

PLATTEVILLE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
475 North Water Street
Platteville
Grant County
Wisconsin

HABS WI-379
HABS WI-379

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

PLATTEVILLE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

- Location: 475 N. Water Street
City of Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin
- Platteville USGS Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
Zone 16 Easting 0706972 Northing 4734510
- Present Owner: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs
- Present Use: National Guard Armory
- Significance: The Platteville Army National Guard Armory is the last operating armory in Wisconsin that was constructed with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The use of federal WPA funding for armory construction constituted a distinct change in federal assistance to the National Guard, which formerly utilized only private, local and state funds for armory construction.¹

PART 1. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: 1940-1942 (Dedicated 7 May 1942)
2. Designer: Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hengels

Born in McHenry, Illinois, in 1876, Henry C. Hengels studied architecture at Chicago's Armour Institute, as well as abroad. He eventually located in Milwaukee, where he became known as a specialist in reinforced concrete construction. Hengels enlisted in the Wisconsin Army National Guard in 1917. He soon was appointed to the position of State Military Architect and Engineer by Governor Emmanuel Philipp. Hengels held this position until his death in 1943. Utilizing a variety of styles during his tenure, he designed virtually all armories and other National Guard buildings constructed in Wisconsin between World War I and World War II. Three of his armory designs are listed in the National Register: The Mission-style Oconomowoc Armory (1922), the Twentieth-Century Revivalist Janesville Armory (1925) and the Late Gothic Revival-style Whitefish Bay Armory (1928), which is no

¹This armory was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with WPA-sponsored armory construction. See "Platteville Army National Guard Armory," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form prepared by Brian J. Faltinson (April 2006). This document was prepared as a Determination of Eligibility and the armory is not listed in the National Register.

longer extant.²

3. Original and subsequent owners:
 - City of Platteville
 - Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs
4. Builder or contractor: Works Progress Administration (Contractor-Unknown)
5. Alterations and additions: The chief exterior alteration to the structure occurred in 1988 with the wholesale replacement of the original doors and multiple-paned windows with modern steel doors and combination plate-glass and awning windows. The front steps were also replaced during this renovation which included the construction of an extensive handicap entrance ramp. Most interior office, classroom, storage and mechanical spaces have been modernized. The drill floor, foyer, hallways and stairs remain largely intact.³

B. Historical Context:

Wisconsin National Guard

A state militia was active in Wisconsin in the early 1830s. It was, however, the Illinois Militia during the Black Hawk War. This activity notwithstanding, evidence of a Wisconsin Militia did not become apparent until the 1850s. Local militias may have been formed, but a 1858 state law officially permitted groups of forty or more to form a uniform company in the areas of artillery, light infantry or cavalry. Officers were selected by each unit and included one captain, one first lieutenant, one second or third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals, after which commissions,

²“Hengels Rites to the Military,” *Milwaukee Journal*, 25 November 1943; “Colonel Hengels Dead at 67,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 25 November 1943; “127th Regiment Infantry Company G, Oconomowoc National Guard Armory,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Prepared by Jean Lindsay Johnson and Elizabeth L. Miller (1984), Copy on file at the Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI; National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Material online at www.wisconsinhistory.org. None of the Hengels-designed armories listed in the National Register remain in use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The Whitefish Bay Armory was listed in the National Register in 2002 (after it was sold by the WIARNG) and razed in 2004.

³“Armory & O.M.S. Repairs, Wisconsin National Guard–Wisconsin Rapids,” State Project Number 8311-24 (2 August 1985), Architectural plans located at the Facilities Management Office, Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Madison, WI.

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uniforms and arms were issued.⁴

The Wisconsin Militia terminated during the Civil War, although many of the state's militiamen took part in the conflict. The initial demand upon Wisconsin by the federal government was 780 soldiers for the war, which were supplied by twenty-six of the state's fifty-one militia units. These men served, for instance, in the 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Wisconsin soldiers were active in virtually all of the war's major campaigns, with a number of units belonging to the famed Iron Brigade.⁵

The state's militia reformed after the war. The Milwaukee Volunteer Corps, Lancaster Light Artillery and Richland Light Artillery were all established in 1867. The following year, the Milwaukee Light Guard, Milwaukee Zouaves, Alma Rifles, Manitowoc Volunteers and Monroe Light Battery were created. The Platteville Light Artillery, Beaver Dam Light Guards, Trojan Volunteer Battery, Merchant Zouaves of Milwaukee, Sheridan Guard of Milwaukee and the Delavan Volunteers joined the state militia in 1869. The arms provided for these militiamen included Springfield muskets, Springfield breech-loading rifles, Enfield rifles and cavalry carbines. It was thought that these organizations were more social clubs and parade groups than fighting units. Adjutant General Parkinson reported in 1874 that some of the companies formed were likely affected by the "parade and glitter of uniforms," after which they disbanded.⁶

Perhaps noting the tentative nature that motivated units to join the state's militia after the Civil War, Adjutant General James K. Proutfit recommended that the "...only proper and fair manner of supporting any number of efficient militia troops would be by providing by general taxation for funds in supporting first class, independent companies..." Proutfit suggested that \$10 per year be paid to each of the 2,000 men authorized for Wisconsin's twenty companies. This did not happen, but, in 1873, the state did start providing the militia with \$100 per unit per year to help pay for armory rent and repairs. A year later, the award per unit increased to \$300 annually.⁷

⁴John K. Mahon, *History of the National Guard* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1983), 86-87; "History of the Wisconsin National Guard," *Wisconsin National Guard Review (WNGR)* 14:3 (May 1937):3; "Brief Sketch of [the] Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 24:5 (September 1947):12.

⁵Mahon, *History of the National Guard*, 99-100, 104; "History of the Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 14:3 (May 1937): 3.

⁶"History of the Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 14:3 (May 1937):3 and 14:4 (July 1939): 3; "Brief Sketch of [the] Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 14:5 (September 1947):12.

