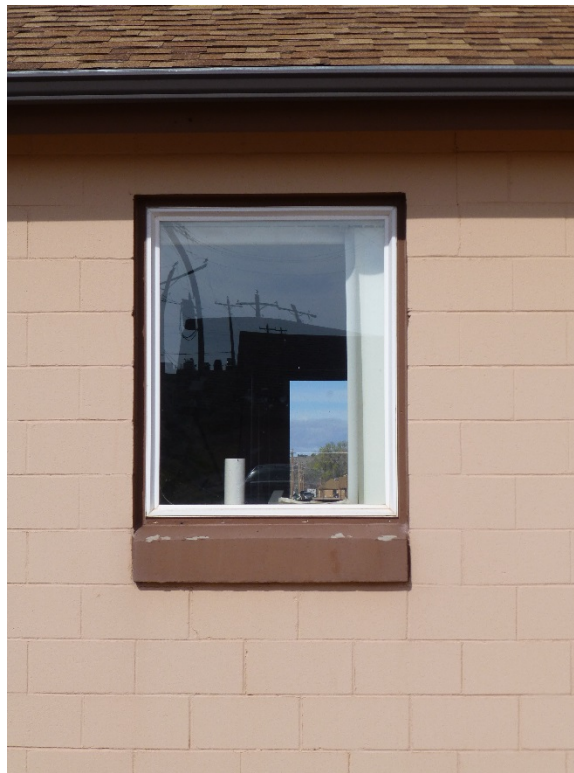


Figure 234. Close-up of the white steeple located on the north end of the gable roof of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 235. Metal entry doors on the east side with gable canopy cover of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 236. Southeast oblique of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 237. West elevation of Building 225 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 225

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 225.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 225 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1959.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 225.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 225 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 225 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 225

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."⁶⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a

⁶⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 225 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 225 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 225

Since Building 225 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 225

Since Building 225 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.22 Building 301

Building 301 is located northwest side of the parade ground, on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 238). Hunton Road is to the south (Figure 239). Building 405 is to the north, Building 010 is to the east, Building 201 is to the west, and a row of 1974 concrete block barracks is to the east. Grassy lawn surrounds the north and west sides of the building, with a concrete sidewalk connecting Building 301 to Building 201 (Figure 239).

Figure 238. Location for Building 301 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 239. Looking east on Hunton Road toward Building 201 [left] and Building 301 [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 301

Building 301 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with modified overhanging eaves (Figure 240 and Figure 241). The original, exposed, wood rafter tails have been enclosed by plywood, creating a boxed eave. The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar. While many of the WPA-era buildings exhibit this motif, the triangular-shaped stones are particularly prominent and numerous on this building (Figure 242).

The windows are original multipane steel-sash with concrete windowsills and lintels (Figure 242). The doors are original wood panel with a concrete lintel (Figure 243 and Figure 244). A brick chimney with concrete cap projects from the west side of the roof. Several metal ventilators are placed along the ridge of the roof (Figure 247). An original, steel, mop-drying rack is located near the east doors (Figure 247).

The west elevation faces Building 201. The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry. The entry consists of a set of original wood doors that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof. Two original windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 245). The south elevation faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. There is an original wood door on the left side of the elevation and three original windows on the right side (Figure 246). The east elevation faces the gravel lot/hardstand for the 1974 one-story concrete block barracks. The east elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry. The entry consists of a set of original wood doors that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof. Two original windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 247). The north elevation faces Building 405 and consists of three windows and a wood door.

Figure 240. East elevation of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 241. Modified overhanging eave of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

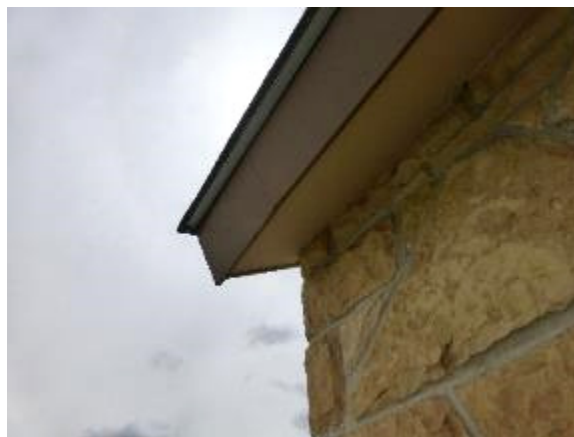


Figure 242. Close-up of the original multipane steel-sash windows with concrete windowsills and lintels and the use of several triangular-shaped cut stones on the exterior wall of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

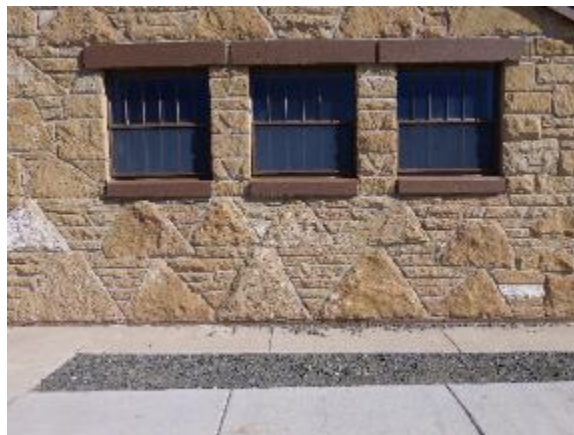


Figure 243. Original wood panel doors with concrete lintel and the original, steel, mop-drying rack on the right side of the doors of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 244. Replacement wood door on the south side of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 245. West elevation of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 246. South elevation of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 247. East elevation of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 301 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 301

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 301.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 301 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 301.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 301 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 301 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 301

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.”⁶⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 301 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 301 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 301

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁶⁶ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁶⁷ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

⁶⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

⁶⁶ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁶⁷ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 301, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 301 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the window replacements, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 301 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the metal door replacements.

5.2.23 Building 302

Building 302 is located on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 248) within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s, and two other latrines. A newly paved road is located to the north, Custer Avenue. Building 201 is located to the south, and Building 401 is located to the east.

Figure 248. Location for Building 302 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 302

Building 302 is a small, one-story, rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves on the east and west sides (Figure 249–Figure 251). The windows are replacement single-pane vinyl windows, and the doors are replacement metal doors.

The west elevation of Building 302 has a replacement door and two small windows (Figure 249 and Figure 250). A steel mop-drying rack is placed on the left side of the door. The south elevation faces Building 201 and consists of two windows (Figure 249). The north elevation of Building 302 has a replacement entry door on the right side of the elevation and a metal louvered vent above the door (Figure 250). There is a modified window opening on the left side of the elevation that is filled with concrete block. The east elevation faces Building 404 and consists of three evenly spaced windows (Figure 251).

Figure 249. Southwest oblique of Building 302 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 250. Northwest oblique of Building 302 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 251. Northeast oblique of Building 302 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 302

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 302.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 302 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed ca. 1974.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 302.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 302 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 302 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 302

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 and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 302 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 302 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 302

Since Building 302 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

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

Character-defining features for Building 302

Since Building 302 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.24 Building 303

Building 303 is located north of the parade ground, on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 252) within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines. Building 303 is oriented in the east-west direction and located south of Buildings 406–408. The building is just northeast of the intersection of Hunton Road and a newly paved road that divides the parade ground in half (Figure 253).

Figure 252. Location for Building 303 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 253. Looking west on Hunton Road toward Building 303 [foreground] and Buildings 406–407 [background] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 303

Building 303 is a one-story rectangular structure with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves (Figure 254). The fascia and soffit are wood. The original windows are one-over-one steel-sash awning-style with concrete windowsills (Figure 255). The doors are metal; one solid metal door and two metal doors with a large pane in the top half (Figure 256). There is an original, steel, mop-drying rack left of the north doors (Figure 256). There are several roof ventilators placed along the ridgeline (Figure 254).

The south elevation of Building 303 faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. There are four, evenly spaced windows (Figure 254) on the south elevation. The west elevation has two windows (Figure 257). The north elevation faces Building 407. A set of original doors with large panes is placed just to the left of center on the north elevation, with one window to the left of the doors and two windows to the right of the doors (Figure 258). The east elevation faces Laramie Avenue and has one wood door located on the left side of the elevation (Figure 259).

Figure 254. Southeast oblique of Building 303 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 255. Close-up of an original, one-over-one, steel-sash, awning-style window on Building 303 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 256. Original wood doors with one large pane and an original, steel, mop-drying rack located on the left side of the doors of Building 303 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 257. West elevation of Building 303 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 258. North elevation of Building 303 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 259. Northeast oblique of Building 303 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 303

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was

designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 303.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 303 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed ca. 1974.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 303.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 303 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 303 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 303

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 and

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

must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 302 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 302 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 302

Since Building 302 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 302

Since Building 302 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.25 Building 311

Building 311 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located) at the western end of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 260). It is placed on the northeast corner of the intersection of Hunton Road and Sublette Avenue (Figure 261). Building 312 is to the east, Building 501 is to the north, and Building 603 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 260. Location for Building 311 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 261. Looking north on Hunton Road at Camp Guernsey, with the Building 311 on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 311

Building 311 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 262 and Figure 263). The windows are original two-pane metal-sash slider windows with concrete windowsills (Figure 264). The windows on the north and south elevations are placed high within the wall, nestled under the overhanging eaves. The door is metal with a large pane. The fascia and soffit are constructed of wood and wood siding is covering the gable ends on the east and west elevations (Figure 263 and Figure 266).

The north elevation faces Building 501 and overlooks a gravel lot. There are two windows and a single-entry door (Figure 262 and Figure 266). The door is placed on the right side of the elevation. A bronze plaque is placed to the left of the door and a building number plate is placed above the door on the wood fascia. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the front of the building on the north side. The west elevation has two windows (Figure 265). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and has five evenly spaced windows (Figure 265). The east elevation is void of any fenestration (Figure 266).

Figure 262. Northwest oblique of Building 311 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 263. Close-up of the modified overhanging eave with wood fascia and wood soffit on Building 311 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 264. Detail of window on Building 311 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 265. Southwest oblique of Building 311 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 266. Northeast oblique of Building 311 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 311

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 311.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 311 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1974.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 311.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 311 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 311 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 311

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 and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 311 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 311 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

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

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 311

Since Building 311 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 311

Since Building 311 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.26 Building 312

Building 312 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located) at the western end of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 267). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 268). Building 313 is to the east, Building 501 is to the north, and Building 311 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 267. Location for Building 312 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 268. Looking east down Sublette Avenue toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 312

Building 312 is a one-story rectangular building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 269 and Figure 270). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum (Figure 271), and the doors are replacement wood panel (Figure 272 and Figure 273). The windowsills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 271). A brick chimney stack projects from the east end of the roof, and several metal ventilators are placed along the ridge of the roof (Figure 276). An original, steel, mop-drying rack is located near the set of north doors (Figure 274). A concrete sidewalk encompasses the building.

The north elevation of Building 312 faces a gravel lot and the former concrete pad tent area (where the 1990s barracks currently are located). The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry. The entry consists of a set of replacement wood doors that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof. Two replacement windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 269). The west elevation of Building 312 faces Building 311 and consists of three, evenly spaced replacement windows (Figure 275). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and mirrors the north elevation (Figure 276 and Figure 277). The east elevation faces Building 313 and consists of an original wood panel door (Figure 277). The door is placed on the left side of the elevation.

Figure 269. North elevation of Building 312 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 270. Close-up of the modified overhanging eave where the original wood rafter tails have been enclosed with plywood on Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 271. Example of the replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

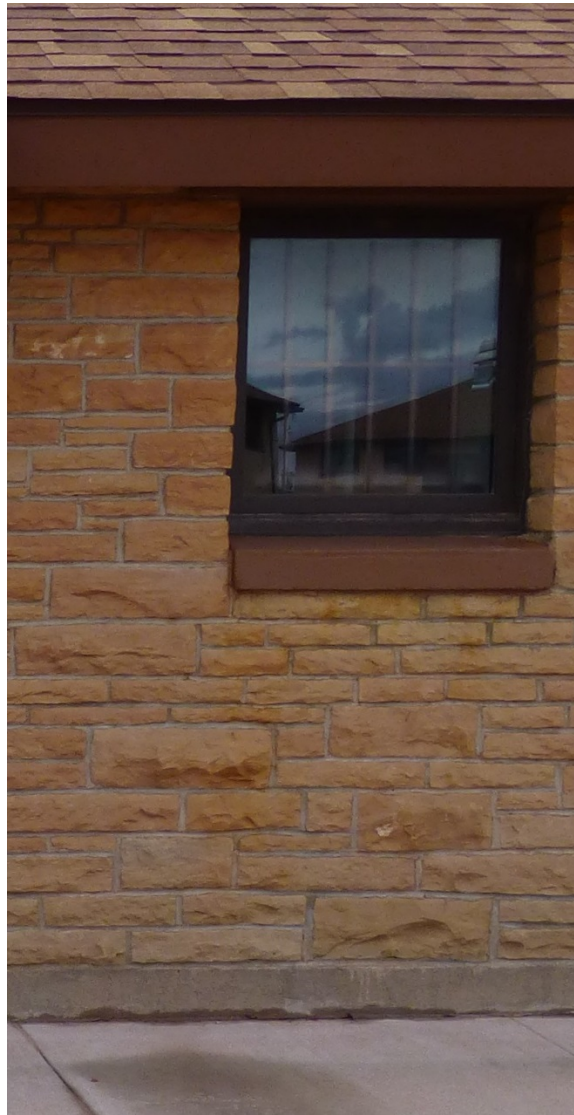


Figure 272. Replacement wood panel doors with concrete lintel on the south side of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 273. Original wood panel door on the east elevation of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 274. Example of the original, steel, mop-drying rack near the north doors of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 275. West elevation of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 276. Southwest oblique of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 277. Southeast oblique of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 312 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 312

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 312.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 312 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 312.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 312 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 312 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 312

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.”⁷¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 312 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 312 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 312

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁷² reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁷³ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

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

⁷² Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁷³ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 312, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 312 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the five-panel doors, the window replacements, the mop rack, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 312 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features: the six-panel replacement doors.

