

concrete target storage bunkers (Figure 4-17), two in each new flanking section added by the WPA. They have steel I-beams supporting the concrete roof which is covered with earth. In the older, center portion of the range, a reinforced concrete restroom (Figure 4-17) was also added by the WPA. A two-foot high concrete bench lies along the entire length of the pit wall, except where there are entrances for the storage bunkers and restrooms (Figure 4-15 through 4-17). The bench was incorporated into the new sections added by the WPA and laid against the original limestone rock section in the center. A variable height concrete cap along the entire length of the retaining wall also appears to have been added by the WPA. A concrete gutter was built between the wall and the hillside to provide controlled drainage for a natural spring located at the northwest end of the pit (Figure 4-15).

The center, stone wall portion of the range has previously been evaluated NRHP-eligible; however no determination has been made to date on the WPA additions. The WPA additions to the target range are significant under Criterion A for their association with the WPA construction program at Fort Riley. The target range retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, association, and feeling and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 4-14: Location map of Ft. Riley target range.





**Figure 4-15: Target pit area. Wall and bench at right, concrete gutter at right of two-track dirt road, and hillside at left.**



**Figure 4-16: Retaining wall in target pit showing transition. Original section at left and WPA addition at right. Note concrete bench at bottom of wall and concrete cap on original section over limestone capstones.**



Figure 4-17: Concrete target storage bunker at left and concrete restroom at right.

### 4.3.2 WPA Camp Buildings

Three warehouses built as part of the 1935 WPA camp were surveyed. All three had previously been documented in the 1993 report *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Riley, Kansas* (USACERL 1993). The 1993 documentation included brief descriptions, condition assessments, and significance statements. These three structures were re-surveyed for this project because of their direct association with the WPA Camp and to update the prior documentation and to evaluate the structures using the WPA-CCC specific historic context.

#### 4.3.2.1 Building 315

Building 315 was originally built by the WPA in 1935 as a shoe repair shop and is currently used as a general purpose warehouse (USACERL 1993). It is southwest of Buildings 317 and 319. The single-story rectangular building covers 11,210 square feet and is oriented northeast-southwest along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. It has a medium pitch, front gabled roof clad with composition shingles. Vent stacks rise from the roof along with a single central brick chimney with a corbelled cap. There is a louvered vent in each gable end. The southeast and northwest façades have a loading dock with concrete piers and deck along the entire façade. The dock along the northwest, or railroad side, appears to be original while the dock on the southeast façade appears to be a later replacement. The northwest and southeast facades each have a central bay door, four single-leaf doors, and ten double-hung windows. The southwest façade has a single-leaf door and two double-hung wood sash windows. The northeast façade has a boarded up window and door.





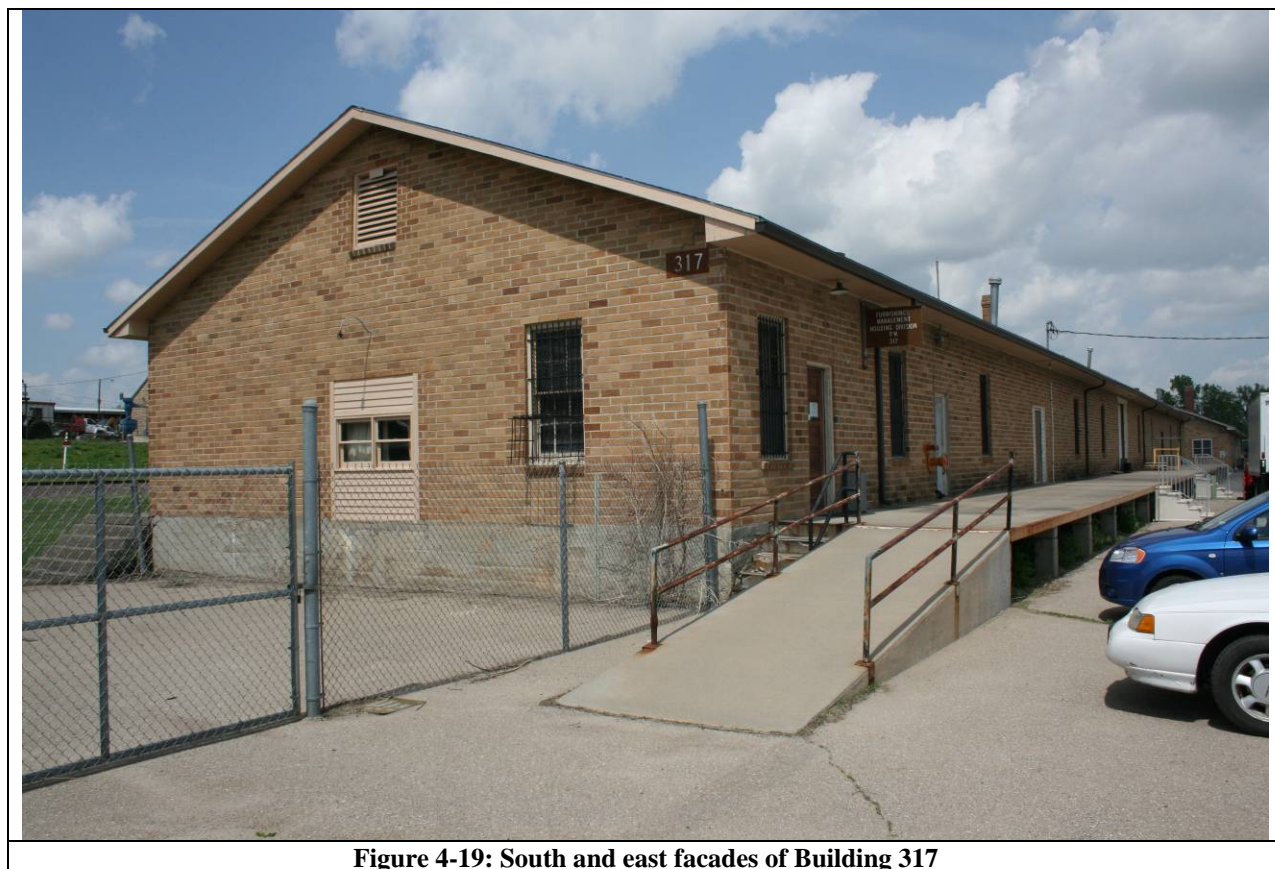
**Figure 4-18: South and west facades of Building 315**

This building is in fair condition and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting and feeling. It is significant under Criterion A for its WPA associations, more specifically direct ties to the WPA camp at Fort Riley, and under Criterion C as a representative example of warehouse building design followed by the WPA at Fort Riley in the late 1930s. This report concurs with the previous evaluation of Building 315 as NRHP-eligible.

#### **4.3.2.2 Building 317**

Building 317 was originally built by the WPA in 1935 for an unknown purpose and is currently used as a general purpose warehouse. It is situated between Buildings 315 and 319. The single-story rectangular building covers 11,210 square feet and is oriented northeast-southwest along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. It has a medium pitch, front gabled roof clad with composition shingles. Vent stacks rise from the roof along with a single central brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The southeast façade has a concrete loading dock along their entire length. There is also a central bay door, four single-leaf doors, and nine wooden double-hung windows. The northwest façade also has a loading dock along the entire length. It has two single-leaf doors and nine wooden double-hung windows. The southwest façade has a wooden double-hung window, a

fixed window in an in-filled doorway, and a louvered vent in the gable. The northeast façade has a double-leaf metal door and louvered vent in the gable.



**Figure 4-19: South and east facades of Building 317**

This building is in fair condition and, although it is more altered than Building 315, retains its historic integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling. It is significant under Criterion A for its WPA associations, more specifically direct ties to the WPA camp at Fort Riley, and under Criterion C as a representative example of warehouse building design followed by the WPA at Fort Riley in the late 1930s. This report concurs with the previous evaluation of Building 317 as NRHP-eligible.

#### **4.3.2.3 Building 319**

Building 319 was built in 1936 by the WPA in the WPA camp as a motor repair shop and is currently used as a general instruction building (USACERL 1993). The one-story 9,690 square foot brick building is rectangular in shape and has a medium-pitch front-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. It is oriented northeast-southwest along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and rests on a concrete foundation. The southwest façade is the main entrance which is composed of a double metal and glass door with two lights. The doors are surrounded by a



modern metal frame storefront inset with windows. The main entrance is flanked by three double-hung windows on either side. A former single leaf door entryway has been boarded up. The northeast façade has two double-hung windows on either side of an in-filled bay door that now has a glass and metal double door in it. The southeast and northwest elevations have double-hung windows and a pedestrian door.



**Figure 4-20: South and east facades of Building 319**

This building is in good condition, but has impacted integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to the replacement of windows throughout, in-filling of windows and doorways, and replacement of garage doors. What presumably were originally garage bay doors on the north and south facades have been replaced with aluminum frame and glass double door entrances. No entrance on the building currently relates to its original use as a motor repair shop. It is significant under Criterion A for its WPA associations, more specifically direct ties to the WPA camp at Fort Riley, and under Criterion C as a representative example of warehouse building design followed by the WPA at Fort Riley in the late 1930s. However, due to the impacted integrity, this report disagrees with the previous evaluation of Building 319, and recommends the building as not eligible for NRHP listing.

## 5.0 Conclusions

Various CCC and WPA constructed resources were recorded at Fort Riley, KS. Resources included buildings, structures, and objects. The WPA constructed numerous buildings at Fort Riley, but many were not included in this survey due to prior evaluations of NRHP-eligibility or NRHP-listing as contributing structures to the existing historic district. The majority of unevaluated WPA and CCC resources at Fort Riley include landscape and infrastructure features. Table 5-1 summarizes the buildings surveyed at Fort Riley and NRHP evaluations.

**Table 5-1: NRHP Eligibility of Surveyed Resources**

Historic Name	Building #	Construction Date	Original Use	Current Use	NRHP Eligibility
Marshall Field Levee	n/a	1937-1940	levee	levee	NRHP eligible
Rock-lined ditch	n/a	1935-1941	ditch	ditch	NRHP eligible
General Leonard Wood Monument	n/a	Pre-World War I; monument established ca. 1935	General Leonard Wood HQ	monument	NRHP eligible
Firing Range	n/a	WPA Additions-1937	firing range	abandoned	NRHP eligible
Building 315	315	1935	shoe repair shop	warehouse	NRHP eligible
Building 317	317	1935	unknown	warehouse	NRHP eligible
Building 319	319	1936	auto repair shop	general instruction building	Not eligible



## 6.0 References Cited

### Geary County Museum

2003 *AASLH Award Nomination: Alphabet Soup and Geary County*. Geary County Museum exhibit including scripts, photos, and related newspaper articles.

### Junction City Union (newspaper)

1933 *Mrs. McCarthy A Visitor, Congresswoman Discusses C.C.C. Project With General Lott*. Junction City Union 1933. Date illegible.

1933a *Men Arrive at Fort Riley*. May 5, 1933.

1933b *Send More Men to Fort Riley*. May 16, 1933.

1933c *Expect 2,400 Men at Post: One Group of 318 Men to Arrive at Riley Today*. May 25, 1933.

1933c *War Veterans to Fort Riley, Expect 750 Men for CCC Training*. June 10, 1933.

1933d *C.C.C. Men to North Woods, More Than 800 Men Will Leave This Evening*. June 14, 1933.

1933e *C.C.C. Groups to Minnesota, Two Companies Leave Camp Whitside This Evening*. June 24, 1933.

1933f *C.C.C. Leaves Camp Whitside*. June 26, 1933.

1933g *C.C.C. Men Leave Friday, Men Will Work on Western Kansas Projects*. July 20, 1933.

### Novak, Susan S.

2003 *WPA Kansas* in *Kansas Heritage*, Autumn 2003.

### U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL)

1993 *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for Fort Riley, KS*. Julie Webster and Keith Landreth, Champaign, Illinois.

### Works Projects Administration (WPA)

1936 WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 4440, 4441, 4442, 5393, 82-3-47-6067, 10001, 10003, 10006.

1937 WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 10--- (illegible), 10764, 10766, 65021, 20519.

1938 WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 30041, 30156, 30203, 75030, 30391.

1939 WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 40035, 40036.

1940a May 20-25, 1940: Visit the Kansas WPA, Professional and Service Projects in Your Own County. On file at the Geary County Museum Works Projects Administration Folder 1940-1942.

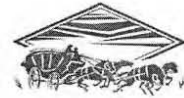
1940b WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 50001, 61004, 50024.

1941 WPA Project Cards. Project numbers 50025, -----, ----- (illegible).

- 1942 *Kansas War Services, Service Division, Works Projects Administration, 1942.*  
Booklet providing a summary of work carried out by the War Services section of the  
WPA in Kansas. On file at the Geary County Museum Works Projects  
Administration Folder 1940-1942.



**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



Original, 1st Revision, 2nd Revision, \_\_\_\_\_ Revision (circle one)

Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ County Geary Unmarked Burial Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name Marshall Field Levee

USGS 7.5' Map Name Junction City Map Date 1983

Location (complete one or more quarter sections or list four UTM coordinates):

\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Zone: 14 Easting 693286 Northing 4326021  
 \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting 694618 Northing 4325730  
 \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting 693181 Northing 4323632  
 \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting 692660 Northing 4324920

Site Topographical Location (circle one or more): Alluvial Fan, Bluff, Draw/Arroyo, Cave/Rock Shelter, Dune, Hill Top, Playa, Ridge Top, Slope, Stream/Cut Bank, Terrace (T1, T2,...), Toe, Upland, Valley Floor. Additional information may be entered in Comments section.

Drainage: Site rests in the Kansas River floodplain on the first major terrace.

Site Description The site consists of an earthen levee with a masonry core surrounding Marshall Field. The levee is approximately four miles in length. It varies in height from 15-40 feet depending on the location. The overall height is greatest nearest the river and tapers to only a few feet near the interstate. It was built in 1937-39 by the WPA to protect Marshall Army Air Field.

Artifacts Collected None

Location of Artifacts (circle one or more) KSHS KU KSU WSU Other \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts Observed, Not Collected \_\_\_\_\_

Informant/Location of Other Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

General Time Period (circle one or more):  
Prehistoric American Indian:

Specific Time Period (circle one or more)  
Unknown  
Paleoindian—Unknown Beginning—7000 B.C  
Archaic 7000 B.C.—A.D. 1  
Early Ceramic (A.D. 1—A.D. 1000)  
Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1500)  
Late Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1800)

Historic American Indian:

Unknown  
Pre-1820  
1820-1875  
1875-1954

Historic European/American/Afro-American

Unknown  
Pre-1803  
1803-1854  
1854-1861  
1861-1900  
1900-1954

Specific Cultural Affiliation The levee was built by the the WPA in 1937

Site Type (circle one or more): Burial, Camp, Cave, Cemetery, Earth Mound, Isolated Find, Kill Site, Petroglyph, Pictograph, Place, Quarry, Rock Shelter, Sacred, Stone Mound, Village, Workshop, Agrarian, Church, Craft Workshop, Domestic, Government, Industrial, Land Transportation, Medical, Military, Oil/Mining, Railroad, Recreational, School, Water Transportation, Town, Other Earthen levee with masonry core

Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Area of the Site approx 27 sq. acres / meters (circle one).

▲ Single Component, Multicomponent Horizontal, Multicomponent Vertical (circle one). Single Component

Present Condition (circle one or more) Brush, Construction, Cultivated, Fallow, Grassland, Never Disturbed, Woods, City/Town, Occupied, Eroded, Mined, Burned, Razed, Other Good. Levee is still in use and maintained.

▲ Describe Any Disturbance to the Site Does not appear to be any disturbance.

Owner/Tenant Name Fort Riley Address 7264 Normandy Dr  
City Fort Riley State KS Zip 66442-6421 Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Maps, References, or Informants WPA Building Cards dated 6/24/1937

▲ Comments \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Recorded By C. Blackwell, D. Hart Date 05/07/2009

Address 9563 S. Kingston Ct City Englewood State CO Zip 80112  
Telephone (303) 754-4200

Affiliation of Recorder (circle one) KSHS — KU — KSU — WSU — KAA — KCAS — AASCK — Citizen Report —  
State/Federal Archeological Contractor

(Agency/Company Name) engineering-environmental Management, Inc.

Notice!

Notice!

Notice!

