



NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Wyoming Army National Guard Cavalry Stable  
other names/site number Anna Miller Museum

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2. Location

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street & number 401 Delaware St. not for publication   
city or town Newcastle vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Wyoming code WY county Weston code 45  
zip code 82701

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John L. Keck \_\_\_\_\_ 5/25/94  
Signature of certifying official Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Officer \_\_\_\_\_ 5/25/94  
State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification  
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
    \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
    National Register  
    \_\_\_ See continuation sheet.
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
    National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

*Edson H. Beall* 7-7-94

\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Entered in the  
 \_\_\_\_\_ National Register  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
 \_\_\_\_\_ of Action

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5. Classification  
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- \_\_\_ private
- \_\_\_ public-local
- public-State
- \_\_\_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- \_\_\_ district
- \_\_\_ site
- \_\_\_ structure
- \_\_\_ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	___ buildings
___	___ sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>1</u>	___ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Cat: Military Sub: Military Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum, Research Facility

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)  
Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation Stone  
roof Asphalt  
walls Sandstone  
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance 1934 - 1943

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Conrad Sundstrom - Mason  
Vince Thompson - Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Anna Miller Museum

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
13 564900 4855230

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Angelil Cregger/Director, Lucille Dumbrill/Past President of WCHS and Chairperson of Anna Miller Museum Board

organization Anna Miller Museum & Weston County and Historical Society

date May 1994

street & number PO Box 698, 401 Delaware telephone 307-746=4188

city or town Newcastle state WY zip code 82701

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Additional Documentation  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage  
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Wyoming / Board of Land Commissioners

street & number Capitol Bldg.

telephone 777-7436

city or town Cheyenne

state WY

zip code 82001  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section  7  Page  7

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
Name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
County and State

=====  
The Anna Miller Museum Building was originally a stable and residence constructed for the National Guard's horses and caretaker. Constructed between 1933 and 1936, the building is rather long and narrow (31 1/2' wide by 168' long) and is one story tall. A parapet wall on the facade obscures the gable roof. The sandstone, laid by Conrad Sundstrom, is one of the building's most pleasing features with its rock faced exterior laid in courses. Historically, the interior of the building consisted of the caretaker's quarters and the actual stables themselves. Although the interior has been slightly modified to accommodate the museum collection, records and staff, the building itself retains a high degree of integrity. The National Guard permits Weston County to use the structure as a museum. The building itself sits on top of a knoll and overlooks Highway 16 on the east side of Newcastle. Only the National Guard Stables itself is included within the nomination's boundaries.

The Anna Miller Museum/National Guard Stable is constructed of rock faced native sandstone, obtained from a quarry on Salt Creek near the site of Hunyadi Beach, an old swimming-recreation area. The stone work was done by the Sundstrom Brothers, craftsmen from the area. These same stone masons cut and laid the stone for the construction of the Weston County Court House. Vince Thompson was the general contractor for the stable, according to local guardsmen.

The ashlar masonry of the sandstone walls is impressive and in good condition. These substantial walls are approximately eighteen inches thick. The coping on the parapet wall, lintels and sills are also of the same rock faced sandstone.

The military, such as the Quarter Master's General's Office for the Army, issued and then reused architectural drawings for their buildings. It appears that the plan for this particular stable is one that was adapted from standardized military plans.

Facade (South Face)

The facade is symmetrical and consists of a central single door with a three panel door with one lite and an operable transom located over the wooden door. Stone and concrete steps lead to the door. It appears that some type of porch roof may have at one time covered the stoop as wooden supports still extend from the wall. Two decorative quarter circles also flank the door. One double hung window flanks each side of the door. The windows are six lites over one lite with decorative rock faced lintels and lugsills. A parapet wall emulating false front construction is a strong design element on the facade.

The long west side of the building is dominated by a few windows, double barn doors and a new entrance into the museum. It has one set of replacement double doors that have been constructed to resemble wooden barn doors. The original barn doors were removed when the facility was used as a garage. The windows on the southwest portion of the building are located in the caretaker's quarters. Actually the roofline changes after 25' and the gable roof is not as high over the stables as over the residence. Seven stationary glass windows specially manufactured to protect the museum collection in the stable replaced the plastic

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
County and State

=====  
that was used for temporary protection. The broken windows in the stable section were originally replaced by yellow plastic, which the Weston County Historical Society later replaced with museum quality light-control windows using a Chapter Award from the Wyoming State Historical Society in 1987. The eaves on the west are exposed on the stable portion and are painted green. A roof covers the new entry into the museum.