5.2.27 Building 313

Building 313 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), at the western end of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 278). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 279). Building 314 is to the east, Building 502 is to the north, and Building 312 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 278. Location for Building 313 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 279. Looking east down Sublette Avenue toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 313

Building 313 is a one-story rectangular building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 280 and Figure 281). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum (Figure 282) and the doors mixture of original and replacement wood panel (Figure 283 through Figure 285). The windowsills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 282). A brick chimney stack projects from the east end of the roof and several metal ventilators are placed along the ridge of the roof (Figure 287). An original, steel, mop-drying rack is located near the north doors (Figure 286). A concrete sidewalk is on the north and east sides of the building.

The north elevation faces a gravel lot and overlooks the former concrete pad tent area (where the 1990s barracks currently are located). The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry. The entry consists of a set of original wood doors that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof. Two replacement windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 280). The west elevation faces Building 312 and consists of three evenly spaced replacement windows (Figure 280). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and mirrors the north elevation (Figure 287). The east elevation faces Building 314 and consists of an original wood panel door (Figure 287). The door is placed on the left side of the elevation.

Figure 280. Northwest oblique of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 281. Close-up of the modified overhanging eave where the original wood rafter tails have been enclosed with plywood on Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 282. Example of a replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

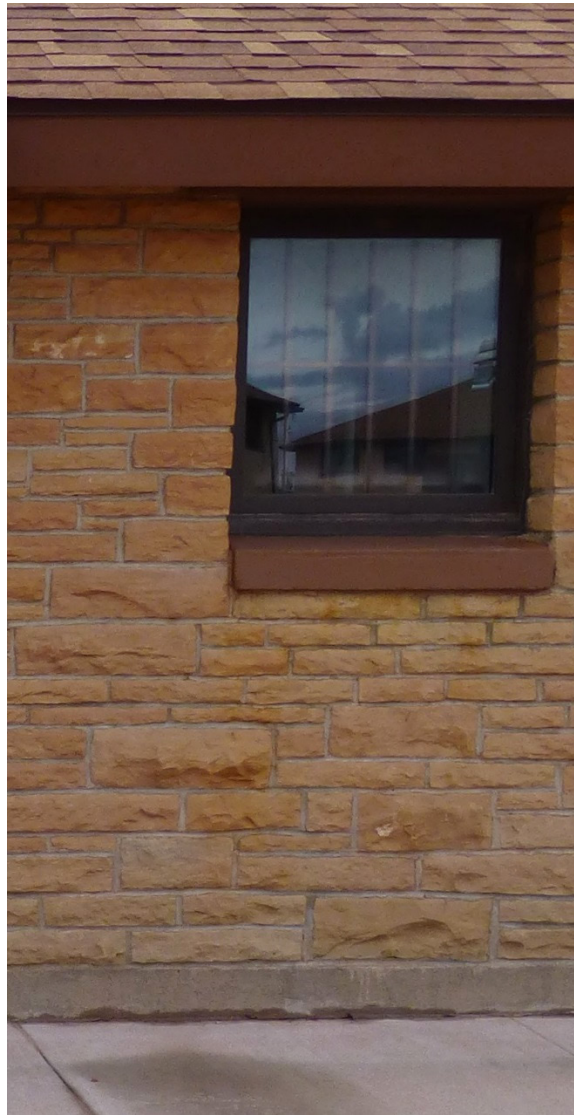


Figure 283. Replacement wood panel doors on the north elevation, in-kind to the original of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 284. Original wood panel doors on the south elevation of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 285. An example of an original wood panel door on an east elevation (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 286. Example of an original, steel, mop-drying rack near the north doors of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 287. Southeast oblique of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 313 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 313

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 313.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 313 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 313.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 313 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 313 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 313

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 and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 313 at Camp Guernsey. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still

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

would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that would retain its integrity.

Building 313 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 313

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁷⁵ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁷⁶ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.

⁷⁵ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁷⁶ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 313, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 313 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the five-panel doors, the window replacements, the mop rack, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 313 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features: None.

5.2.28 Building 314

Building 314 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), in the middle of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 288). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 289). Building 315 is to the east, Building 502 is to the north, and Building 313 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 288. Location for Building 314 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 289. Looking east down Sublette Avenue toward the row of enlisted men's latrines at Camp Guernsey [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 314

Building 314 is a one-story rectangular building with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 290 and Figure 291). The windows are original two-pane metal-sash slider windows with concrete windowsills (Figure 292). The windows on the north and south elevations are placed high within the wall, nestled under the overhanging eaves. The door is metal with a large pane. The fascia and soffit are constructed of wood and wood siding is covering the gable ends on the east and west ends.

The north elevation of Building 314 faces Building 502 and overlooks a gravel lot. There are two windows and a single-entry door on this elevation (Figure 290). The door is placed on the right side of the north elevation. A building number plate is placed above the door on the wood fascia. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the front of the building on the north side. The west elevation has two windows. The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and has five evenly spaced windows. The east elevation is void of any fenestration (Figure 290).

Figure 290. Northwest oblique of Building 314 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 291. Example of the modified overhanging eave with wood fascia and wood soffit on Building 314 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 292. Window example on Building 314 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 314

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance

could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 314.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 314 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed ca. 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 314.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 314 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 314 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 314

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."⁷⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 314 at Camp Guernsey. Just because a

⁷⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

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 would retain its integrity.

Building 314 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 314

Since Building 314 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 314

Since Building 314 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.29 Building 315

Building 315 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), in the middle of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 293). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 294). Building 316 is to the east, Building 503 is to the north, and Building 314 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 293. Location for Building 315 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 294. Looking east down Sublette Avenue toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 315

Building 315 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 295 and Figure 296). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum (Figure 297), and the doors are a mixture of original and replacement wood panel doors (Figure 298 and Figure 299). The windowsills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 297 and Figure 301). A brick chimney stack projects from the east end of the roof, and several metal ventilators are placed along the ridge of the roof (Figure 295). An original, steel, mop-drying rack is located near the north doors (Figure 300). A concrete sidewalk encompasses the building.

The north elevation of Building 315 faces a gravel lot and overlooks the former concrete pad tent area (where the 1990s barracks currently are located). The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry (Figure 295). The entry consists of a set of replacement wood doors (in-kind) that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof. Two replacement windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 295). The west elevation faces Building 314 and consists of three evenly spaced replacement windows (Figure 295). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and mirrors the north elevation (Figure 301). The east elevation faces Building 316 and consists of an original wood panel door (Figure 301). The door is placed on the left side of the east elevation.

Figure 295. Northwest oblique of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 296. Example of the modified overhanging eave where the original wood rafter tails have been enclosed with plywood on Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 297. Example of a replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

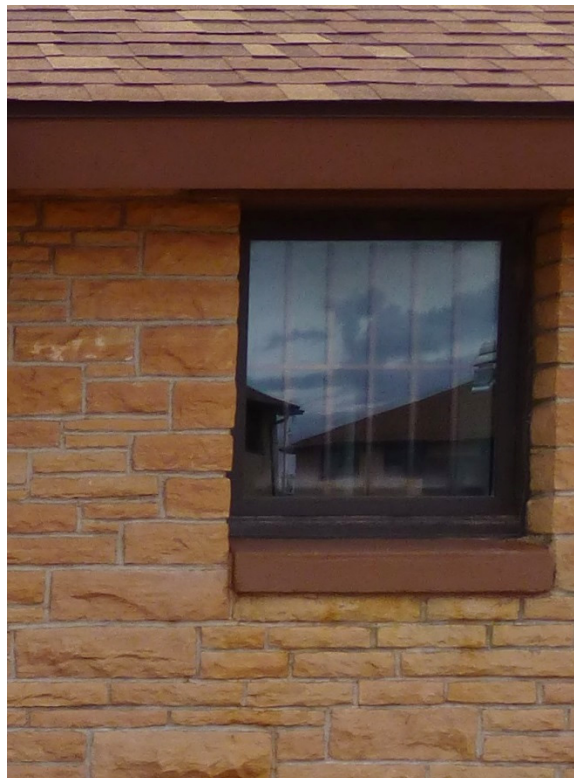


Figure 298. Replacement wood panel doors on the north elevation of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey, in-kind to the original (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 299. Original wood panel door on the east elevation of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 300. Example of steel mop-drying rack near the north entry of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 301. Southeast oblique of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 315 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 315

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 315.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 315 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 315.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 315 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 315 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 315

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."⁷⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 315 at Camp Guernsey. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still

⁷⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

would have to be found individually eligible, and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that would retain its integrity.

Building 315 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 315

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁷⁹ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁸⁰ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.

⁷⁹ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁸⁰ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 315, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 315 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the five-panel doors, the window replacements, the mop rack, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 315 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features: None.

5.2.30 Building 316

Building 316 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), in the middle of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 302). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 303). Building 317 is to the east, Building 503 is to the north, and Building 315 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 302. Location for Building 316 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 303. Looking east down Sublette Avenue at Camp Guernsey toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 316

Building 316 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 304 and Figure 305). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum (Figure 306) and the doors are original wood panel (Figure 307–Figure 309). The windowsills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 306). A brick chimney stack projects from the east end of the roof and several metal ventilators are placed along the ridge of the roof (Figure 310).

The north elevation faces a gravel lot and overlooks the former concrete pad tent area (where the 1990s barracks currently are located). The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed entry (Figure 304). The entry consists of a set of wood panel doors (one original and one modified with plywood) that are protected by an overhanging canopy that extends from the roof (Figure 307). Two replacement windows flank either side of the entry (Figure 304). The west elevation faces Building 315 and consists of three evenly spaced replacement windows (Figure 304). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and mirrors the north elevation (Figure 310). The east elevation faces Building 317 and consists of an original wood panel door. The door is placed on the left side of the elevation.

Figure 304. Northwest oblique of Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 305. Example of the modified overhanging eave where the original wood rafter tails have been enclosed with plywood on Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 306. Example of a replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

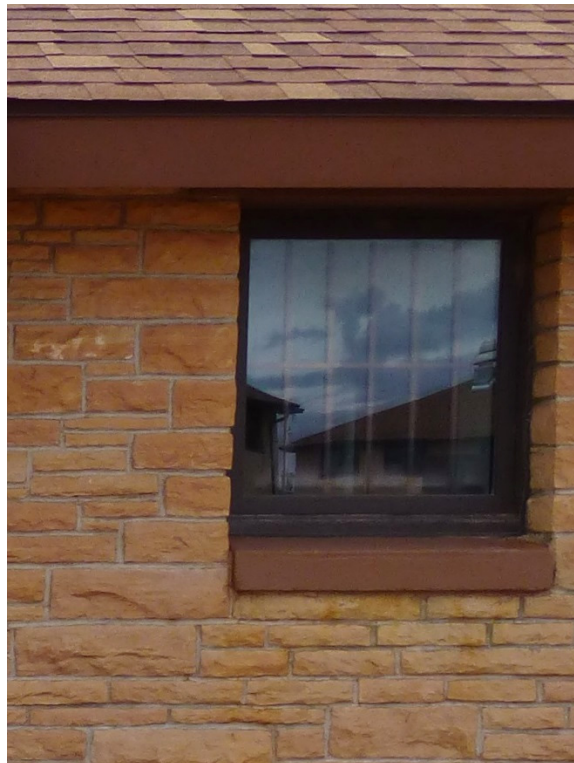


Figure 307. Entry on the north elevation, with original wood panel door on the left and modified wood door on the right on Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 308. Original wood panel doors on the south elevation of Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 309. Original wood panel door on the east elevation of Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 310. South elevation of Building 316 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 316 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 316

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 316.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 316 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 316.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 316 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 316 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 316

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.”⁸¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 316 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 316 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 316

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson⁸² reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁸³ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

⁸¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

⁸² Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

⁸³ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 316, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 316 include but are not limited to: the one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the five-panel doors, the window replacements, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 316 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features: None.

5.2.31 Building 317

Building 317 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), toward the east end of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 311). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 312). Building 318 is to the east, Building 504 is to the north, and Building 316 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 311. Location for Building 317 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 312. Looking east down Sublette Avenue toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [left] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 317

Building 317 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete block foundation, exterior walls clad with Masonite siding, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 313 and Figure 314). The windows are a mixture of original six-pane wood-sash slider windows, single-pane wood-sash windows, and two-pane wood-sash windows with wood windowsills (Figure 315). The windows on the north and south elevations are placed high within the wall, nestled under the overhanging eaves. The doors are wood panel (Figure 316). The fascia and soffit are constructed of wood (Figure 317). A brick chimney stack is located on the south side of the east end of the roof (Figure 318).

The north elevation of Building 317 overlooks a gravel lot. There are two windows (one six-pane and one single-pane) and a set of entry doors (Figure 313). A concrete sidewalk stretches along the front of the building on the north side. The west elevation has three windows: two six-pane and one two-pane (Figure 313). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and has five windows; two six-pane and three single-pane (Figure 318). The east elevation faces Building 318 and has an original wood panel door located on the left side of the elevation (Figure 318).

Figure 313. Northwest oblique of Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 314. Close-up of the concrete block foundation and Masonite siding on Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 315. Original six-pane wood sash window [left] and single-pane wood-sash window [right] on Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 316. Original wood panel doors on the north elevation of Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 317. Brick chimney stack on the east end of the roof and wood fascia detail of Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 318. Southeast oblique of Building 317 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 317

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 317.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 317 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed in the mid-1950s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 317.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 317 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 317 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 317

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.”⁸⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 317 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 317 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

⁸⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 317

Since Building 317 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 317

Since Building 317 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.32 Building 318

Building 318 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the 1990s barracks currently are located) at the east end of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 319). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 320). Building 319 is to the east, Building 504 is to the north, and Building 317 is to the west. A gravel lot/road runs east-west on the north side of the building.