⁷"History of the Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 14:3 (May 1937): 3; Mahon, *History of the National*

The militia was poised for change as the year 1880 approached. A significant alteration came in 1879 when the term “national guard” was used for the first time – instead of the word “militia.” Additionally, the battalion method of organizing the Wisconsin Army National Guard (WIARNG) was first implemented in 1880.⁸ The 1st Battalion included the Beloit City Guard and the Janesville Guard, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W.B. Britton of Janesville. Also established in 1880 was Milwaukee’s Light Horse Squadron, a predecessor of the 105th Cavalry Regiment. Three more battalions were created in 1881. The 2nd Battalion consisted of the Bay City Guard of Green Bay, Oshkosh Rifles, Evergreen Guard of Oshkosh and the Fond du Lac Guard. Meanwhile, the 3rd Battalion included the Mauston Light Guard, Governor’s Guard of La Crosse, Neillsville’s Sherman Guard, La Crosse Light Guard and the Unity Guard. And finally, the 4th Battalion claimed the Governor’s Guard of Madison, Guppy Guard of Portage, Lake City Guard of Madison, Watertown Rifles and the Burchard Guard of Beaver Dam. Regiments were also established in the state in 1882. Battalions typically had three to seven companies, while a regiment had eight to twelve companies.⁹

The WIARNG experienced some major changes in the early 1880s. Legislation was passed that provided for all guard members to have common uniforms. A five dollar allowance was also offered to each company for each guard member that attended an annual inspection. It was intended to help manage the costs of uniforms and equipment.¹⁰ The guard also saw labor-related duty in the state during the 1880s and 1890s. It responded in 1881, for example, to the Sawdust Riot in Eau Claire. Members who answered the call were paid one dollar per day, although they brought their own bedding, clothing and arms. Calls to respond to labor disputes also came from the governor in 1886, 1889, 1894 and 1898. Most of these actions were not overtly confrontational. But in 1886, when called to protect industrial facilities, the governor ordered the Guard to open fire if there were threats to the property. The guard ultimately killed seven strikers who the governor thought “...were foreigners

Guard, 114.

⁸Currently, a battalion typically is comprised of between three and five company-sized elements. A company consists of around 100 soldiers and is the unit typically supported by an individual community.

⁹“Brief Sketch of [the] History of [the] Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 14:4 (September 1947):12; “History of the Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 14:5 (September 1937): 3. A regiment, prior to World War II, typically consisted of between ten and fifteen companies. Once the common method of organizing combat-oriented units, the term now is used only for specialized elements.

¹⁰*Ibid.* Previously there had been variations in uniforms across the state, generally manifested in differing styles, colors, buttons, etc.

infected with anarchistic propaganda....”¹¹

Three regiments of the WIARNG, each with twelve companies, were called up for service during the Spanish-American War. The units mobilized and trained at the Wisconsin State Fair grounds near Milwaukee. But questions were raised about the President’s ability to call up guard units for service outside the country. This conundrum led all guard members to volunteer for federal service.¹²

The WIARNG reorganized in 1899, after the Spanish-American War. State strength was authorized at forty companies of infantry (consolidated into regiments and battalions), as well as a cavalry troop and a battery of light artillery. The state-provided appropriation for the WIARNG in 1903 was \$125,000.¹³

The WIARNG subsequently was called to active duty in 1916, when the United States was concerned about patrolling its common border with Mexico. It was also called upon in 1917 as the country entered World War I. This latter event was significant because it was the catalyst for the formation of the 32nd “Red Arrow” Division. The division served with such distinction that a French general called them “Les Terribles,”—meaning “The Terrible Ones”—which the division took for its nickname. The 32nd was known during World War I for always accomplishing its mission and its divisional insignia is that of an arrow piercing the enemy line. The 32nd Division’s strength was 23,000 men, 15,000 of which came from the WIARNG. The rest were from Michigan. During this period, the designation of Wisconsin units changed as the U.S. Army adopted a uniform unit naming system for the entire National Guard. The 1st Artillery Regiment became the 121st Field Artillery Regiment and the 2nd and 3rd Infantry regiments became the 127th and 128th Infantry regiments, respectively. Elements of the 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry regiments were absorbed into the 127th and the 128th. And finally, the 1st Cavalry (originally the Light Horse Squadron of Milwaukee) was redesignated the 120th Field Artillery due to the fact that the U.S. Army did not deploy National Guard horse cavalry during the war.¹⁴

¹¹“Brief Sketch of [the] History of [the] Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 24:5 (September 1947): 12; Mahon, *History of the National Guard*, 116-17.

¹²“Brief Sketch of [the] History of [the] Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 24:5 (September 1947): 12.

¹³*Ibid.*, “History of the Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 14:5 (September 1937): 3. Infantry units are the army’s primary fighting element.

¹⁴“Brief Sketch of [the] History of [the] Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 24:5 (September 1947): 12; “History of the Wisconsin National Guard,” *WNGR* 15:4 (July 1938): 4.

The WIARNG was again reorganized after World War I. The guard's state appropriation had grown by 1923 to \$300,000 per year. An additional \$300,000 was also made available for the construction of armories and any needed repairs—if authorized by the governor. A loss of funding occurred thereafter, which led to the elimination of twenty units around the state. One of the funding problems encountered was the Great Depression, which caused the number of paid unit assemblies to drop for a time. But as relief programs were developed and implemented, the WIARNG benefitted. A substantial number of Depression-era relief program dollars, for example, were used to build new armories in Platteville, Whitewater and Sheboygan, in addition to providing for significant improvements to the WIARNG's annual encampment site at Camp Williams in Juneau County. By 1940, with World War II spreading across the globe, the WIARNG's strength was again increased.¹⁵

World War II was a dramatic struggle fought on the Atlantic Ocean and in Europe, as well as on the Pacific and those islands between Hawaii, Australia, the Philippines and Japan. The 32nd Infantry Division was a significant unit in the Pacific that saw action primarily in New Guinea and the Philippines, although several of its formations were detached and saw action in Europe. Also, Janesville's 32nd Tank Company was detached from the division and deployed to the Philippines in November 1941—where it lost 65 of its 100 members through combat, the Bataan Death March and subsequent imprisonment. The 32nd Infantry Division served 654 days of combat during the war, which was the most of any army division. Numerous divisional sub-units received Presidential Unit Citations and eleven soldiers were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.¹⁶

