

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, BAKERY
(Building No. 4133)
490 Icarus Road
Bossier City
Bossier Parish
Louisiana

HABS LA-1247-D
HABS LA-1247-D

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS)

BAKERY

(Building 4133)

HABS No. LA-1247-D

Location: The building is located at 490 Icarus Road, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Bossier Parish, Louisiana. Coordinates are: measured from the northwest corner of the structure – Latitude 32.498145, Longitude 93.676657. This coordinate was determined from Barksdale Air Force Base Geographic Information System mapping with a degree of accuracy of +/- 1 meter. This location data is on a Government system and has no restrictions on its release to the public.

Present Owner/Occupant: The present and only owner and occupant of this building is the Barksdale Air Force Base.

Present Use: The building is currently being used as temporary storage.

Significance: Originally constructed in 1933-34 as the Bakery for the Army Air Corps' Barksdale Field, this building is a contributing building in the Barksdale Field Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. The building exhibits the architectural characteristics of the French Revival style, unusual for military installations, found throughout the rest of the Historic District. According to the nomination of Barksdale Field to the National Register of Historic Places, Barksdale Field is of state significance because it is "one of Louisiana's most important examples of early twentieth century eclectic (period) architecture, the prevailing American architectural trend of that day. ... Of the dozen or so twentieth century eclectic architectural complexes in Louisiana, Barksdale is important because it is by far the largest, with over 250 buildings. (The others are in the 10-50 building range)."¹

Historian: The historian for this report was Deborah E. Harvey, MHP, for Outside The Box, LLC, based in Richmond, Virginia. Report completion date: April 5, 2013.

Project Information: This project was sponsored by the Barksdale Air Force Base to comply with a Memorandum of Agreement with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office for mitigation of a Finding of Adverse Effect for the proposed demolition of this building, located in the Barksdale Field Historic District: Marla Poirier, Contracting Officer; SrA Dreux Johnson, Contract Point of Contact; Gary W. Mackey, former Cultural Resource Manager; and Nathan Tracer, 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron Architect. The report was produced by Outside The Box, LLC, for LaDanCo, LLC, General Contractor. Photographer for the project was Andrew Baugnet.

¹ "Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination" (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, 1992), p. 3. Reviewed online at <http://www.crt.state.la.us/hp/nationalregister/nhl/>, June, 2012.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Construction of the building was completed April 30, 1934, according to the War Department's Quartermaster of Construction completion report.
2. Architect: The architect is unknown. The design was drawn by the War Department's Quartermaster of Construction staff, so it is assumed the architect was part of the staff.
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The United States Army Air Corps, subsequently the United States Air Force is the sole owner and occupant of this building. It was originally used as the bakery that supplied all the baked goods to the base. In 1940, it was enlarged to serve this function, but, after 1958, it became a meeting place for various scout groups, then the Federal Employees Credit Union. In 1994, it was used as a storage area for Morale, Welfare, and Recreation non-appropriated funds sale items (known as the Thrift Shop), and then it became the operations center for Barksdale Airfield's custodial contractor.² It is currently being used as temporary storage for furniture and other items during renovation of quarters.³
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The contractor was W.A. McMichael, based in Shreveport, Louisiana.⁴ Motorized ventilators were supplied by the Phoenix Ventilator Company of Brooklyn, New York.⁵
5. Original plans and construction: Plans for this building were drawn October 1933, after the base opened.⁶ Construction was completed April 30, 1934, and the building was turned over to the base May 1934.⁷ The original cost of construction was \$19,008.34.⁸
6. Alterations and additions: Although original construction was completed in 1934, only six years later, the base made an addition to this building, adding a 15' x 66' addition to the north side. This addition created a new Flour Storage Room and a new Proof Room, and necessitated the installation of a new window in the shower area of the Toilet Room.⁹ This is

² Richard Parent, "Report for HABS Level II Documentation, Base Bakery, Building 4133, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana," unpublished, n.d., n.p.

³ Richard Parent, Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana. Interview by Deborah E. Harvey, June 7, 2012.

