

Camp Grafton can house 456 guests in chargeable quarters. Lodging includes single/double wide trailers, BOQs and 6 VIP houses. Accommodations include: cable TV, refrigerators, cooking centers, and wireless internet.



The PX offers beverages, snacks, frozen foods, hygiene items, souvenirs, fishing equipment, magazines, and a variety of military clothing and equipment.



Weights, pro-maxima machines, exercise bikes, treadmills, and elliptical machines are among the equipment resources in the exercise room.



Tracy Chapel

Facilities & Areas for any Need

ND DOT holds their semi-annual conference and new equipment training preparing personnel for the upcoming season. With over 10,000 acres of training land and airspace which includes 3 Military Oper-



ating Areas and laser range targets, active duty units including Minot Air Force Base no longer requires to travel to other states to maintain their high level of proficiency.

Camp Grafton Training Center Home of the North Dakota National Guard

www.ndguard.ngb.army.mil

701-662-0200

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North Dakota National Guard

Camp Gilbert C. Grafton Dedicated to Training Excellence



Camp Grafton Training Center is one of the most desirable locations for military units nationwide, law enforcement agencies in the region, state and local agencies, and universities in North Dakota to conduct training.

This is a direct result of our Vision to be recognized as one of the Nation's premiere National Guard Training Centers, focused on world-class training facilities, ranges, customer service and quality of life and to be an installation staffed by skilled professionals ready to meet the diverse challenges of the twenty-first century.

Camp Grafton Training Center and the North Dakota National Guard continue to pursue an aggressive plan to ensure our relevance in the future. Soldiers, Airmen, and civilians who train at Camp Grafton deserve the best facilities, ranges, and training areas possible and we work diligently to maintain Camp Grafton as a "Jewel on the Prairie".

LTC Clark V. Johnson
Training Center Commander

Past and Present



The Regional Training Institute (RTI)

From the Philippine insurrection, through 9/11 and Operation Enduring Freedom—North Dakota Service members have trained at Camp Grafton to prepare themselves for duty.



The recently completed \$11.5 million Readiness Center

Many improvements have taken place at Camp Grafton.

Billets and dining facilities can accommodate over 1,500 personnel during the summer months and 460 during winter months.

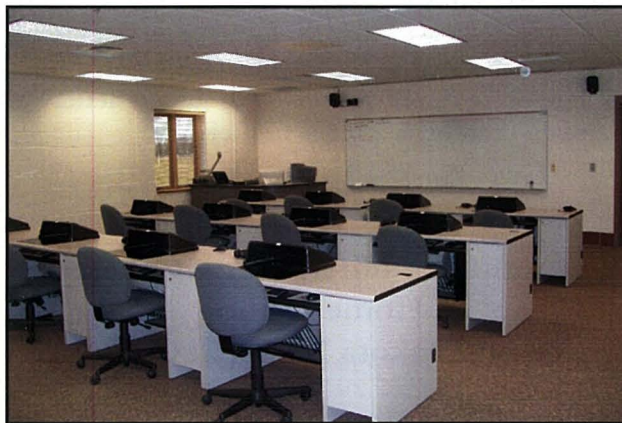
Equipment resources are maintained and available year round for all training requirements.

Special facilities enhance the CGTC value as a multi agency training center.



Camp Grafton uses state-of-the-art technology to train Service members, law enforcement and civilians. Wireless classrooms, weapons simulators, convoy trainers and urban terrain structures used by military and civilian alike.

The Virtual Convoy Operations Trainer and the HMMWV Egress Trainer (HEAT) are both recent additions to the training aspect of Camp Grafton.



The Distance Learning Lab is equipped with high-speed internet, projectors, Video Teleconference Communication capabilities, and other useful tools for the modern classroom.



Camp Grafton's Ranges include facilities for: M203, AT4, LAW Range, Demolitions Range/Claymore, Machineguns, M16, and pistols.



Camp Grafton has state-of-the-art Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) site for use by Service members and law enforcement.



The Training Center supports Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operations for military training and research universities.

A Self Guided Tour of Camp Grafton's Historic Buildings



North Dakota National Guard

Camp Grafton Historical Buildings

This brochure has been developed to provide information about structures at Camp Grafton that are listed as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to bring the history behind these buildings to your attention. Take a copy of this brochure with you and use it as a guide during your tour of Camp Grafton.

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Description of the Tour

Welcome to Camp Grafton!

Camp Grafton has a rich history and this brochure provides you with an opportunity to view the historical buildings located within the Camp's cantonment area and to gain an understanding of their association to Camp Grafton's past.

The tour guide is arranged for you so you may complete the tour either on foot or by vehicle. Depending upon your choice of transportation and the degree of time you spent at each building, the tour should take no longer than an hour to accomplish.

The tour guide is set up with your starting point at Tracy Chapel, Building #4600. If you wish to leave your vehicle here and walk, you are welcome to park along the street or in the parking lot to the north across the street. The route for the tour will then proceed toward Devils Lake along 4th Street veering to the left along Avenue C and then to Avenue A. Next the route proceeds along Avenue A to 2nd Street and then on 2nd Street to Avenue D. The final leg of the tour proceeds along Avenue D and then back to the starting point at Tracy Chapel.