The 1950s were a period of relative calm for the WIARNG. A new armory building program was undertaken in 1953 and continued for ten years—a span in which over thirty new armories were built around the state. In October 1961, the entire 32nd Infantry Division was activated and sent to Fort Lewis, Washington, as part of the nation's response to the Berlin Crisis. The unit never deployed overseas and was released from active duty in August 1962. Activities around the state that required the use of the WIARNG continued. For instance, 3,000 soldiers were called up to maintain order in Milwaukee in August 1966 when white protestors started to challenge a group of black picketers at a judge's house. A number of other activations occurred in response to Vietnam anti-war events in Madison and Milwaukee. In 1978, the WIARNG was again placed on state active duty to fill in

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.; “Tank Men off to Meet Gen. Wainwright,” *WNGR* 23:5 (September 1946): 5; “Medal of Honor Recipients,” Material online at www.32nd-division.org.

at state prisons where employees had gone on strike.¹⁷

New international threats and events that required National Guard involvement also evolved in the 1990s and beyond. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 inspired the United States to lead a coalition that liberated that Persian Gulf nation in 1991. The WIARNG provided 1,100 soldiers for the action, most of which were stationed in Saudi Arabia. The state subsequently furnished soldiers for military operations in the Balkans, as well as provided humanitarian and national-building assistance in Central America. With the 11 September 2001 attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, in New York City and Washington, D.C., respectively, Wisconsin's Guard members were assigned until May 2002 to security duty at the state's airports. Thereafter, National Guard troops backed up units assigned to, or were themselves ordered to, Afghanistan. The Iraq War and corresponding post-war efforts to build an independent government in that nation are the most recent deployments experienced by the WIARNG. As of 2008, over 7,000 Wisconsin soldiers have been called to active duty since 11 September 2001. The most recent domestic missions for Wisconsin guardsmen have included support for rescue efforts in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, as well as assisting U.S. Border Patrol with operations along the Mexican Border—a mission began in July 2006 and ended in July 2008. Within the state, the WIARNG in June 2008 responded to massive statewide flooding by activating 750 soldiers and airmen in support to local authorities.

Evolution of Armory Architecture

Prior to the Civil War, only a small number of structures were constructed strictly for military purposes. The majority of individual militia units met in buildings designed for both military and non-military uses. Most often, volunteer companies rented rooms or entire upper levels of extant commercial buildings. The handful of armories that did exist were not built with the aspect of fortification in mind. Instead, the architecture of most of the pre-Civil War examples reflected that of contemporary popular styles. In 1863, Congress enacted the Armory Law, directing individual states to outfit their militia units with appropriate facilities in which to store weaponry and equipment. Very few states initially followed through with the decree and, among those that did, wartime initiatives often were not the primary motivation. Instead, armory construction frequently was prompted by fears of class warfare brought on by social upheaval. Anti-draft rioting during the Civil War and labor conflicts during the last quarter of the nineteenth century provided many states with

¹⁷Mahon, *History of the National Guard*, 239, 258; "Organization of the 32nd 'Red Arrow' Infantry Division During the Berlin Crisis," Material available at www.32nd-division.org; State Active Duty Database, Located at the Wisconsin Army National Guard Historian's Office, Joint Force Headquarters, Madison, WI.

the strongest impetus to build fortified armories.¹⁸

This is also the period in which the first formal design of armories was developed. Militia units historically met in one building and drilled in another. But the first post-Civil War armory buildings were designed to include spaces for all activities. Likewise, their exterior appearance intended to express the facilities' military function. This was accomplished through the use of the castellated style, which was derived from medieval fortresses and included such features as towers or bartizans with battlements, crenellated parapets, machiolated galleries and round-arched sally ports. Beginning in New York in the 1870s, this design concept swept across the country and such structures were the most common type of armory built until the 1910s. Moreover, the overall armory configuration established during the period remained fairly consistent for decades to follow. Structures typically consisted of two primary elements—an administrative “headhouse” and a large drill hall. The former component included spaces for various offices and classrooms, a kitchen/dining area, club and/or recreation rooms, a weapons vault and locker rooms. Although the drill hall was already traditionally a substantial space, technological advances of the 1870s allowed for even larger areas, due to the development of steel, hinged-arched trusses.¹⁹

After the turn of the twentieth century, concerns about class warfare receded, particularly as labor unions and capitalists adopted less bellicose attitudes toward one another. Americans instead began to fear international warfare. The United States had become a world power by this time, but the Spanish-American War had amply demonstrated that the country was poorly prepared to defend itself. Mounting tensions in Europe, which eventually erupted into World War I, also proved that the United States could no longer hold itself aloof from international matters. The confluence of these two trends led to a shift in the National Guard's mission, from defense against domestic disturbances to defense against foreign incursions. No longer the security force for industrialists, the Guard developed a more overtly military role which was legislated by the Dick Act of 1903. Additionally, the reduction in the use of guardsmen as strikebreakers increased public trust and improved relations between local communities and guard units. Armories came to be perceived less as bastions of defense against mobs, but more as potential community centers as a result. Although the basic headhouse and drill hall configuration remained, their exteriors again began to reflect popular architectural

¹⁸Dianna Everett, *Historic National Guard Armories: A Brief Illustrated Review of the Past Two Centuries* (Washington, D.C.: Historical Services Division, National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs, 1994), 13.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, 13, 21-22.

styles such as Neoclassical and Beaux Arts Classicism.²⁰

20th Century Armory Architecture in Wisconsin

Wisconsin passed in 1919 the Armory Aid Act to assist in the construction of armories throughout the state. The act called for the local municipality to furnish the site and at least one-half of the construction cost, while the state would cover the remaining half not to exceed \$20,000. The armory and land were to be in the state's name and the state was also to receive the income from rentals. The local municipality, however, was to be able to use the drill hall for free for public-oriented functions, except for the cost of heat and light. Due to the high cost of material and labor, no construction occurred until 1921. By the end of 1922, the State Armory Board had assisted in the construction of three armories in Oconomowoc, Clintonville and Abbotsford, as well as reconstructing old armories in five other locations. The Armory Aid Act was abolished in 1923. Records indicate that the state owned eight of the armories used by the WIARNG.²¹