Map Attach a USGS 7.5 Minute quadrangle map or copy a portion of the map at a scale of 1:24,000 and indicate the site's location and its boundaries. Designate this map Page 3 of 3. Attach other maps, such as sketch maps that show important site features. Indicate north and show the scale on sketch maps.


Other information Include sketches or photographs of artifacts or other items that pertain to the site if available.

**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



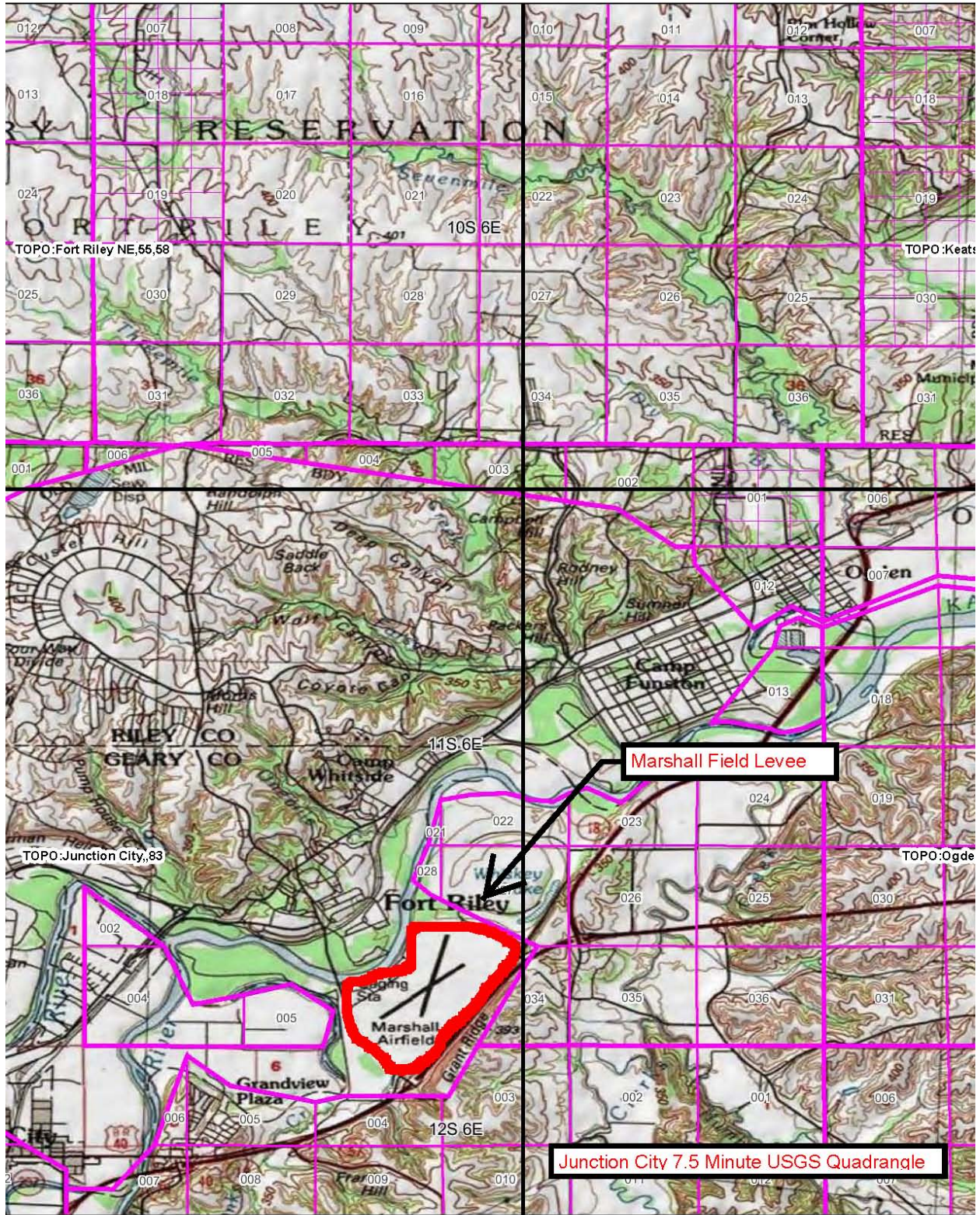
Site Location Map

Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name Marshall Field Levee

 see attached



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations







**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



▲  Original,  1st Revision,  2nd Revision,  Revision (circle one)

▲ Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ County Geary Unmarked Burial Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Site Name Fort Riley Drainage Ditch

▲ USGS 7.5' Map Name Junction City Map Date 1983 ▲

Location (complete one or more quarter sections or list four UTM coordinates):

\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Zone: 14 Easting 692179 Northing 4326827

\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting 692244 Northing 4326842

\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting 692149 Northing 4326884

\_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of \_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec. \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_ Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Site Topographical Location (circle one or more): Alluvial Fan, Bluff, Draw/Arroyo, Cave/Rock Shelter, Dune, Hill Top, Playa, Ridge Top,  Slope, Stream/Cut Bank, Terrace (T1, T2,...), Toe, Upland, Valley Floor. Additional information may be entered in Comments section.

Drainage: Kansas River

▲ Site Description Site is a Y-shaped rock-lined ditch. The ditch width varies between two-three feet and the depth varies between 1.5-3 feet. One branch lies in a shallow depression behind a housing development. The second branch lies behind a fire station. A terra cotta pipe pours into this branch. The two branches meet and continue northeast. The ditch drains through a second terra cotta pipe and continues under Godfrey Ave. A 10-ft section has been covered with concrete.

▲ Artifacts Collected None

Location of Artifacts (circle one or more) KSHS KU KSU WSU Other \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts Observed, Not Collected \_\_\_\_\_

Informant/Location of Other Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

General Time Period (circle one or more):  
Prehistoric American Indian:

Specific Time Period (circle one or more)  
Unknown  
Paleoindian—Unknown Beginning—7000 B.C  
Archaic 7000 B.C.—A.D. 1  
Early Ceramic (A.D. 1—A.D. 1000)  
Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1500)  
Late Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1800)

Historic American Indian:

Unknown  
Pre-1820  
1820-1875  
1875-1954

Historic European/American/Afro-American

Unknown  
Pre-1803  
1803-1854  
1854-1861  
1861-1900  
 1900-1954

▲ Specific Cultural Affiliation Built by WPA ca. 1937

Site Type (circle one or more): Burial, Camp, Cave, Cemetery, Earth Mound, Isolated Find, Kill Site, Petroglyph, Pictograph, Place, Quarry, Rock Shelter, Sacred, Stone Mound, Village, Workshop, Agrarian, Church, Craft Workshop, Domestic, Government, Industrial, Land Transportation, Medical, Military, Oil/Mining, Railroad, Recreational, School, Water Transportation, Town, Other Drainage Ditch



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration  
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Area of the Site 20 sq. acres / meters (circle one).

▲ Single Component, Multicomponent Horizontal, Multicomponent Vertical (circle one).

Present Condition (circle one or more) Brush, Construction, Cultivated, Fallow, Grassland, Never Disturbed, Woods, City/Town, Occupied, Eroded, Mined, Burned, Razed, Other Good condition

▲ Describe Any Disturbance to the Site A ten foot section has been covered with concrete to seal a crack near the culvert under Godfrey Avenue.

Owner/Tenant Name Fort Riley Address 7264 Normandy Dr  
City Fort Riley State KS Zip 66442-6421 Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Maps, References, or Informants original WPA project cards.

▲ Comments \_\_\_\_\_

▲ Recorded By C. Blackwell, D. Hart Date 05/07/2009

Address 9563 S. Kingston Ct. City Englewood State CO Zip 80112  
Telephone (303) 754-4200

Affiliation of Recorder (circle one) KSHS — KU — KSU — WSU — KAA — KCAS — AASCK — Citizen Report —  
State/Federal Archaeological Contractor

(Agency/Company Name) engineering-environmental Management, Inc.

Notice!

Notice!

Notice!

Map Attach a USGS 7.5 Minute quadrangle map or copy a portion of the map at a scale of 1:24,000 and indicate the site's location and its boundaries. Designate this map Page 3 of 3. Attach other maps, such as sketch maps that show important site features. Indicate north and show the scale on sketch maps.

Other information Include sketches or photographs of artifacts or other items that pertain to the site if available.

**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



Site Location Map

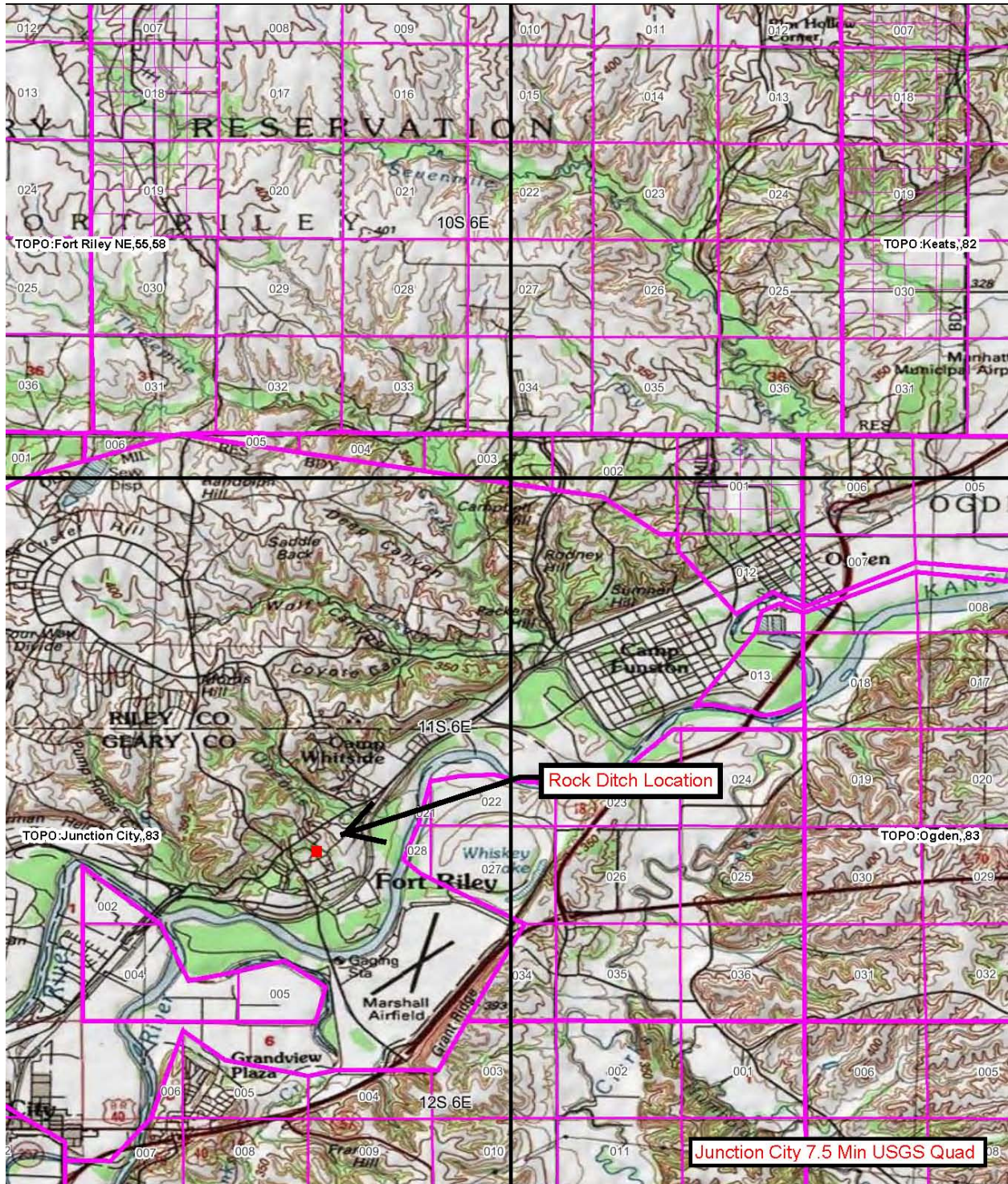
Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name Fort Riley Drainage Ditch



See attached (below)



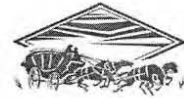
Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration  
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations







**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



Original,  1st Revision,  2nd Revision,  Revision (circle one)

Site Number 14GE1121 County Geary Unmarked Burial Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name Fort Riley Firing Range

USGS 7.5' Map Name Junction City, Kansas, 7.5' Quad Map Date 1982

Location (complete one or more quarter sections or list four UTM coordinates):

\_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Zone: 14 Easting 686249 Northing 4327490

\_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Easting 687025 Northing 4327293

\_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of \_\_\_\_\_ 1/4 of Sec. \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_

Site Topographical Location (circle one or more): Alluvial Fan, Bluff, Draw/Arroyo, Cave/Rock Shelter, Dune, Hill Top, Playa, Ridge Top, Slope, Stream/Cut Bank, Terrace (T1, T2,...), Toe, Upland, Valley Floor. Additional information may be entered in Comments section.

Drainage: On the second Republican River terrace in a floodplain.

Site Description The 1937 WPA additions to the target area are reported in this update. The target pit is approximately 2780 feet long, consisting of the original center stone wall flanked by two WPA-built concrete wall sections. Two WPA concrete storage bunkers are in each addition, four total. A concrete bathroom was also added by the WPA. A concrete bench along the bottom and a concrete cap along the top of the entire expanse was also added by the WPA.

Artifacts Collected None

Location of Artifacts (circle one or more) KSHS KU KSU WSU Other \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts Observed, Not Collected \_\_\_\_\_

Informant/Location of Other Artifacts \_\_\_\_\_

General Time Period (circle one or more): Prehistoric American Indian:	Specific Time Period (circle one or more) Unknown Paleoindian—Unknown Beginning—7000 B.C. Archaic 7000 B.C.—A.D. 1 Early Ceramic (A.D. 1—A.D. 1000) Middle Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1500) Late Ceramic (A.D. 1500—A.D. 1800)
Historic American Indian:	Unknown Pre-1820 1820-1875 1875-1954
Historic European/American/Afro-American	Unknown Pre-1803 1803-1854 1854-1861 1861-1900 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1954

Specific Cultural Affiliation The range was built during around WWI and expanded by the WPA in 1937.

Site Type (circle one or more): Burial, Camp, Cave, Cemetery, Earth Mound, Isolated Find, Kill Site, Petroglyph, Pictograph, Place, Quarry, Rock Shelter, Sacred, Stone Mound, Village, Workshop, Agrarian, Church, Craft Workshop, Domestic, Government, Industrial, Land Transportation, Medical, Military, Oil/Mining, Railroad, Recreational, School, Water Transportation, Town, Other Military-firing range



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

Site Number 14GE1121

▲ Area of the Site 430K sq. acres / meters (circle one).

▲ Single Component Multicomponent Horizontal, Multicomponent Vertical (circle one).

Present Condition (circle one or more) Brush, Construction Cultivated, Fallow, Grassland Never Disturbed, Woods, City/Town, Occupied, Eroded, Mined, Burned, Razed, Other Fair/good. Storage bunkers are deteriorating.

▲ Describe Any Disturbance to the Site There does not appear to be any disturbance.

Owner/Tenant Name Fort Riley Address 7264 Normandy Dr  
City Fort Riley State KS Zip 66442-6421 Telephone ( )

Historic Maps, References, or Informants WPA card dated 6/28/1937

▲ Comments The firing line berms and center berm were also added/expanded by the WPA as part of the improvements to the range.

▲ Recorded By C. Blackwell, D. Hart Date 05/07/2009

Address 9563 S. Kingston Ct City Centennial State CO Zip 80112  
Telephone (303) 754-4200

Affiliation of Recorder (circle one) KSHS — KU — KSU — WSU — KAA — KCAS — AASCK — Citizen Report —  
State/Federal Archeological Contractor

(Agency/Company Name) engineering-environmental Management, Inc.

Notice!

Notice!

Notice!

Map Attach a USGS 7.5 Minute quadrangle map or copy a portion of the map at a scale of 1:24,000 and indicate the site's location and its boundaries. Designate this map Page 3 of 3. Attach other maps, such as sketch maps that show important site features. Indicate north and show the scale on sketch maps.

Other information Include sketches or photographs of artifacts or other items that pertain to the site if available.



**KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**



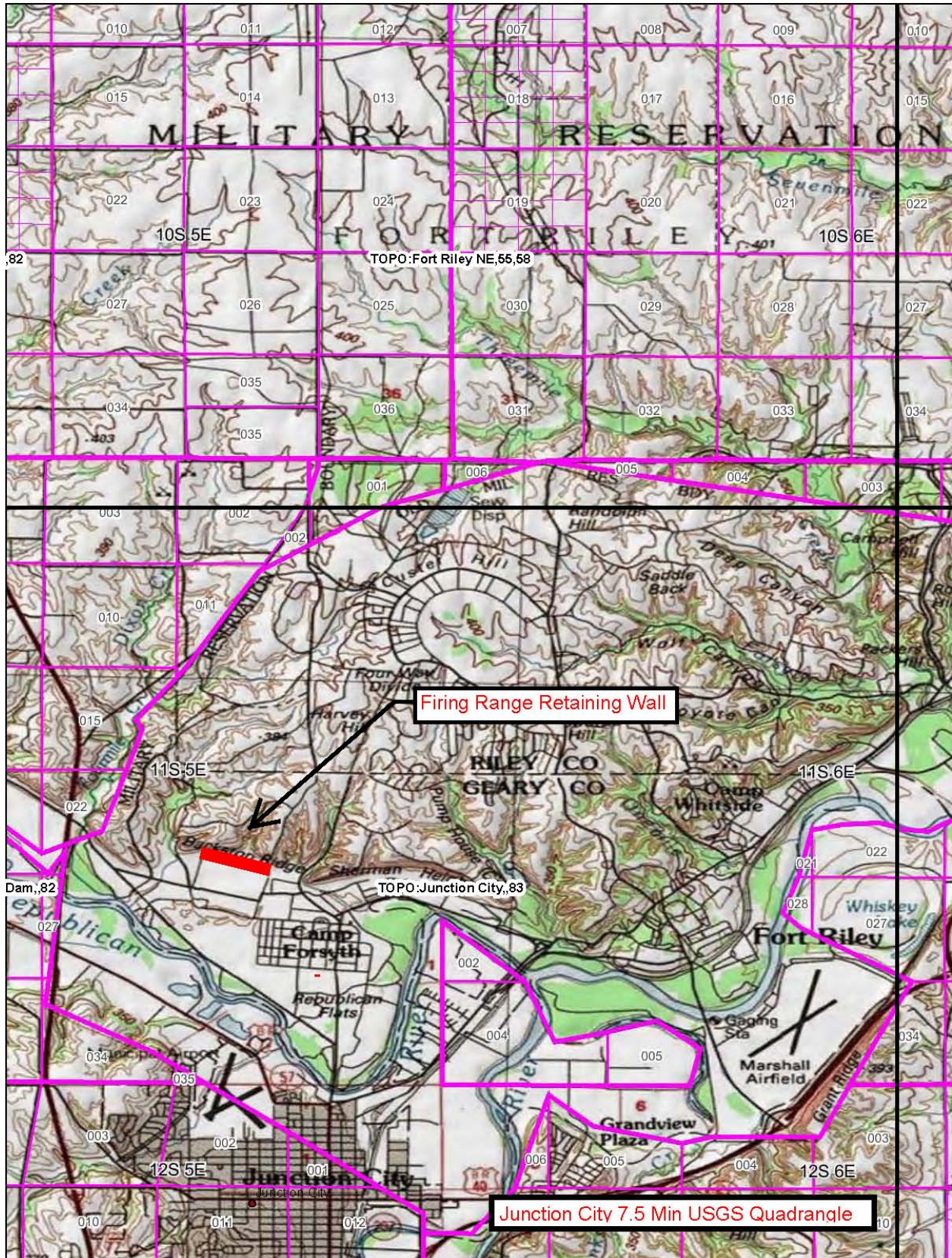
Site Location Map

Site Number 14GE1121 Site Name Fort Riley Firing Range

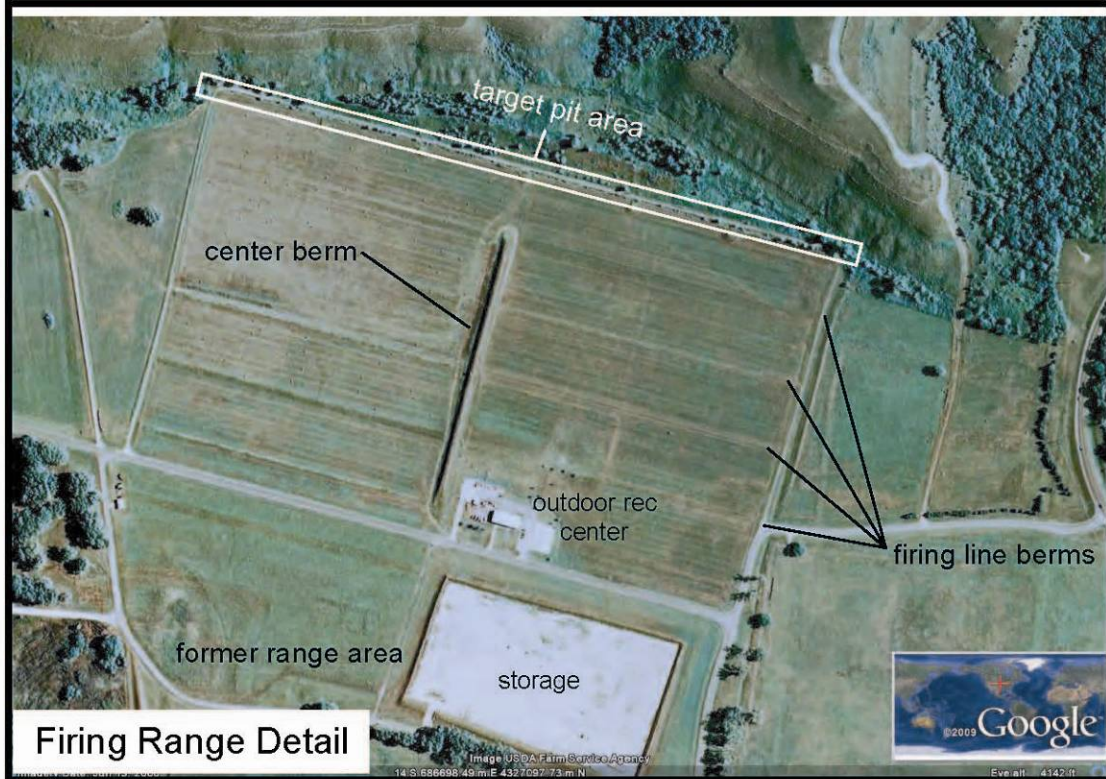
▲ see attached



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations









KANSAS HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Location

County: <u>Geary</u>	
Address Number: _____	Sub Number: _____ Street: <u>Marshall Loop</u>
Address Remarks: _____	
City: <u>Fort Riley</u>	Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>
Legal Description: <u>n/a</u>	Section\Township\Range: <u>no Section T/R listed on map</u>
Latitude: <u>39.06193</u>	Longitude: <u>96.77523</u>

Description

Historic Name: _____	Alternate Name: <u>Building 315</u>
Historic Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Warehouse</u>	
Present Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Warehouse</u>	
<u>Property Type/Style</u>	
Primary Style: <u>No Style</u>	Secondary Style: <u>n/a</u>
Barn Type: <u>n/a</u>	Bridge Type: <u>n/a</u>
Remarks: _____	
Residential Plan Form: <u>n/a</u>	Commercial Plan Form: <u>Rectangular</u>
Roof Form: <u>Side Gable</u>	Stories: <u>1</u>
Condition: <u>Fair</u>	Principal Material: <u>Brick</u>
Material Remarks: _____	
Builder\Architect: <u>WPA</u>	
Year of Construction: <u>1935</u>	Certainty: <u>Documented</u>
Date Notes: _____	
General Remarks: <u>Concrete perimeter wall foundation, brick walls, bead board eaves, concrete loading docks, side gable roof, 6 over 6 windows, wood post and beam structure inside with wood truss roof structure.</u>	

**Description - continued**

Ancillary Structures: <u>n/a</u>
Ancillary Remarks:

**Owner**

Name: <u>Fort Riley</u>
Address: <u>7264 Normandy Dr</u>
City: <u>Fort Riley</u> State: <u>Kansas</u> Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>

**Survey**

Project Name: <u>Department of Defence Legacy Resource Management Program: Project Number 07-357. Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress. Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations.</u>
Sequence Number: _____
Surveyor: <u>C. Blackwell, D. Hart</u>
Survey Date: <u>5/7/2009</u>
Online Entry by: _____

Images:



Attached Documents: USGS location map, Aerial photo figure



KANSAS HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Location

County: <u>Geary</u>	
Address Number: _____	Sub Number: _____ Street: <u>Marshall Loop</u>
Address Remarks: _____	
City: <u>Fort Riley</u>	Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>
Legal Description: <u>n/a</u>	Section\Township\Range: <u>no Section T/R listed on map</u>
Latitude: <u>39.06235</u>	Longitude: <u>97.74431</u>

Description

Historic Name: _____	Alternate Name: <u>Building 317</u>
Historic Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Warehouse</u>	
Present Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Warehouse</u>	
<u>Property Type/Style</u>	
Primary Style: <u>No Style</u>	Secondary Style: <u>n/a</u>
Barn Type: <u>n/a</u>	Bridge Type: <u>n/a</u>
Remarks: _____	
Residential Plan Form: <u>n/a</u>	Commercial Plan Form: <u>Rectangular Plan</u>
Roof Form: <u>Gable</u>	Stories: <u>1</u>
Condition: <u>Fair</u>	Principal Material: <u>Brick</u>
Material Remarks: _____	
Builder\Architect: <u>WPA</u>	
Year of Construction: <u>1935</u>	Certainty: <u>Documented</u>
Date Notes: _____	
General Remarks: <u>Brick warehouse on concrete foundation, gable roof, interior brick chimney. Double wood garage doors and three single panel wood doors w/six lights. Asymmetrical single windows w/metal sash. Double hung wood sash with 6 over 6 lights.</u>	

*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration  
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

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**Description - continued**

Ancillary Structures: n/a

Ancillary Remarks: Concrete loading platforms on north and south sides.

**Owner**

Name: Fort Riley

Address: 7264 Normandy Dr

City: Fort Riley

State: Kansas

Zip: 66442-6421

**Survey**

Project Name: Department of Defence Legacy Resource Management Program: Project Number 07-357. Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress. Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations.

Sequence Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor: C. Blackwell, D. Hart

Survey Date: 5/7/2009

Online Entry by: \_\_\_\_\_

Images:



Attached Documents: USGS location map, Aerial photo figure



KANSAS HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Location

County: <u>Geary</u>	
Address Number: _____	Sub Number: _____ Street: <u>Marshall Loop</u>
Address Remarks: _____	
City: <u>Fort Riley</u>	Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>
Legal Description: <u>n/a</u>	Section\Township\Range: <u>no Section T/R listed on map</u>
Latitude: <u>39.06271</u>	Longitude: <u>96.77372</u>

Description

Historic Name: _____	Alternate Name: <u>Building 319</u>
Historic Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Shop</u>	
Present Function: <u>Defense</u>	Subcategory: <u>Military Facility</u>
Remarks: <u>Shop</u>	
<u>Property Type/Style</u>	
Primary Style: <u>No Style</u>	Secondary Style: <u>n/a</u>
Barn Type: <u>n/a</u>	Bridge Type: <u>n/a</u>
Remarks: _____	
Residential Plan Form: <u>n/a</u>	Commercial Plan Form: <u>Rectangular</u>
Roof Form: <u>Side Gable</u>	Stories: <u>1</u>
Condition: <u>Fair</u>	Principal Material: <u>Brick</u>
Material Remarks: _____	
Builder\Architect: <u>WPA</u>	
Year of Construction: <u>1936</u>	Certainty: <u>Documented</u>
Date Notes: _____	
General Remarks: <u>Brick building on concrete slab foundation, gable roof, interior brick chimney. Modern aluminum and glass door on W facade. Paired windows with 12 lights. S window openings bricked up.</u>	

*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration  
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

---

**Description - continued**

Ancillary Structures: <u>n/a</u>
Ancillary Remarks:

**Owner**

Name: <u>Fort Riley</u>
Address: <u>7264 Normandy Dr</u>
City: <u>Fort Riley</u> State: <u>Kansas</u> Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>

**Survey**

Project Name: <u>Department of Defence Legacy Resource Management Program: Project Number 07-357. Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress. Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations.</u>
Sequence Number: _____
Surveyor: <u>C. Blackwell, D. Hart</u>
Survey Date: <u>5/7/2009</u>
Online Entry by: _____

Images:



Attached Documents: USGS location map, Aerial photo figure



KANSAS HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Location

County: <u>Geary</u>	
Address Number: _____	Sub Number: _____ Street: <u>Huebner St</u>
Address Remarks: _____	
City: <u>Fort Riley</u>	Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>
Legal Description: <u>n/a</u>	Section\Township\Range: <u>No Section T/R listed on map</u>
Latitude: <u>39.10417</u>	Longitude: <u>96.73637</u>

Description

Historic Name: <u>Leonard Wood Memorial</u>	Alternate Name: _____
Historic Function: <u>Recreation and Culture</u>	Subcategory: <u>Monument/Marker</u>
Remarks: <u>Reconstruction of Leonard Wood's residence foundation.</u>	
Present Function: <u>Recreation/Culture</u>	Subcategory: <u>Monument/Marker</u>
Remarks: _____	
<u>Property Type/Style</u>	
Primary Style: <u>n/a</u>	Secondary Style: <u>n/a</u>
Barn Type: <u>n/a</u>	Bridge Type: <u>n/a</u>
Remarks: <u>Reconstruction of Leonard Wood's residence foundation.</u>	
Residential Plan Form: <u>n/a</u>	Commercial Plan Form: <u>n/a</u>
Roof Form: <u>n/a</u>	Stories: <u>n/a</u>
Condition: _____	Principal Material: <u>Stone, Concrete</u>
Material Remarks: _____	
Builder\Architect: <u>CCC</u>	
Year of Construction: <u>1935-1937</u>	Certainty: <u>Documented</u>
Date Notes:	<u>Inscription on memorial reads, "Louis K(illegible), Wichita, Kansas, Jan 8 1935-1937 C.C.C. 786"</u>
General Remarks:	<u>Reconstruction of Leonard Wood's residence stone foundation and stone chimney. Concrete steps and sidewalk leading to stone foundation. Terraced hillside and half wall, stone bench and concrete seat.</u>

**Description - continued**

Ancillary Structures: <u>n/a</u>
Ancillary Remarks: <u>Inscription in concrete on lower wall points to CCC labor.</u>

**Owner**

Name: <u>Fort Riley</u>
Address: <u>7264 Normandy Dr</u>
City: <u>Fort Riley</u> State: <u>Kansas</u> Zip: <u>66442-6421</u>

**Survey**

Project Name: <u>Department of Defence Legacy Resource Management Program: Project Number 07-357. Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress. Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations.</u>
Sequence Number: _____
Surveyor: <u>C. Blackwell, D. Hart</u>
Survey Date: <u>5/7/2009</u>
Online Entry by: _____

Images:

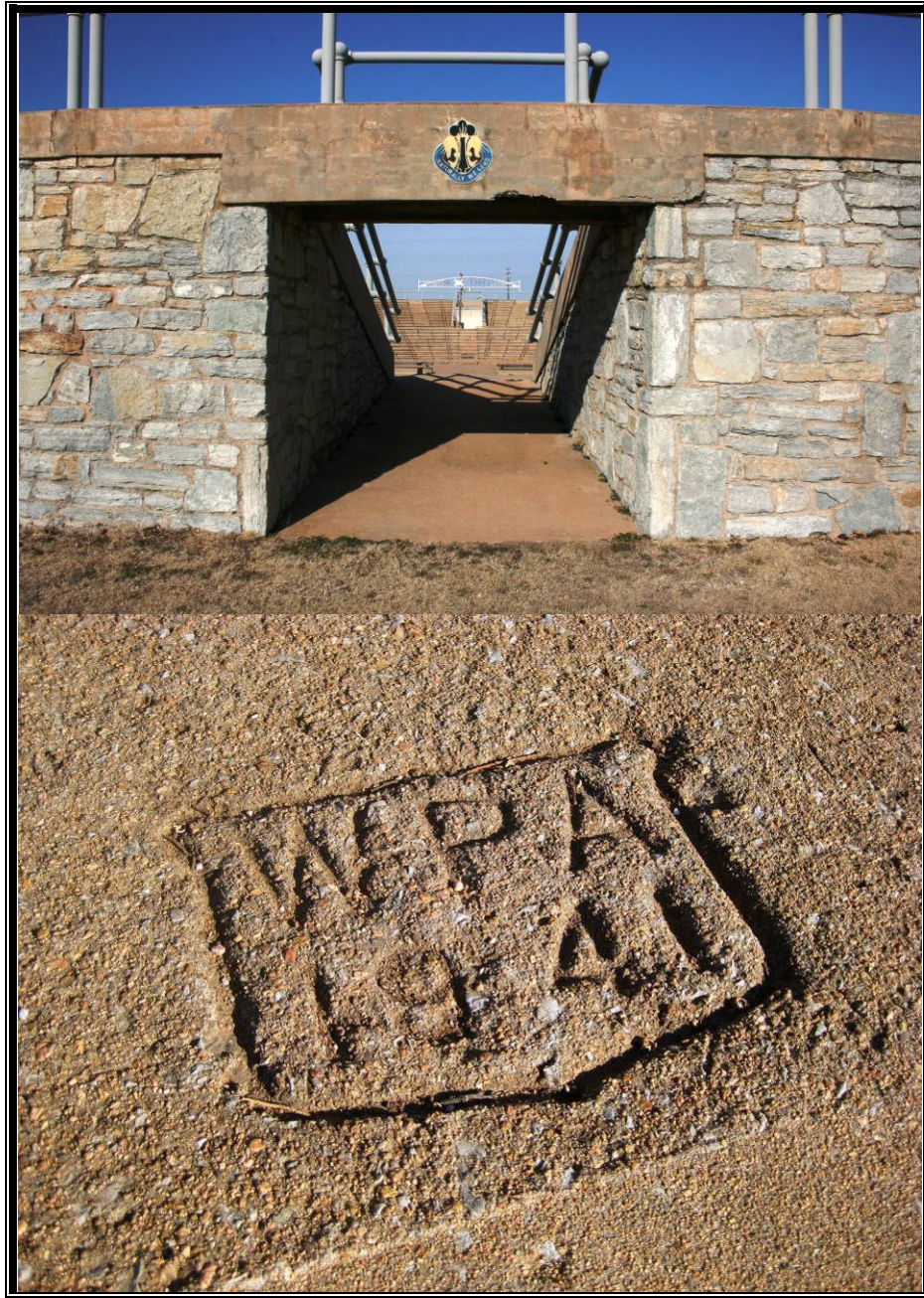


Attached Documents: USGS location map, Aerial photo figure



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## **CCC-WPA Resources Legacy Grant Case Study: Fort Sill, Oklahoma**





## **1 Introduction**

Fort Sill Army Reservation is located in southwest Oklahoma in Comanche County, approximately 3 miles north of the central business district of Lawton, and encompasses 94,000 acres. Fort Sill was founded in 1869 to diminish and prevent Indian raids on nearby settlements in present-day Texas and Oklahoma. In June 1874, the U.S. Army launched a military campaign to relocate the Comanche, Kiowa, and Southern Cheyenne tribes to reservations in Indian Territory. The Red River War lasted 12 months and concluded with the surrender of Quanah Parker and his band of Quahadi Comanche at Fort Sill in June 1875. In 1894, Geronimo and other Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war were transferred to Fort Sill where they lived in villages on the range. In 1911, the School of Fire for the Field Artillery was founded at Fort Sill and continues to operate today as the U.S. Army Field Artillery School.

## **2 Field and Research Methods**

On 14-16 January 2009 research and field survey were conducted at Fort Sill by Daniel Hart and Chad Blackwell of e<sup>2</sup>M.

### **2.1 Research**

Research was conducted at the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark Museum Archives, base Department of Public Works (DPW), the Fort Sill Cultural Resources Office, and the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton. Historic maps, photographs, and documents were collected as well as real property data, and previous cultural resource reports.

### **2.2 Field survey**

On 14 January, researchers met with Cultural Resource Manager Kevin Christopher and staff architectural historian Cindy Savage who provided a list of buildings constructed in the target period (1933-1943). Research conducted at the National Archives and base archives narrowed the list of buildings to be surveyed to those buildings with documentation as CCC or WPA projects — in this case, either WPA project cards or blueprints. Most structures had previously been evaluated for historic districts, but no evaluations on significance specifically with WPA or CCC associations had been made. The narrowed list of prospects represented a cross section of building, structure, and object types built by the WPA. Research was conducted at the Fort Sill Museum Archives on 15 January to document WPA and CCC projects and construction at Fort Sill. The survey of identified buildings was performed on 16 January. Prospective buildings were recorded on Oklahoma SHPO survey forms and photographed with a Canon

EOS Digital Rebel 7 megapixel camera, meeting Oklahoma SHPO photographic documentation requirements. Their locations were recorded using a geographic positioning system (GPS) receiver.

### **3 Historic Context**

This historic context is organized as a chronological overview of Fort Sill with a portion (section 3.1) devoted to the CCC-WPA era.

#### **3.1 Chronological Overview**

The Fort Sill Military Reservation has been an enduring presence in southern Oklahoma since 1869. This area of the southern Plains has been inhabited by American Indians at least since Paleoindian times, as much as 10,000 years ago. The installation itself has gone through a number of phases in its development into the current U.S. Fires Center of Excellence. These phases have included acting as an agent of military control of American Indians, providing a centralized location for artillery training, acting as a materiel and equipment testing facility, and providing a centralized location for more advanced artillery and guided missile training.

In its first phase, Fort Sill served as a garrison to protect the U.S. frontier, civilian and military interests and activities in the southern Plains, and as an agency to monitor the activities of American Indians living nearby. Founded by General Sheridan in 1869 to provide protection for American settlers on the then-frontier, Fort Sill also acted as an internment facility for Apache prisoners of war (POW) from 1894 to 1913. By the turn of the twentieth century, the mission of the installation changed dramatically.

The opening of the former Kiowa-Comanche-Apache and Wichita-Caddo reservations in 1901 to settlement marked the end of the need for Fort Sill as a frontier police and law enforcement agent. Fort Sill was still charged with the responsibility of the Apache POWs because as late as the 1890s the expectation existed that the post would be closed and converted to an Apache reservation. The post had lost its strategic importance until the location of the 29th Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Sill in January 1902. In 1905, the first of several artillery batteries began arriving, and by 1907 the headquarters and three batteries of the 1st Field Artillery were stationed at Fort Sill. As the military force continued to outgrow the Old Post (the original group of stone masonry buildings associated with the frontier mission), the need for a new series of buildings was noted. It was decided to build a new post, and a site west of and adjacent to the

Old Post was selected. Construction commenced on this new portion of Fort Huachuca on 20 June 1909.

On 5 June 1911, the School of Fire for Field Artillery was established at Fort Sill. Despite the construction that began in 1909, accommodations remained scarce at the fort. In 1913, when the Infantry School of Musketry moved to Fort Sill, the School of Fire was forced to operate from an old trader's store and tents (Nye 1969:326).

The ensuing years saw numerous changes to the fort as the 1st Aero Squadron arrived in 1915 to conduct the first use of aerial photos for field reconnaissance and to take part in the first squadron cross-country flight. Field artillery school war classes began at Fort Sill in 1917 to train student officers for duty in World War I. In that year, the number of students graduated jumped from 30 to 1,200 per class (Nye 1969:328–329). Also in 1917, Camp Doniphan, a U.S. Army cantonment, was established at Fort Sill. That same year, Post Field was established as an aerodrome for the Air Service, the School for Aerial Observers and the Air Service School were established at Fort Sill, and the Infantry School moved out of Fort Sill. After 1918, Camp Doniphan was a field artillery brigade firing center. Most of the camp was torn down after World War I (Nye 1969:330–331). In 1919, the Field Artillery School of Fire became the Field Artillery School (Nye 1969:332).

The Field Artillery School was permanently established at Fort Sill in 1930. The Field Artillery School reported 1,362 enlisted men housed in temporary quarters (Parker 1934), and students had to live in Lawton until 1933-1934, until funds became available for much-needed new construction (Nye 1969:333–334). Funds had previously been withheld for a number of reasons. War Department funds were scarce after World War I, limiting expenditures at existing installations, and the expectation that Fort Sill would not be the permanent home of the Field Artillery School. Coinciding with the dearth of funding, Fort Sill witnessed a rash of arson cases resulting in dozens of Ft. Sill buildings being destroyed. The government would not release funds for construction projects at Ft. Sill until they could be reasonably sure the new buildings wouldn't be torched by the arsonists. Eventually, MPs arrested 17 soldiers for the arsons, 13 were eventually convicted in U.S. District Court, 4 of whom were court martialed. This building



push in 1933 and 1934 immediately preceded the CCC and WPA conducting work on base. These groups were responsible for much of the building construction, landscaping, and other construction at Ft. Sill during the mid to late 1930s building push. Also during the 1930s, Fort Sill was the site of significant developments in “the realm of gunnery, fire detection, and mobility[,] . . . methods for quickly adjusting fire and massing the fire of several units on a target without physically moving the guns . . . [and] reconnaissance, occupation of position, and march techniques,” all of which benefitted the U.S. in World War II (WWII) (Nye 1969:335). In response to the possibility that the United States would become involved in WWII, the post was expanded in 1940 to include some 130,109.41 acres. This acreage would later be reduced to the current size of 94,221 acres. From 1940 to 1941, the number of officers in courses at Fort Sill jumped from 575 to 9,000 (Nye 1969:336–337). During WWII, there was a replacement training center at Fort Sill, and from 1941 to 1946, an Officer Candidate School. In 1942, a Department of Air Training was established at Fort Sill to train artillery flyers (Nye 1969:338).

After WWII, Fort Sill continued to expand in number and variety of missions. In 1945, the Army Ground Forces Air Training School (later named the Army Aviation School) was established at Fort Sill, and remained there until 1954, when it was moved to Fort Rucker, Alabama (Nye 1969:340). The United States Army Artillery Center was established in 1946 to include testing of material and equipment and was for a while the Artillery and Guided Missile School, now located at Fort Bliss, Texas. During the Korean War, activity at Fort Sill expanded. New classrooms and a new library were built during the 1950s, and in that same decade, missile training began at Fort Sill (Nye 1969:340). In 1969, the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile Center became the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center. The U.S. Army Field Artillery Center continues to operate at Fort Sill. Today, Fort Sill continues to play a significant role in military history as it has for more than 125 years.

### ***3.2 WPA-CCC Era at Fort Sill***

Fort Sill had an active and important role in Oklahoma’s CCC program beginning in 1933, and saw much expansion and development of its facilities between 1935 and 1942 with assistance of the WPA program. The CCC and WPA were used in combination with each other, as both labor

and funding sources for projects at Fort Sill. Both were perhaps responsible for as much total construction at Fort Sill as at any other installation nationwide due to the building requirements of the Field Artillery School and other programs. Like other larger installations serving as CCC training camps, the specific work performed by CCC labor is not as well-documented as WPA projects. Earlier WPA projects at Fort Sill had a focus on recreation and on completing construction already in progress. Projects between 1935 and 1937 were largely recreational in nature, infrastructure-related, or completions of already underway building projects. After 1938, the nature and types of WPA projects at Fort Sill reflected the drive to build facilities to rapidly bring large numbers of personnel to readiness in anticipation of war.

Like many of the larger military installations around the country Fort Sill served as the CCC district headquarters for Oklahoma, acting as a station camp for enrollees waiting on pending physical examinations and project assignments (Holland 1970:227). In addition to acting as the district headquarters, Fort Sill hosted several CCC work camps between 1933 and 1942 (<http://www.ccclegacy.org/oklahoma.htm> 2009). As in other areas around the country, CCC crews could be composed of all-white, all-black, or mixed enrollees. All-black CCC companies were typically assigned to military installations and not projects located in municipal areas. One of the all-black camps at Fort Sill was camp A-1-O, established on July 1, 1935 by company 2827. Camp A-1 was reformed on 21 October 1941 by company 2830. Camp A-3-O was formed by company 2830 on 26 November 1941. Work performed by CCC crews at Fort Sill included construction of roads, bridges, culverts, and fire breaks. Company 2827 also worked on restoring the Old Stone Corral at Fort Sill, a project funded by the WPA (WPA Project Card dated 4 November 1936, CCC Camp Report for Co. 2827 dated 18 September 1937).

**Table 3-1. Ft. Sill CCC Companies.**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Date Formed</b>	<b>Company #</b>	<b>Railroad Stop</b>	<b>Nearest Post Office</b>	<b>distance from RR stop</b>
Forest-2	5/27/1933	812	Cache	Ft. Sill	
Army-1	7/1/1935	2827 -C	Ft. Sill	Ft. Sill	.5 mi E
Army-3	11/26/1941	2830 -C	Ft. Sill	Ft. Sill	2 mi SW
Army-1	10/21/1941	4823 -C	Ft. Sill	Ft. Sill	2 mi SE

\*“-C” indicates an all-black company. (Table created from info at [www.ccclegacy.org/oklahoma.htm](http://www.ccclegacy.org/oklahoma.htm))

Although Fort Sill was designated as the permanent home of the Field Artillery School in December 1930, funding for constructing facilities to support this new role did not become available until Depression-era recovery programs were formed (Rushing 1997:16). The need for

additional facilities was noted in a 1930 Housing Board report that was released almost as the fort was designated officially as the home for the Field Artillery School. The Board called for the following:

An administration building, two artillery barracks on the west side of the New Post, Infantry barracks opposite the ball park, Medical detachment barracks, Materiel building, Animal Transport building, six stables, Nurses' quarters, Veterinary hospital, Sixty-bed addition to hospital, Officers' mess, Post quarters, Twenty-nine field officers' quarters, Twenty-six apartments, Three bachelor officers' quarters, laundry, bakery, warehouses, shops, etc. [Sunderland 1942 in Kane 1998:48]

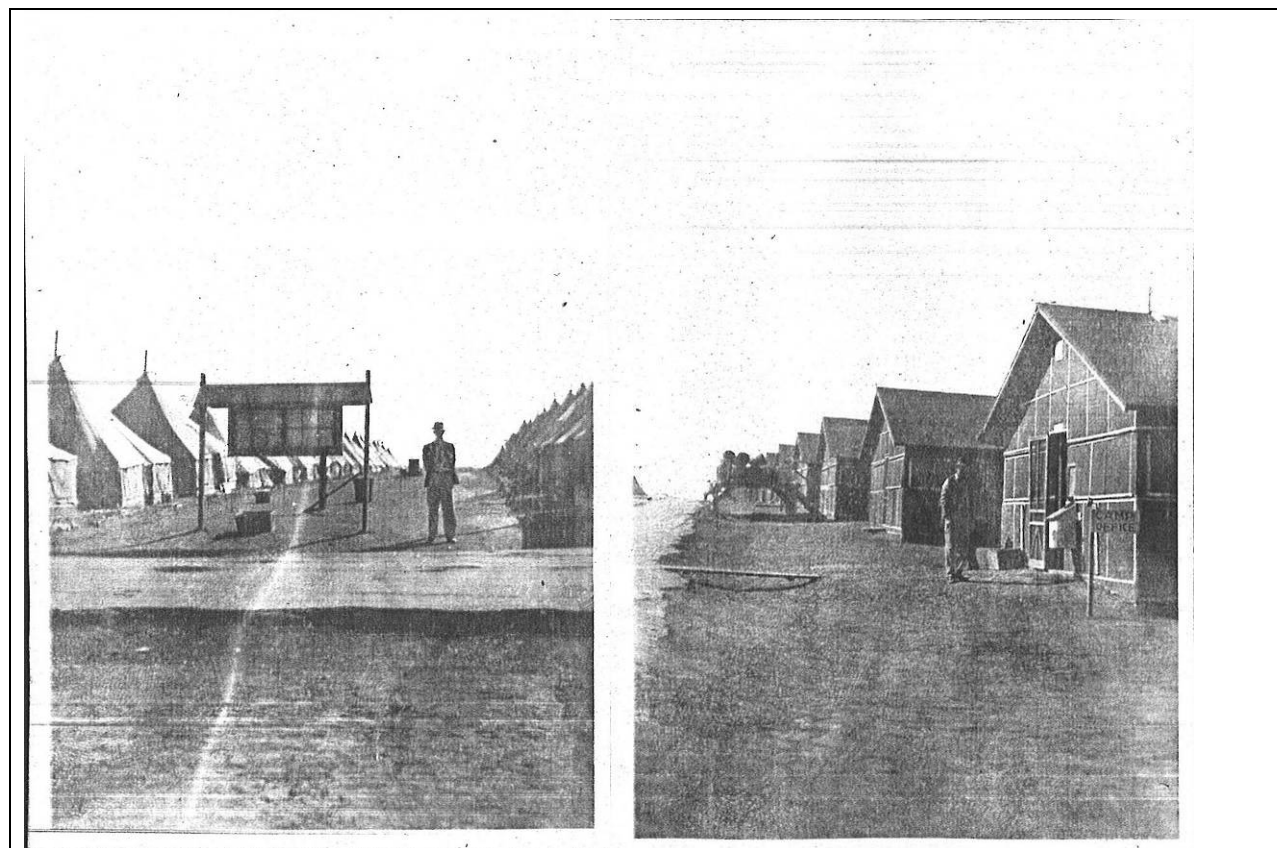
The Board recommended the location and phasing of new facilities including initial emphasis on housing and other facilities to come gradually later. The Board called for the replacement of housing with permanent quarters for Air Corps personnel at the Post Field and new housing in the revamped World War I-era Academic Area, to be followed by new hospital buildings, administrative and housing for the Field Artillery School. Even with the construction of this new housing, Fort Sill's housing supply continued to be lacking through the late 1930s. A 1937 revision of the 1930 Housing Plan recommended a post theater, quartermaster detachment, 72 sets of noncommissioned officers quarters at Post Field; drill and riding hall; reproduction plan; children's school; gymnasium; and reaction call. Amid budget concerns, the 1937 program saw several revisions and compromises as the some facilities were constructed and others were on the chopping block. Political events in Europe in 1939 prompted new realism. Fort Sill like other U.S. military installations saw temporary facilities become the order of the day.