Introduction

The North Dakota National Guard began using Camp Grafton for summer encampments in 1894 soon after Congress granted the North Dakota National Guard 1,200 acres of the former Fort Totten Military Reservation. The first improvements at the camp took place in 1896 & 1897 when brush and trees were cleared for a parade ground. However, it wasn't until 1902 when the first permanent buildings; a stone warehouse, a wood frame caretaker's residence, a water tank, and tower were constructed at the encampment.

In 1926 a notable number of improvements were initiated at Camp Grafton. By the end of the decade Camp Grafton boasted of having the following: its own water and sewer system, two incinerators, an electric lighting system, a concrete kitchen and mess hall for officers, fifteen concrete kitchens and mess halls for enlisted men, a partially enclosed shed for fifteen vehicles, several warehouses including two stone warehouses, three officers latrine/bathhouses, three enlisted latrine/bathhouses, a vehicle garage, and a recreation hall.

Under the auspices of the Civilian Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration another major construction boom took place at Camp Grafton between the years 1934 – 1942. During this time period the following structures were constructed; the Post Exchange Building, a new custodian residence, the Edwards House, an athletic amphitheater, two enlisted men's bathhouses, two officers bathhouses, an infirmary building, eleven enlisted mess halls, approximately 250 concrete tent floors and wood tent frames, and several large storage sheds

Today Camp Grafton is much different from the days when trees were first cleared for the Camp's annual encampments. Many of the structures from the past have been remodeled, and/or replaced to accommodate the North Dakota National Guard's year round training efforts. Though it all, the structures within this brochure have retained their historical integrity and they still provide insight into the Camp Grafton's past and progressive development.



Building #4600, Tracy Chapel

Tracy Chapel is an early cold War-era addition to Camp Grafton. It was completed in 1957 at a cost of just over \$35,000 and constructed by the Roel Construction Company. The chapel was known as the Camp Grafton Chapel for its first 22 years or until June 9, 1978. That day, the NDNG officially dedicated the building as the Chaplain Tracy Memorial Chapel in honor of Major Thomas J. Tracy, a pastor who served with distinction with the NDNG's 164th Infantry during World War II and the Korean War.

As a structure Tracy Chapel stand on a wooded and somewhat secluded piece of ground in the cantonment's southeast sector. It is a large single story masonry building (40 by 90 feet) with a towering and steeply pitched front-gable roof. A smaller single story wing (26 by 29 feet) at the south or back end of the building's west elevation provides the chapel an L-shaped plan overall. The chapel rests on a cinderblock foundation and its masonry walls are made of cinderblocks faced on the exterior in multi-colored wire-struck brick. Eaves of the roof have slight overhangs enclosed by plywood soffits and plain fascia boards, all painted brown. The front façade, which faces due north, has a double door entry at center. That entry is highlighted by a surround comprised of two plain brick pilasters supporting a narrow concrete slab hood. The doors themselves are modern replacements. A massive but plain wooden cross hangs above the main entry and reaches just a few feet shy of the peak of the gable. Small glass-block windows in a stepped pattern (four windows each) are located in the walls on either side of the main entry.

A brass plaque to the south of the entry reads:

**CHAPLAIN TRACY MEMORIAL CHAPEL
Named for Thomas J. Tracy and dedicated June 9,
1978**

The chapel's windows, other than the glass-block ones, are all metal-sash replacements installed in the 1990's. They rest in original openings with header-set brick sills. Longer fixed-over-awning windows on the east and west side walls (five windows each) have stained glass inserts that date to 1996. The collection of stained glass inserts depict the diversity of North Dakota's natural and cultural landscapes, while paying heed to the values of duty, honor, country, faith, hope and love.

Tracy Chapel is a well preserved example of modernistic architectural forms that characterized new construction projects at projects at National Guard installations during the Cold War era. The structure retains all aspects of integrity and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Place.



Tracy Chapel

Building #4120, the Edwards House

The Edwards House is composed of six architectural features: the Stone Cabin, a Pump House, a Wishing Well, a backyard barbeque, a birdbath and the stone wall. Each of these features is explained below. A more detailed history of the Edwards house can be found in Appendix B.

Stone Cabin: The Stone Cabin (Edwards House) is a rectangular, 1½ story, stone structure (30' x 56'), which sits on a concrete foundation and has a gable roof with wood shakes. Stone masonry is coursed ashlar comprised of rough-faced granite gathered from the shore of Devils Lake. Window and door openings have slightly projecting, stone segmental arches and the window openings have projecting stone sills. Set deep within the window openings are paired 6-light wood casement sash with 12-light wood storm sash. There are three shed-roof dormers on each side of the building. Each dormer is sheathed with wood shingles and has a 6/6 wood slider sash. The main entrance is centrally located on the south side of the building. The keystone in the arch over the door opening is polished granite which came from rip-rap formerly used by the Great Northern Railway along Devils Lake (other pieces of this polished granite are used at the corners of the building for the fireplace). The recessed door has wrought iron strap hinges and knocker; a sign over the door says "Governor's Quarters". To the west of the door is a plaque naming the building in honor of Heber L. Edwards, who was Adjutant General of North Dakota from 1937 to 1962. A back door is located at the north side of the east end, adjacent to which is a stone wishing well. There are stone chimneys at both ends of the building.