⁴U.S. Air Force, "Exterior Inventory" for Building #4133 (Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, 1994), p. 1, and Gary Mackey, "Building Biography [for the Bakery]," (1994) in Barksdale Field Historic Structures Data Base, reviewed June 27, 2012.

⁵ Office of the Construction Quartermaster, "Completion Report on Bakery at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, LA" (Shreveport: Office of the Construction Quartermaster, no date), np.

⁶ U.S Army Air Corps. Drawing 635-110, "Barksdale Field, LA – Bakery – Plans, Elevations, & Details" (Washington, DC: Construction Division Office of the Quartermaster General, October 11, 1933).

⁷ George E. Lamb, Capt. QMC, Constructing Quartermaster, to the Commanding Officer, Barksdale Field, Louisiana. Letter dated May 1, 1934 and stamped received May 4, 1934.

⁸ Parent, "Report for HABS Level II Documentation, Base Bakery," n.p.

⁹ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110A, "Proposed Extension to Bakery, Barksdale Field, LA" (Shreveport: Office of the Quartermaster, Utilities Section, dated May (no day), 1940), and U.S. Air Force, "Building Rehabilitation & Repair History" for Building #4133 (Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, no date), p. 1.

the most prominent exterior alteration to the building, but the inside was also modified as use of the building changed. In 1949, the Flour Storage Room enlarged in 1940 when the new addition was constructed, was again divided to provide a “Ration Breakdown and Bakery Office.” The original Proof Room was reinstated and the Proof Room in the new addition was converted to a Boiler Room. Three ovens in the main bakery area were replaced by one oven. The door between the original Issue Room and the main bakery room was enlarged by 16”, the original Issue Room became a second Proof Room, and the former Baker’s Quarters became a locker room. The large work space in the 1940 addition was converted to office space for the Bakery Plant Foreman, Issue Clerks, and the Ration Breakdown Section. These changes necessitated the infilling of former openings in the wall between the original building and the 1940 addition, the ghosts of which are still evident in the walls. In 1958, the original concrete floor of the building was finished in 6”x 6” terra cotta-colored quarry tile except for in the Boiler Room. The Proof Room walls were also covered in this quarry tile to the ceiling. By this time, the former “Ration Breakdown and Bakery Office” had been converted to a locker room, according to the drawings for installing the quarry tile, although this drawing also shows that the Issue Room and the Baker’s Quarters, converted to other uses according to the 1949 drawings, still remained in their original use.¹⁰ Sometime after 1958, all the ovens and bakery equipment was removed, and the building was converted to office space, storage space, and other assorted uses.¹¹ According to the “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History,” other changes were instituted later. The roof was replaced in 1964, the exhaust fan was installed in 1977, and gas-fired, ceiling-mounted heaters were installed to replace the earlier steam heating system.¹² The sheet metal door canopies were installed after 1942, according to a photograph of the building in the Quartermaster’s Report.¹³

B. Historical Context

World War I signaled to the United States and the rest of the world that aerial warfare training would be a permanent component of military preparedness. As a result, the federal government began improving its training facilities and building new ones. By 1924, the civic leaders of Shreveport, Louisiana, were interested in obtaining a federal military installation for the area, hopefully, a flying field. Early in 1926, they learned that the Army Air Corps planned to increase the 3rd Attack Wing, stationed at Fort Crocket, Texas, by 500 percent. This would

¹⁰ U.S. Air Force, Drawing BRK-B-938, “Installation of Quarry Tile in Buildings” (Omaha: Strategic Air Command, dated June 6, 1958). Digital image reviewed on base, June, 2012, by Deborah E. Harvey.

¹¹ Richard Parent, Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, photographs taken May 20, 2011, and forwarded to Deborah E. Harvey.

¹² U.S. Air Force, “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History,” p. 1.