Figure 319. Location for Building 318 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 320. Looking west down Sublette Avenue at Camp Guernsey toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 318

Building 318 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 321). The original windows are two-pane, metal-sash, slider windows with concrete windowsills (Figure 322). The majority of the original windows have been removed, and the openings filled with concrete block. The doors are replacement metal doors. The fascia and soffit are constructed of wood (Figure 321).

The north elevation overlooks a gravel lot. A set of replacement doors is located just to the left of center. There is a modified window opening on the left side of the doors and a modified window opening and an original window on the right side of the elevation (Figure 321). The east elevation faces Building 317 and consists of an original window [left] and a modified window [right] (Figure 323). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and consists of four evenly spaced modified window openings (Figure 324). The west elevation of Building 318 faces Building 319, and a replacement metal door is located on the left side of the elevation (Figure 325).

Figure 321. Northwest oblique of Building 318 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 322. Close-up of the original two-pane metal-sash slider window with concrete windowsill (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 323. East elevation of Building 318 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 324. South elevation of Building 318 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 325. Southeast oblique of Building 318 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 318

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 318.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 318 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed in the mid-1950s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 318.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 318 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 318 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 318

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.”⁸⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 318 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 318 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 318

Since Building 318 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁸⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 318

Since Building 318 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.33 Building 319

Building 317 is located on the south side of the former concrete pad tent area (where the early 1990s barracks currently are located), in the middle of a row of enlisted men's latrines (Figure 326). Sublette Avenue runs along the south side of the building (Figure 327). Building 318 is to the west, and Building 505 is to the north. A gravel lot/road runs on the north side of the building.

Figure 326. Location for Building 319 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 327. Looking west down Sublette Avenue at Camp Guernsey toward the row of enlisted men's latrines [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 319

Building 319 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 328). The original windows are two-pane, metal-sash, slider windows with concrete windowsills (Figure 329). The doors are metal (Figure 330 and Figure 331). The fascia and soffit are constructed of wood. A poured concrete sidewalk wraps around the north and east sides of the building.

The north elevation of Building 319 overlooks a gravel lot and faces Building 505. A set of original metal doors is located just to the left of center. There is one window on the left side of the doors and two windows on the right side of the elevation (Figure 328). There is an original, metal, mop-drying rack located just to the left of the door and a replacement light fixture above the door (Figure 330). The west elevation faces Building 318 and consists of an original window [left] and a modified window [right] (Figure 328). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and consists of four evenly spaced openings; the far left one has been modified with concrete block infill, and the other three are original two-pane, metal-sash windows (Figure 332). The east elevation faces Portugee Phillips Road and consists of an original metal door with divided lights (Figure 331 and Figure 332). A replacement light fixture is placed above the door.

Figure 328. Northwest oblique of Building 319 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 329. Close-up of the original, two-pane, metal-sash, slider windows with a concrete windowsill on Building 319 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 330. Original metal doors on the north elevation of Building 319 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 331. Original metal door with divided lights on the east elevation of Building 319 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 332. Southeast oblique of Building 319 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 319

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance

could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 319.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 319 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed in the mid-1950s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 319.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 319 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 319 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 319

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."⁸⁶ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 319 at Camp Guernsey. Just because a

⁸⁶ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

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 would retain its integrity.

Building 319 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 319

Since Building 319 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 319

Since Building 319 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.34 Building 400

Building 400 is located in the northwest corner of the cantonment, where the fence line for the boundary runs along East Burlington Street on the north and Fremont Avenue on the west (Figure 333). Hunton Road is to the east. A large landscaped lawn with mature trees and two wood picnic shelters surround the building (Figure 334). A poured concrete driveway is located on the north side of the building. Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are located to the south.

Figure 333. Location for Building 400 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 334. Looking southwest from Building 400 at Camp Guernsey, across the landscaped lawn toward Building 414 (at left) and the three wood picnic shelters (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 400

Building 400 is a small one-story structure with a concrete block foundation, square cut stone-clad exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and wood soffits (Figure 335 and Figure 336). The windows are replacement anodized-bronze aluminum (Figure 337 and Figure 338). The doors are replacement metal entry doors. The east elevation faces a large landscaped lawn overlooking Hunton Road. The elevation is symmetrical, with a central entry bay that consists of a set of replacement metal and plate-glass doors flanked on either side by a large replacement window (Figure 335). A wood deck is located in front of the entry doors. The south elevation has one large, single-pane, replacement window located on the right side of the elevation, and a louvered vent is placed in the gable end (Figure 338). The west elevation has a single-entry metal replacement door and three smaller replacement windows (Figure 339). The north elevation overlooks a concrete driveway and consists of a large replacement window that is located on the left side of the elevation (Figure 339).

Figure 335. East elevation of Building 400 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 336. Close-up of the overhanging eave with wood soffit on Building 400 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 337. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum window on Building 400 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 338. South elevation of Building 400 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 339. Northwest oblique of Building 400 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 400

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 400.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 400 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1978.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 400.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 400 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 400 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 400

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.”⁸⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 400 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 400 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 400

Since Building 400 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁸⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 400

Since Building 400 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.35 Building 402

Building 402 is located on the north side of the parade ground within the gravel lot/hardstand for the one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s (Figure 340). Building 405 is to the northwest, Building 010 is to the southeast, and Building 301 is to the southwest (Figure 341). Hunton Road is south of the building site and a newly paved road (Custer Avenue) is to the north.

Figure 340. Location for Building 402 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 341. Looking east from the gravel lot/hardstand toward Building 402 [left] and Buildings 406, 407, and 408 [right; one-story concrete block barracks) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Building 402 is a one-story wood-frame structure with a T-shaped footprint, a concrete foundation, pressed-wood lap siding covering the exterior walls, and a cross-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles (Figure 342 and Figure 346). The eastern end of the building is a later, one-story, wood-frame addition and is slightly taller in roofline than the original (Figure 342). The windows are a combination of wood-frame, double-hung, and aluminum-sash (Figure 343–Figure 345). There is one original, multipane wood window located on the north elevation of the original T-shaped building (Figure 344).

The south elevation of Building 402 overlooks a gravel lot and faces Hunton Road (Figure 342 and Figure 346). The left and middle portions of the elevation are the original building. It is symmetrical, with a central door flanked on either side with two modified door openings that are currently filled with a replacement wood windows, and the remainder of the opening is clad with pressed-wood siding (Figure 343). The right side of the elevation is the later addition. There are four one-over-one aluminum-frame windows and a single-entry door (Figure 342).

The west elevation of Building 402 faces Building 405 and is part of the original T-shaped building (Figure 347). The left side is recessed and consists of a replacement aluminum-frame window (Figure 345). The right side projects out and has a single-entry door.

The north elevation of Building 402 overlooks a gravel lot. The right side of the elevation is the original T-shaped building and the left side is the later addition (Figure 348 and Figure 349). The middle portion of the right side projects out and has an original, multipane, wood-frame window (Figure 344). The left and right sides of the right portion of the elevation each have a modified door opening filled with a replacement wood window, and the remainder of the opening is clad with pressed-wood siding (Figure 343). The left side of the north elevation is the 1967 addition, and it consists of three one-over-one, aluminum-framed windows (Figure 349).

The east elevation of Building 402 overlooks the gravel lot/hardstand for the one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s. The right side of the elevation is recessed and is part of the original T-shaped building. There is a single-entry door on this part of the elevation (Figure 350). The

left side projects out and is part of the later addition and consists of two one-over-one aluminum-framed windows (Figure 350).

Figure 342. South elevation with the original T-shaped portion [left] and the later addition [right] of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 343. Modified door opening with window and siding infill on the original T-shaped portion of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 344. Original wood, double-hung window on the north elevation of the north wing of the original T-shaped portion of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 345. Replacement aluminum window on the west elevation of the north wing of the original T-shaped portion of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 346. South elevation with the original T-shaped portion [left] and the later addition [right] for Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 347. West elevation of the original T-shaped portion of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 348. Northwest oblique of the original T-shaped portion of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 349. North elevation with the original T-shaped portion [right] and the later addition [left] for Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 350. East elevation of the addition to Building 402 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 402

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 402.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 402 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as it was constructed ca. 1948 with a large east addition at some point between 1948 and 1967.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 402.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 402 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 402 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 402

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.”⁸⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 402 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 402 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 402

Since Building 402 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁸⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 402

Since Building 402 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.36 Building 404

Building 404 is located north of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 351) within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines. A newly paved road is located to the north; Custer Avenue (Figure 352). Building 201 is to the south and Building 405 are to the east. The property fence-line is just to the west of the building site running along South Colorado Avenue.

Figure 351. Location for Building 404 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 352. Looking northwest from the gravel lot toward Building 402 [right], Buildings 404 and 405 [middle], and Building 201 [left] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 404

Building 404 is a long, one-story rectangular structure that is oriented in the north-south direction. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 353 and Figure 354). The north and south gable ends are clad with pressed-wood siding. The long east and west elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 353 and Figure 357). The bands of windows on the east and west elevations are replacement aluminum-sash slider windows (Figure 355). The doors are original wood panel with two-panes in the top half (Figure 356).

The west elevation of Building 404 faces the property fence line running to the west of the building. The elevation is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster (Figure 353).

The north elevation of Building 404 is one bay wide and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the elevation (Figure 353). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

The east elevation of Building 404 faces Building 405. The elevation is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster. A single-entry door is placed in the four middle bays (Figure 357).

The south elevation of Building 404 faces Building 201 and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the one-bay elevation. There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end (Figure 358).

Figure 353. Northwest oblique of Building 404 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 354. Close-up of overhanging eave on Building 404 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 355. Band of replacement aluminum-sash slider windows on the east and west elevations of Building 404 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 356. Original wood panel door with two-panes in the top half of Building 404 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 357. Northeast oblique of Building 404 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 358. South elevation of Building 404 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 404

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 404.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 404 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 404.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 404 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 404 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 404

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.”⁸⁹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 404 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 404 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 404

Since Building 404 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁸⁹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 404

Since Building 404 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.37 Building 405

Building 405 is located north of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 359), within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines. A newly paved road (Custer Avenue) is located to the north. Building 301 is to the south, and Building 404 is to the west.

Figure 359. Location for Building 405 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 405

Building 405 is a long, one-story rectangular structure that is oriented in the north-south direction. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 360 and Figure 361). The north and south gable ends are clad with pressed-wood siding (Figure 361). The long east and west elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 360 and Figure 364). The bands of windows on the east and west elevations are replacement aluminum-sash slider windows (Figure 362). The doors are original wood panel with two-panes in the top half (Figure 363).

The west elevation of Building 405 faces Building 404. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster (Figure 360).

The north elevation of Building 405 is one bay wide and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the elevation (Figure 360). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

The east elevation of Building 405 overlooks the gravel lot/hardstand area. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block walls underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster. A single-entry door is placed in the four middle bays (Figure 364).

The south elevation of Building 405 faces Building 301 and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the one-bay elevation (Figure 365). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

Figure 360. Northwest oblique of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 361. Close-up of the overhanging eave and the gable end clad with pressed-wood siding of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 362. Band of replacement, aluminum-sash, slider windows on the east and west elevations of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 363. Original wood panel door with two-panes in the top half, and metal louvered vent in gable on Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 364. East elevation of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 365. South elevation of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 405

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 405.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 405 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 405.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 405 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 405 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 405

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.”⁹⁰ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 405 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 405 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 405

Since Building 405 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁹⁰ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 405

Since Building 405 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.38 Building 406

Building 406 is located north of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 366), within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines (Figure 367). Building 406 is oriented in the east-west direction in a row with Buildings 407 and 408. The building is just north of the intersection of Hunton Road and a newly paved road that divides the parade ground in half.

Figure 366. Location for Building 406 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 367. Looking east on Hunton Road toward the row of one-story concrete block barracks Buildings 406, 407, and 408 [left] and the one-story concrete block latrine Building 303 [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 406

Building 406 is a long, one-story rectangular structure that is oriented in the east-west direction. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 368 and 370). The east and west gable ends are clad with pressed-wood siding. The long north and south elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 368 and Figure 372). The bands of windows on the east and west elevations are replacement, aluminum-sash, slider windows (Figure 370). The doors are original wood panel with two panes of glass in the top half. There are individual doorbells placed at each entry on the south elevation (Figure 371).

The south elevation faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster. A single-entry door is placed in the four middle bays (Figure 368).

The east elevation faces Building 407 and is one bay wide, with a single-entry door placed in the middle of the elevation (Figure 372). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

The north elevation overlooks the gravel lot/hardstand area. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster (Figure 370 and Figure 372).

The west elevation faces Building 010 and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the one-bay elevation (Figure 373). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

Figure 368. South side of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 369. Close-up of the overhanging eave on Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 370. Band of replacement aluminum-sash slider windows on the east and west elevations of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 371. Close-up of the detail of the individual doorbells located at each entry on the south elevation of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 372. Northeast oblique of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 373. West elevation of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 406

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 406.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 406 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1974.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 406.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 406 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 406 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 406

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.”⁹¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 406 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 406 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

⁹¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 406

Since Building 406 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 406

Since Building 406 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.39 Building 407

Building 407 is located north of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 374) within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines (Figure 375). Building 407 is oriented in the east-west direction in a row with Buildings 406 and 408. Building 303 is to the south. The building is just northeast of the intersection of Hunton Road and a newly paved road that divides the parade ground in half.