Most of the interior of the building is a single large space, which is open to the underside of the roof and is lit by the dormers. At the east end of the building is a kitchen and a bathroom, over which is a loft with two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a balcony overlooking the large open room. A small basement area beneath the kitchen and the bathroom contains the furnace and hot water heater. The stone masonry of the perimeter walls is exposed to the large room. Heavy timber, kingpost trusses support the roof. Originally, the underside of the roof deck was sheathed with cellotex; the roof has recently been insulated and sheathed with particle board. The large open room has a stone fireplace at the west end and is furnished and ornamented with a variety of rustic objects, many of which are mementoes of North Dakota history. The Stone Cabin was built between 1938 and 1940 with WPA labor. Master mason for the project was a Mr. Frosaker, a Swedish immigrant farmer who lived near Sheyenne.

Pump House. The pump house is a rectangular, one-story, stone structure (8' x 12'), which sits on a concrete foundation over a well and has a gable roof with wood shingles. It is located on the south side of the yard near an opening through the stone wall surrounding the yard. The door is located on the south end of the building and is nearly on axis with the opening through the stone wall. There is a 4-light window in each of the gable ends, which are sheathed with wood shingles. Unlike the Stone Cabin, which the pump house serves and which has coursed ashlar masonry, the pump house has random fieldstone masonry. Like the Stone Cabin, the masonry of the Pump House has raised, tooled joints in the black mortar.

Wishing Well. The wishing well at the Stone Cabin is an ornamental landscaping feature which also serves as the housing for the cistern. It consists of a cylindrical wall of river cobble and gabled canopy. The gable was wood shingles and is supported by heavy timber posts and brackets which are supported by concrete spot footings. A wood cover sits on the rim of the cylindrical wall.

Backyard Barbeque. The backyard barbeque at the Stone Cabin is a stone structure consisting of a coursed ashlar granite fireplace and chimney flanked on each side by benches with river cobble bases and coursed ashlar backs. It is located along the stone wall at the rear (east side) of the yard and near the wishing well.

Birdbath. The birdbath is located west of and on axis with the Stone Cabin. It consists of a cylindrical, stone pedestal with a flared top and a shallow basin. The pedestal is surrounded by a shallow, stone-lined, circular pool, which in turn is surrounded by a concentric, stone-lined planting bed.

Stone Wall. The stone wall surrounding the yard of the Stone Cabin consists of river cobble stones. Pillars, which are located at the corners and flank the various openings through the wall, are roughly square in plan and are laid in mortar. The rest of the wall consists simply of long piles of rock, without mortar, extending from pillar to pillar. Openings through the wall are located at the driveway on the west side, near the pump house on the south side, and just south of the barbeque on the east side. Each of the pillars flanking the driveway is surmounted by a lamp standard.



Building #4120, the Edwards House



Building #4080, Incinerator building

The Incinerator and Can Washing Plant is a one-story brick structure (13' x 15') which sits on a concrete foundation wall and has a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing. Built in 1935 for burning trash and cleaning trash cans, the building is no longer used because of air quality regulations. There is a concrete loading dock along the northeast side which serves a large sliding door. Window openings on the other three sides have an industrial steel sash. There was a door at the basement level along the southwest side for cleaning ash from the incinerator. A large brick chimney with a corbelled top stands at the south corner of the building.



Building #4080, Incinerator building

Buildings #3250 & #3300, Officer Bath Houses

Built in 1940, Buildings 3250 and 3300, were constructed as Officer Bath Houses and are composed of rectangular buildings (18' x 22') with hipped roofs of asphalt shingles. These two bath houses are nearly identical to the other Officer Bath Houses (Buildings 2100 and 2200) after the later were enlarged in the 1940's. The interior lavatory, toilet and shower rooms are arranged as they were in the 1940's, although some of the plumbing fixtures have been updated. The brick chimney in each east corner serves a hot water heater.



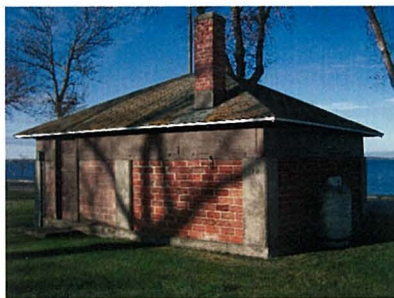
Buildings #3250



Buildings #3300

Building #2100 and #2200, Officer's Bath Houses

Built in 1925 and enlarged in the 1940's, each of these original Officer's Baths Houses are rectangular buildings (18' x 22') with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. They were built using the same concrete and hollow clay tile structural system which is typical of many other Camp Grafton buildings. Originally built in 1925 as 11' x 18' bath houses, they were doubled in size in the 1940's, at which time pink concrete block was being used instead of clay tile for this type of construction. The extension wall on the back (northwest) of each bath house is built of tile salvaged from the original southwest wall while the 1940's southwest wall and the extension of the southeast wall are built of the concrete block. The interior lavatory, toilet, and shower rooms are arranged as they were following the 1940's enlargement, although some of the plumbing fixtures have been updated. The brick chimney at each east corner serves a hot water heater. Buildings 2100 and 2200 are unaltered since their 1940's enlargement.