¹³ “Quartermaster’s Record for Building #61,” (QMC Form 117) in records of Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, n.d, p. 1. Digital image provided to Deborah E. Harvey by Richard Parent, Real Property Officer.

require additional facilities and a minimum of 20,000 acres for aerial gunnery practice and a bombing range.¹⁴

In response, the wealthiest taxpayers of the city and Bossier Parish formed a Citizens Committee and “hired a young crop duster, an Air Corps captain named Harold Ross Harris, to fly over the local area and find a suitable site for an airfield.”¹⁵ After Harris reported his site selection(s), the Citizens Committee traveled to Washington, D.C., to present the case to the government for placing the 3rd Attack Wing in Shreveport. Following the return of the delegation, the Army sent investigators to Shreveport to verify that the site was suitable for the Army’s purposes as a flying field. According to the nomination of Barksdale Field to the National Register of Historic Places,

“The heavily wooded site initially suggested to the government was rejected because it might prove too dangerous for low flying aircraft. The local Citizens Committee speedily suggested the present site, which at the time was flat cotton land dominated by the huge L.R. Kirby Cotton Plantation. Because it was highly developed agricultural land, its acquisition would involve a large capital outlay. Acquiring the land was quite a task because there were 128 separate tracts involving 800 owners. A fleet of attorneys worked to clear the numerous titles, and Shreveport citizens voiced their endorsement of the project by approving a \$1,650,000 bond issue to help finance the land purchase.”¹⁶

The announcement came in December, 1928, that the Shreveport-Bossier City area had been chosen as the new home of the 3rd Attack Group.¹⁷ In November 1930, the Mayor of Shreveport officially transferred the site to the federal government, which began constructing the new airfield in 1931.

Consistent with the Army’s directive to use architectural styles evocative of the prevailing local culture and history, the architect for the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps and the Chief of the Army Air Corps chose a style then called French Colonial style for the new base to reflect the early French influence on the culture and architecture of Louisiana.¹⁸ This influence is heavily seen in southern cities of Louisiana, especially in New Orleans, but it also reached into northern Louisiana, particularly in Natchitoches, the oldest city in Louisiana, only a few miles south of Shreveport. Today, this architectural style is known as French Revival or French Eclectic due to its association with the Eclectic Movement in architecture popular between 1915 and 1945, though the trend toward

¹⁴ U.S. Air Force, “Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet,” p. 2. Reviewed online at <http://www.barksdale.af.mil/library/factsheets/>, June, 2012.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ “Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination,” p. 3.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 1.

reviving historic architectural styles began in the late nineteenth century with the French Beaux Arts Movement.¹⁹

French Revival, or French Eclectic, style is characterized by steeply-pitched hipped roofs, small roof or wall dormers, and brick, stone, or smooth stucco wall cladding. The airfield's buildings are generally of the symmetrical subtype of this style, with a roof ridgeline parallel to the front of the building, symmetrically-arranged doors and windows, with the front entrance centered on the building, and "façade detailing... inspired by smaller French manor houses..." including double-hung or casement sashes and corner quoins.²⁰ The design of the buildings at the new airfield was more evocative than architecturally accurate, as it borrowed from several centuries of French architecture, "often mixing different periods in the same building."²¹ Nevertheless, "Captain Norfleet Bone, the landscape architect assigned to the Barksdale project, described the rising buildings as 'resembling a little French village.'²² This "little French village" eventually consisted of 264 buildings deployed on a Beaux Arts axial plan layout.²³

At the time of its construction, the new base was the world's largest airfield at 21,705 acres. "About 150 men and 350 mules" graded the new landing field, plowing under 1,400 acres of cotton and planting it in Bermuda grass.²⁴ Before it was even completed, the first combat group, the 20th Pursuit Group, moved onto the base on Oct 31, 1932, with two squadrons.²⁵

On February 2, 1933, the new field was formally dedicated and named Barksdale Air Field in honor of World War I veteran flyer and test pilot, Lieutenant Eugene Hoy Barksdale. Lieutenant Barksdale died when the Douglas O-2 observation airplane he was flight testing went down. Though he deployed his parachute, it caught on the bracing wires of the wings, which severed the parachute lines and caused Barksdale to fall to his death. Nearly 60,000 people, many of them "distinguished civilian and military visitors from the Shreveport area and Washington, D.C., attended Barksdale Field's dedication ceremonies," including Assistant Secretary of War, F. Trubee Davison, who was the keynote speaker. Unveiling a large portrait of Lieutenant Barksdale, he officially inaugurated the newest and largest Army Air Corps base.²⁶