The years 1928 and 1930 brought about the largest armory building program in the history of the WIARNG to that point. Thirteen individual armories were constructed during that three-year span, six of which were built in 1930 alone.²² Efforts to build these armories utilized no state funding, except for the annual rent paid to unit associations and municipalities, and encompassed a wide variety of funding and ownership arrangements. For example, the Whitefish Bay and Jefferson armories were owned by their respective unit organizations, while soldiers in Fort Atkinson and Watertown shared a municipal building and a Turner Hall, respectively. With regard to methods of funding, the Jefferson Armory included a \$10,000 gift from the city, Milwaukee's Light Horse Squadron Armory came from the sale of its previous Shorewood location and the members of the Arcadia unit contributed half of their drill pay for two years to an armory fund. Other interesting initiatives included obtaining used paving brick for free by Kenosha's Troop E, 105th Cavalry, while the Rhinelander unit obtained subscriptions, received \$10,000 from the local American Legion post, as well as took out a loan. Of the thirteen armories constructed during this period, only the Light Horse Squadron Armory and the Chippewa Falls Armory

²⁰Robert M. Fogelson, *America's Armories* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1989), 206-10.

²¹*AG Reports*, [1922], 25, 31; [1924], 32; "Armories of the Wisconsin National Guard," *WNGR* 1:1 (January 1924): 33.

²²Armories constructed during the period include Kenosha and Arcadia (1928); Jefferson, Whitefish Bay, Watertown, Oconto and Fort Atkinson (1929); and Madison, Milwaukee, Rhinelander, Janesville, Waupaca, and Chippewa Falls (1930).

(which is heavily altered) remain in use by the WIARNG.²³

Two years after the dedication of the Milwaukee's privately funded Light Horse Squadron Armory, the National Defense Act of 1933 clarified the status of the National Guard and increased its size to 190,000 soldiers nationwide. One way to procure facilities to house this increased number of troops was to utilize Depression-era programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Works Administration (PWA) to build armories. The initial legislation that created the WPA did not allow for armory construction. Such efforts were directed towards schools, hospitals and other community structures. In response, the National Guard Association, American Legion and other veterans' organizations lobbied intensely and the WPA developed a program to facilitate armory construction. Through the combined efforts of the WPA and PWA programs, hundreds of new armories were constructed, or existing ones renovated, across the country. Many of these armories were small and designed to house only one company-sized unit. The PWA initially undertook construction of most new armories, which were often large, multi-unit facilities. But by the mid-1930s, the WPA had assumed responsibility for the more numerous one-unit armories, while the PWA funded the construction of fifty-two armories nationwide at a cost of \$13 million. Meanwhile, the WPA (a larger program than the PWA) built more than 700 armories between 1935 and 1941.²⁴

In Wisconsin, communities were charged with locating and procuring a site for an armory while the state and the WPA provided labor. Part of the justification for building military armories with WPA/PWA funding was that they would be utilized as community centers for sporting events and a variety of other social functions. Wisconsin constructed or augmented nine armories by the end of the program in 1942. Cities that received new armories as a result of the WPA were Platteville, Whitewater, Stoughton and Marshfield, while the PWA assisted with the construction of the Sheboygan Armory and Milwaukee's 126th Observation Squadron Armory (no longer extant). Cities with existing armories that were improved with WPA funds include Kenosha, Whitefish Bay, and Milwaukee, which received two vehicle storage buildings. Construction of unit cantonment areas at the WIARNG's Camp Williams was also undertaken by the WPA. Of the major facilities constructed by the WPA/PWA, only the structures at Camp Williams and Platteville remain in

²³“Armory Building Record is Made,” *WNGR* 17:6 (November 1930): 23 “Four New Armories are Opened,” *WNGR* 6:2 (March 1929): 12; “New Armory Wave is Sweeping State,” *WNGR* 5:1 (January 1928): 6-8.

²⁴Roy D. Keehn and the Illinois Armory Board, *The Illinois Armory Board Building Program: A Report Submitted to the Governor of Illinois and the 63rd General Assembly* (N.p.: 1934), 3-6; Works Progress Administration, *Report of the Progress of the WPA Program* (Washington, D.C.: WPA, various years/pages as follows): [1938] 70-71; [1939] 3-6, [1940] 80; Public Works Administration, *America Builds: The Record of the PWA* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939), 203.

use by the WIARNG.²⁵

After World War II, the WIARNG sought to end its long-standing practice of renting armory space in cities lacking a state-owned facility and embarked with the federal government on a joint armory construction program. With the federal government picking up 75 percent of the cost, armories of two standard configurations were constructed in thirty-four Wisconsin cities between 1953 and 1963. Virtually all of these facilities remain in use today.²⁶

Art Deco Style

An international, twentieth-century, design movement, Art Deco emerged at the 1925 *L'Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes* in Paris. Self-consciously ahistorical, Art Deco departed from other popular styles such as Neoclassical and Beaux Arts Classicism, which incorporated Roman, Greek and Renaissance ideals in design. Art Deco instead drew inspiration from geometric and natural motifs. Ornamentation typically consisted of zigzags, chevrons, sunbursts, stepped arches and stylized floral and natural forms.²⁷

Technological innovations exercised a profound influence on Art Deco design. New building materials such as Bakelite, Formica, glass block, carrera glass, glazed terra cotta tiles, cast stone and aluminum panels, became readily available through the mass production manufacturing process. These materials easily exhibited the sleek, clean lines that characterized Art Deco. The appearance and application of these materials diverged significantly from traditional architectural designs and provides Art Deco with its distinctive visual impact.²⁸

Ornamentation figured prominently in the early period of Art Deco design (mid- to late-1920s), but, by the mid-1930s, its use had become much more austere. Art

²⁵*Report of the Progress of the WPA Program*, [1938] 70-71, [1939] 3-6, [1940] 80; *America Builds*, 203; Fogelson, *America's Armories*, 196, 198; Everett, *Historic National Guard Armories*, 33-34; "Will Build 10 New Armories," *WNGR* (November 1935): 1; "Armory Construction Over Until After Duration," *WNGR* 19:4 (July 1942): 7.