Building #2100



Building #2200

Building #2150, Old Stone Headquarters (Stone Warehouse)

Originally constructed as a warehouse in 1903-1905, the Camp Grafton Headquarters is a stone structure with a hipped roof. The main block, which measures about 29' x 59', is two stories and there is a 20' x 20' wing at the southwest end. Both perimeter walls and the foundation walls are of random fieldstone masonry, with the plane of the foundation walls projecting several inches from the plane of the perimeter walls. Wall, both foundation and perimeter, of the two-story section feature unpigmented, raised, tooled mortar joints. Perimeter walls of the one-story wing have raised, tooled joints which are pigmented black, while the foundation walls of this section are un-tooled and unpigmented. Roofs over both sections have wood shakes and their eaves have exposed rafters and modern gutters and downspouts. There is a stone wall centrally-located on the southwest wall of the two-story block, between it and the one-story wing.

Originally built as a warehouse, the building was converted to an office (with largely un-partitioned space) in 1940-41. In 1976, the interior was remodeled to its present condition of several offices, meeting, storage and utility rooms decorated in a rough-cut, unfinished wood style. Also in 1976, an enclosed porch, which surrounded three sides of the one-story wing, was removed. The shed-roof porch along the southeast side of the two-story section is of recent construction, although it is similar in composition to a porch that was there in earlier days. When the building was a warehouse, it had steel shutters. Window openings now have a modern casement sash.



Building #2150, Old Stone Headquarters

Regimental Leader's Quarters (Building 2130)

Building 2130 is a single story wood-frame house with two additions along one of its sides. It rests on a concrete foundation, has clapboard siding, and is sheltered under a gable roof. Constructed in 1958, Building 2130 was the first of the new residential quarters for high ranking officers constructed at Camp Grafton during the early Cold War ear. It was built and reserved exclusively for the Regimental Leader and its location next door to the camp's old headquarters, is a reflection of its important status. The Regimental Leader's Quarters is individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of a permanent-style residence for high-ranking officers erected at Camp Grafton during the early Cold War-ear.



Regimental Leader's Quarters (Building 2130)

Stone Sentry Boxes on 2nd Street

At the lakeside entrance to 2nd Street from Avenue A stand two stone sentry boxes, measuring 4'6" x 4'6". They are constructed of random granite blocks with the same raised, tooled joints of black mortar as are found on the one story wing of the Camp Headquarters (Building 2150). They have stepped stone roofs. Each sentry box is open on the side facing the other. A single-bulb reflector attached to a goose-neck conduit stands atop the center of each sentry box. The sentry boxes were built in 1940 and appear to be unaltered since that time. They are located at the street which was probably the main entrance to the Parade Ground. They may have only been used for ceremonial purposes.



Stone Sentry Box

Building #1700, Command Sergeant Major's House (Guard House)

Built in 1925, the building was constructed as a Guard House. It is a rectangular dwelling (20' x 24') with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. It was built using the same concrete and hollow clay tile structural system which is typical of many other Camp Grafton buildings. A 7'-wide porch with a low pitched hipped roof extends along the full length of the northeast side. It is enclosed with an aluminum sash. The porch was in place in the 1940's, although the sash and alterations to the window band have been completed more recently.



Building #1700, Command Sergeant Major's House

Building #5260, Camp Headquarters (Post Exchange)

The Camp Headquarters, originally constructed as the Post Exchange Building, consists of a two-story front section (30'8" x 50') and a rear one-story wing (20' x 80'), both of which are original. A rear ell extended to the northwest of the rear wing was built later, and then removed during a renovation project in 2005. The two-story section of the building was constructed using the same concrete and masonry block structural system which is typical of many Camp Grafton buildings. There are original stone chimneys along the rear side of the two-story section and at the northeast end of the original wing. The window openings in the two-story section have 12-light casement sash covered with a storm sash. Windows on the southeast side of the rear wing have been installed with single-light casement and awning sash. Other windows in the rear wing have 1/1 double hung sash.

The building was erected in 1941 to house a variety of services for guardsmen while they were in Camp. The first floor of the main section was a large open room which originally had a horseshoe-shaped counter for the sale of incidentals. The second floor had several offices which originally housed a tailor shop, a barber shop, and a chaplain's room. The rear wing was divided into two lounge rooms. Since at least 1954, the building has served as Camp Headquarters during summer Guard Camp. The large first floor room remained undivided (up to 2005) with stairs to the second floor of the two-story section and the basement along the northwest wall. The second floor remains divided into offices. The southwest lounge in the original rear has been subdivided into

offices, while the northeast lounge with its stone fireplace remains undivided for use as a conference room. In 2005, a renovation project was undertaken to remove the ell and to add a second story to the rear portion of the building. The project was coordinated with the North Dakota State Historical Society in order to preserve the original character mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival appearance. The interior of the building was redone to provide office spaces for many full time headquarters staff. And additional rear entrance and staircase is located on the northeast side which allows access to both floors.