The north face of the building originally provided access to the tack room. A new metal door with two lites replaced the original door. The entry is covered and seven concrete steps lead to the metal door. Plaques from the original armory, that was razed in 1962, decorate the back of the building.

The east face is almost identical to the west side. Two sets of replacement barn doors dominate the side. Three stationary windows provide filtered light into the museum. The windows in the caretaker's sections are double hung with seven lites over one lite.

The exterior of the structure remains much the same as when it was originally built to house the horses of the cavalry unit. The old leaky roof was replaced by tan asphalt shingling (1974). Drains and gutters have been installed. A new visitors' entrance has been built replacing a garage door on the west side. This change provided handicapped access to the main floor exhibit area of the museum. All of these changes are in harmony with the original architecture and were carried out to make a barn into a museum, an appropriate adaptive use for such an historic structure.

The open-beamed ceiling with its trusses is primarily unchanged. The roof is supported by rough-cut heavy timber trusses on approximate ten foot centers. The loft area is new and was added as a storage area with closets and storage shelves.

New wiring was installed in the museum.

New stairs and a landing were installed for easier access to the north end of the building. A security system and smoke alarms have been installed. The security system has been updated and wired to the Newcastle Police Department.

The loft sections at each end of the building have wooden floors supported on wooden joists. These areas have been insulated and heated, paneled or painted and wired to accommodate their present uses. The north end of the building which was originally a "tack" room is presently used as an office-exhibit area and was wired and lighted, heated and air conditioned. A small restroom has been installed. The old doors and woodwork have been used whenever possible.

The south end, which was used as living quarters for the sergeant in charge has been preserved as an example of living in the 1930's. The original kitchen is still used as a kitchen with some of the original fixtures and other appropriate artifacts added to make it an interesting exhibit area. A bathroom appropriate to that time has been installed and furnished. The bathroom is non-functional



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page   9  

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
County and State

=====

and is protected by a plexiglass door. Two bedrooms, furnished and used as exhibit areas, are also protected by plexiglass doors. Original windows, doors and woodwork remain. There are two closets adjacent to the bathroom which are used as storage. A basement storage area is accessed through a trap door in one of the bedrooms. The storage area is part of the original construction. The stone walls have been sealed and a new ceiling with insulation has been added. Shelves have been built and two baseboard heaters have been installed.

The living room or parlor contains appropriate furnishings from the period and is used by the community and museum as a meeting room. The original fireplace, with a wide variety of stones, fossils, and petrified wood from the area is one of the most significant features of the interior; materials for the fireplace made of native stone and fossils were supposedly collected by Guard members and the fireplace now serves as a major exhibit for the museum. A wall furnace has been installed. The windows are part of the old living quarters and harmonizing storm windows have been installed to help insulate the room.

The adaptation of the stables was accomplished with sensitivity to the original stone architecture and to the use of the building as a barn. The "stable" atmosphere of the interior remains essentially unchanged. No exterior damage or deterioration has occurred since the structure became a museum in 1966. The use of this historic building as a museum is an appropriate adaptive use and insures that it will be preserved in a sensitive and accurate manner for generations to come.

The original plans for the National Guard complex included a riding hall 75 feet by 190 feet to be constructed from the same cut sandstone as the original stable. The Adjutant General's report of 1935-1936 states, "Newcastle. In my last report it was stated that the stone stables were not then complete. The stables are not complete and a riding hall has been started." According to documented evidence, the riding hall which was to be connected to the stable on the east side was two-thirds completed in February of 1940 and in 1941 was to "be rushed to completion." Because of the onset of World War II, this facility was never completed. The footings for the riding hall are still in place east of the Anna Miller Museum building. Local guardsmen have reported that during the war, when building materials were hard to get, local citizens and contractors removed the stone from the uncompleted hall and used it in other buildings in the area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section  8  Page  10

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====

The Anna Miller Museum building was built between 1933 and 1936 under state authorization and federal C.W.A. and W.P.A. funding as a stable for the horses of the Newcastle Wyoming National Guard Unit. It is the last National Guard cavalry stable known to exist in Wyoming. It is eligible under criterion A for its association with and representation of the National Guard's important role in the community and in Wyoming history. The Newcastle National Guard unit has historically made significant contributions to the broad patterns of Newcastle's economic and social stability. The National Guard continued its service to the community by permitting the Weston County Historical Society to use the stables as a museum in 1966.