²⁶"Historical and Architectural Survey of Selected Armories of the Wisconsin Army National Guard," Prepared by Heritage Research, Ltd., Menomonee Falls, WI (September 2005), 30-31.

²⁷Michael F. Crowe, *Deco by the Bay: Art Deco in the San Francisco Bay Area* (New York: Viking Studio Books, 1995), 1, 3, 7.

²⁸*Ibid.*, 8, 10; Jonathon M. Woodham, *Twentieth Century Ornament* (New York: Viking Studio Books, 1995), 1, 3, 7.

Moderne superseded Art Deco within a few years. Although very similar to Art Deco in its use of streamlining and modern materials, the Art Moderne style had a more horizontal emphasis. Grooves in the wall, or coping at the roofline, emphasized smooth wall surfaces, rounded corners and the overall horizontal massing of the building, while some vertical elements, such as piers, buttresses and window openings, offered variety. One architect to utilize the Art Deco style for armory construction was Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hengels of the WIARNG.²⁹

The Wisconsin National Guard in Platteville and the Platteville Army National Guard Armory

The first unit of the WIARNG in Platteville was organized in April 1917 by Scott A. Cairy, a member of the Iowa National Guard, and John Desmond, a local teacher. Known as Company I, 4th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, the unit was federally mobilized on 15 July 1917 and deployed to Texas where it was reorganized as Company E, 107th Ammunition Train—a logistical unit of the 32nd Division. After service in World War I, the unit mustered out of federal service on 24 May 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Upon the reorganization of the WIARNG, Cairy, then a captain, once again spearheaded the creation of a Platteville unit – Company M, 128th Infantry Regiment. The company drew many of its members from the nearby state normal and mining college (now University of Wisconsin–Platteville). Company M rented a space above the Eagle Garage on 414 E. Main Street for its armory and moved to the second floor of the Mound City Bank at 113 E. Main Street in 1926.³⁰

By 1938, the Mound City Bank location proved to be inadequate and the WIARNG threatened to disband the unit if it could not find better quarters. Mayor Wilbur Pitts appointed a commission to study the problem, locate a site and apply for a grant from the PWA. By October 1938, an architectural plan drawn by State Military Architect Henry C. Hengels was submitted to the PWA, but the armory, as well as some buildings planned for the nearby college campus, were rejected due to lack of federal funds. Efforts continued and a \$32,000 bond issue was put before the voters in April 1940. The bond was to provide for a combination armory and fire station (which was dropped shortly thereafter) constructed by the WPA. The bond required no local funds since the WIARNG was to provide \$1,200 a year in rent for the facility. The issue passed overwhelmingly and a site at the corner of Water Street and Stevens

²⁹Everett, *Historic National Guard Armories*, 30-31; Crowe, *Deco by the Bay*, 8.

³⁰“Company Leaves This Morning,” *Platteville (WI) Journal*, 2 October 1961; *229th Engineer CSE Company-Persian Gulf War, 1990-1991* (N.p.: Locally published, 1992), nonpaginated; Newsbrief, *WNGR* 4:6 (November 1927): 11; Newsbrief, *WNGR* 3:1 (January 1926: 16; Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps–Platteville, Wis.* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1929).

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Avenue was approved by June 1940.³¹

In the meantime, Company M was mobilized for a year of training in Louisiana and a ground breaking ceremony was hastily organized in late October to allow Company M's commander, Captain Edward Cordingly, to participate. The unit shipped out the next day with the rest of the 32nd Division. The project stalled at that point due to concerns that its budget had risen from \$60,000 to \$88,000 before actual construction had started. Once it was agreed that the city would pay no more than \$30,000, construction commenced in late January 1941. The project took more than a year to build and the final cost was over \$100,000. The building opened in March 1942 with a St. Patrick's Day dance attended by 2,000 people. Official dedication occurred on 7 May under the direction of Adjutant General Ralph M. Immell.³²

The first unit to occupy the new facility was Company E, 3rd Infantry of the Wisconsin State Guard, which organized in April 1941 to handle civil emergencies in Company M's absence. Company E served until Company M was reorganized in Platteville in 1946 and began drilling in its new armory. Company M was reorganized in February 1959 as part of a national realignment of the army as the Combat Support Company, 2nd Battle Group, 128th Infantry. In October 1961, the unit and the rest of the 32nd Infantry Division reported to Fort Lewis, Washington, for nearly a year as a result of the Berlin Crisis. The unit remained stateside the entire time and returned to Platteville in August 1962. The Platteville unit underwent three additional reorganizations in the 1960s with the first occurring in March 1963 when it became the battalion headquarters for the 128th Infantry's 3rd Battalion (3-128th Infantry). In November 1965 the element became Company A, 3-128th Infantry. However, the most significant change occurred in December 1967 when the 32nd Infantry Division was downsized to brigade status and Platteville received the 229th Engineer Company, which was an organization independent of the 32nd Infantry Brigade.³³ The company was split between Platteville and Prairie du Chien in

³¹“Council Considers Armory Problem,” 28 September 1938; “Architect Plans New Armory for Company M Here,” 5 October 1938; “No Funds for College and New Armory,” 13 September 1939; “Armory Question Up to Voters,” 7 February 1940; “How They Voted,” 3 April 1940; “Council Approves Armory Site, 5 June 1940. All articles located in the *Platteville Journal*.

³²“Ground Turned for Armory,” *Platteville Journal*, 24 October 1940; “Council Turns Thumbs Down on New Armory,” *Platteville Journal*, 5 December 1940; “Council Puts O.K. on New Armory,” *Platteville Journal*, 9 January 1941; “Work Started on New Armory,” *Platteville Journal*, 23 January 1941; “Large Crowd at Armory Dance, *Platteville Journal*, 19 March 1942; “To Be Dedicated May 7,” *WNGR* 189:3 (May 1942):1.