Building #5260, Camp Headquarters

Building #6980 , Water Tower

The Camp Grafton Water Tower, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, was built in 1941 and stands atop a small hill on the northeast side of the complex of buildings at the camp. Its tank is constructed of riveted steel plate and is supported by four legs consisting of two steel channel sections riveted with lacing bars. The legs sit on concrete spot footings and are stiffened with steel tie rods and struts consisting of two steel channel sections riveted with a lacing strap along the webs. The guardrail along the walkway around the tank consists of steel angle section top and vertical members, and of diagonal steel straps with cast rosettes at their crossings. The builder's plate states that it is a "Horton Tank" built by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Company. H.E. Horton was the founder of Chicago Bridge & Iron in 1889. A large-diameter, welded steel pipe connects the tank to the ground. At the base of the pipe stands a small concrete block pump house with a flat roof. The building has a steel industrial sash, and houses a heater to keep the pumping equipment from freezing. The water tower has good integrity. It was built as part of the general improvement to the camp water and sewer systems which made them usable on a year-round basis.

Over the course of its history, the water tower has had many different paint schemes. The red and white checkerboard pattern was used in the past. Presently, the single color is in vogue and the water tower wears a coat of light blue.



Building #6980, Water Tower

Summary

Camp Grafton has experienced growth, development and improvements since the North Dakota National Guard received the land for its military mission. These improvements continue to this day and are designed to keep Camp Grafton relevant to its mission to support training of the North Dakota National Guard.

Appendix A

History of Camp Gilbert C. Grafton

The history of Camp Gilbert C. Grafton (Camp Grafton), home of the North Dakota Army National Guard, dates back to the days of the Dakota Territory when Fort Totten was established by General Alfred H. Terry in 1867 as one of several forts which were built to protect prospectors traveling to Montana and Idaho where gold was discovered in 1862.

The Fort Totten Military Reservation was officially created on 11 January 1870 pursuant to an executive order signed by President Ulysses S. Grant. Initially, the Fort Totten Military Reservation included over 11,000 acres and was located within the borders of the Devils Lake (Indian) Reservation which was established in 1867. Rock Island (site of Camp Grafton) was annexed to the Fort Totten Military Reservation on 7 October 1873 when 'all the islands in "Mennneewauken" or Devils Lake are hereby added to the present military reservation of Fort Totten, Dakota Territory' by executive order of President Grant. The "islands" held a heavy stand of timber which was intended to be used as a supply of fuel (and building materials) for Fort Totten. Because of its ample stand of timber, Rock Island became known as the Fort Totten Wood Reservation during its time. Due to a drop in the water level of Devils Lake, it was later discovered that two of the "islands" had become "peninsulas". By 1890, the military was no longer needed at Fort Totten and the soldiers were withdrawn and the buildings and grounds located at Fort Totten were turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for use as an "industrial training school for Indian youth".

On 6 July 1894, (per Public Law 102) that part of the former Fort Totten Military Reservation known as the Fort Totten Wood Reservation was ceded to the State of North Dakota for "the use of the militia of the state and for other public purposes not inconsistent with such use". A concurrent resolution passed by the Fourth North Dakota Legislative Assembly (1895) accepted the land donation on behalf of the State of North Dakota. At the time the Fort Totten Wood Reservation was transferred to the State of North Dakota, it included the southern two miles of the Rock Island peninsula. Originally, Camp Grafton contained some sixteen hundred acres, most of which are heavily wooded and ideal for military training. Today, due to rising lake elevations, Camp Grafton retains the original 1600 acres of which approximately 600 are submerged.

Prior to receiving this land, the NDNG used facilities, usually fairgrounds, in various communities across the state changing locations each year to allow different groups of the citizenry to host and to watch the military exercises. Yet, for a decade after the State had received the land, no money was available to make any improvements. Furthermore, after 1894, the NDNG did not hold another summer encampment until 1902. During that period nearby farmers used the reservation for pasture and local residents collected firewood from the grounds with little or no regulation. Beginning in 1900, the state Military Board collected fees for such private uses of the reservation, but that money was only able to pay for minimal fencing, roadwork and clearing of brush. The person generally credited with the idea of securing the site as a permanent camp for the North Dakota National Guard (NDNG) was Heber M. Creel, a prominent Devils Lake businessman. While serving as an Army

officer stationed at Fort Totten, he conducted the original survey of the fort. After his resignation from the U.S. Army and later, after several years of service in the NDNG, Creel was appointed as North Dakota Adjutant General (1905-1907). The NDNG's first encampment at what is now Camp Grafton was held in July of 1891. A lack of funding from the state curtailed any development at the camp for several years. The first camp improvement project was undertaken in 1896 & 1897 when brush and trees were cleared for a parade ground (at the location of the present day Regional Training Institute Total Army School System buildings). The first building at the encampment site was completed in 1902. It was a stone warehouse built for storing tentage and other equipment. In addition, a wood frame caretaker's residence, a water tank and tower were built. Also completed about this same time was a rifle range. Two years later, a barn was constructed to house the horses which were used during the annual encampment period. By 1906, it was estimated the value of the buildings, land, timber and other improvements located at Camp Grafton was \$200,000.00.