Figure 374. Location for Building 407 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 375. Looking east on Hunton Road toward the row of one-story concrete block barracks Buildings 406, 407, and 408 [left] and the one-story concrete block latrine Building 303 [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 407

Building 407 is a long, one-story rectangular structure that is oriented in the east-west direction. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging

eaves (Figure 376 and Figure 377). The east and west gable ends are clad with pressed-wood siding (Figure 377). The long north and south elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 376 and Figure 381). The bands of windows on the east and west elevations are replacement aluminum-sash slider windows (Figure 378). The doors are original wood panel with two panes in the top half (Figure 379). There are individual doorbells placed at each entry on the south elevation (Figure 380).

The south elevation of Building 407 faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster. A single-entry door is placed in the four middle bays (Figure 376).

The west elevation of Building 407 faces Building 406 and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the one-bay elevation (Figure 376). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

The north elevation of Building 407 overlooks the gravel lot/hardstand area. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block walls underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster (Figure 381).

The east elevation of Building 407 faces Building 408 and is one bay wide, with a single-entry door placed in the middle of the elevation (Figure 381). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

Figure 376. Southwest oblique of Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 377. Close-up of the overhanging eave and the gable end clad with pressed-wood siding on Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 378. Band of replacement aluminum-sash slider windows on the east and west elevations of Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 379. Original wood panel door with two panes in the top half, Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 380. Close-up detail of the individual doorbells located at each entry on the south elevation of Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 381. Northeast oblique of Building 407 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 407

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 407.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 407 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 407.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 407 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 407 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 407

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.”⁹² Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 407 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 407 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 407

Since Building 407 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁹² NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 407

Since Building 407 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.40 Building 408

Building 408 is located north of the parade ground on the north side of the cantonment (Figure 382), within a large, open, gravel lot/hardstand that also includes five one-story, concrete block barracks built in the 1970s and two concrete block latrines (Figure 383). Building 408 is oriented in the east-west direction in a row with Buildings 406 and 407. Building 303 is to the southwest. The building is just northwest of the intersection of Hunton Road and Laramie Avenue.

Figure 382. Location for Building 408 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 383. Looking east on Hunton Road toward the row of one-story concrete block barracks Buildings 406, 407, and 408 [left] and the one-story concrete block latrine Building 303 [right] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Building 408

Building 408 is a long, one-story rectangular structure that is oriented in the east-west direction. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingle with overhanging eaves (Figure 384 and Figure 385). The east and west gable ends are clad with pressed-wood siding (Figure 385). The long north and south elevations are divided into bays by concrete block pilasters (Figure 384 and Figure 389). The bands of windows on the east and west elevations are replacement, aluminum-sash, slider windows (Figure 386). The doors are original, wood panel with two-panes in the top half (Figure 388). There are individual doorbells placed at each entry on the south elevation (Figure 387).

The south elevation of Building 408 faces Hunton Road and overlooks the parade ground. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster. A single-entry door is placed in the four middle bays (Figure 384).

The west elevation faces Building 407 and consists of a single-entry door placed in the middle of the one-bay elevation (Figure 384 and Figure 389). There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

The north elevation overlooks the gravel lot/hardstand area. It is six bays long and is defined by a band of windows that is placed at the top of the concrete block wall underneath the overhanging eave between each pilaster (Figure 389).

The east elevation faces Laramie Avenue and is one bay wide with a single-entry door placed in the middle of the elevation. There is a metal louvered vent placed in the gable end.

Figure 384. Southwest oblique of Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 385. Close-up of the overhanging eave and the gable end clad with pressed-wood siding on Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 386. Band of replacement aluminum-sash slider windows on the east and west elevations of Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 387. Close-up of the detail of the individual doorbells located at each entry on the south elevation of Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 388. Close-up of the door and window detail on the four middle bays of the south elevation on Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 389. Northwest oblique of Building 408 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 408

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 408.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 408 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 408.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 408 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 408 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 408

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.”⁹³ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 408 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 408 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

⁹³ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 408

Since Building 408 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 408

Since Building 408 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.41 Building 409

Building 409 is located on the northeast side of the cantonment near the main gate at the intersection of Portugee Phillips Road and Custer Avenue (Figure 390). Landscaped lawn surrounds the building on all sides, with a row of trees lining the north side of the building. Custer Avenue is to the north, Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, and Laramie Avenue is to the west. Two small wood shelters and a paved parking lot are located on the south side of the building site.

Figure 390. Location for Building 409 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 409

Building 409 is a large, one-story structure with an E-shaped footprint, a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and an east-west gable roof with three projecting cross-gables off the south side (Figure 391, Figure 395, and Figure 398). The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the gable ends are clad with vertically ribbed Masonite siding. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum with concrete block windowsills (Figure 392). The doors are metal with a narrow glass pane (Figure 393).

The north elevation faces Custer Avenue and overlooks a large landscaped lawn with a row of planted trees (Figure 391). There are eight evenly

spaced paired replacement windows on this side of the building. The east elevation faces Portugee Phillips Road and consists of a single-entry door and one replacement window (Figure 391 and Figure 394). The south elevation faces a paved parking lot. There are three projecting wings and two recessed entry sections on this elevation (Figure 395–Figure 397). There are two pairs of replacement windows on each end of the projecting wings (Figure 394 and Figure 395), and two single-entry doors and three windows on each recessed section (Figure 396 and Figure 397). The west elevation faces Laramie Avenue and overlooks the parade ground (Figure 398). A poured concrete sidewalk leads from the parking lot to a poured concrete pad that fills the space between each projecting wing. There is a single-entry door and one window on this elevation (Figure 399).

Figure 391. Northeast oblique of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 392. Replacement anodized-bronze aluminum window and concrete block windowsill, Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 393. Metal entry door with narrow glass pane on Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 394. Southeast oblique of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 395. South elevation of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 396. Right-side recessed entry on the south elevation of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 397. Left-side recessed entry on the south elevation of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 398. Southwest oblique of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 399. West elevation of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 409

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 409.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 409 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1986.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 409.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 409 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 409 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 409

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.”⁹⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 409 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 409 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 409

Since Building 409 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

⁹⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 409

Since Building 409 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.42 Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

Buildings, 410, 411, 412, and 413 are located on the northeast side of the cantonment near the main gate and just east of the intersection of Laramie Avenue and Hunton Road (Figure 400). Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, and Laramie Avenue is to the west. The parade ground is located to the west. A paved parking lot is located on the east side of the buildings' site (Figure 401), and sparsely landscaped lawn is located on the west side. A paved driveway is between Buildings 411 and 412. Building 409 is to the north; Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are to the south; and Building 408 is to the east. A wood pavilion is located on the north side of Building 410.

Figure 400. Locations for Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 at Camp Guernsey are indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 401. Looking southwest across a paved lot toward (left to right): Buildings 410 (mostly hidden behind white trailer), 411, 412, and 413 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 are simple, one-story, rectangular structures. Each building has a raised concrete foundation, “wood-like” board exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves (Figure 402–Figure 406). The windows are one-over-one vinyl-sash and the doors are metal. The west elevations face Laramie Avenue and overlook the parade ground. Each west elevation has a single-entry metal door that is slightly left of center (Figure 403). Metal steps provide access to the elevated doors. The south elevations each consist of four windows and a single-entry door (Figure 402 through Figure 404). The door is located on the right side of the elevation. The north elevations each consist of three windows, one small window, and a single-entry metal door (Figure 405). The door is located on the left side of the north elevations, with a concrete stoop. The east elevations face a paved parking lot and consist of two windows (Figure 407).

Figure 402. Southwest oblique of Buildings 413 [right] and 412 [left] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 403. Southwest oblique of Building 413 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 404. Southwest oblique of Building 411 [right] and west elevation of Building 410 [left] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 405. Northwest oblique of Building 412 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 406. West elevation of Buildings 410 [left] and 411 [right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 407. Northwest oblique of Building 412 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed in 2007 and 2009.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

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.”⁹⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

⁹⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

Since Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 are determined not to be individually eligible nor contributing parts of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413

Since Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.43 Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are a row of buildings located on the west side of the cantonment, just west of Hunton Road, with a wide gravel road running along the south side of the buildings (Figure 408 and Figure 409). Building 414 is on the far west side of the row, followed by Building 415, then 416, and finally, Building 417 on the east side of the row. A large landscaped lawn with mature trees is located on the north side. Concrete sidewalks connect all four buildings.

Figure 408. Location for Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 at Camp Guernsey are indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 409. Looking west down the wide gravel road that runs along the south side of Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are in a row north of a gravel road, with Building 414 on the west and 417 on the east. Buildings 416 and 417 are slightly wider than Buildings 414 and 415.

Buildings 414 and 415 are one-story, long, rectangular buildings with concrete foundations, exterior walls clad with wood sheets (plywood), and gable roofs with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 410 and Figure 411). The windows are double-hung vinyl windows, and the doors are metal. The south elevations overlook the wide gravel road and consist of single-entry doors placed in the center of the elevations (Figure 410). The west elevations consist of three windows (Figure 411). The north elevations of Buildings 416 and 417 overlook the large landscaped lawn and consist of paired windows placed on the left side of the elevations, whereas Buildings 414 and 415 have only an entry door (Figure 413). The east elevations have single-entry doors on the right side. The roofs above the doors are a cross gable. There are two windows with vinyl shutters on the left side of the east elevations (Figure 412).

Buildings 416 and 417 are one-story, rectangular buildings with concrete foundations, exterior walls clad with wood sheet (plywood), and gable roofs with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves (Figure 410). The windows are double-hung vinyl, and the doors are metal. The south elevations overlook the wide gravel road and consist of two windows with vinyl shutters (Figure 410 and Figure 412). The west elevations have four windows and a door (Figure 411). The north elevations overlook the large landscaped lawn and consist of a single-entry metal door, placed just to the left of center on the elevation (Figure 413). The east elevations have three windows on the right side, and a door with a smaller window on the left side (Figure 412).

Figure 410. South elevations of (left to right): Buildings 415–417 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 411. West elevation of Building 414 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 412. Southeast oblique of (left to right): Buildings 414–417 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 413. North elevations of (left to right): Buildings 414–417 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed in 2009 and 2011.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

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.”⁹⁶ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

⁹⁶ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

Since Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are determined not to be individually eligible nor contributing parts of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417

Since Buildings 414, 415, 416, and 417 are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.44 Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 are located on the site of the former tent pad area, between the enlisted men's mess halls to the north (Buildings 211–225) and the enlisted men's latrines to the south (Buildings 311–319) (Figure 414). A gravel road runs along the north and south sides of the former tent pad area, while Portugee Phillips Road is to the east and Hunton Road is to the west. Building 501 is located at the west end, with an eastward progression to Building 505. Concrete sidewalks connect the five buildings. Landscaped lawns surround each building. There are seven, small, wood pavilions placed between the five barracks buildings.

Figure 414. Location for Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 at Camp Guernsey are indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 are large, two-story, concrete structures (Figure 415). These buildings have an L-shaped footprint, concrete block exterior walls, and a hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 415 and Figure 422). The windows are large, single-pane, anodize bronze aluminum with a concrete windowsills and lintels, and they form a repetitive pattern on the long elevations (Figure 416 and Figure 422). The doors are metal with a large pane in the top half and metal with a narrow pane (Figure 417 and Figure 418). There is a set of exterior metal stairs located at the end elevations of the legs of the L-shapes (Figure 418). The point of each “L” is chamfered, and there is

a set of two entry doors at the point (Figure 417). Building 501 is oriented with the inside of the “L” facing east, Buildings 502, 503, and 504 are oriented with the inside of the “L” facing north, and Building 505 is oriented with the inside of the “L” facing west (Figure 425).

The right-side, long elevations of the wings have six windows per floor on the recessed part of the elevations, and three windows per floor and a single-entry metal door on the projecting portion of the elevations (Figure 415, Figure 421, and Figure 426). The left-side, long elevations of the wings have six windows per floor on the recessed portions, three windows on the second floors, and a set of metal doors on the first floors on the projecting portion (Figure 415 and Figure 419). The long elevations facing each other in the “L” each consist of six windows per floor per elevation (Figure 420, Figure 422, and Figure 423).

Figure 415. View north toward Building 502 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 416. Close-up of the large, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows on Buildings 501–504 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 417. Close-up of the chamfered point of the “L” on Building 502 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 418. View toward the south of Building 501 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 419. Southwest elevation of Building 502 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 420. View toward the southwest of Building 503 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 421. View toward the northwest of Building 503 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 422. View toward the south of Building 504 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 423. View toward the northeast of Building 505 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 424. View toward the west of Building 505 [front] and Building 504 [back] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 425. View toward the south of Building 505 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 426. View toward the west of Buildings 505, 504, 503, 502, and 501 [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed in the early to mid-1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

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.”⁹⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

⁹⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Integrity for Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

Since Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 are determined not to be individually eligible nor contributing parts of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505

Since Buildings 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505 are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.45 Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are on the west side of the cantonment, near the west gate entry off South Wyoming Avenue (Figure 427). Building 016 is to the north, Building 018 is to the west, and three metal buildings (No-number Buildings I, J, and K) are to the south. Gravel lots surround the three structures (Figure 428).

Figure 427. Location for Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 428. Looking northeast across the gravel lot toward Building 018 [left, Building 016 [middle], and Buildings 527E, 527D, and 526H [right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are prefabricated metal, one-story, rectangular buildings with a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad with corrugated metal siding, and a gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels (Figure 428 and Figure 430). The buildings are oriented in a north-south direction with a metal louvered vent in the north and south gable ends of the buildings. The original metal windows have been removed, the window openings have been filled with plywood, and the doors have been replaced (Figure 429 and Figure 430).

The north elevations of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are symmetrical, with a centrally placed replacement door flanked on either side by modified window openings, with the exception of the north elevation of Building 527D, where a wood sliding door has been added (Figure 430). The west elevations have two modified window openings (Figure 431). The east elevations have two modified window openings (Figure 428). The south elevations are symmetrical with a centrally placed replacement door flanked on either side by modified window openings, with the exception of the modified door opening on Building 527D (Figure 431).