Although initially funded by the Public Works Administration (precursor to the WPA), McNair Hall, a new library, and hospital addition were completed by 1935 with completion WPA funds. WPA projects in 1936 included adding concrete curbs and gutters to roads in the Academic Area and concrete pavement and curbs along Bateman Road in the New Post area. Additionally, funds were provided for an officers' and an enlisted men's swimming pool, neither extant. Also in 1936, spillway and excavation projects in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge were listed in WPA project cards as Fort Sill projects, perhaps indicative of the use of CCC labor.



Another early project funded by the WPA at Fort Sill was to restore the Old Stone Corral just to the south of the Old Post. The labor was provided by the newly arrived all-black CCC Company 2827 who completed the restoration by September 1937 (CCC Camp Report for Co. 2827 date 18 September 1937).

A WPA labor camp was constructed at Fort Sill in 1938 to house the 500 men working there (Barton 2008:97). An additional 325 men commuted to work at Fort Sill. WPA laborers at Fort Sill were provided medical and dental care, housed, fed, and paid 52 cents per day (Barton 2008:98). Post quartermaster, Lawrence S. Woods, requested bids in cooperation with PWA and WPA totaling \$2.5 million to renovate existing buildings and to construct limited temporary buildings to support the Field Artillery School mission (Rushing 1997:19). Barracks and NCO quarters were constructed in the New Post area, south of Old Post. The row of duplex quarters along Knox Street was constructed from 1938 to 1939 along with the grading and paving of Knox Road (WPA Photo Album 1938-9).



**Figure 3-1. Two photos from WPA Photo Album 1938-39 (courtesy of Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum). Captions read “The WPA Relief Personnel were housed in tents.” and “Temporary Mess Halls of the National Guard were utilized.”**

The Oklahoma Army National Guard leased land from the Army south of the railroad tracks, until 1927. By 1939, construction efforts were focused on the National Guard Concurrent Camp in an effort to modernize and give some permanence to this area of the post (Rushing 1997:20). These projects included a post exchange, mess buildings, HQ buildings, repair shops, and the Artillery Bowl venue. The Artillery Bowl project employed 100 WPA workers, used \$40,000 in WPA funds and was completed in just five months (Rushing 1997:20-24). The rapid, prewar motorization of the Army and specifically the artillery was reflected in the renovations of stables into motor repair shops, again using WPA funding. The Lawton Constitution reported in April 1939 that the stable conversion projects added another 100 WPA workers to the existing 1,500 employed at Fort Sill (Rushing 1997:20). 1941 saw the construction of rifle ranges and armament buildings for the Field Artillery School as projects focused on the impending war.



**Figure 3-2. Artillery Bowl under construction (Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum).**



**Figure 3-3. Artillery Bowl, January 2009.**

The majority of WPA-funded construction projects at Fort Sill occurred in the Concurrent Camp and New Post areas. Both of these areas have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility as historic districts by Fort Sill’s architectural historian in 2007-2008, the former for its association with World War II mobilization and modernization at Fort Sill and the latter for its association with the founding of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill. The Concurrent Camp was evaluated as not retaining sufficient integrity for a historic district. However the Artillery Bowl was identified as individually eligible for NRHP listing. The New Post area was first evaluated for significance and integrity as an expansive Field Artillery Historic District in 1998. A re-evaluation in 2008 divided this expansive district into several smaller districts with discrete areas and periods of significance. While some of the buildings surveyed for this case study had previously been evaluated under one of these two districts, it was determined that a re-evaluation based primarily on significance associated with WPA and CCC projects at Fort Sill was appropriate.



## **4 Survey Results and Evaluation**

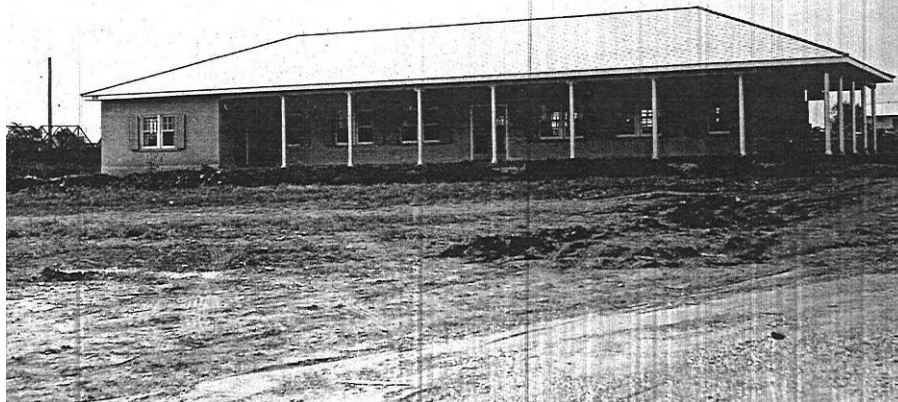
Five structures were surveyed 15-16 January 2009 and represent the variety of work performed at Fort Sill between 1935 and 1942 using WPA funding, CCC labor, or both. These structures were built for recreation, operational support, and armaments and reflect the changing direction of WPA/CCC-era projects as World War II drew ever closer.

### **Building 2943, Hostess House**

The Hostess House is located in the World War II-era Concurrent Camp area and listed as a WPA-funded project on a WPA project card dated September 1940 (FY 1939). It has a rectangular plan and is constructed on a concrete slab foundation. Structural walls are ceramic tile block clad in stucco and the building has a hipped roof. Original plans dated March 1940 show a recessed porch and a L-shaped plan. Changes to the original structure include filling in the porch, alteration of fenestrations and replacement of windows and doors. This building does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association and is evaluated not eligible for NRHP listing.



**Figure 4-1. Hostess House, January 2009**



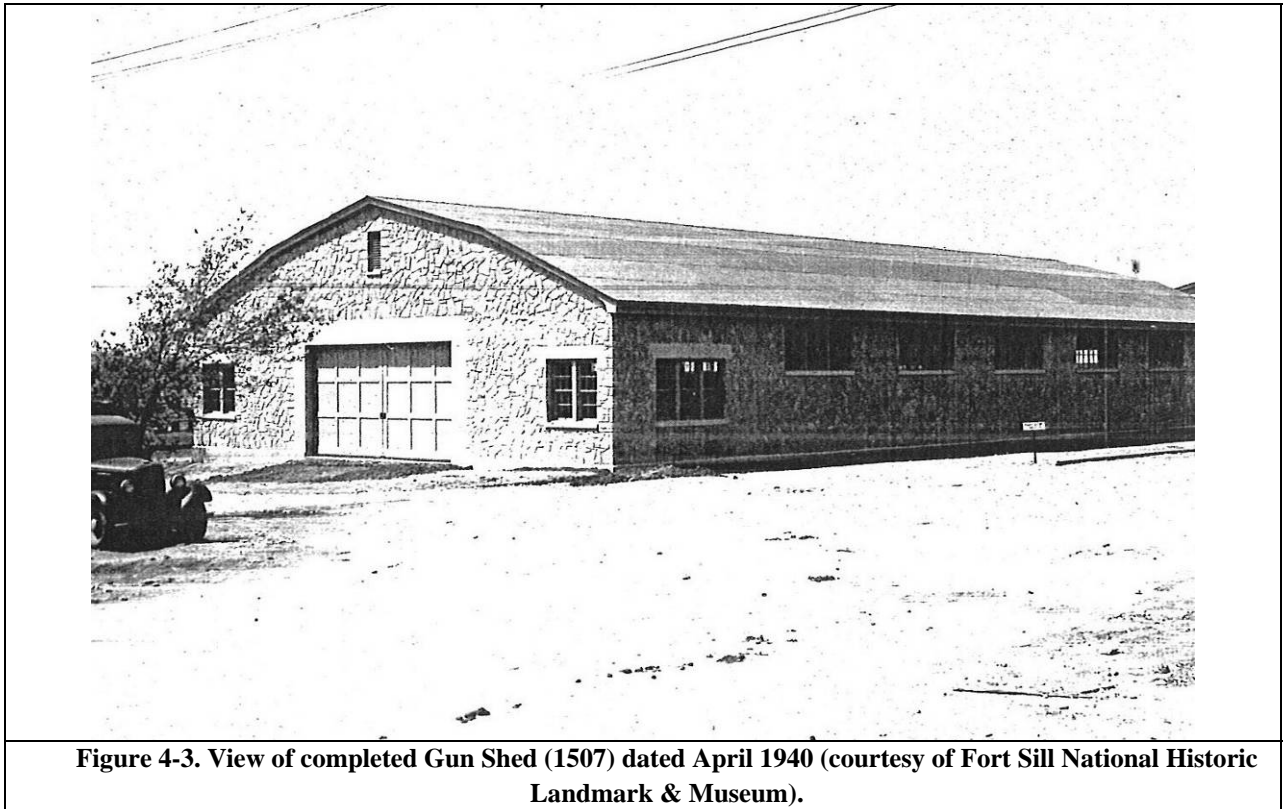
**Figure 4-2. Hostess House, from WPA Photo Album 1938-39 (courtesy of Fort Sill National Historic Landmark & Museum)**

### **Buildings 1505, 1506, and 1507, Gun Sheds**

Buildings 1505, 1506, and 1507 are nearly identical buildings constructed in a row along Bateman Road, just to the west of the New Post parade ground. The buildings have L-shaped plans and low-pitch gambrel roofs with concrete slab foundations and fieldstone exterior. The three buildings were constructed using native stone and salvaged metal from airplane hangars (Kane et al 1998:169). The buildings are listed as “Gun Sheds” in the “WPA Construction 1938-1940” photo album on file at the Fort Sill archives. The gun sheds were redesignated as vehicle maintenance shops after World War II. A fieldstone retaining wall is located just north of Building 1505 and appears to be constructed along with these three buildings using the same fieldstone.

Changes and additions to the buildings include: 1958 addition of concrete block chamber on east facades to house utilities, replacement of garage door on south façade with modern roll-up and single pedestrian door (date unknown), replacement of original corrugated metal roof with composite shingles, replacement of corner windows with aluminum frames and sashes, (date

unknown), and addition of bars over corner windows (date unknown). The windows along east and west facades that sit at the eaves are tripartite, metal-framed with a center pivot casement window with fixed windows to either side. Interiors were not accessible at time of survey. While not individually significant, these structures are collectively significant under Criterion A as WPA-funded projects at Fort Sill during the prewar mobilization and architecturally significant under Criterion C as representatives of the use of native fieldstone in early 20<sup>th</sup> century architectural designs to complement earlier structures at Fort Sill. Although later alterations to update utilities and convert them to general vehicle maintenance shops have slightly impacted the integrity, these three buildings retain integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting and feeling. Therefore, they are evaluated eligible for NRHP listing.







**Figure 4-4. Building 1507, Gun Shed**



**Figure 4-5. Rear of Buildings 1505, 1506, and 1507**



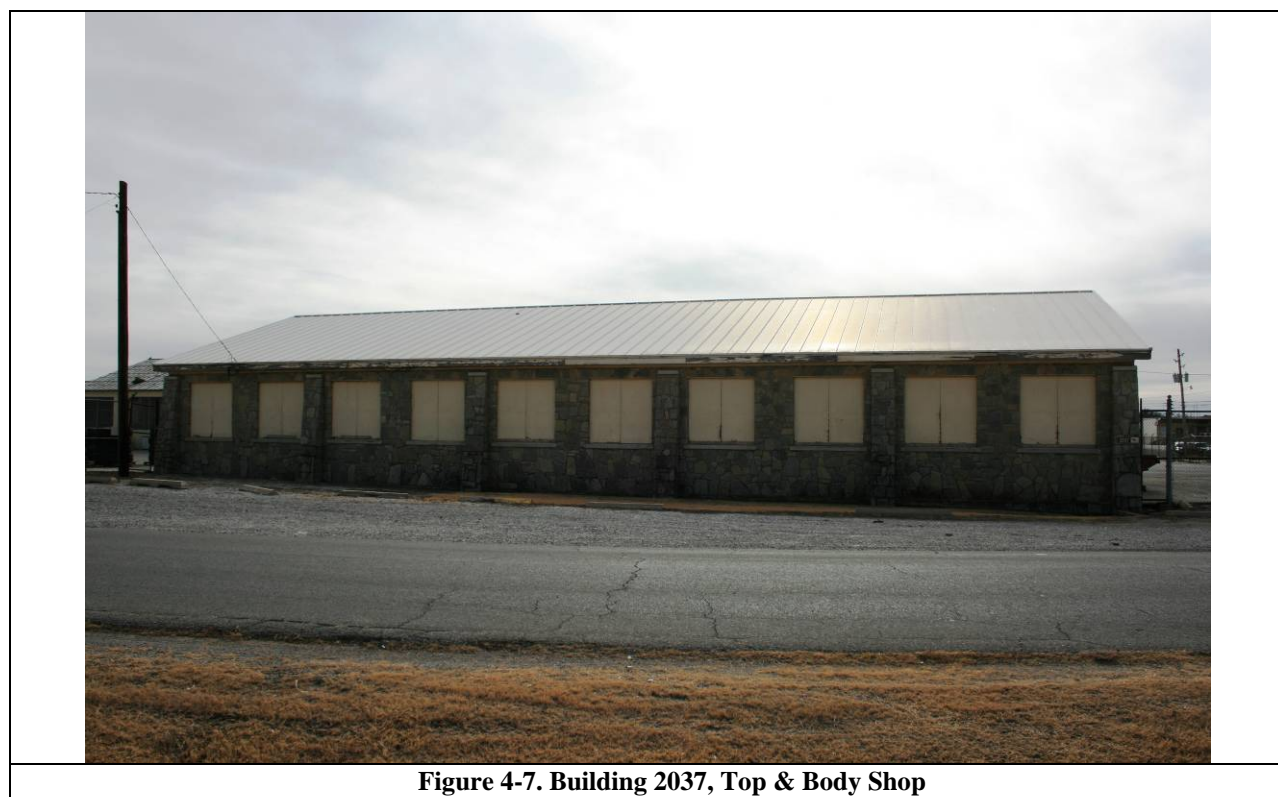
**Figure 4-6. Retaining wall at rear of Building 1505**