1915 was the beginning of an annual state appropriation for \$500.00 which was to be used for protection of the timber, improvement of the parade grounds and improving roads on the reservation. By 1926, nearly \$100,000 of state and federal funds (mostly federal) had been expended for construction, repair and maintenance of the camp grounds and buildings. As the decade closed, Camp Gilbert C. Grafton boasted of having its own water and sewer system, two incinerators, an electric lighting system,

three combined bath houses and latrines, a concrete kitchen and mess hall for officers, fifteen concrete kitchens and mess halls for enlisted men, a partially enclosed shed for fifteen vehicles, several warehouses including the two story stone warehouse (which now serves as the OCS training building), three officers latrine/bathhouses, three enlisted latrine/bathhouses, a vehicle garage and a recreational hall. During the years 1934-1942, a major construction effort was undertaken at Camp Grafton under the auspices of the Civilian Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. The new construction included a Post Exchange Building, approximately 250 concrete tent floors and wood tent frames, a stone cabin (now known as the Edwards House), a new camp custodian residence, two enlisted men's bathhouses, two officer's bathhouses, an infirmary building, eleven enlisted mess halls, several large storage sheds, an athletic amphitheater, installation of power line poles, a 182 foot well and wiring of numerous buildings. At the end of this activity of construction, the value of the encampment site (grounds, buildings and improvements) was conservatively estimated to be one and a half million dollars.

During its early years, Camp Grafton had many different names. During the first encampment period which was held in 1891, the camp was known as Camp Andrew Burke, in honor of Governor Andrew H. Burke (1891-1892). The next encampment was held in 1902 and the camp was known as Camp Lawton in honor of MG H.W. Lawton, USA who commanded the First North Dakota Infantry Volunteers during the Spanish American War (& Philippine Insurrection). The practice of naming the camp after the Governor or North Dakota or some other

well known or admired person lasted until 1921 after which the camp was known as the Rock Island Military Reservation during 1922 & 1923. In 1924, the camp got a new name – Camp Gilbert C. Grafton – in honor of long time NDNG member LTC Gilbert C. Grafton who died during World War I. The name was officially fixed when, in 1952, Governor Norman Brunsdale issued an Executive Order to make the name designation official and permanent. Over the years, for the sake of brevity, Camp Gilbert C. Grafton has been shortened to “Camp Grafton”.

During the late 1960's, a major project to renovate existing buildings at Camp Grafton was undertaken in addition to the digging of a well and an upgrade of the water and sewer system was begun. An officer's club/mess building was completed on the lake shore. An ice house was constructed in 1971 to keep ice used by units during field training to cool their perishable rations. The 1970's signaled continued construction at Camp Grafton. Several concrete bunkers, with anti-intrusion devices and security lighting and fencing, were constructed for ammunition storage. In 1977, a number of mobile homes were moved to Camp Grafton from the abandoned ABM site at Nekoma (ND). Most of these trailers remain in service today providing housing for field grade officers, senior warrant officers and senior NCOs.

By 1982, several significant construction projects at Camp Grafton were underway and nearing completion. A new armory was built to house the 3662nd Maintenance Company and a new Unit Training Equipment Site maintenance complex (UTES) was under construction as was a coal fired central heating plant for Camp Grafton.

The construction activity at Camp Grafton continued into the mid-1980's with the completion of an all weather battalion-sized complex of buildings including enlisted barracks, company supply, administrative and storage facilities as well as a bachelor officer and senior enlisted quarters building, an 800-person dining facility, and a large engineer equipment cold storage building.

Completion of this complex was a very significant milestone in the Camp's development as battalion sized accommodations were now available for the first time for year-round training. While many of the buildings at Camp Grafton have histories which extend back some fifty to sixty years, few of these buildings have retained their original character as many have been insulated and their exteriors have faced with more climate efficient materials. A number of the original mess halls have been joined together and converted to consolidated mess halls, classroom and conference centers and offices.

The 1990's started with construction of a modern self-service Laundromat building. The tin hutments were renovated and outfitted for cold weather training with the addition of shingled roofs and insulation of wood and coal burning stoves during the same time. In 1992, the CSMS received a much needed renovation and addition. Construction at Camp Grafton during the 1980's and early 1990's totaled more than \$19 million.

As the NDNG grew in size its need for additional training areas also increased. Camp Grafton proper was limited in its ability to support units during their annual training periods for engineer training. This problem was solved when the 1985 State Legislature authorized the NDNG to

purchase over eight thousand acres of land and lease another five thousand acres near Warwick (ND) as a battalion size training area. This area has since become known as Camp Grafton South. Camp Grafton South provides adequate training areas for engineer training activities such as earth moving operations, demolitions and bridge training. Several large 'state of the art' ranges have been completed to allow the NDNG to use organic weapons systems. These ranges include a multi-purpose machine gun range with pop-up targets, a 25 meter zero range, a combat pistol qualification course, a modified record fire range with pop-up targets, a grenade launcher range and a demolitions training range.