The 3rd Attack Wing, with its two subordinate combat groups, the 20th Pursuit Group and the 3rd Attack Group completely occupied the base by the mid-1930s, training flyers in gunnery and bombing skills. At the onset of World War II, the airfield specialized in training bomb crews instead of pursuit and fighter crews and hosted "complete military maneuvers" intended to simulate combat conditions in Europe. These maneuvers were attended by General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General George C. Marshall, among other dignitaries. The 17th Bomber Group led by General Jimmy Doolittle, famous for his "daring raid on Tokyo" trained at Barksdale Field, as did Free French and Nationalist Chinese aircrews.²⁷

¹⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlister, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006, p. 387.

²⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 387-388.

²¹ "Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination," p. 1

²² *Ibid*.

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ U.S. Air Force, "Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet," p. 2

²⁵ *Ibid*.

²⁶ *Ibid*.

²⁷ *Ibid*.

After World War II, Barksdale Field became the headquarters for the Air Training Command. When the U.S. Air Corps became an independent branch of the military, the U.S. Air Force, the field was renamed Barksdale Air Force Base, January 13, 1948.²⁸

Between the end of its initial construction and the end of World War II, very little building took place at Barksdale Field. After the war, a new campaign of building began, but it generally was located on the perimeter of the existing base, not within its core. For this reason, the original core of the base remained very much intact. By the 1990s, only about 5% of the buildings of the original construction period were non-contributing when the main base was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. According to the nomination, “[t]he district’s collection of buildings is virtually the same as it was on the eve of America’s entry into World War II.”²⁹ Barksdale’s original main base, from the Shreveport Gate to the flightline and from the Bossier Gate to Hoban Hall, containing 265 buildings, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places April 1992, representing Louisiana’s largest intact collection of twentieth-century Eclectic Movement architecture.³⁰

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: This building generally reflects the French Revival architectural style used throughout the Barksdale Field Historic District, though in a more utilitarian version. Finishes and details are simplified, and the roof is asphalt sheeting instead of clay tile. This is a contributing building in the Barksdale Field Historic District.
2. Condition of fabric: Most of the building appears to be in good condition, though there is some water damage to the wood joists in the main bakery room, and the acoustical tile ceilings in the flat-roofed, 1940 addition. Water damage from a storm in 2001 caused collapse of some of the ceiling in the bathroom and eastern locker room areas, which has never been repaired, although the damaged roof has been replaced.³¹

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The building is currently 45’-0” x 66’-0” according to the drawings and plans, providing a total area of 2,970 square feet. Measurements were not taken to verify these dimensions.
2. Foundations: The foundation consists of a continuous perimeter wall of reinforced concrete on spread footings.³² The reinforced concrete floor slab with a grid of thickened concrete girders and beams is supported by five columns on spread footings, one beneath each of the structural steel columns.³³ The stem walls of the perimeter foundation create a crawlspace.

²⁸ Ibid, p. 3.

²⁹ “Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination,” p. 2.

³⁰ Ibid, p. 3, and U.S. Air Force, “Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet,” p. 4.

³¹ Parent, “Report for HABS Level II Documentation, Base Bakery,” n.p.

³² U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-111, “Barksdale Field, LA – First Floor Framing Plan & Structural Details” (Washington, DC: Construction Division Office of the Quartermaster General, dated Oct. 11, 1933).

³³ U.S Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110 and Drawing 635-111.

Openings in the crawlspace walls are filled with “stock pattern cast iron vent blocks... backed with insect screen.”³⁴ The foundation walls present as a water table and are finished on the exterior with smooth Portland cement stucco and painted.