Figure 429. Northeast oblique of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 430. North elevation of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 431. Southwest oblique of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed in the early 1970s and then moved in the early 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E have yielded, or are likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

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.”⁹⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E at Camp Guernsey. Just because a building falls into a period of significance does not make it eligible; it still would have to be found individually eligible,

⁹⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

and either retain its integrity or be part of a potential historic district that would retain its integrity.

Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, they are located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

Since Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E

Since Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.46 Building 527F

Building 527F is located on the far west side of the cantonment, with the boundary fence stretching along the western side of the building (Figure 432). Building 017 is to the north, Building 016 is to the east, and Building 018 is to the south (Figure 433). Similarly designed and constructed Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are located to the southeast. A gravel lot is on the east side of the building, and a gravel drive and a narrow stretch of grassy lawn with a row of mature trees are located on the west side of the building.

Figure 432. Location for Building 527F at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016, modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 433. Looking south down the gravel lot toward Building 527F [outlined in red] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016)



Description of Building 527F

Building 527F is a prefabricated metal, one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad with corrugated metal siding, and a gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels (Figure 434). The building is oriented in an east-west direction, with a metal louvered vent in the east and west gable ends of the buildings.

The east elevation overlooks a gravel lot and faces Building 016. The elevation has been modified; the original door has been removed along with the two windows that flank either side of the door opening and replaced with sliding barn-style doors (Figure 434). The window openings and original door opening is covered with an added wood sliding door (Figure 435). The north elevation faces Building 017, and the south elevation faces Building 018. Each elevation has two modified window openings (Figure 434 and Figure 435). The west elevation faces the property fence and west boundary line of trees. The west elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed replacement door flanked on either side by a modified window (Figure 436).

Figure 434. Southeast oblique of Building 527F at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 435. Northeast oblique of Building 527F at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 436. West elevation of Building 527F at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 527F

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 527F.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 527F could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in the early 1970s and then moved in the early 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 527F.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 527F was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 527F has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 527F

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.”⁹⁹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 527F at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 527F is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

⁹⁹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 527F

Since Building 527F is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 527F

Since Building 527F is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.47 Buildings 527G and 527H

Buildings 527G and 527H are located on the far west side of the cantonment near the west gate entry point off South Guernsey Road (Figure 437). Building 015 is to the east, Building 016 is to the southeast, and Buildings 017 is to the west (Figure 438). Similar designed and constructed Building 526H, 527D, and 527E are located to the south and Building 527F is directly to the west across the gravel lot. A gravel lot is on the west side of the building.

Figure 437. Location for Buildings 527G and 527H at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 438. Looking south down the gravel lot toward Buildings 527G (red box) and 527H [directly behind 527G] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Description of Buildings 527G and 527H

Buildings 527G and 527H are prefabricated metal, one-story, rectangular buildings with a concrete foundation, exterior walls clad with corrugated metal siding, and a gable roof clad with corrugated metal panels (Figure 439). The buildings are oriented in a north-south direction with a metal louvered vent in the north and south gable ends of the buildings. The original metal windows have been removed, the openings have been filled with plywood, and the doors have been replaced (Figure 439 and Figure 440).

The north elevations are symmetrical, with a centrally placed door openings flanked on either side by a modified window opening (Figure 440). The east and west elevations each have two modified window openings (Figure 439). The south elevation of Building 527H has a centrally placed door flanked on either side by modified window openings, and the south elevation of Building 527G has had a wood sliding door added to it (Figure 439).

Figure 439. Southwest oblique of Building 527H [foreground] and Building 527G [background] (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 440. North side of Building 527G (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings 527G and 527H

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 527G and 527H.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings 527G and 527H could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed in the early 1970s and then moved in the early 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 527G and 527H.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings 527G and 527H were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 527G and 527H have yielded, or are likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings 527G and 527H

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.”¹⁰⁰ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 527G and 527H at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Buildings 527G and 527H are not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, they are located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between them and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and they are not individually eligible for the NRHP.

¹⁰⁰ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Buildings 527G and 527H

Since Buildings 527G and 527H are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings 527G and 527H

Since Buildings 527G and 527H are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.48 Building 601

Building 601 is located southeast of the parade ground just south of the intersection of Bridger Avenue and Hunton Road (Figure 441). It is located across Hunton Road at the west end of a row of 1939 WPA enlisted men's mess hall buildings. Building 211 is located directly to the east, and Building 602 is located to the southwest. It is located on the north end of the row of buildings that line Hunton Road. Landscaped lawn with sparse tree plantings surrounds the north, east, and south sides. A gravel parking lot is located on the south and west sides. A paved sidewalk leads from the south side of the building to Building 602.

Figure 441. Location for Building 601 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 601

Building 601 is a one-story building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed wood rafter tails on the east and west sides of the building (Figure 442 and Figure 443). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone that is laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar. The windows are replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows (Figure 444) but without changing the size of the original window bay openings. The doors are combination of replacement metal doors and original five-panel wood door (Figure 445 and Figure 446). The sills and lintels are poured concrete (Figure 450 and Figure 451). A “W.P.A 1940” shield is placed on the lintel

above the south door (Figure 447). A brick chimney with a concrete cap projects from the central part of the east side of the gable roof (Figure 448 and Figure 449). A small vestibule addition has been constructed on the west side of the building. The building measures approximately 26'5" x 66'8."

The east elevation of Building 601 faces Hunton Road (Figure 442 and Figure 449 and Figure 450). The elevation consists of seven window bays with replacement windows and an original wood panel door. The roof overhangs further above the door creating a small canopy cover (Figure 442).

The south elevation of Building 601 faces Building 602 and is symmetrical with a central door flanked on either side by a replacement window (Figure 451 and Figure 452). The door is a replacement metal door with a "W.P.A" shield placed on the lintel above the door (Figure 447). A concrete stoop with a poured concrete sidewalk that leads to Building 602 is placed in front of the door (Figure 445).

The west elevation of Building 601 faces a gravel parking lot. Two large trees frame the vestibule addition located in the center of the elevation (Figure 453). The addition has a gable roof and stone-clad exterior walls. However, the stone on the addition is different in color, texture, and arrangement than is found on the original building's exterior walls (Figure 454). A metal door with sidelights is located on the west side of the addition, and small horizontal windows are located on the north and south sides of the addition. The west elevation of the original structure has eight bays filled with replacement windows, four on each side of the vestibule addition.

The north elevation of Building 601 faces Bridger Avenue and overlooks the landscaped lawn in front of the headquarters, Building 101. The elevation is symmetrical, with three evenly spaced replacement windows (Figure 455).

Figure 442. Looking west across Hunton Road at the east elevation of Building 601 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 443. Close-up of the overhanging eave with exposed wood rafter tails (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 444. Replacement, single-pane, anodized-bronze aluminum windows with concrete windowsill and concrete lintel (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 445. Replacement metal door on south side of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey, with concrete stoop and concrete sidewalk leading to Building 602 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

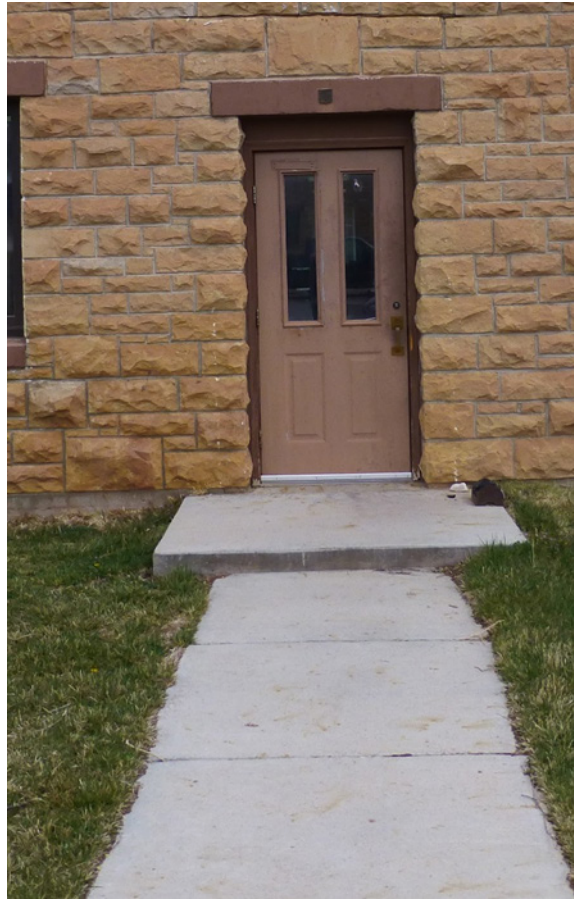


Figure 446. Original wood panel door located on the east side of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey, with overhanging canopy (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 447. Close-up of “W.P.A.” 1940 shield placed on the lintel of the south door of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 448. Brick chimney with concrete cap on Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 449. East elevation of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 450. Southeast oblique of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 451. South elevation of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 452. Southwest oblique of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 453. West elevation of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 454. Close-up of the vestibule addition using different stone on the west side of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 455. Northeast oblique of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 601 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 601

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 601.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 601 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 601.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 601 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 601 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 601

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.”¹⁰¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 601 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 601 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

Character-defining features for Building 601

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson¹⁰² reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*¹⁰³ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building’s distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

¹⁰¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

¹⁰² Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

¹⁰³ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 601, which is recommend in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 601 include but are not limited to: the high one-story height, rectangular shape, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the window replacements, the five-panel doors, and the concrete windowsills and headers.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 601 are unknown.
- Noncharacter-defining features are the vestibule on the west side and the replacement non-five-panel doors.

5.2.49 Building 602

Building 602 is located southeast of the parade ground, just south of the intersection of Bridger Avenue and Hunton Road (Figure 456). It is located across Hunton Road at the west end of a row of 1939 WPA enlisted men's mess hall buildings and the former concrete pad tent area. Building 601 is located directly to the north, and Building 106 is located to the south. A small, sparsely landscaped lawn is located on the north side, and gravel lots surround the east, south, and west sides. The row of DPW buildings is located on the west side, separated by a large gravel lot. Paved sidewalks lead to Buildings 601 and 106.

Figure 456. Location for Building 602 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 602

Building 601 is a one-story building with a concrete foundation, cut-stone exterior walls, and a pyramidal hipped roof clad with architectural asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves (Figure 457 and Figure 458). The walls are constructed of locally quarried, buff-colored sandstone laid in irregular patterns with cement mortar. The stonework clads only the bottom half of the walls and the four corner columns that support the roof (Figure 458). The upper half of the building has infill additions that consist of wood

siding and wood double-hung windows (Figure 458 and Figure 459). Mesh screens are placed over all of the windows. A wood panel entry door is located on the east elevation (Figure 460), along with a set of concrete stairs with cut-stone side walls with concrete caps. A “W.P.A” stamp is located on the south wall cap (Figure 461).

The east elevation faces Hunton Road (Figure 462–Figure 464) and overlooks the former concrete pad tent area. The elevation is symmetrical, with a centrally placed metal panel door that is recessed under the overhanging eaves. Concrete stairs provide access to the elevated entry and stone-clad side walls/handrails that frame the walkway up to the stairs. Paired wood windows are located on either side of the door.

The north, south, and west elevations are similar, with each consisting of six wood windows placed in the upper half of the wall (Figure 464 and Figure 465).

Figure 457. Northeast oblique of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 458. Close-up of the overhanging eave and stone exterior walls on Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 459. Example of paired infill windows on Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 460. Wood panel entry door on Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 461. "W.P.A" stamped on the left handrail of the east elevation of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 462. East elevation with gravel parking lots and paved sidewalk of Building 602, leading to Building 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 463. East elevation close-up of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 464. Northeast oblique with a small, sparse, grass-covered lawn on the north side of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 465. Southwest oblique of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The interior of Building 602 was not accessed.

Recommendations of significance for Building 602

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 602.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 602 was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 602.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 602 is a significant example of WPA architecture and construction, and it is an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey during the period of significance from 1939 through 1945.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 602 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 602

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.”¹⁰⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 602 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 602 meets the requirements for being eligible for the NRHP. It is significant under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945, and under Criterion C for architecture since it is a significant example of WPA architecture and an integral part of the design and layout of Camp Guernsey from the WWII era. The building retains its integrity from the period of significance, and the stonework is distinctive of WPA workmanship and materials. The building also retains its location, setting, and association with the WPA and its association with the Wyoming National Guard.

¹⁰⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 602

In Preservation Brief #17, Nelson¹⁰⁵ reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*¹⁰⁶ embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork.
- Removal of a distinctive side porch.
- Changes to the window sash.
- Changes to the setting around the building.
- Changes to the major room arrangements.
- Introduction of an atrium.
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

The following paragraphs outline character-defining features for Building 602, which is recommended in this report as a contributing building to the NRHP-eligible Camp Guernsey Historic District.

- Key character-defining exterior features of Building 602 include but are not limited to: the high one-story height, the sandstone exterior walls, the window and door openings, the stairs, and the concrete windowsills and headers. The six-over-six windows and the five-panel

¹⁰⁵ Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character*.

¹⁰⁶ Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

- door, although not appropriate for a bandstand, are in keeping with the 1939–1945 era.
- Key character-defining interior features of Building 602 are unknown.
 - Noncharacter-defining features are the vestibule on the west side and the replacement non-five-panel doors.

5.2.50 Building 603

Building 603 is located southeast of the parade ground and northwest of the intersection of Hutton Road and Sublette Avenue (Figure 466). It is located across Hutton Road from the former concrete pad tent area where the early 1990s barracks are located. Building 106 is located directly to the north and Building 311 is located to the southeast. Gravel lots surround the north, east, south, and west sides. The row of DPW buildings is located on the west side separated by a large gravel lot. A paved sidewalks lead to Buildings 602.