Camp Grafton is now home of the Regional Training Institute which has changed the activity levels there. The RTI offers year round training in engineer subjects and NCO professional development not only to North Dakota National Guard members but also to active duty and reserve component soldiers and units from across the entire country. In addition, the North Dakota Military Academy operates the North Dakota National Guard Officers Candidate School (at Camp Grafton).

As the 1990's progressed, both Camp Grafton proper and Camp Grafton South continued to be improved to offer additional training value for the soldiers of the NDNG. Additional construction and renovation projects at Camp Grafton were undertaken to improve the infrastructure. Through the mid- and late-1990's, projects were completed to improve the heating, ventilation and air conditioning in many of the buildings, restore and replace

damaged footings and foundations, repair and replace roofs, improve the sewer system, upgrade building exterior finishes, upgrade heating systems and telecommunications system at Camp Grafton. Major projects included improvement to the roads, construction of an unheated storage building, the engagement skills trainer building, the fueling depot by the CSMS, the Facilities Engineering Maintenance Shop and installation of additional mobile trailers.

As the new millennium came, Camp Grafton received a large emergency generator in order to power the entire cantonment area. The Y2K disaster never happened, and the emergency generator still serves as back up emergency power. Additional projects have been undertaken to repair or replace roofs, replace flooring in many buildings, install additional mobile trailers, renovate existing trailers, construct secondary containment structures for mobile fuelers at the UTES and Air Facility, additional paving and resurfacing of roads and parking areas and renovation of the Custodians House which now serves as a Distinguished Visitor Quarters. Two additional classroom buildings were constructed as well as a new Military Service Club.

In late 2008, ground was broken on the old Parade Grounds for a new RTI Total Army School System classroom building, Phase I. This state of the art classroom will serve as the primary training location for the RTI and will have the capability for year-round training for vertical and horizontal construction and the many other engineer MOS's trained by the RTI. Phase II will be

constructed later and will include the administrative area, supply, quarters and a dining facility for students and instructors. The flagpole which once proudly stood in the center of the Parade Grounds was taken down and preserved for later use. Once the RTI is completed, the flagpole will be placed in a prominent position where it can resume its use in displaying the U.S Flag.

At Camp Grafton South, additional land purchases have largely increased the training areas effectiveness and practicality for maneuver training exercises. The C. Emerson Murry Live Fire Range Complex was established and has received many improvements to its targetry and operations capabilities. Improvements made in the late 1990's include construction of an observation bunker at the demolition range, a range control tower, a range maintenance shop and a pesticide storage facility.

Beginning in 2003, Camp Grafton South began to see less and less use as units of the NDNG were mobilized in support of the Global War on Terror in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. During this time, many projects at Camp Grafton South focused on restoring the training lands into sustainable range lands in order to support the military mission. The trail system at Camp Grafton South was chosen to receive a lot of attention to combat erosion and re-establishing the native prairie grasses that held together the thin, fragile topsoil. These efforts have been fairly successful at returning eroded trails back to a natural condition while providing maneuver areas without significant natural obstacles.

In 2009, the NDNG plans to construct a Tactical Training Base at Camp Grafton South. A tactical training base is a training range which simulates a forward operating base where US soldiers operating in the various theaters OCONUS. By having this training resource in state, the NDNG will be able to provide additional training to our soldiers prior to deployment which allows soldiers to gain knowledge in a safe environment before being exposed to combat operations.

NDNG looks forward to an active and progressive future at Camp Grafton and Camp Grafton South. There are many projects on the horizon; it is yet to be seen which of these will become priorities and receive funding. Stay tuned as NDNG moves forward.

Appendix B

The Edwards House

Today, more than sixty years since its construction, the Edwards House continues to fulfill its original purpose:

- to serve as the headquarters for the Governor of the State of North Dakota and provide him with a place to meet and entertain state and national dignitaries
- to serve as a repository for items of a historical nature and value associated with the state military
- to serve as quarters for visiting military officials

Throughout its history, the building has been known by several other names; "The Stone Cabin" and "The Governor's Cabin". In 1977, it was officially named "The Edwards House" in honor of MG Heber L. Edwards who served as North Dakota's Adjutant General from 1937 until his death in 1962.

Construction on the Edwards house began in the fall of 1938 and was completed nearly two years later in July of 1940. The Edwards House was built as a part of a large Works Progress Administration (WPA) project at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton (Camp Grafton) which provided for construction of many needed camp structures such as mess halls, bath houses and a camp infirmary. While the exact construction figures are unknown, records indicate that approximately \$32,000.00 was expended for WPA labor and materials. Added to this was approximately

\$891.00 of state funds which was derived from the sale of hay, gravel and wood harvested from Camp Grafton. The approximate 7,000 stones (most of which weigh 80 to 90 pounds) used in the building's construction were collected from the nearby shores of Devils Lake. The stone mason in charge of constructing the building was Christ Frosaker, a Swede who farmed and lived north of Sheyenne, ND. The Community Museum located in nearby Minneawauken (ND) is another reminder of Mr. Frosaker's skill as a stone mason. The stones used in construction of the walls, chimney and barbeque (located to the east of the building) were squared off on three sides (range type) while the well pump house (located to the south of the building) and the fireplace were constructed of stone quarried off on one side (irregular type). Tents had to be erected for the stone cutting work during the winter of 1938 when temperatures remained 22 to 23 degrees below zero for forty-one straight days.