³³A brigade consists of three combat battalions (infantry, armor or cavalry) in addition to a number of other supporting units. Brigades can be part of a division or serve as a separate organization.

January 1972.³⁴

The 229th Engineering Company was activated for state service in 1977 in order to operate the state prison at Waupun during a strike by the prison guards. Four years later, the unit, with its construction equipment, assisted in flood duty in Gays Mills and Soldiers Grove, as well as with the Barneveld Tornado in 1984. The armory received in 1988 an extensive renovation to its office, classroom area and basement. Exterior windows and doors were replaced and portions of the brick were tuckpointed. The Platteville unit returned to federal service in December 1990 when it deployed to Saudi Arabia in support of the Persian Gulf War where they constructed prisoner-of-war camps and roads. The unit returned to Platteville in May 1991. The 229th's most recent deployment lasted from May 2003 to April 2004, when it was attached to the U.S. Army's 4th Infantry Division during Operation Iraqi Freedom. During its tour, the unit completed a number of construction projects in the vicinity of Tikrit, Iraq. Most recently, the unit in June 2008 served on state active duty during flooding that affected much of southern Wisconsin.³⁵

Due to the community's contributions to the armory's construction, the City of Platteville has long had an agreement with the WIARNG to use the facility for a variety of community activities. Most notably, the hardwood drill floor is used by the city recreation department for basketball leagues, karate classes and other sports. The armory is also a city voting site and used by its police department for training.³⁶

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Platteville Armory was completed in 1942. It is a large, two-story, brick building with restrained elements of the Art Deco style. The interior framework is structural steel and the foundation is poured concrete. It is a T-shaped building with a headhouse office block and a perpendicular drill hall wing. It is oriented on an east-west axis with the

³⁴“Organize Guard Company Here,” *Platteville Journal*, 17 April 1941; “Company Leaves This Morning,” *Platteville Journal*, 2 October 1961; *229th Engineer CSE Company*, unpaginated.

³⁵*229th Engineer CSE Company*, unpaginated; SSG Kevin Menne, Platteville Armory Facility Manager, Interview with Brian J. Faltinson, 7 April 2006, Notes on file at Heritage Research, Menomonee Falls, WI. SSG Menne has belonged to the 229th since 1988.

³⁶Menne, Interview with Faltinson.

main facade facing west.³⁷

2. Condition of Fabric: The condition of the exterior fabric is good. The armory underwent a significant renovation in 1988. All multi-pane windows and wooden doors were replaced with modern units that consist of steel and plate-glass. The interior retains excellent integrity with regard to the hallways, stairwells and drill floor. Many office, supply, lavatory and storage spaces had their interior footprint changed in 1988 by moving partition walls. These spaces also received replacement floor, wall and ceiling materials.³⁸

B. Exterior Description:

1. General Description: Rising from on a poured-concrete foundation, this brick armory is T-shaped and carries restrained elements of the Art Deco style. It is comprised of a two-story, flat-roof, headhouse block that faces west and an east (rear) projecting, drill floor wing topped with a shallow, arched roof supported by steel I-beam trusses. The west (main) facade is defined by a prominent, central entry block that contains a third level that consists of a single room. Fenestration is symmetrical and the headhouse generally carries metal, combination plate-glass and awning replacement windows, while the drill hall features long, horizontal and vertical openings filled with original glass block, which is also prominent on the main entry block. Wall chimneys are found on both the north and south sidewalls of the headhouse block, as well as the east endwall of the drill floor wing. A buff-colored datestone measuring 15" x 24" and carved with the year "1940" exists in the southwest corner of the headhouse block.
2. Overall Dimensions: The armory is 132'-7" x 106'. The headhouse block is 106' x 32'-6" and the perpendicular drill hall wing is 100'-1" x 76'-2".
3. Foundations: The foundation is poured concrete with the basement walls measuring between 14" and 18" thick. Footings, by and large, measure between 4' and 6' wide and are 16" thick. The foundation generally rises to

³⁷All measurements used in PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION are a combination of on-site measurements, visual examination and the 1940 and 1988 project plans. On-site measurements largely were limited to what was reachable without use of ladders and other devices.

³⁸Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, "Armory Remodeling, Platteville, Wisconsin," Architectural plans prepared by Fischer, Fischer, Theis, Inc. (1988) on file at the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs Facilities Management Office, Madison, WI. Henceforth cited as Platteville Plans-1988.

a point 39" above grade.³⁹

4. Walls: The walls are 13" thick and constructed of common brick laid in a ratio of five brick stretcher courses to one header course. The west (main) facade features six, 24" x 4" three-quarter height pilasters which are, generally, spaced at the center every 10'-9". The drill floor wing's north and south walls each carry four heavy 2'-8" x 2'-8" wall piers that rise to the roof and carry the steel roof truss system. They are typically placed on 20' centers. The east (rear) wall carries an oversized wall chimney at the center that rises above the roof. It is flanked by a pair of three-quarter height pilasters that measure 33½" x 30". The piers are topped with sloped limestone caps that transition to thin pilasters and extend to the roofline. Set between the wall chimney and pilasters are entrance openings, a tall window opening and four courses of corbeled brick.
5. Main Entrance: The west (main) elevation is defined by a large, central, tower-like entrance block that projects 44" from the main facade and measures 26' wide. The top of the entrance block exhibits four rows of multi-colored, corbeled header brick topped with a plain, projecting, replacement cornice. A replacement concrete stairway extends the entire width of the entrance block and consists of six steps that rise 7" and have a 12" tread. The stairs lead to a large, concrete apron that extends 7'-9" from the building. Replacement steel railings exist at each side of the staircase and apron, as well as at the center of the stairs. These railings for the stairs are 33½" high while those on the apron rise 42". The railings are comprised of 1½" square posts and rails with ½" bars on 8" centers forming the balustrade. The lower rail is 6" high while the upper rail is situated on top of the posts. A substantial modern concrete wheelchair ramp projects from the south (right) side of the apron.

The entrance block contains a 44" deep, recessed entry space that measures 11' wide and 9'-8½" high. The back of this recess is completely occupied by three modern, plain, metal doors with a metal-infilled transom all set within a modern, metal frame. The sidewalls contain 21" x 41" window openings that are now infilled and display current unit information and symbology.