Figure 466. Location for Building 603 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 603

Building 603 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation and a semicylindrical roof shape. Corrugated metal covers the arched-steel truss system; however, the corrugated metal has been covered with polyurethane foam (Figure 468). A long, rectangular, metal addition with a shed roof has been added to the east side of the original structure.

The north elevation of Building 603 faces Building 106. There is a metal roll-up door located in the center of the elevation, and a single-entry metal door is placed on the left side of the roll-up door (Figure 467). The far left side of the elevation is part of the addition. The east elevation faces Hutton Avenue, and it is covered by the long, rectangular addition (Figure 469 and Figure 470). The south elevation faces Sublette Avenue and mirrors the north elevation (Figure 469 and Figure 470). The west elevation faces a large gravel lot and consists of two sets of doors; one located on the left side and one located on the right side of the elevation.

Figure 467. Northeast oblique of Building 603 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 468. Close-up of the polyurethane foam covering the original corrugated metal exterior (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 469. South elevation of Building 603 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 470. Northwest oblique of Building 603 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 603

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 603.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 603 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1960.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 603.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 603 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 603 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 603

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.”¹⁰⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 603 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 603 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

¹⁰⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although it is located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Building 603

Since Building 603 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 603

Since Building 603 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.51 Building 604

Building 604 is located on the east side of an enclosed motor pool area and south of the enlisted men's latrines (Figure 471). Sublette Avenue is to the north, Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, and Bone Pile Road is to the south. There are no other buildings near this structure. It is placed on a large open gravel lot.

Figure 471. Location for Building 604 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 604

Building 604 is a small one-story concrete block structure with a square footprint, a concrete foundation, concrete block wall, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves (Figure 472). The gable ends are clad with wood. The west elevation has a single-entry wood panel door. The north, south, and east elevation each have a single one-over-one vinyl replacement window. The building is surrounded by a large gravel lot.

Figure 472. Southwest oblique of Building 604 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 604

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 604.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 604 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1975.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 604.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 604 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 604 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 604

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.”¹⁰⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 604 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 604 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

¹⁰⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Building 604

Since Building 604 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 604

Since Building 604 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.52 Building 605

Building 605 is located on the west side of the cantonment, southwest of the intersection of Hunton Road and Sublette Avenue, and southeast of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Sublette Avenue (Figure 473). Building 603 is located to the northeast. A motor pool area with several small metal prefabricated buildings is located to the south. A row of large prefabricated metal buildings is located to the west. A landscaped lawn area is located on the east side of the building and a gravel lot is located on the south and west sides of the building.

Figure 473. Location for Building 605 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 605

Building 605 is a one-story, rectangular building with a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The entry doors are metal, the service doors are metal roll-up doors, and the windows are anodized-bronze aluminum with concrete lintels. A loading dock is located on the south side of the building.

The north elevation of Building 605 consists of an offset metal roll-up door flanked on the right by a single-entry metal door. There also are two, small, metal, louvered vents and a large, metal, louvered vent with a concrete lintel (Figure 474 and Figure 475) on the north elevation. The west elevation consists of a single-entry metal door, two small windows, and a large, metal, louvered vent (Figure 476). The south elevation faces the motor pool area. The loading dock is on this elevation is defined by a raised concrete platform, a concrete ramp with metal pipe handrails, and a gable roof canopy structure that projects over the loading dock (Figure 477). There is a metal roll-up door and a single-entry metal door under the canopy, and two windows flank either side of the canopy (Figure 477). The east elevation is void of any fenestration.

Figure 474. Northeast oblique of Building 605 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 475. North elevation of Building 605 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 476. West elevation of Building 605 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 477. South elevation of Building 605 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 605

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 605.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 605 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in 1987.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 605.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 605 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 605 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 605

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.”¹⁰⁹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 605 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 605 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for

¹⁰⁹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 605

Since Building 605 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 605

Since Building 605 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.53 Building 801

Building 801 is located on the east side of the cantonment (Figure 478). The building's west side overlooks the parade ground. Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, Laramie Avenue is to the west, and Bridger Avenue is to the south. Landscaped lawn wraps around the building on the south and west sides, while a gravel road is located on the east side. Building 802 is located to the north.

Figure 478. Location for Building 801 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 801

Building 801 is a one-story structure with a U-shaped footprint, a concrete foundation, cross gable pent roofs clad with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves, and exterior walls clad with Masonite siding (Figure 479 and Figure 480). All of the original windows have been removed, and the openings covered with the Masonite siding.

The west elevation of Building 801 faces Laramie Avenue (Figure 481) and overlooks the parade ground. The west elevation has front-facing gables (pent roofs) at either end of the elevation. The central connecting wing has a recessed porch. The porch roof is supported by wood columns that rest on a stone wall. The porch is elevated and accessed by a set of concrete steps that lead to a poured concrete sidewalk. The entry doors under the porch roof are replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate glass with sidelights. Two, large, single-pane anodized-bronze aluminum windows are on the left side of the doors and one large window is on the right side. There is one large single-pane window on the right side of the elevation.

The north elevation of Building 801 faces Building 802. There are no window or door openings on this elevation (Figure 482 and Figure 483).

The east elevation of Building 801 faces a gravel road. The elevation has a concrete courtyard space that is created by the U-shaped footprint (Figure 484). There is a single-entry metal door on the north wing of the building.

There are two, large, single-pane windows located on the left side of the south elevation of Building 801 (Figure 485 and Figure 486).

Figure 479. Southwest oblique of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 480. Close-up of the modified overhanging eaves on Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 481. West elevation of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 482. Northwest oblique of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 483. North elevation of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 484. East elevation of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 485. Southeast oblique of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 486. Southwest oblique of Building 801 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 801

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 801.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 801 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed ca. 1942 at Fort Warren (F.E. Warren AFB) and moved in the late 1950s to Camp Guernsey.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 801.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 801 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 801 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 801

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.”¹¹⁰ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 801 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 801 is not eligible for the NRHP. Although it was constructed during the period of significance ending in 1945, it was moved to Camp Guernsey in the mid-1950s from F.E. Warren AFB. In addition, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design does not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 801

Since Building 801 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

¹¹⁰ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Character-defining features for Building 801

Since Building 801 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.54 Building 802

Building 802 is located on the east side of the cantonment (Figure 487). The west side of the building overlooks the parade ground. Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, Laramie Avenue is to the west, and Bridger Avenue is to the south. Landscaped lawn wraps around the building on the north and west sides, while a gravel road is located on the east side. Building 801 is located to the south.

Figure 487. Location for Building 802 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Building 802

Building 802 is a one-story wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint, a concrete block foundation, vinyl clad exterior walls, and a gable roof with overhanging eaves (Figure 488). The gable extends further to the north creating an asymmetrical façade from the west side (Figure 488). Metal sheet pieces have been added to enclose the original exposed wood rafter tails; however, some of these pieces have fallen off and once again expose the original roof detail (Figure 489). The windows are

replacement one-over-one vinyl double-hung windows (Figure 490). A small addition is located on the east side of the original structure.

The west elevation of Building 802 faces Laramie Avenue and overlooks the parade ground. The gable end extends over a concrete porch (Figure 491). Metal posts support the gable roof. Metal handrails enclose the porch area. A set of concrete steps provide access to a single-entry door. Two replacement windows are located on the right side of the door.

The south elevation of Building 802 faces Building 801. The ground slopes away from the building on the left side exposing more of the concrete block foundation (Figure 491). There is a centrally placed metal door that has a set of concrete steps. A small gable roof is placed above the door. The door is flanked on the left side by three replacement windows and the right side by two replacement windows and a sliding aluminum door (Figure 491). The sliding door has replaced an original window opening. A poured concrete patio is located in front of the sliding door.

The north elevation of Building 802 has six, evenly spaced, replacement windows (Figure 492 and Figure 493).

The east elevation of Building 802 faces a gravel road. There is a small gable addition located in the middle of the elevation. There is a metal door and a single replacement window on the right side of the elevation. There is a single metal door located on the left side of the elevation. The overhanging eave above this door has been cut out (Figure 493).

Figure 488. South elevation of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 489. Close-up of the original exposed rafter tails under the large overhanging eaves of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 490. Replacement vinyl one-over-one double-hung windows of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 491. Southwest oblique of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 492. North elevation of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 493. Northeast oblique of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Building 802

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Building 802.

For Criterion A — Event

Building 802 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed ca. 1942 at Fort Warren (F.E. Warren AFB) and moved in the late 1950s to Camp Guernsey.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Building 802.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 802 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Building 802 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Building 802

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.”¹¹¹ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Building 802 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Building 802 is not eligible for the NRHP. Although it was constructed during the period of significance that ended in 1945, it was moved to Camp

¹¹¹ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Guernsey in the late-1950s from Fort F.E. Warren AFB. In addition, it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building's architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for Building 802

Since Building 802 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Building 802

Since Building 802 is determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.55 Buildings T108, T805, and T806

Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are located on the northeast side of the cantonment, near the main gate and southeast of the intersection of Laramie Avenue and Hunton Road (Figure 494). The parade ground is located to the west. Portugee Phillips Road is to the east, and Laramie Avenue is to the west. A paved parking lot is located on the east side of the buildings' sites. A sparse grassy lawn is located on the west side. Buildings 410, 411, 412, and 413 are to the north, and Building 802 is to the south.

Figure 494. Location for Buildings T108, T805, and T806 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Buildings T108, T805, and T806

Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are simple, one-story, rectangular, prefabricated metal trailer buildings. The buildings rest on a concrete block pier foundation, with a metal skirt surrounding the elevated base of each building (Figure 495). The exteriors are clad with metal panels, and the roofs are slightly arched and sheathed with metal panels. The windows are two-pane sliders, and the doors are metal. The buildings are oriented in an east-west direction, with Building T108 at the south end, T805 in the

middle, and T806 at the north end of the group. Concrete sidewalks connect all three buildings.

The west elevations of Buildings T106, T805, and T806 face Laramie Avenue (Figure 495 and Figure 496) and overlook the parade ground. There is one window located slightly right of center on the west elevations (Figure 496). The south elevations consist of four windows and two entry doors. The elevated doors are accessible via two sets of wood steps (Figure 495). The north elevations consists of five windows (Figure 497). The east elevations have a piece of large mechanical equipment attached to the exterior wall (Figure 497 and Figure 498).

Figure 495. View toward the northeast of Buildings T106, T805, and T806 (right to left) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 496. West elevations of Buildings T805 (right) and T806 (left) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 497. Northeast oblique of Building T106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 498. East elevations of Buildings T106, T806, and T805 (right to left) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Buildings T108, T805, and T806

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following subsections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings T108, T805, and T806.

For Criterion A — Event

Buildings T108, T805, and T806 could not be linked to any Criterion A event as they were constructed ca. late 1970s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings T108, T805, and T806.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Buildings T108, T805, and T806 were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings T108, T805, and T806 have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Buildings T108, T805, and T806

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.”¹¹² Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following subsections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings T108, T805, and T806 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

¹¹² NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings' architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for Buildings T108, T805, and T806

Since Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are determined not to be individually eligible nor contributing parts of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for Buildings T108, T805, and T806

Since Buildings T108, T805, and T806 are determined not to be individually eligible nor a contributing part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.56 No-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E (moved hutments)

No-number Buildings A, B, and C

No-number Buildings A, B, and C are located on the west side of the cantonment, east of Fremont Avenue and west of Hunton Road (Figure 499). The buildings are placed within the secured fence line at the north end of the motor pool area (Figure 500). Building A is on the west end, Building B is in the middle, and Building C is on the east end of the row of metal buildings. Building 605 is located across a gravel drive to the north.

Figure 499. Location for no-number Buildings A, B, and C at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 500. View from Building 605, looking southeast toward the row of small metal prefabricated buildings at the north end of the motor pool [from left to right: no-number Buildings C, B, and A] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



No-number Buildings D and E

No-number Buildings D and E are located in the middle of a fenced, enclosed motor pool area on the west side of the cantonment, with Fremont Avenue on the west and Hunton Road on the east (Figure 501). Three other similar building types are located along the north side of the motor pool fence line (no-number Buildings A, B, and C). The buildings are surrounded by a gravel lot with sparse grassy areas.

Figure 501. Location for no-number buildings D and E at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E

No-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E are prefabricated, metal, one-story, rectangular buildings with concrete foundations, exterior walls clad with corrugated metal siding, and gable roofs clad with corrugated metal panels (Figure 502 and Figure 503). The buildings are all oriented in a north-south direction, with metal louvered vents in the north and south gable ends. The original metal windows have been removed, the openings have

been filled with plywood, and the doors have been replaced (Figure 502 and Figure 503).

The north elevations are symmetrical, with centrally placed replacement doors flanked on either side by modified window openings (Figure 502). The west elevations have two modified window openings (Figure 502). The east elevations have two modified window openings (Figure 503). The south elevations are symmetrical with centrally placed replacement doors flanked on either side by modified window openings (Figure 503).

Figure 502 Oblique of a typical metal building at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 503. Side of a typical metal building at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the

Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E.

For Criterion A — Event

No-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as they were constructed ca. early 1970s and then moved in the early 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

No-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E have yielded, or are likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E

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."¹¹³ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and

¹¹³ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

No-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, they are located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings' architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between them and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and they are not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E

Since no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E

Since no-number Buildings A, B, C, D, and E are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.57 No-number Buildings F, G, and H

No-number Buildings F, G, and H are located on the west side of the former tent area, between the enlisted men's mess halls to the north and the enlisted men's latrines and late 1990s barracks to the south (Figure 509). A gravel road runs along the north side of the buildings, and Hunton

Road is to the west. The buildings are in a row and are oriented in the north-south direction. Buildings 215, 216, and 217 are to the north, and Building 502 is to the south.