Many of the furnishings and items used in building the Edwards House have an interesting and historical significance of their own. The marble step at the front entrance to the building was used by the Inter-Ocean (first Devils Lake newspaper) for setting type for its weekly editions. The lamps on either side of the front entrance (since electrified) are from a horse drawn vehicle which was used to transport passengers from the Great Northern Railroad Depot to early-day Devils Lake hotels. The corner stones and the 'scroll locks' on the face of the fireplace were salvaged from the Dakota Territorial Capitol Building located in Bismarck that was destroyed by fire in 1929. The mantel

piece is a granite slab that once was part of the front steps of the old capitol building. The glazed stone in the fireplace came from rock which had been hauled into the area by the Great Northern Railroad for use as 'rip-rap' to protect its 'road' across the 'narrows' located southeast of the Camp. The andirons in the fireplace were constructed from the rails of a narrow gauge railroad line which was operated on Fort Totten Military Reservation. Above the mantel hang the anchor from Captain Edward E. Heerman's steamer "Rock Island" which hauled the mail from Devils Lake to Fort Totten before the turn of the century. The "Rock Island" was named after Rock Island, the site upon which Camp Grafton is located.

The kerosene lanterns (also converted to electric power) which hang from the ceiling of the Edwards House were used in the Great Northern Depot in Devils Lake during Dakota Territory days. The timbers and beams used in construction of the roof were fashioned from the telephone poles which were used to bring the first telephone service into Devils Lake and partly from a dismantled Great Northern Railroad water tower which was formerly used to supply water to steam locomotives.

The desk on the first floor was used by the Speaker of the House in the First Legislative Assembly in North Dakota in 1889. The black overstuffed leather chairs were once used in the White House in Washington, D.C. The oak used to construct the bunks, chairs and couches came from old army escort wagons (used at the Camp) and from the hull of the side-paddle "Minne H" which was

another Heerman-owned steamboat that offered passenger service on Devils Lake until 1908. The old escort wagons also supplied the materials for building the bunks and benches on the first floor as well as the beds located in the two bedrooms located upstairs in the building. One of the two beds in the "Governor's Bedroom" is larger than usual as it was built to accommodate Governor John Moses who was 6'6". Governor Moses often remarked that "the Governor's Cabin was the only place he could get a decent night's sleep" because of the large bed. The large banquet table and benches were constructed from oak timbers which were salvaged from an old brewery building that was located near the entrance of Fraine Barracks (North Dakota National Guard State Headquarters) in Bismarck. Constructed in the mid-1880's, the brewery produced very little beer before it was closed when North Dakota entered the Union as a "constitutionally dry state" in 1889. The brewery building was demolished in 1939 after the large vats and extensive copper piping were removed. Planking for the oak floor came from old shop cars formerly belonging to the Great Northern Railroad. The names of the Russian carpenters who built the furniture are unknown but their skill is clearly evident by carefully inspecting their work. No screws or nails were used, all of the parts are tongue and grooved and wedged and glued. As such, much of the furniture could only be removed from the building by sawing it into parts.

The swords which hang over the windows include a pair of German World War I field swords (right of fireplace) and a cavalry dress sword (left of fireplace) which belonged to General Heber M. Creel, a retired Army officer who served at Fort Totten and, in 1905, became Adjutant General of North Dakota. The two rifles above the fireplace are Dutch Beaumont-Vitali models (World War I and earlier vintage). The lamp at the right side of the fireplace was fabricated out of a German World War I helmet, rifle (German Gew Model 88) and bayonets. The old clock on the bookcase to the right of the fireplace is from the first country courthouse in Grand Forks. The books displayed in the bookcases are representative of the numerous volumes which were donated by General Creel and former longtime Camp Custodian, Major Phil Christopherson. The complete collection of books (most of which are in storage) include volumes on history, literature, business, poetry and military subjects. Most of the historical items displayed in the bookcases were donated over the years with the names of the donors lost to history. The 'wishing well' located near the barbeque is actually a cistern for collection of rainwater. The bell that hangs outside (near the Adjutant General's Quarters) was donated by the Great Northern Railroad Company.

In recent years, the Edwards House has hosted numerous Governor's and Adjutant General's functions, and meetings of state agencies and legislative committees. When built, the Edwards House stood as a lonely sentinel on the outer edge of Camp Grafton; today it still retains that solitude and a sense of tranquility despite being flanked on the north by Tracy Chapel and on the south by the Adjutant General's Quarters.

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For information regarding group tours of Camp Grafton's Historic Buildings call Camp Grafton's Environmental Specialist at 701-662-0543 or the Front Switchboard at 701-662-0200.