Positioned to either side of the recessed entrance are pilasters that are 74" wide and project 8". Within these pilasters are buff-colored, stone panels that measure 30" wide x 40¼" tall. The north (left) is inscribed at the top with an

³⁹Henry C. Hengels, "Armory for Platteville," Architectural plans (1940) on file at the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs. Henceforth cited as Platteville Plans-1940.

eagle and a star, as well as the following inscription: "ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF PLATTEVILLE IN HONOR OF CO. 'E' 107TH AM. TN., 32^D DIV, W.N.G., 1917; CO 'M', 128TH INF, 32^D, W.N.G, 1940; CO 'E', 3^D INF W.S.G, 1941 AND TO THE MEMORY OF THE VALIANT SONS OF GRANT CO. WHO BORNE ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY THAT THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH." The south (right) panel carries an identical eagle and star arrangement as well as the following inscription, "THIS ARMORY IS DEDICATED BY THE CITY OF PLATTEVILLE TO THOSE HEROIC SOLDIER-SONS WHO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY IN THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, RALPH M. IMMELL—THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, WIS., HENRY C. HENGELS—ARCHITECT". Two metal discs (12" in diameter) are positioned 18" above each stone panel. The north disc carries the seal of the Wisconsin National Guard, while that to the south represents the seal of the United States. Modern lights are set 11" above each disc. Three copper stars are affixed near the top of each pilaster, which is crowned with a concrete cap enhanced with seven small vertical projections.

Located above the recessed entry on the second floor is a tripartite window arrangement, the central space of which is filled with a two by six arrangement of original 12" x 12" glass blocks. Replacement plate-glass windows with a lower awning section flank the glass blocks. This tripartite arrangement exists within a 98" wide x 73" high opening marked by a soldier brick header. Below the window is an ironwork balconet that measures 27" in height and consists of 1½" flat steel. The balconet features three panels filled with two sets of diagonal cross members with a round pendant at each center. The balconet's four verticals terminate with scrolled ends. A tall-and-narrow window opening filled with a two by seven arrangement of glass block (12" x 12") pierces the entrance block's attic (third) level. The space between the glass block on the second-floor that of the attic window is filled by a 2' x 2' metal inset inscribed with the seal of the United States.

6. Openings:

A. Headhouse: The west (main) facade to either side of the entry block is pierced at regular intervals by three window openings on both the first and second levels. The openings on the first floor measure 57" high x 41" wide, while those on the second level are 48" high x 41" wide. The basement level to the south of the entry block features three window openings that measure 38" x 38". Two are fitted with replacement plate-glass, while the one closest to the southwest corner

is infilled with concrete. A similar concrete-infilled window exists just to the north (left) of the entry block in addition to two former coal chutes (23" x 32") that are also infilled with concrete.

The north and south endwalls have nearly identical window arrangements. A window flanks each side of the wall chimney on the first and second levels. The measurements match their contemporaries on the west facade. A fifth window that corresponds with a mid-level stairway landing measures 48" x 41" and contains a replacement plate-glass and awning example. The south endwall's basement level contains one basement opening (38" x 38") while the north endwall carries two such examples. One opening on the north is filled with a replacement plate-glass window, while the other two openings are infilled with concrete.

Three doorways, in addition to the main entrance, serve the headhouse. One is located on the north and south endwalls. They measure 82" x 46". These openings are decorated with a 15½" concrete surround with a slightly pedimented hood. The third doorway is a basement entrance on the west facade situated north of the main entry block. The opening is 83" x 36". The doorway is located within an 82" deep pit served by ten concrete steps the rise 7" and have an 11" tread. The steps, as well as the pit, are 4" wide. The pit is guarded by a 1½" strap iron railing that is 37" tall.

- B. Drill Floor Wing: The north and south facades near the roofline are pierced within each of the five wall bays by a long horizontal window opening that is filled with a two by ten arrangement of original 12" x 12" glass blocks. The east endwall contains two vertical openings that measure 104" x 24" and contain a three by eight arrangement of 8" x 8" glass blocks. The basement level is occupied with 38" x 38" windows within each bay. All are infilled with concrete. A solitary 38" x 38" basement window pierces the east facade near the southeast corner. It is outfitted with replacement plate glass.

The north facade has two large doorways. A first-level freight dock door is located in westernmost bay (closest to the office block). The opening is 43" above grade and measures 10'-4" high x 9'-3" wide. The opening is outfitted with a replacement, steel, double-swinging door. The next bay to the east carries a 9'-5" high x 10'-4" wide basement-level vehicle opening occupied by a replacement overhead garage door. The door is served by a 63' long x 17'-10" wide concrete

ramp that features 10" thick poured concrete walls that carry 1½" square tube railings that are 42" high. The railing posts are located on 60" centers and the lower railing chord is at a height of 21".

The east facade has two doorway openings that are 6'-10" tall and 7'-5" tall, respectively. Each opening flanks a massive wall chimney and opens onto a 11'-11" x 8'-11" concrete landing that is 8¼" thick. Each landing is served by ten concrete steps that rise 6¾" and run 12". The staircases are 8'-5½" wide. A 7" thick flat poured concrete overhang projects 21" over the top of each doorway. The south facade contains no doorways.

7. Chimneys: The office block's north facade contains a prominent wall chimney that is 82½" x 28¾". The south facade carries a capped wall chimney that measures 83" x 15". A third wall chimney is located on the east facade of the drill floor wing. It is 19'-6½" wide and projects 33½". It contains three flues topped with prominent metal caps. The central flue rises higher due to a brick extension.