Figure 504. Location for no-number buildings F, G, and H at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of no-number Buildings F, G, and H

No-number Buildings F, G, and H are one-story structures with rectangular footprints, gable roofs clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves on the east and west sides (Figure 506), and exterior

walls clad with hardy-plank boards (Figure 505 and Figure 508). The foundations are concrete slabs and a light-weight steel-frame structural systems. The exposed concrete slabs have been covered with metal flashing (Figure 507). The windows are metal-sash, one-over-one. The doors are metal. Concrete sidewalks connect each building on the north and south sides.

The south elevations of Buildings F, G, and H face Building 502. There is a single, metal, entry door placed just to the left of center. Poured concrete stoop with steps provides access to the door. One window is located on the left side of the door (Figure 508). The west elevations consist of four windows—three on the left side and one on the right side (Figure 508). The east elevations also consist of four windows—three on the right and one smaller one on the left (Figure 508). The north elevations face Buildings 215, 216, and 217. There are single-entry metal doors placed just to the right of center. A poured concrete stoop with steps provides access to the doors.

Figure 505. View toward the northeast of Buildings F, G, and H [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 506. Close-up of the overhanging eave on Buildings F, G, and H at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 507. Close-up of the concrete foundation that has been covered with metal flashing on Buildings F, G, and H at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 508. View toward the southwest of Buildings H, G, and F [left to right] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for no-number Buildings F, G, and H

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, Camp Guernsey was initially designed by the WPA during the WWII era (1939 through 1945). Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings F, G, and H.

For Criterion A — Event

No-number Buildings F, G, and H could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as they were constructed in 2015.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with no-number Buildings F, G, and H.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

No-number Buildings F, G, and H were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that no-number Buildings F, G, and H have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for no-number Buildings F, G, and H

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.”¹¹⁴ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings F, G, and H at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

No-number Buildings F, G, and H are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

Integrity for no-number Buildings F, G, and H

Since no-number Buildings F, G, and H are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for no-number Buildings F, G, and H

Since no-number Buildings F, G, and H are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.58 No-number Buildings I, J, and K

No-number Buildings I, J, and K are located on the southwest side of the cantonment, near the gate entry off South Wyoming Avenue and the western edge of the installation fence line. The buildings are located on the

¹¹⁴ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

east side of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and Sublette Avenue, at the south end of the row of DPW buildings (Figure 509). Buildings 526H, 527D, and 527E are to the north, Building 605 is to the east, and Building 112 is to the south. Gravel lots surround all three buildings.

Figure 509. Location for no-number Buildings I, J, and K at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of no-number Buildings I, J, and K

No-number Buildings I, J, and K are large, prefabricated, metal structures, each with a concrete foundation, metal walls, and a shallow metal gable

roof (Figure 510). The buildings are built in a north-south row and are oriented in the east-west direction with Building I at the north end, Building J in the middle, and Building K at the south end (Figure 511). The southernmost structure, Building K is slightly shorter in length than the other two structures.

Figure 510. Southeast oblique of no-number Building I [background], Building J [middle], and Building K [foreground] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 511. East elevations of no-number Buildings I [right], Building J [middle], and Building K [left] at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for no-number Buildings I, J, and K

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to

any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings I, J, and K.

For Criterion A — Event

No-number Buildings I, J, and K could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as they were constructed in 2012.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with no-number Buildings I, J, and K.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

No-number Buildings I, J, and K were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that no-number Buildings I, J, and K have yielded, or are likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for no-number Buildings I, J, and K

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."¹¹⁵ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

¹¹⁵ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of no-number Buildings I, J, and K at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

No-number Buildings I, J, and K are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, they are located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District and are not associated with the WPA historic context. The buildings' architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between them and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and they are not individually eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity for no-number Buildings I, J, and K

Since no-number Buildings I, J, and K are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for no-number Buildings I, J, and K

Since no-number Buildings I, J, and K are determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.59 Wash rack #1

Wash rack #1 is located on the south side of the motor pool area on the south section of the cantonment (Figure 512). A road is to the north. The wash rack building is surrounded by a large gravel lot. There are eight concrete wash pads on either side of the building.

Figure 512. Location for Wash rack #1 at Camp Guernsey is indicated by the blue box (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of Wash rack #1

Wash rack #1 is a simple, one-story building with a rectangular footprint, a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a shed roof. It is surrounded by a large gravel lot (Figure 513). There is a set of metal doors on the north and south elevations. There are eight concrete wash pads located per each of the west and east sides of the building.

Figure 513. Southeast oblique of Wash rack #1 (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for Wash rack #1

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Wash rack #1.

For Criterion A — Event

Wash rack #1 could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as it was constructed in the mid-1980s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Wash rack #1.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Wash rack #1 was not designed by a master, nor does it exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Wash rack #1 has yielded, or was likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for Wash rack #1

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.”¹¹⁶ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections detail this study’s findings regarding the historical significance of Wash rack #1 at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

Wash rack #1 is not eligible for the NRHP. It was constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and it could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. In addition, it is located outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, and it is not associated with the WPA historic context. The building’s architecture and design do not meet the requirements for individual eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C, there is no continuity between it and any other building(s) in the surrounding area to qualify as a historic district, and it is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

¹¹⁶ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for Wash rack #1

Since Wash rack #1 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its integrity need not be discussed.

Character-defining features for Wash rack #1

Since Wash rack #1 is determined not to be individually eligible nor part of a historic district, its character-defining features are not discussed.

5.2.60 Pavilions

There are 13 picnic shelter/pavilions spread throughout the cantonment (Figure 514).

Figure 514. Locations for pavilions at Camp Guernsey are indicated in blue (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



Description of the pavilions

The pavilions are constructed of steel supports and a wood roof that covers a concrete slab (Figure 515–Figure 517).

Figure 515. Example of a pavilion in the 500 area (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 516. Example of a pavilion in the headquarters area (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 517. Example of a pavilion in the DPW area (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Recommendations of significance for the pavilions

While the overall time period for the Camp Guernsey historic context in this report is 1939 through 2015, the Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed and constructed by the WPA starting in 1939 and used by the Army from 1942 through 1945. Other buildings were added to Camp Guernsey at various times, but no single overarching period of significance could be determined for these added buildings, nor could they be linked to any one historic context such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or the Cold War.

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of the pavilions.

For Criterion A — Event

The pavilions could not be linked to any Criterion A event, as they were constructed in the late 1990s.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with the pavilions.

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

The pavilions were not designed by a master, nor do they exemplify elements of any particular style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that the pavilions have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

Final recommendation of eligibility for the pavilions

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.”¹¹⁷ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have 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 pavilions at Camp Guernsey. 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 would retain its integrity.

The pavilions are not eligible for the NRHP. They were constructed after the WWII period of significance that ended in 1945, and they could not be associated with Criterion A for any other national period of significance for the Army or Army National Guard, or for any period of significance identified for the WYARNG or Camp Guernsey. Although they are located within and outside the boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District, they are not associated with the WPA historic context. The pavilions’ architecture and design do not meet the requirements for eligibility at the national, state, or local level for Criterion C.

¹¹⁷ NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

Integrity for the pavilions

Since the pavilions are determined not to be individually eligible, their integrity does not need to be discussed.

Character-defining features for the pavilions

Since the pavilions are determined not to be individually eligible, their character-defining features are not discussed.

5.3 Landscape inventory

5.3.1 History of Camp Guernsey's landscapes

The Camp Guernsey cantonment was designed around a central parade ground. This is a typical military arrangement which was utilized by the Army and the Quartermaster Corps though the 1800 and 1900s when the space was used for formations, drills, ceremonial uses and even recreation. The first site plan for Camp Guernsey, dated 18 October 1939, shows a U-shaped arrangement of buildings around a parade ground, with enlisted men's facilities to the south, officers' quarters to the north, and administrative buildings at the base of the "U." Since 1939, the parade ground at Camp Guernsey has been maintained in close-to-the-same configuration. An aerial photograph from about 1948 shows the parade ground as an open space, bounded by roads on only the south and west ends. By 1955–56 (the date of the next recorded site plan), the parade ground had been further defined by Laramie Avenue on the east, and the "Officers' Tent Block" on the north.

The post flagpole was originally located on the parade ground across from the officers' mess (Building 201). The flagpole's location was moved to its current spot in front of the post headquarters (Building 101) in the early 1970s. While the flagpole is currently set in a grassy shrub-lined lawn, this site was the original home to the post office, Building 010, and other smaller buildings during the period of significance. It became green space after 1958, when the post office was moved to its current location behind the officers' latrine (Building 301) and mess (Building 201). Originally a wood building, Building 010 it was clad in stone in the 1990s. A reviewing stand was noted on the parade ground on a 1967 aerial photograph and noted on a 1974 map.

The motor pools were originally located west of the enlisted men's mess halls, tent pads, and latrines, and south of the headquarters building. They were not located where they are today, which is south of the latrines. The 1939 plans marked that area as "picket lines" for use in drills and training. The motor pools were moved to their current location in the early 1950s. Due to this move, they were not included in the historic district.

During the period of significance, the area between the enlisted men's mess halls and latrines were filled with tent pads. In the 1950s, Laramie Avenue was filled in with new mess halls, tent pads, and latrines. By 1967, the tent pads were being replaced by metal hutments. The remaining tent pads and hutments were removed in the 1990s, when the new barracks were built.

The western edge of the cantonment is the shops, warehouses, and maintenance buildings. While a few of these buildings are WWII temporary structures that date to the period of significance, they were not at Camp Guernsey during the period of significance and were moved to the site in the late 1940s–1950s. Any buildings in this area that were built for Camp Guernsey do not have the design, materials, and craftsmanship that are character-defining features of the historic district. These buildings do not have the significance for being part of the establishment of Camp Guernsey or the architectural design of the WPA-era buildings.

5.3.2 Character-defining features of landscape

Parade ground

The parade ground's 900' x 650' level area of lawn has always been the center of the Camp Guernsey cantonment. The parade ground was present on the earliest plans in 1939. Originally it was bordered by roads on two sides, the west and the south. Today the parade ground is bordered by roads on all four sides, with additional roads added between 1948 and 1955 based on archival research (Figure 518 and Figure 519). Recently a road was constructed down the center of the parade ground, bisecting it in two (Figure 520). While this affects the integrity of the parade ground's open space as one cohesive parade ground, it does not majorly affect the views except from the south. The parade ground retains its historic integrity, in spite of recent planting of evergreen trees along some of its borders.

Figure 518. View south toward parade ground from porch of officers' mess (Building 201) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 519. View north across parade ground toward officers' mess (Building 201) at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 520. Photograph looking north at new road through center of parade ground at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Clusters of buildings

The WPA-era enlisted mess halls (Buildings 211 through 223) are lined along the south edge of the parade ground and form a visual repetition and rhythm of materials and craftsmanship. The cluster arrangement of these buildings adds to the historic character of the historic district (Figure 521).

Figure 521. Cluster of enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211 through 223) along Bridger Road at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Camp Guernsey Park

Noted on a 1939 site plan as a “City Park,” this green, landscaped area has remained a park, although after the period of significance it has contained housing. As seen on a 1974 map, a tent for the Chaplain’s Quarters was located in the park. Today Building 400 is located in the center of the park, and a fence separates the park from the town (Figure 522). The park is landscaped with lawn and shade trees, and has several picnic shelters which appear to have been built in the 1960s (Figure 523).

Figure 522. Officers' quarters (Building 400) located on Camp Guernsey Park (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 523. Picnic shelters in Camp Guernsey Park (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Open space

There has always been open space/hardstand west of the infirmary and recreation building (Figure 524). In addition, there has always been open

space north of the officers' mess and officers' tent pads, no longer present after the 1990s. This open space is used differently than grassy open space, since these spaces held equipment and could be used for maneuvers.

Figure 524. Photograph of open space behind Buildings 601, 602, 603 and 106 at Camp Guernsey (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



5.3.3 Views and viewsheds in the historic district

Views and viewsheds from the period of significance are important features of a historic site (Figure 525). At Camp Guernsey, there are significant views that no longer have integrity due to loss of historic fabric or the addition of new construction. For example at Camp Guernsey, views from the enlisted men's mess halls to the latrines no longer have integrity due to the loss of the historic tent pads and construction of the new barracks. Views along Laramie Avenue no longer have integrity due to the loss of a portion of the road adjacent to the historic buildings and the added buildings of concrete block construction. Views to the south to the motor pools are not significant to the period of significance since the motor pools changed location.

Below are the significant views and viewsheds from the period of significance that do retain their integrity.

View 1: View looking south from headquarters (Building 101) down Hunton Road

View includes the flagpole (noncontributing) and surrounding green space, historic Building 601, Building 106, and the enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223).

View 2: View looking east down Bridger Ave

View includes the enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223), Bridger Road, and the parade ground.

View 3: View looking west down Bridger Ave

View includes the enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223), Bridger Road, and the parade ground.

View 4: View looking north across parade ground toward officers' mess hall

View includes the parade ground, officers' mess (Building 201), and officers' latrine (Building 301).

View 5: Looking south from officers' mess hall across parade ground

View includes the parade ground and enlisted men's mess halls (Buildings 211–223).

Figure 525. 2016 aerial with the five historic viewsheds shaded in red (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



6 Conclusions/Summary

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.”¹¹⁸ Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context and must have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The following sections are a summary of the findings found in the landscape section (5.3) and the inventory results (Chapter 5) of the 94 buildings inventoried and their associated landscapes.

6.1.1 Historic district

As with most military resources, significance usually derives from the role that a resource played in carrying out the military mission, but significance can also be tied to Criterion C if the architecture or design of the resource fits into requirements as outlined in the NPS bulletins.