### **Building 2037, Top and Body Shop**

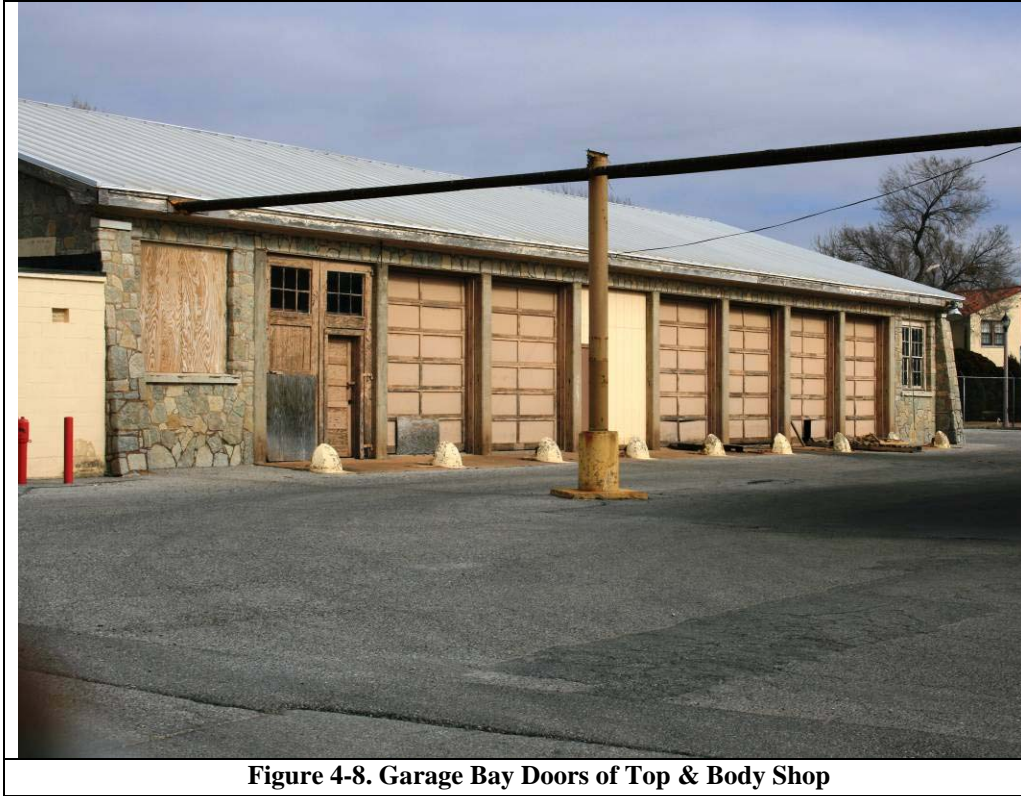
The Top and Body Shop was constructed in 1939 and its construction is documented in the WPA 1938-39 Photo Album at the Fort Sill Museum Archives. The ten-bay, fieldstone building is rectangular in plan and is aligned on an east-west axis. With a side gabled roof of corrugated metal, the building's the primary (south) façade is marked by garage bays. The primary façade has 8 garage bays flanked by a paired window opening at each end and battered buttresses at the east and west corners. The westernmost garage door is the original design consisting of two hinged garage doors with transom lights and a single pedestrian door within the right garage door. Six of the remaining garage bays have replacement roll-up wooden garage doors and one is in-filled. The north façade had 10 window openings (all boarded up) with battered buttresses between, the west façade has four window openings (all boarded up) with a battered buttress centered on the façade, and the east façade has three window openings and one garage bay with a modern roll-up door with a battered buttress centered on the façade. There is a small concrete block addition on the west façade, presumably for utilities.



The Top and Body shop is significant under Criterion A as a WPA-funded construction project at Fort Sill during the prewar mobilization and in particular reflects the effort to motorize Army artillery before World War II. It is also architecturally significant under Criterion C for representing the Rustic style common to WPA projects and its adaptation to native stone found in earlier buildings at Fort Sill. Alterations to the building include the replacement of garage bay doors on the south façade with only one original remaining and the concrete block addition on the west façade. Original windows may exist behind the boarded up fenestrations, but access was unavailable to confirm the presence. The top and body shop retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling; but has low integrity of materials, association, design, and workmanship. Therefore, it is recommended not NRHP-eligible due to lack of historic integrity.







## 5 Summary and Recommendations Table

Table 5-1 presents summary and recommendations for surveyed CCC-WPA resources at Fort Sill.

**Table 5-1. Summary and Recommendations for Surveyed CCC-WPA Resources at Fort Sill.**

Building Number	Building Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
2943	Hostess House	Not NRHP eligible
1505	Gun Shed	NRHP eligible
1506	Gun Shed	NRHP eligible
1506	Gun Shed	NRHP eligible
1507	Gun Shed	NRHP eligible
2037	Top and Body Shop	Not NRHP eligible

## 6 Bibliography

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Kane, Kimberly et.al.

1998 *Historic Context for the Field Artillery Historic District at Fort Sill, Oklahoma,  
1909-1940.* Geo-Marine, Inc.

Rushing, William P.

1997 *Fort Sill Military Reservation Historic Context: World War II-Era Concurrent  
Camp/Officer Training School, 1939-1945.* Geo-Marine Inc.

unknown.

1940 *WPA Construction 1939-1940.* Photo album on file at Fort Sill Archives.

*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration  
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

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**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM**

**TYPE ALL ENTRIES:**

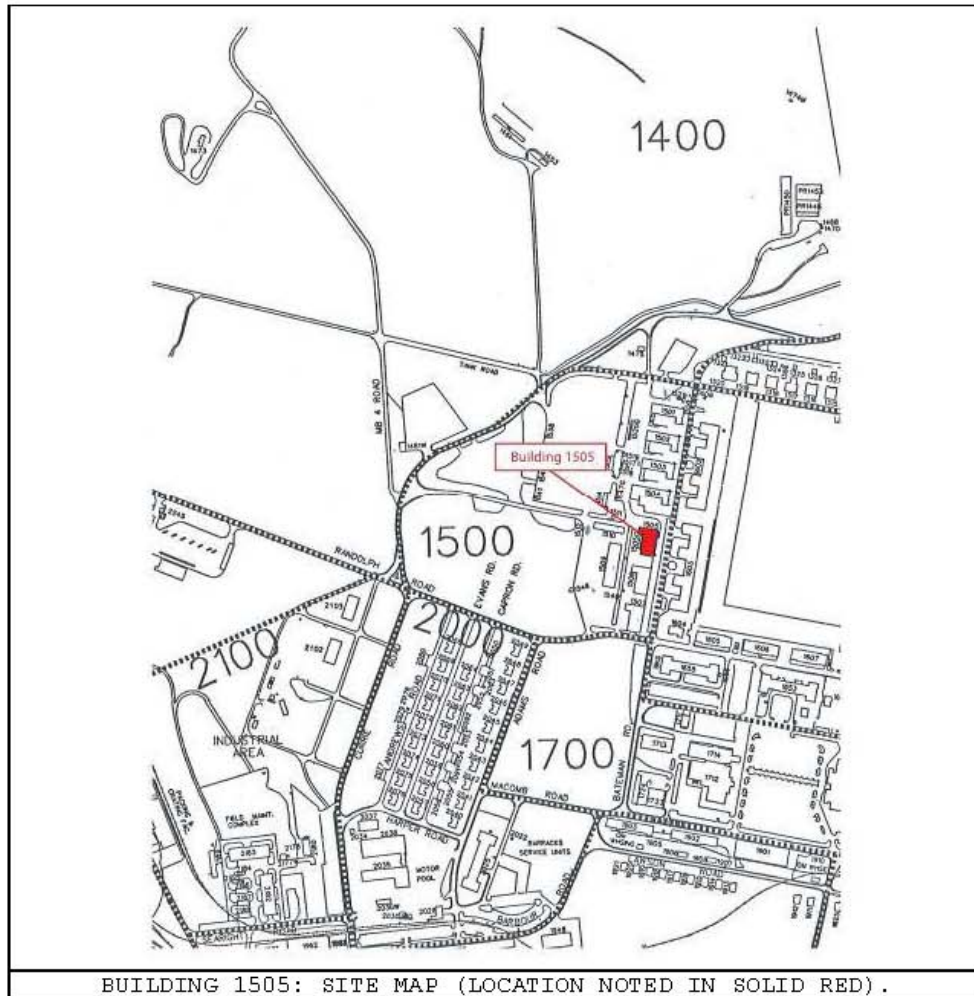
1. PROPERTY NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1505)
2. RESOURCE NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1505)
3. ADDRESS: NW FROM THE CORNER OF BATEMAN AND RANDOLPH
4. CITY: FORT SILL
5. VICINITY: N/A
6. COUNTY: COMANCHE
7. COUNTY CODE: CM-031
8. LOT: N/A
9. BLOCK: N/A
10. PLAT NAME: N/A
11. SECTION: FORT SILL IS NOT DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS
12. TOWNSHIP: TOWNSHIPS OR RANGES
13. RANGE: SEE FORT SILL, OK 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE
- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: (B) BUILDING
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 13A ARMS STORAGE
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 97 UNKNOWN
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 220 MILITARY
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 280 SOCIAL HISTORY
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS BUILDING WAS BUILT AT FT. SILL BY THE WPA AS PART OF A BASE-WIDE BUILDING PROGRAM TO EXPAND AND PREPARE FOR WORLD WAR II. ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: WPA PROJECT ALBUM (1938-1940) LOCATED IN THE FORT SILL MUSEUM ARCHIVES.
- =====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: CHAD BLACKWELL
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: WPA PROJECT NAME: NATIONWIDE CONTEXT, INVENTORY, AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF WORKS PROGRESS AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS RESOURCES ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/23/2009
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2009



**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION**

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER
26. YEAR BUILT: 1938
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED: N/A  
FROM WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_
28. ACCESSIBLE? RESTRICTED ACCESS-ON A MILITARY RESERVATION.
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER RUSTIC
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 80 COMPOSITION SHINGLE
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 40 STONE
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: N/A
35. WINDOW TYPE: DOUBLE HUNG (MODERN), VERTICAL CASEMENT (ORIGINAL)
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: ROLL-UP, SINGLE PANEL
38. DOOR MATERIAL: METAL, METAL
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION ON EAST FACADE
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: NOT ACCESSIBLE
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: \_\_\_\_\_
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (PRESENT AND HISTORIC): THE  
RECTANGULAR FIELDSTONE BUILDING HAD A LATER SQUARE ROOM ADDED AT  
NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING. THE EAST AND WEST FACADES HAVE  
SEVEN WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE SILLS AND LINTELS. THE NORTH FAÇADE  
HAS FOUR WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE SILLS AND LINTELS. A METAL ROLL-  
UP DOOR AND SINGLE-LEAF PEDESTRIAN DOOR HAVE ALSO REPLACED THE  
ORIGINAL BAY DOOR ON THE NORTH FAÇADE. THE SOUTH FAÇADE IS  
SIMILAR TO THE NORTH FAÇADE BUT WITH ONLY TWO WINDOWS.
44. COMMENTS: UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 14, 553897MN/3837255ME

45. PLACEMENT: SEE ATTACHED MAP





GUN SHED (BLDG 1505) SOUTH AND WEST FACADES, CAMERA FACING NE



GUN SHED (BLDG 1505) NORTH AND WEST FACADES, CAMERA FACING SE



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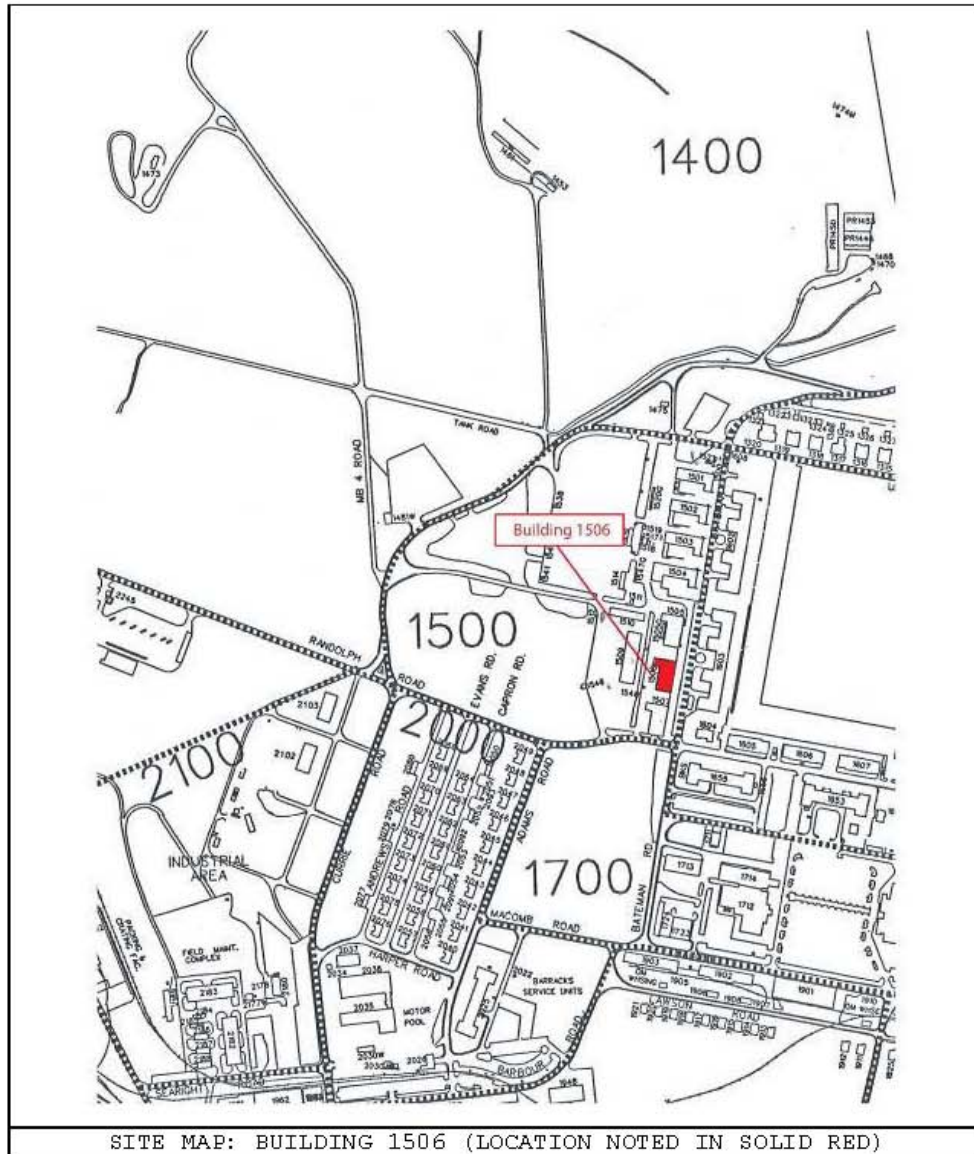
**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM**

**TYPE ALL ENTRIES:**

1. PROPERTY NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1506)
2. RESOURCE NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1506)
3. ADDRESS: NW FROM THE CORNER OF BATEMAN AND RANDOLPH
4. CITY: FORT SILL
5. VICINITY: N/A
6. COUNTY: COMANCHE
7. COUNTY CODE: CM-031
8. LOT: N/A
9. BLOCK: N/A
10. PLAT NAME: N/A
11. SECTION: FORT SILL IS NOT DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS
12. TOWNSHIP: TOWNSHIPS OR RANGES
13. RANGE: SEE FORT SILL, OK 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE  
=====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B BUILDING
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 13A ARMS STORAGE
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 97 UNKNOWN
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 220 MILITARY
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 280 SOCIAL HISTORY
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS BUILDING WAS BUILT AT FT.SILL BY THE WPA AS PART OF A BASE-WIDE BUILDING PROGRAM TO EXPAND AND PREPARE FOR WORLD WAR II.ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING.
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: WPA PROJECT ALBUM (1938-1940)  
LOCATED IN THE FORT SILL MUSEUM ARCHIVES.  
=====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: CHAD BLACKWELL
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: WPA PROJECT NAME:  
NATIONWIDE CONTEXT, INVENTORY, AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF WORKS  
PROGRESS AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS RESOURCES ON DEPARTMENT OF  
DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/23/2009
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2009