C. Interior Description:

1. General Description: The armory's original interior layout consisted on the headhouse's first floor of the current lobby, hallways and stairwells. The central lobby contained a space to either side that measured approximately 40' x 21'-6". The space to the south (right) was comprised of a small office and a kitchen and mess hall, while the north (left) area featured a women's restroom, a wardrobe closet and a large caliber gun storage room. The second level carried an approximate 21' x 24' trophy room immediately above the lobby. The area to the south (right) served as a locker room that measured 21'-6" x 41'-6" and the space to the north (left) was divided between an orderly room, commander's office, supply room, coat closet and arms room all within an area that measured 21'-6" x 41'-6". The basement featured an enlisted men's room underneath the lobby area above. The south (right) space was occupied entirely by a community hall and the north (left) area outfitted with a men's restroom and shower, boiler room and coal bin. The basement continues underneath the drill floor wing and the space between the office block and the first wall pier was fitted with a 74' long shooting range (oriented on a north-south axis), a repair shop, field equipment storage room, janitor's shop and caretaker's room. The remainder of the drill floor wing basement was open and featured six concrete piers that support the drill

floor.⁴⁰

- A. Headhouse Block: The floorplan of the headhouse block has undergone a significant renovation. Little remains of its original appearance, with the exception of the hallways and stairwells. Much of the lobby wall has been replaced either by modern concrete blocks or plate-glass. The former kitchen & mess hall located south (right) of the lobby has been subdivided into two offices suites. The space to the north (left) of the lobby has been subdivided into both a men's and women's lavatory, as well as a large kitchen. On the second floor, the former trophy room has been subdivided into a classroom and a training aids storage room. The former locker room to the south (right) is now a large classroom with a moveable divider wall. The space to the north retains the same general footprint, but the orderly room and commander's office is now a lavatory, while the supply room functions as a classroom. The coat room and arms room are used for general storage.

The basement has undergone significant changes. The central enlisted men's room and adjoining bathroom to the north were turned into a pair of bathrooms and a small women's locker room. The former community hall (now a locker room) on the north side and the boiler room, remain unchanged. The coal room now serves as a hazardous materials storage room. The west bay of the drill floor basement has been completely remodeled into storage rooms and an arms vault. The shooting range was moved to the south side of the drill floor basement and is oriented on an east-west axis. The remainder of the space is general storage separated into distinct areas by steel caging.

- B. Drill Hall Block: The gymnasium-style drill floor measures 74'-1" x 96' and is made up of 2¼" wide boards. It is painted with basketball lines and has a National Guard "Minuteman" logo and the words "WISCONSIN ARMY NATIONAL GUARD" painted at center court. The walls contain both tan glazed block and common brick. The glazed block portion rises to the height of the doorways and each block measures 12" x 5". Three bands of square header brick sit above the glazed tile and several bands of multi-colored brick encircle the drill floor higher on the wall. The remainder of the wall is common brick laid in a five stretcher courses to one header

⁴⁰Platteville Plans-1940.

course. The west wall is adorned with a pair of 34" wide sections that begin at the top of the glazed tile and extend to a point near the roof.

Positioned in the southwest and northwest corners are poured-concrete balconies with short concrete railings atop which is a metal tube.

The ceiling features four, steel 10½" wide I-beam roof trusses connected by 4" x 10" I-beam steel purlins placed on 20½" centers. All connections are bolted.⁴¹

2. Stairways: An open terrazzo staircase exists at the north and south ends of the headhouse block. From the basement, nine stairs rise one-half story to the side entrance landing. They then turn 180 degrees and seven more stairs rise another half-story to the first level. A second landing exists between the first and second floors. Each stairway section features nine steps. The landing at the entry is 7'-5" x 8'-4", the mid-level landing measures 5'-5½" x 8'-4" and the second floor landing measures 5'-3½" x 8'-4". Each stair is 45" wide, rises 7" and has an 11" tread. The railings are metal and feature 40¼" high, square, 4" posts at the base and top of each stairway section. The balustrade rises 36¾" and is comprised of square ½" balusters on 4" centers. The balustrade rests upon terrazzo edging that is 2" high.
3. Hallways: An 8'-4" wide hallway joins the two stairwells on both the first and second levels. The walls of the first floor hallway are formed with concrete blocks while those on the second floor are comprised by 9" x 12" glazed tile that is painted over. The ceilings are plaster and feature modern fluorescent lights.

The second-floor hallway measures 6'-9" wide and 61'-3" long. The floor consists of an 8½" dark terrazzo border with 4" high edging. The rest of the floor is formed with 28" x 35" red terrazzo panels. The hallway walls are comprised of nine rows of 5" x 12" buff-colored, glazed tiles. The remainder of the wall is constructed of white-painted tiles of the same dimension. The ceilings are plaster and feature modern fluorescent lights.

4. Flooring: Linoleum tile covers the foyer and first-floor hallway, as well as all office, lavatory, classroom and lavatory spaces. The stairs and second-floor hallway are original terrazzo. Utility and storage basement spaces are

⁴¹The height of the ceiling prevented the complete measurement of the roof trusses. Measurements of the purlins were gained from the balcony.

concrete. The drill floor is of wood.

5. Openings: Doorways, by and large, are replacements of metal and fitted into metal frames. Four sets of double doors that measure 74" wide x 82" high provide access from the headhouse to the drill floor. These doors are topped with 16" of soldier brick headers. The second floor hallway of the headhouse carries a 4'-5" tall x 10'-10½" wide window that overlooks the drill floor. The opening is fitted with a tripartite grouping of eight-light windows with metal muntins.

C. Setting:

The Platteville Army National Guard Armory is located on the northwest corner of Water Street and Stevens Avenue in the City of Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin. The surrounding area is comprised of a residential neighborhood comprised of circa 1900 to 1970s houses. A small stream running north to south crosses the property before disappearing into a drainage culvert, and a large parking lot is located to the northwest of the parcel.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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Prepared by:

Brian J. Faltinson, M.A.
Project Manager & Historian
Heritage Research, Ltd.
N89 W16785 Appleton Avenue
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051
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PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was sponsored by the Wisconsin Army National Guard and undertaken by Heritage Research, Ltd., a historical/environmental consulting firm located in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. The project was directed by Dr. John N. Vogel, while significant editorial contributions were made by both Dr. Vogel and Ms. Traci E. Schnell, M.A. Dr. Vogel also accomplished the field photography and was assisted in that endeavor by Mr. Wayne Chandler of Mayfair Photography, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. All photographs were archivally processed and printed by Mr. Chandler.