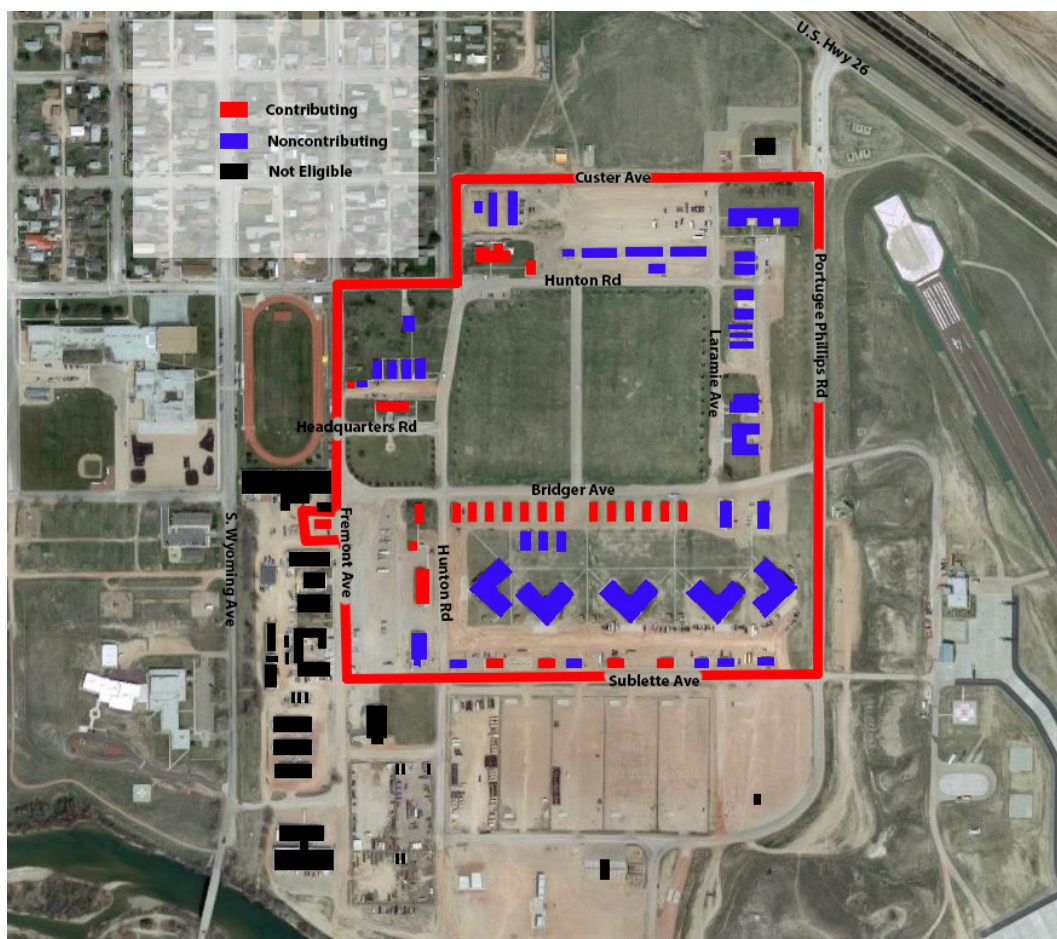
Portions of the Camp Guernsey cantonment are significant at the state level under Criterion A for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945 and under Criterion C for architecture because the camp has significant examples of WPA architecture. State-level significance was determined because the site was purchased by the Wyoming National Guard and because Camp Guernsey is state owned and not federally owned. From most of the historic material, it appears that the funding for the construction came from the WPA and then funneled through the state office (as evidenced by the use of a “WYO WPA” shield on some buildings), the plans were national standardized plans and not drawn by the WPA, and finally the labor was local stonemasons, with their salaries paid by funds from the federal WPA but funneled through the state office. Nearby Lake Guernsey is listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) for “its association with American Park Movement” and for “American Landscape Architecture” as a significant example of collaboration with the National

¹¹⁸ NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 7.

Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Bureau of Reclamation, and it is listed at the federal level.¹¹⁹ However, other WPA resources across the state are listed at the state level on the NRHP.¹²⁰

The Camp Guernsey Historic District is generally bounded by Portugee Phillips Road on the east, Sublette Avenue on the south, Fremont Avenue on the west, and Custer Avenue on the north (Figure 526). The historic district includes a total of 78 buildings, with 25 of them recommended as contributing to the significance of the historic district (Table 3).

Figure 526. Boundaries of the Camp Guernsey Historic District (google.com/maps, accessed 2016 and modified by ERDC-CERL).



¹¹⁹ National Register of Historic Places. *National Historic Landmark Nomination for Lake Guernsey State Park, Guernsey, WY* (NRHP #97001260).

¹²⁰ See *Nomination for Dayton Community Hall, Dayton, WY* (NRHP # 05001338) and *Nomination for North Casper Clubhouse, Casper, WY* (NRHP #94000043).

Table 3. List of buildings found within the Camp Guernsey Historic District and their contributing or noncontributing status.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Contributing?	Reason for Determination
010	1941 (moved late 1950s)	Administration	No	Lack of Integrity (moved plus materials)
012	1941	Storage	Yes	WPA
101	1941	Administration	Yes	WPA
102	1941	Vacant	Yes	WPA
106	1944	Classroom	Yes	WPA
109	Unknown (ca. 1990s)	Administration	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
201	1941	Mess	Yes	WPA
211	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
212	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
213	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
214	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
215	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
216	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
217	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
218	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
219	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
220	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
221	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
222	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
223	1939	Mess	Yes	WPA
224	1958	Recreation	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
225	1959	Chapel	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
301	1941	Latrine	Yes	WPA
302	ca. 1974	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
303	1960	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Contributing?	Reason for Determination
311	1974	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
312	1939	Latrine	Yes	WPA
313	1939	Latrine	Yes	WPA
314	ca. 1975	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
315	1939	Latrine	Yes	WPA
316	1939	Latrine	Yes	WPA
317	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
318	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
319	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
400	1978	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
402	1948–1967	Administration	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
404	1975	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
405	1975	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
406	1974	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
407	1975	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
408	1975	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
409	1986	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
410	2009	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
411	2009	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Contributing?	Reason for Determination
412	2007	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
413	2007	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
414	2011	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
415	2011	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
416	2009	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
417	2009	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
501	1995	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
502	1992	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
503	1994	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
504	1995	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
505	1995	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
601	1939	Administration	Yes	WPA
602	1939	Administration	Yes	WPA
603	ca. mid-1960s	Storage	No	Constructed outside the period of significance
801	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	No	Not at Camp Guernsey until the late 1950s after the period of significance

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Contributing?	Reason for Determination
802	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	No	Not at Camp Guernsey until the late 1950s after the period of significance
T108	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
T805	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
T806	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
No-number F	2015	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
No-number G	2015	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
No-number H	2015	Barracks	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age
Picnic pavilions (12 total)	ca. late-1990s	Recreation	No	Constructed outside the period of significance and not yet 50 years of age

6.1.2 Outside the historic district

Table 4 shows 29 buildings located outside the proposed historic district, with 19 of them determined not eligible. At the time of this survey, the remaining 10 are less than 50 years of age, and they do not meet the exceptional significance requirements of Criteria Consideration G.

Table 4. Noncontributing buildings that are located outside the Camp Guernsey Historic District.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible?	Reason for Noncontributing Status
011	1947	Maintenance and storage	No	Lack of significance

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible?	Reason for Noncontributing Status
011A	Unknown (ca. 2000s)	Maintenance and storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
013	1948	Storage	No	Lack of significance
013A	1984	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
014	1951	Storage	No	Lack of significance
015	1953	Administration and storage	No	Lack of significance
016	1967	Storage	No	Lack of significance
017	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	No	Lack of Integrity (moved)
018	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	No	Lack of Integrity (moved)
021	1954	Vacant	No	Lack of significance
112	2002	Industrial	No	Not yet 50 years of age
526H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
527D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
527E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
527F	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
527G	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
527H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
604	1975	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
605	1987	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
No-number A	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
No-number B	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
No-number C	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible?	Reason for Noncontributing Status
No-number D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
No-number E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No	Lack of significance (and moved)
No-number I	2012	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
No-number J	2012	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
No-number K	2012	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
Wash rack #1	ca. mid-1980s	Storage	No	Not yet 50 years of age
Picnic pavilions (1 total)	ca. late-1990s	Recreation	No	Not yet 50 years of age

6.1.3 Landscapes and viewsheds that are contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District

The landscapes and viewsheds identified in Chapter 5 that are contributing features to the historic district are: the parade ground; clusters of WPA buildings; Camp Guernsey Park; hardstands/open space west of Buildings 601, 602, and 106 and north of Buildings 406, 407, and 408; and Views/Viewsheds 1 through 5 as outlined in Section 5.3.3.

6.2 Final recommendations for eligibility

Table 5 shows the recommended NRHP eligibility of the 107 buildings located in the Camp Guernsey cantonment. To summarize, 25 of those are recommended as contributing to the Camp Guernsey Historic District and are significant for the NRHP under Criterion A (for the construction of Camp Guernsey from 1939 through 1945) and under Criterion C (for their architecture distinctive of WPA design and workmanship); 20 buildings were recommended as noncontributing to a Camp Guernsey Historic District and also not eligible under any other context or criteria including those that were close to 50 years of age; 19 buildings outside the historic district were recommended as individually not eligible to the NRHP; and 43 buildings in the cantonment that were not yet 50 years of age were found not to be exceptionally important under Criteria Consideration G and will need to be reevaluated when they reach 50 years old.

The construction dates in Table 5 are correct per authors' examination of all archival data, but the dates may be different than the dates in the WYARNG Real Property list and may be different than construction dates given in the previous historic context reports on Camp Guernsey.

Table 5. Camp Guernsey buildings and final NRHP recommendations.

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible for the NRHP?
010	1941 (moved late 1950s)	Administration	No
011	1947	Maintenance and storage	No
011A	Unknown (ca. 2000s)	Maintenance and storage	No
012	1941	Storage	Yes
013	1948	Storage	No
013A	1984	Storage	No
014	1951	Storage	No
015	1953	Administration and storage	No
016	1967	Storage	No
017	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	No
018	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Vacant	No
021	1954	Vacant	No
101	1941	Administration	Yes
102	1941	Vacant	Yes
106	1944	Classroom	Yes
109	Unknown (ca. 1990s)	Administration	No
112	2002	Industrial	No
201	1941	Mess	Yes
211	1939	Mess	Yes
212	1939	Mess	Yes
213	1939	Mess	Yes
214	1939	Mess	Yes
215	1939	Mess	Yes

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible for the NRHP?
216	1939	Mess	Yes
217	1939	Mess	Yes
218	1939	Mess	Yes
219	1939	Mess	Yes
220	1939	Mess	Yes
221	1939	Mess	Yes
222	1939	Mess	Yes
223	1939	Mess	Yes
224	1958	Recreation	No
225	1959	Chapel	No
301	1941	Latrine	Yes
302	ca. 1974	Latrine	No
303	1960	Latrine	No
311	1974	Latrine	No
312	1939	Latrine	Yes
313	1939	Latrine	Yes
314	ca. 1975	Latrine	No
315	1939	Latrine	Yes
316	1939	Latrine	Yes
317	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No
318	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No
319	ca. mid-1950s	Latrine	No
400	1978	Residential	No
402	1948–1967	Administration	No
404	1975	Barracks	No
405	1975	Barracks	No
406	1974	Barracks	No
407	1975	Barracks	No
408	1975	Barracks	No
409	1986	Barracks	No
410	2009	Residential	No

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible for the NRHP?
411	2009	Residential	No
412	2007	Residential	No
413	2007	Residential	No
414	2011	Residential	No
415	2011	Residential	No
416	2009	Residential	No
417	2009	Residential	No
501	1995	Barracks	No
502	1992	Barracks	No
503	1994	Barracks	No
504	1995	Barracks	No
505	1995	Barracks	No
526H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
527D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
527E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
527F	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
527G	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
527H	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
601	1939	Administration	Yes
602	1939	Administration	Yes
603	ca. mid-1960s	Storage	No
604	1975	Storage	No
605	1987	Storage	No
801	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	No
802	ca. 1942 (moved late 1950s)	Recreation	No

Building Number	Date of Construction	Use	Eligible for the NRHP?
T108	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No
T805	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No
T806	ca. late 1970s	Residential	No
No-number A	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
No-number B	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
No-number C	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
No-number D	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
No-number E	ca. early 1970s (moved early 1990s)	Storage	No
No-number F	2015	Barracks	No
No-number G	2015	Barracks	No
No-number H	2015	Barracks	No
No-number I	2012	Storage	No
No-number J	2012	Storage	No
No-number K	2012	Storage	No
Wash rack #1	ca. mid-1980s	Storage	No
Picnic pavilions (13 total)	ca. late-1990s	Recreation	No

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14. ABSTRACT This document is an architectural survey of 107 cantonment buildings and structures at Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, constructed from 1939 through 2015 and utilized by the Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG). This report determined there is one historic district at Camp Guernsey that is generally bounded by Portugee Phillips Road (east), Sublette Avenue (south), Fremont Avenue (west), and Custer Avenue (north). The district contains 78 buildings, with 25 recommended as contributing to the historic district for their association with the establishment of Camp Guernsey during the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and World War II (WWII), and 53 buildings determined noncontributing. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to recommend the eligibility of the Camp Guernsey Historic District for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Camp Guernsey Historic District is recommended significant at the state level under NRHP Criterion A for association with the WPA and WYARNG. The other 29 buildings surveyed were located outside the historic district and determined not eligible because they were not related to the historic context or to WWII, could not be linked to another historic context, or have not reached 50 years of age.					
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