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION**

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WPA
26. YEAR BUILT: 1938
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y      DATE MOVED: N/A  
FROM WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_
28. ACCESSIBLE? YES, VISIBLE FROM ROAD
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER WPA STANDARDIZED STYLE
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 ASPHALT
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 40 STONE
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: N/A
35. WINDOW TYPE: DOUBLE HUNG (MODERN), VERTICAL CASEMENT (ORIGINAL)
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: ROLL-UP, SINGLE PANEL
38. DOOR MATERIAL: METAL, METAL
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION ON EAST FACADE
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A-NOT ACCESSIBLE
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: \_\_\_\_\_
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (PRESENT AND HISTORIC): THE  
RECTANGULAR FIELDSTONE BUILDING HAD A LATER SQUARE ROOM  
ADDED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING. THE EAST AND  
WEST FACADES HAVE SEVEN WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE SILLS AND  
LINTELS. THE NORTH FAÇADE HAS FOUR WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE  
SILLS AND LINTELS. A METAL ROLL-UP DOOR AND SINGLE-LEAF  
PEDESTRIAN DOOR HAVE ALSO REPLACED THE ORIGINAL BAY DOOR ON  
THE NORTH FACADE. THE SOUTH FAÇADE IS SIMILAR TO THE NORTH  
FAÇADE BUT WITH ONLY TWO WINDOWS.
44. COMMENTS: UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 14, 553873MN/3837164ME  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
45. PLACEMENT: SEE ATTACHED MAP







GUN SHED (BLDG 1506), NORTH FAÇADE, CAMERA FACING SW



GUN SHED (BLDG 1506), WEST FAÇADE, CAMER FACING EAST

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**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM**

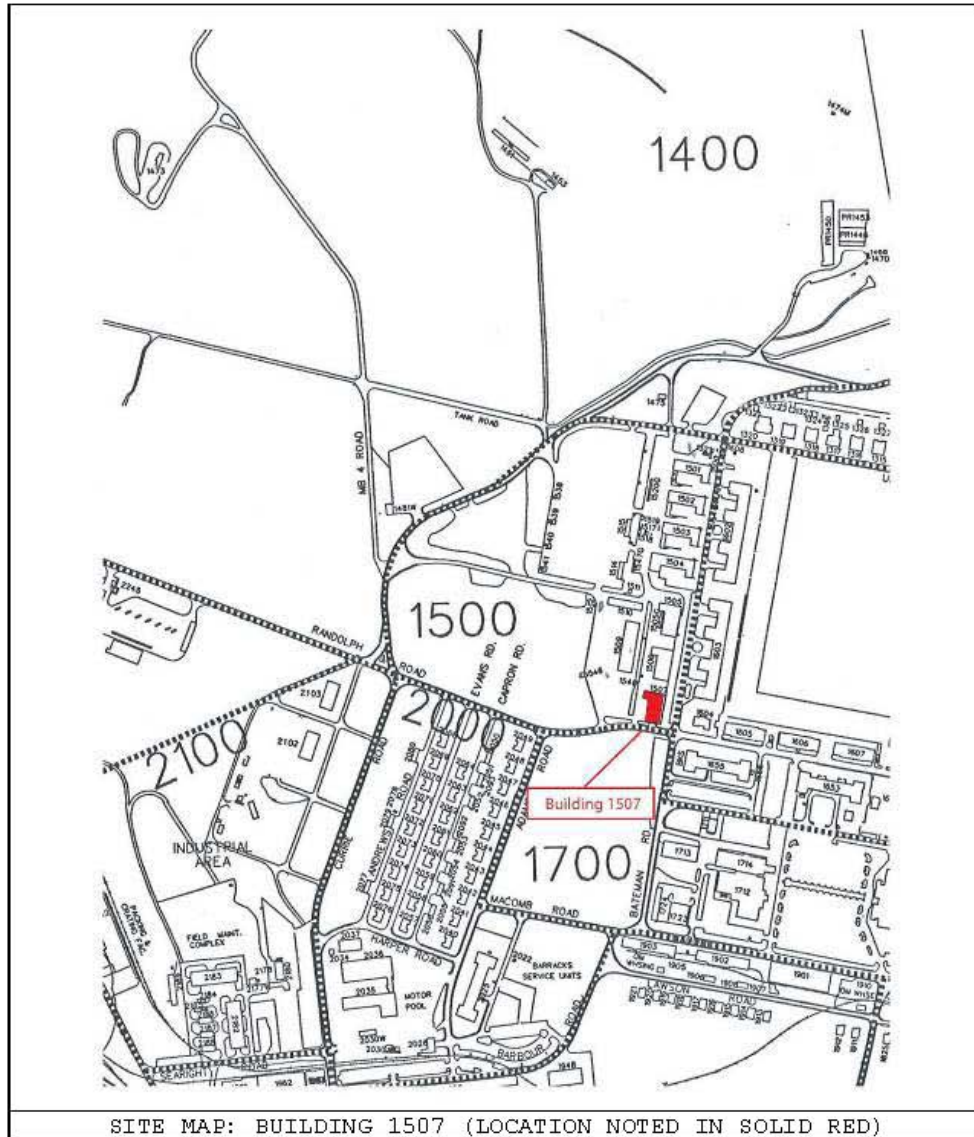
**TYPE ALL ENTRIES:**

1. PROPERTY NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1507)
2. RESOURCE NAME: GUN SHED (BUILDING 1507)
3. ADDRESS: NW FROM THE CORNER OF BATEMAN AND RANDOLPH
4. CITY: FORT SILL
5. VICINITY: N/A
6. COUNTY: COMANCHE
7. COUNTY CODE: CM-031
8. LOT: N/A
9. BLOCK: N/A
10. PLAT NAME: N/A
11. SECTION: FORT SILL IS NOT DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS
12. TOWNSHIP: TOWNSHIPS OR RANGES
13. RANGE: SEE FORT SILL, OK 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE
- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: B BUILDING
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 13A ARMS STORAGE
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 97 UNKNOWN
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 220 MILITARY
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 280 SOCIAL HISTORY
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS BUILDING WAS BUILT AT FT. SILL BY THE WPA AS PART OF A BASE-WIDE BUILDING PROGRAM TO EXPAND AND PREPARE FOR WORLD WAR II. ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: WPA PROJECT ALBUM (1938-1940) LOCATED IN THE FORT SILL MUSEUM ARCHIVES.
- =====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: CHAD BLACKWELL
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: WPA PROJECT NAME: NATIONWIDE CONTEXT, INVENTORY, AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS RESOURCES ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS.
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/23/2009
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2009

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION**

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WPA
26. YEAR BUILT: 1938
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED: N/A  
FROM WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_
28. ACCESSIBLE? YES, VISIBLE FROM ROAD
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER WPA STANDARDIZED STYLE
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: GAMBREL
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 80 COMPOSITION SHINGLE
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 40 STONE
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: N/A
35. WINDOW TYPE: DOUBLE HUNG (MODERN), VERTICAL CASEMENT (ORIGINAL)
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: ROLL-UP, SINGLE PANEL
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL, 50 METAL
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION ON EAST FACADE
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: N/A-NOT ACCESSIBLE
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: \_\_\_\_\_
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (PRESENT AND HISTORIC): THE  
RECTANGULAR FIELDSTONE BUILDING HAD A LATER SQUARE ROOM  
ADDED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING. THE EAST AND  
WEST FACADES HAVE SEVEN WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE SILLS AND  
LINTELS. THE NORTH FAÇADE HAS FOUR WINDOWS WITH CONCRETE  
SILLS AND LINTELS. A METAL ROLL-UP DOOR AND SINGLE-LEAF  
PEDESTRIAN DOOR HAVE ALSO REPLACED THE ORIGINAL BAY DOOR ON  
THE NORTH FACADE. THE SOUTH FAÇADE IS SIMILAR TO THE NORTH  
FAÇADE BUT WITH ONLY TWO WINDOWS.
44. COMMENTS: UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 14, 553873MN/3837164ME  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
45. PLACEMENT: SEE ATTACHED MAP







GUN SHED (BLDG 1507) SOUTH AND EAST FACADES, CAMERA FACING NW



GUN SHED (BLDG 1507) NORTH FAÇADE, CAMERA FACING SSE

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**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM**

**TYPE ALL ENTRIES:**

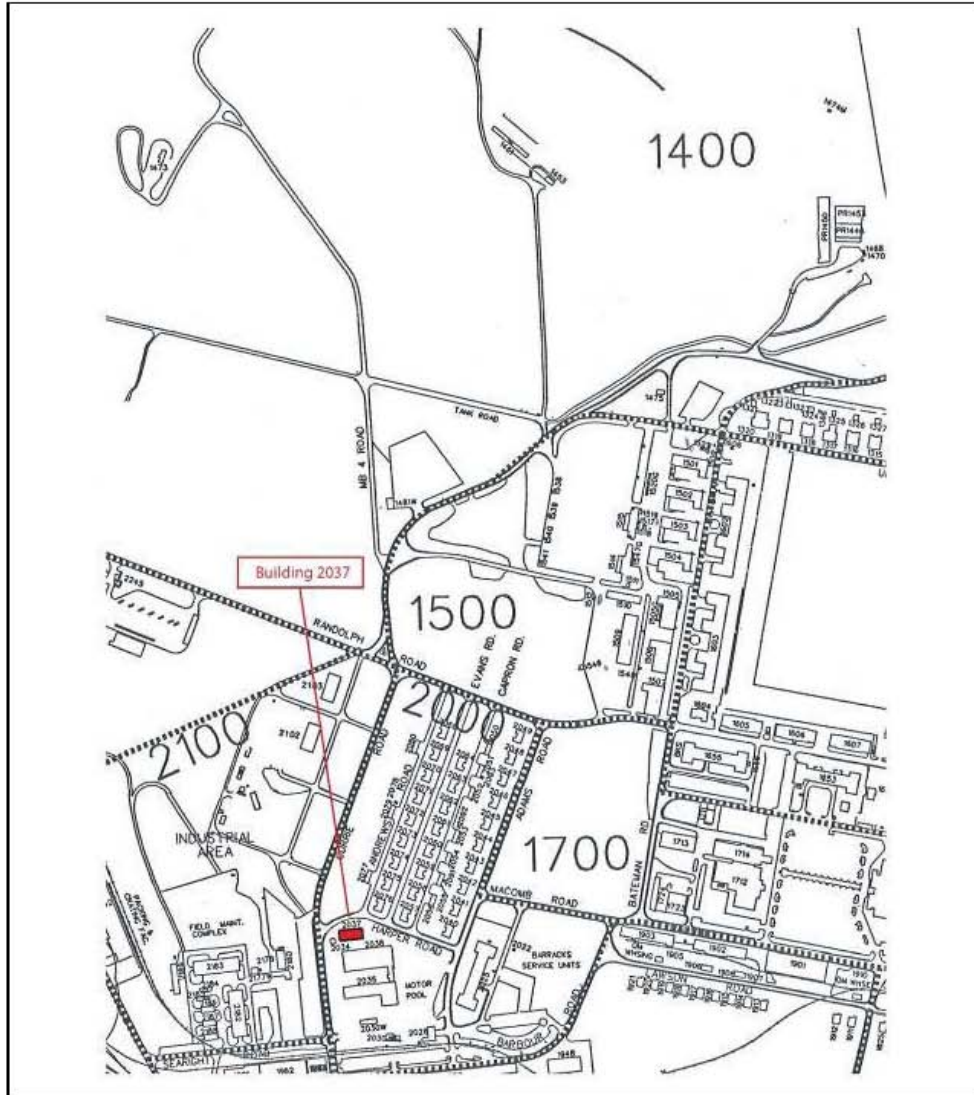
1. PROPERTY NAME: TOP AND BODY SHOP (BUILDING 2037)
2. RESOURCE NAME: TOP AND BODY SHOP (BUILDING 2037)
3. ADDRESS: SE CORNER OF CURRIE AND MACOMB
4. CITY: FORT SILL
5. VICINITY: N/A
6. COUNTY: COMANCHE
7. COUNTY CODE: CM-031
8. LOT: N/A
9. BLOCK: N/A
10. PLAT NAME: N/A
11. SECTION: FORT SILL IS NOT DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS
12. TOWNSHIP: TOWNSHIPS OR RANGES
13. RANGE: SEE FORT SILL, OK 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE
- =====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: (B) BUILDING
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 13C MILITARY FACILITY
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 VACANT
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 220 MILITARY
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 280 SOCIAL HISTORY
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: THIS BUILDING WAS BUILT AT  
FORT SILL BY THE WPA AS PART OF THE BASE EXPANSION AND  
PREPARATION FOR WORLD WAR II. NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: WPA PROJECT ALBUM (1938-1940)  
LOCATED IN FORT SILL MUSEUM ARCHIVES.
- =====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: CHAD BLACKWELL
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: WPA PROJECT NAME:  
NATIONWIDE CONTEXT, INVENTORY AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF WORKS  
PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
RESOURCES ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/23/2009
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2009



**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION**

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WPA
26. YEAR BUILT: 1938
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED: N/A  
FROM WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_
28. ACCESSIBLE? YES, VISIBLE FROM ROAD
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER: WPA STANDARDIZED STYLE
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: GABLE
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 50 METAL
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: 40 STONE
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: 65 CONCRETE
35. WINDOW TYPE: DOUBLE HUNG SASH
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: ROLL-UP, SINGLE LEAF
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL, 20 WOOD
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: BUTTRESSES AT CORNERS OF NORTH AND SOUTH  
FACADES AND AT CENTER OF EAST AND WEST FACADES
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: \_\_\_\_\_
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: \_\_\_\_\_
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic): THE  
RECTANGULAR FIELDSTONE AND CONCRETE BUILDING HAS 8 BAYS  
ALONG THE SOUTH FAÇADE. THE WESTERNMOST HAS THE ORIGINAL  
HINGED GARAGE DOOR WITH TRANSOM AND PEDESTRIAN DOOR. SIX  
BAY DOORS WERE REPLACED WITH MODERN WOOD ROLL-UP DOORS. ONE  
WAS REPLACED WITH A MODERN METAL ROLL UP DOOR. THE NORTH  
FAÇADE HAD EIGHT INDETERMINATE WINDOWS WHICH ARE NOW  
BOARDED UP.
44. COMMENTS: UTM coordinates: Zone 14, 553431mN/3836833mE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

45. PLACEMENT:





TOP AND BODY SHOP (BLDG 2037), SOUTH FAÇADE, CAMERA FACING NE



TOP AND BODY SHOP (BLDG 2037), NORTH FAÇADE, CAMERA FACING S



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**HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM**