The building has retained integrity in the aspects of location, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association. The setting, of course, has changed with the addition of other buildings to the surrounding museum complex, a new National Guard Armory next door and the State Highway below.

Throughout the nearly 100 years of its existence, the Guard has provided income, and other benefits to the community. In addition to the non-religious social structure provided by the building itself, the income paid to part-time guardsmen and full-time employees expanded an often meager economic base. During the depression years, the state legislature and the U.S. Government through the C.W.A. and the W.P.A., provided funds to build the stable for the horses of the Guard Unit in Newcastle. This construction provided jobs for local carpenters and stonemasons, enabling them to remain with their families within the community, a very significant factor for a small community struggling to maintain a constant population base. The partial construction of the riding hall (later demolished) next to the building supplied the same type of support. This structure is the only public building constructed under the C.W.A. and W.P.A. federal programs, still standing in Newcastle. Additionally the Guard has assisted local firefighting efforts in the nearby Blackhills.

The original stone armory constructed on Main Street was the first armory constructed by the National Guard in Wyoming. That structure was demolished in 1962.

The Newcastle Guard unit was organized in 1899, following the Spanish American War. It was designated Company A, Second Regiment Wyoming National Guard. In 1905 the unit was redesignated Company A., Third Wyoming Infantry Regiment. One of the early captains of this company was Rasmus Anderson, elected in 1905 and again in 1911. Rasmus Anderson later served as Adjutant General of the Wyoming National Guard from March 5, 1917 to August 18, 1917. He also commanded the first battalion of the Wyoming unit designated as the Third Infantry Regiment of the United States Army during World War I.

In 1921 the former Third Infantry Regiment was reorganized as the First Cavalry in the Wyoming National Guard. The Newcastle troop of the Guard existed many years before horses gave way to mechanization in 1942. The tradition of "cavalry" died hard as the troop changed its name to Troop F, 115th Horse

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====  
Mechanized Cavalry. Similar cavalry troops existed in other Wyoming towns where there was a unit of the National Guard. Sheridan, Douglas, Casper, and Torrington had stables and also indoor riding halls for their troops. There was strong competition among the communities for the best facilities for their horses and for the most successful and impressive troop inspections.

One inspection held in Newcastle in 1929 was conducted by "Colonel Enos of the regular army stationed at Salt Lake City, Utah, accompanied by Captain Merrill also of the regular army...and Major Lamb of Sheridan, an officer of the Wyoming National Guard...", according to the News Letter Journal of April 18, 1929. The Journal also reports that 63 officers and men "fell in for inspection." The officers were Captain Gwynne Schoonmaker, commander of the troop and Lts. Theodore Howell and Lee Bettis. (Theodore Howell was commander at the time of the construction of the stables and riding hall.) Community support for the unit was evidenced by the "large crowd of citizens and friends present." The Journal also commented, "it was indeed an inspiring sight to note the precision with which the various drills were executed...Much credit is due to Captain Schoonmaker and his officers for this splendid showing and the troop is entitled to every support the city and its citizens can give it."

The Journal goes on to say, "The stables used by the company are not the kind that are easy to take care of or keep in condition, and new stables and a riding hall are sorely needed, every citizen should lend his support to a concerted effort to secure both of these, for not alone are they badly needed, but the boys deserve it. Let's put our shoulder to the wheel and secure this for 1930." evidence that the Guard was important to the community as a financial asset is specified, "over \$200,000.00 alone is spent here a year for forage, and several thousand more in pay to the officers and men, two non-commissioned officers draw drill pay only and every drill the past year has been pay drill."

There were at least three locations that have been identified as former horse barns for the Guard. Local guard members remember that there were horses in a barn in downtown Newcastle by 1924. One sites was on Seneca Street in the downtown, another location was west of Washington park, below the present museum and the third was the stone stables now housing the Anna Miller Museum.