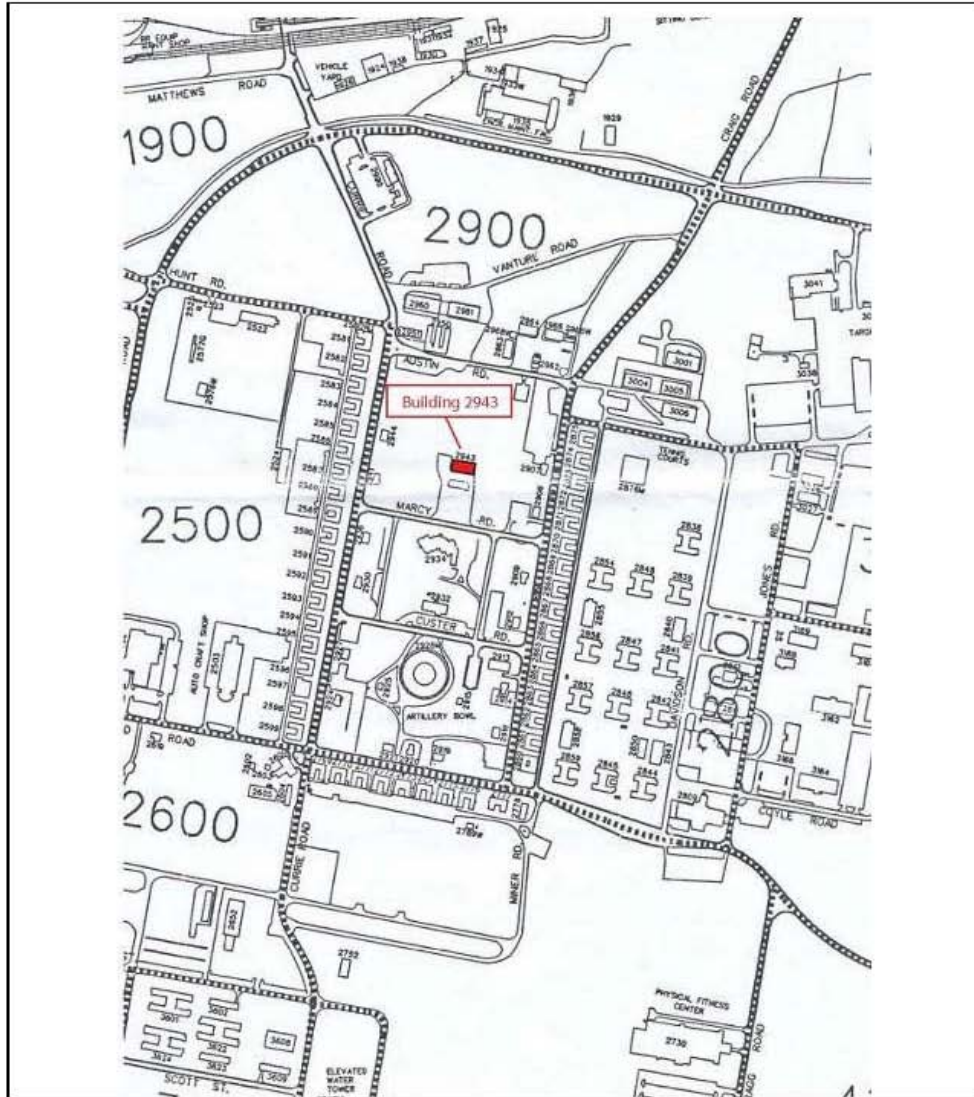
**TYPE ALL ENTRIES:**

1. PROPERTY NAME: HOSTESS HOUSE (BUILDING 2943)  
2. RESOURCE NAME: HOSTESS HOUSE (BUILDING 2943)  
3. ADDRESS: 2943 CURRIE ROAD  
4. CITY: FORT SILL  
5. VICINITY: N/A  
6. COUNTY: COMANCHE  
7. COUNTY CODE: CM-031  
8. LOT: N/A  
9. BLOCK: N/A  
10. PLAT NAME: N/A  
11. SECTION: FORT SILL IS NOT DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS  
12. TOWNSHIP: TOWNSHIPS OR RANGES  
13. RANGE: SEE FORT SILL, OK 7.5' USGS QUADRANGLE  
=====
14. RESOURCE TYPE: (B) BUILDING  
15. HISTORIC FUNCTION: 13C MILITARY FACILITY  
16. CURRENT FUNCTION: 98 VACANT  
17. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: 220 MILITARY  
18. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: 280 SOCIAL HISTORY  
19. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1939 AND 1940 AS A WPA-FUNDED PROJECT AT FORT SILL. NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP LISTING  
20. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES: REAL PROPERTY RECORD BUILDING CARD, WPA PROJECT CARD FROM NARA, WPA PHOTO ALBUM ON FILE AT FORT SILL NATIONAL LANDMARK MUSEUM ARCHIVES  
=====
21. NAME OF PREPARER: CHAD BLACKWELL  
22. THEMATIC SURVEY PROJECT: WPA PROJECT NAME: NATIONWIDE CONTEXT, INVENTORY AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS RESOURCES ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS  
23. DATE OF PREPARATION: 01/16/2009  
24. PHOTOGRAPHS: Y YEAR: 2009

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION**

25. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: WPA
26. YEAR BUILT: 1939-40
27. ORIGINAL SITE? Y DATE MOVED: \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM WHERE? \_\_\_\_\_
28. ACCESSIBLE? YES, VISIBLE FROM ROAD
29. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: 80 OTHER: WPA STANDARDIZED STYLE
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: 65 CONCRETE
31. ROOF TYPE: HIPPED
32. ROOF MATERIAL: 63 ASPHALT
33. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: STUCCO
34. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: CONCRETE
35. WINDOW TYPE: DOUBLE HUNG SASH
36. WINDOW MATERIAL: 20 WOOD
37. DOOR TYPE: DOUBLE DOOR
38. DOOR MATERIAL: 50 METAL
39. EXTERIOR FEATURES: \_\_\_\_\_
40. INTERIOR FEATURES: \_\_\_\_\_
41. DECORATIVE DETAILS: WIDE CONCRETE HEADERS, NARROW CONCRETE  
SILLS, PAIRED WINDOWS
42. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: 03 Fair
43. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic): \_\_\_\_\_  
PRIMARY ENTRANCE LOCATED ON WEST FAÇADE, PAIRED WINDOWS  
ALONG SOUTH FAÇADE, 2 SINGLE LEAF DOORS ON NORTH FAÇADE,  
TWO SINGLE WINDOWS ON EAST. MOLDED CONCRETE SILLS UNDER  
WINDOWS. AS BUILT PLANS SHOW WRAP AROUND PORCH THAT IS NOT  
EXTANT.
44. COMMENTS: UTM 14N 553657 3835954
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

45. PLACEMENT:





HOSTESS HOUSE (BUILDING 2943) SOUTH FAÇADE, CAMERA FACING N



HOSTESS HOUSE (BUILDING 2943), NORTH AND EAST FACADES, CAMERA FACING SW



## **CCC-WPA Resources Legacy Grant Case Study: F.E. Warren AFB, Cheyenne, Wyoming**



## **1 Introduction**

F. E. Warren Air Force Base is located in southeast Wyoming in Larimer County, approximately 3 miles west of the central business district of Cheyenne and encompasses 5 square miles. Fort D.A. Russell was founded in 1867 to protect the Union Pacific Railway. Troops from Fort Russell participated in the Great Sioux Indian Wars of 1876. Consolidation of western frontier posts caused the expansion of Fort Russell to house an entire brigade by the early twentieth century. After World War II, the post was transferred to the U.S. Air Force and became F.E. Warren AFB. The base became the first operational ICBM wing in the United States controlling Atlas, and later Minuteman III, missiles across 12,600 square miles in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming.

## **2 Field and Research Methods**

Research and field survey were conducted at F. E. Warren AFB 12 November 2008 by Daniel Hart, Kathryn Plimpton, and Chad Blackwell.

### **2.1 Research**

Research was conducted at the F. E. Warren AFB Museum, Base Archives, and Cultural Resources Office and the Wyoming State Archives. Historic maps, photographs, and documents were collected as well as real property data, and previous cultural resource reports.

### **2.2 Field survey**

On 12 November, researchers met with Cultural Resource Manager Travis Beckwith who provided a list of buildings constructed in the target period. Research conducted at the National Archives and base archives narrowed the list to buildings with documentation that confirms their WPA or CCC association. This documentation consisted of either WPA project cards or blueprints stating WPA or CCC association. All prospective buildings had been inventoried in 1984, but no evaluations on significance with WPA or CCC associations had been made. No CCC-associated resources were identified. The narrowed list of prospects represented a cross section of building, structure, and object types built by the WPA. Prospective buildings were recorded on Wyoming SHPO survey forms and photographed with a Canon EOS Digital Rebel 7 megapixel camera, meeting Wyoming SHPO photographic documentation requirements. The locations of the surveyed buildings were recorded using a geographic positioning system (GPS) receiver.

## **3 Historic Context**

### **3.1 Historical Overview**

F.E. Warren Air Force Base (AFB) has its earliest roots as a frontier outpost, Fort D.A. Russell, established in 1867 to protect construction and operation of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Overland Trail. In 1871 the post was headquarters to the famous Pawnee Scout Battalion and much of the post was involved in the Sioux War of 1876 and the Ute Campaign of 1879. Due to its prominent location on the Union Pacific line, Fort D.A. Russell remained active and expanded as other small frontier posts were closed. In 1885, the post was expanded and many buildings

were added to accommodate eight infantry companies. During the Spanish American War, the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry stationed at Fort D.A. Russell fought in Cuba and the Wyoming National Guard mustered at the post and shipped to the Philippines. After the Spanish-American War, Fort D.A. Russell was again expanded to accommodate an entire brigade, part of an Army-wide reorganization to maintain a larger standing force. The ensuing expansion program included erecting a large number of red brick quarters, offices, and stables between 1902 and 1910. The buildings constructed between 1855 and 1910 are similar in architectural character and form the core of the “old post”, designated a National Historic Landmark.

Fort D.A. Russell acted as a training facility and mobilization point for forces headed to Europe for World War I. Though the Army reorganized again after World War I, Fort D.A. Russell remained active due in no small part to the efforts of Wyoming’s Senator F. E. Warren and chairman of the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs. During the interwar period, efforts were made to modernize and expand Fort D.A. Russell with Depression-era work programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). It was also during this period that the post was renamed Fort Francis E. Warren in 1929 in honor of the first territorial governor and U.S. Senator. As part of the prewar mobilization, Fort F.E. Warren became a quartermaster training facility with 387 new buildings erected to accommodate 20,000 new personnel between December 1940-1941. An officer’s candidate’s school was established in 1942 and in 1943 a prisoner of war camp constructed to house first Italian and then German prisoners.

Following the war, Fort F.E. Warren was transferred to the newly formed United States Air Force (USAF) and renamed F.E. Warren AFB. In 1958 the base became part of USAF’s Strategic Air Command (SAC) and a year later the host to the 4320<sup>th</sup> Strategic Missile Wing and the nation’s first entirely tactical intercontinental ballistic missile base deploying 24 Atlas missiles. In 1963 the base became host to the 90<sup>th</sup> Strategic Missile Wing which deployed approximately 200 Minuteman missiles in hardened underground silos within 150 miles of the base. Despite major command changes from SAC to Air Combat Command to Space Command, missiles remain the primary mission of the base and the 90<sup>th</sup> Strategic Missile Wing.

### **3.2 WPA and CCC at F.E. Warren**

The CCC era at F.E. Warren lasted from approximately 1933 to 1942. The post’s training camp also acted as the CCC enrollee distribution point for Wyoming camps (USFS CCC) and was part of the War Department’s Eighth Army Corps Area, headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

A number of CCC project camps were active around the Cheyenne and Ft. F.E. Warren area between 1933 and 1941 and engaged in a variety of work. These are enumerated in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1: CCC Camps Active in Cheyenne/Ft. Warren Area**

Project	Company No.	Camp Occupied	Nearest RR	Nearest PO	Distance from RR/Notes
P-20	804	5/16/1933	Russell	Ft. Warren	
NA-2	3824	7/31/1935	Russell	Ft. Warren	3 mi. W
NM-2	3024 -V	7/31/1935	Russell	Ft. Warren	Cheyenne Horticultural Station 3 mi. W
SP-4	2556	10/25/1935	Russell	Ft. Warren	Round Top 3 mi. W
SP-4	3888	10/22/1936	Russell	Ft. Warren	Round Top 3 mi. W
MA-2	2126	7/13/1938	Cheyenne	Ft. Warren	Horticultural Station 6 mi. W
NA-2	4809	10/12/1940	Cheyenne	Ft. Warren	Horticultural Station 6 mi. W

"-V" denotes WW1 veterans camp. Project codes are: P=Private Forest, NA=National Arboretum, NM=National Monument, SP=State Park, MA=Municipal Area. Information compiled from Hanson 1973 and CCC Camp Listings Index at [http://www.ccclegacy.org/camp\\_lists.htm](http://www.ccclegacy.org/camp_lists.htm) (accessed November 21, 2008).

The primary CCC labor camp in the vicinity of Ft. F.E. Warren was devoted to the construction of an arboretum just west of the post to supply trees and shrubbery for landscaping projects at the intermountain camps. Two CCC “experimental” camps were established for this purpose under the guidance of the National Arboretum, Bureau of Plant Industry through the U.S. Forest Service (Hanson 1973:73). Camp NA-2, first occupied August 17, 1935 by Company 3824 and in 1940 by Company 4809, did not output any plants immediately due to the time requirements to produce seedlings from seed. However, by 1936, 3 million usable seedling units were produced, increasing to 9 million in 1937 and 10 million in 1938 (Hanson 1973:237). In subsequent years, the production dropped to 1 million annually until the closure of the camp.

The built environment associated with the CCC training camp at Fort F.E. Warren was, like most CCC camps in Wyoming, largely temporary in nature. As one of the main aims of the CCC was to produce men with fit minds and bodies and to prepare enrollees for strenuous labor, intense exercise programs were implemented at training camps like Fort F.E. Warren. Physical activity and recreation extended beyond the training period as many camps organized baseball teams, competed in track meets, and even held a boxing tournament at F.E. Warren in September 1934 (McWilliams 1992:11).

WPA projects at Fort F.E. Warren primarily consisted of the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new structures to bring the post up to modern standards. WPA project cards for Fort F.E. Warren were found from August 1936 through October 1941. As at many installations, the majority of projects detailed in the cards included rehabilitating and improving existing buildings; constructing new or repairing existing roads; and water and sewer lines; landscaping and grading; and the construction of new facilities. Notable new construction during this period included a base theatre, base gym, and medical detachment barracks. A gas valve plant and a gas station also were constructed with WPA assistance.



## 4 Survey Results and Evaluation

F.E. Warren AFB has two historic districts, one that is listed in the NRHP and the other a designated National Historic Landmark District, both associated with the late nineteenth century frontier era of Fort D.A. Russell. The NRHP district was listed in 1969 and the NHL in 1975. Additionally, a base structures inventory was conducted in 1984. The NRHP and NHL district boundaries vary slightly, but are generally confined to the central old post with some exceptions. WPA projects were interspersed among and sometimes renovations of the nineteenth century buildings composing the old post. The CCC training camp at F.E. Warren is thought to have been located south of the old post and no structures are extant. Both historic districts focus on a period of significance between 1885 to circa 1910. None of the original post buildings are extant; however the oldest remaining buildings date to 1885. The base structures inventory from 1984 resulted in uneven evaluations. While some structures were extensively documented through photography and research, others received only a cursory description and no evaluation. In general structures from outside the period of significance for the districts were evaluated as contributing structures to the district. None of the WPA-era structures were evaluated for WPA associations or significance. One result of the base inventory is that all inventoried buildings received a site trinomial from the Wyoming SHPO regardless of the level of evaluation.

Six WPA-era structures were surveyed at F.E. Warren AFB on November 12, 2008. Although each of these structures has a record with the Wyoming SHPO and a site trinomial, all are either insufficiently documented or have not been evaluated appropriately for significance. While the CCC was active at F.E. Warren, particularly as a training camp and labor distribution center, no associated structures are extant on base property. Surveyed and evaluated structures were chosen based on documentation supporting WPA associations and to represent a variety of building types. These are enumerated in Table 4-1 below.

**Table 4-1: Table of CCC-WPA Resources Surveyed at F.E. Warren AFB**

Building #	Site #	Construction Date	Original Function	Current Function
150	48LA1858	1939	Base Theatre	Base Theatre
151	48LA1859	1940	Base Gym	Base Gym
152	48LA1860	1939	Medical Detachment Barracks	Education/Training
153	48LA1861	1939	Boy Scout Lodge	Boy Scout Lodge
360	48LA1944	1941	Gas Valve Facility	Vacant
364	48LA1946	1938	QM Gas Station #1	Vacant

The surveyed buildings reflect a cross-section of types of WPA projects at F.E. Warren between 1936 and 1942. The base theater (Building 150), base gym (Building 151), and medical detachment barracks (Building 152) are large, monumental structures related to modernizing and

expanding F.E. Warren during the immediate prewar years. The boy scout lodge (Building 153) constructed in 1939 is an example of a civilian structure built on the post with an architectural style pulled from CCC work elsewhere in Wyoming. Buildings 360 and 364, a gas valve facility and gas station built 1941 and 1938 respectively, both represent the infrastructure built under the WPA required to modernize F.E. Warren into a modern military facility.

### **Warren Theatre, Building 150**

The Warren Theatre, constructed in 1939 and apparently the earliest large WPA project at F.E. Warren, appears on a WPA project card dated 16 July 1938. The original blueprints dated 21 March 1938 list a capacity of 898 persons. The theatre, along with the gym and medical barracks, are the largest and most visible WPA buildings at F.E. Warren. Sited along the north side of the main entrance road (Randall Avenue) and across from the Base Gym, these two buildings together also represent the recreational connection to Depression-era work projects. The original blueprints show an open colonnade across the front façade and the 1984 base inventory photo shows double door entrances with rectangular transoms and side lights, making the aluminum double doors with arched transoms a significant departure. While the replacement of the primary entrance significantly impacts the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, all other aspects of integrity remain high. What significance the theatre may have had architecturally has been diminished with these changes, however historical associations with the WPA-era at F.E. Warren remain well-represented by the building in its current form. Accordingly the Warren Theatre is evaluated NRHP-eligible based on its associations with the WPA era at F.E. Warren between 1936 and 1942.