This stone stable was constructed between January 1, 1933 and December 31, 1936, according to the Adjutant General's reports for those years. The report of January 1, 1935; December 31, 1936 says, "Newcastle. In my last report it was stated that the stone stables were not then complete. The stables are now complete and a riding hall has been started." The riding hall was never completed and the horses were all taken to Fort Lewis Washington.

The building was begun with C.W. A. (Civil Works Administration) funds in 1933. When all C.W. A. projects in communities under 5,000 were discontinued as of March 31, 1934, "Uncompleted public projects such as the National Guard stables will be transferred to the Public Works Administration" (Newsletter Journal 03-15-34). In March 1939 approval was given by W.P.A. to build the new riding hall

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====  
near the cavalry barn. "The huge hall will be built along the same line of architecture as the cavalry barn which is now finished and in use by the troop" (Newsletter Journal 03-27-36). In March of 1939 Thomas Stirling introduced a bill in the state legislature seeking funds for the completion of the riding hall. "The building was started in 1936, and through W.P.A. funds a foundation of concrete was laid for the projected riding hall and walls have been built for about seven feet. There was no money available however for materials for construction, and the plan was forced to lapse" (Newsletter Journal 03-09-39).

John L. Sundstrom, a Swedish stonemason arrived in Newcastle in 1910. Sundstrom had been constructing stone buildings in the Blackhills since 1904. He worked with two nephews and later his son, Conrad. The Sunstrom family constructed many important buildings in the town of Newcastle, including the Weston County court House and some others across the state of Wyoming. Several of their buildings are still standing. Another son, John was also a stonemason and taught his son Brent the craft. Vince Thompson, a highly regarded local builder was the contractor for the stables.

In the summertime of 1962, the old National Guard Armory, which was located in downtown Newcastle, was torn down. The corner stone, keystone and insignia stone were removed and preserved. The cornerstone of the old armory building was laid on December 15, 1913. In 1966, those museum pieces became a permanent part of the Anna Miller Museum. A new entrance was built on the north end of the building and the cornerstone and keystone are prominently displayed. The porch harmonizes with the ambience of the original building.

In 1988, the Weston County Historical Society hosted a pot-luck supper and a panel discussion to gather more information about the history of the guard and specifically about the stone stables. About fifty people attended and talked about their experiences in the guard. Much of the information gathered for this application came from that meeting. The event was taped, both with audio and video equipment. Some of those invited were unable to attend but sent letters expressing their admiration for the Newcastle unit of the Guard. These correspondents included General Charles Wing, Adjutant General of the Wyoming National Guard; General George Pearson (retired); Colonel Don Boyer (retired); Carrol (Beanie) Anderson (son of Rasmus Anderson). Colonel James Parrish was present as was the Colonel Robert Thompson, both retired.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page  13 

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====

Panelists included former guardsmen, Jim Piana, Bill Kirkpatrick, Russell Currey, and Leo Currey. Moderator was Thomas L. Whitley, retired colonel with the U.S. Army Reserve. Members of the panel all served with the Guard during World War II. They were joined on the panel by Command Sgt. Major Kenneth J. Franklin of Cheyenne, who was a former Newcastle guardsman and special guest. Marvel Howell, widow of Captain Theodore Howell, was also a special guest.

Over the years hundreds of local men served in the Newcastle National Guard Unit. It was an honor, a duty, and a privilege. This unit was very much a part of the social and economic fabric of the community.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page  14 

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page  15 

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 16

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

=====  
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Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Wyoming  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 17

Wyoming Army National Guard  
Cavalry Stable  
name of property  
Weston County, Wyoming  
county and State

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries for this property are defined by an arbitrary rectangle which includes the land the building sits on and extends about 10' in each direction from the building walls. The tract of land is located in the NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 28 T45N R61W Weston County, Wyoming. The address is 401 Delaware Street, Newcastle, Wyoming.

Boundary Justification:

This boundary is based on the legal description on file with the Weston County Clerk. This arbitrary boundary defines the original location of the historic National Guard Calvary Barn which is now surrounded by moved buildings which are not eligible for listing. The arbitrary rectangular shape excludes those other non-eligible properties located within the museum complex.