3. Walls:
 - a. Exterior walls: The exterior walls are structural terra cotta hollow tile (known as “fireproof construction” at the time). Pitched parapet walls with concrete coping conceal the gable ends of the building. The walls are finished in painted Portland cement stucco.
 - b. Dormer walls: The walls of the dormer appear to be finished in unpainted or stained wood novelty siding.
4. Structural system, framing: The structural system of the original building is structural steel columns on a concrete slab. The structural steel columns support a structural steel beam that bears on the end walls. The 3”x 6” wood ridge beam is bolted to this structural steel beam.³⁵ Wood joists resting on wood sills atop the structural terra cotta hollow tile perimeter walls support the wood roof decking and are joined by a metal strap at the ridgeline.³⁶ Framing of interior partitions appears to also be of terra cotta structural tiles.³⁷ Roof framing of the 1940 addition consisted of wood rafters sistered in to the wood rafters of the original building.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The building features three reinforced concrete loading platforms with concrete stairs at each of the three doors on the south and west sides of the building. According to the original drawings, these were placed continuous with the foundation.³⁸ According to the specifications, the stairs were to be furnished with “metal safety treads [and] nosings... of cast metal... set flush with the finished surface of the concrete tread and... securely anchored in place....”³⁹ These were either never installed or are no longer in place. Metal security rails consisting of a handrail and a lower bracing rail (which would not meet current building codes for handrails) surround the loading areas and serve the stairways. These are not original: a photograph in the Quartermaster’s records for this building show the building c. 1942 without the handrails.⁴⁰ There are no other porches. There are no stoops, balconies, or bulkheads.
6. Chimneys: There are no chimneys, but round metal vent stacks with caps, likely for the bakery ovens, protrude from the roof of the building.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are three door openings to this building, two on the south side and one on the west side. The door opening on the west end of the south façade is a double door, and the other openings are single doors. All door openings have steel frames. Exterior doors are two-panel painted wood with three vertical lights in the upper panel and a three-light transom-style window above (it is not known if the transom is

³⁴ War Department, “Specifications for Construction of Bakery at Barksdale Field, LA” (Washington, DC: Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, November 7, 1933), p. 24.

³⁵ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-111.

³⁹ War Department, “Specifications for Construction of Bakery at Barksdale Field, LA,” p. 24.

⁴⁰ “Quartermaster’s Record for Building #61,” p.1.

operable), consistent with the style of the original building period. Exterior doors also feature wood-framed, two-panel screen doors that appear to be original to the building. All exterior doors are sheltered by canopies fabricated from sheet metal with scalloped skirts and painted. These are not original to the building. The building address number, 490, is affixed to the metal canopy over the set of double doors that originally accessed the Storage Room on the west end of the south façade.

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows in the original building are hot-rolled steel, multi-light sashes. Two windows on the north side and one on the west side feature a large, central fixed light surrounded by thirty smaller lights in groups of fixed three or operable three-over-three.⁴¹ It appears that the sets of three-over-three sashes are, or were, operable, possibly hopper-style. Two windows in the east side of the original building are steel twelve-light fixed sashes and one is a steel six-light fixed sash. One window on the north side of the addition is a steel fixed twelve-light sash, and two windows are the same configuration as the large windows in the original building. Some of the sashes from the original building may have been recycled for use in the addition; the construction specifications allowed it.⁴² Some of the window lights have been painted on the east side of the original building. Sills and lintels are reinforced formed or pre-cast concrete.⁴³ There are no shutters, but fasteners still attached to the wall above the windows attest to the likely former presence of canopies, probably similar to those formerly on the Ordnance Warehouse/Auto Hobby Shop next door: solid-color canvas with scalloped skirts.
 - c. Ventilators: The original ventilators and louvers were copper, sealed with one coat of linseed oil.⁴⁴ The original metal roof ventilator appears to have been removed.⁴⁵ The metal vents in the gable ends of the building are painted.
8. Roof:
- a. Shape, covering: The roof is a gable roof on the original building and a “flat” roof (the roof slopes slightly for drainage) on the addition. The original specifications for this building called for a “Built-up Roofing – Slate surface,”⁴⁶ but it is unknown if this was actually installed. The current gable roof is covered in asphalt sheet roofing. It originally had a metal roof vent along the ridge, but that feature has since been removed.⁴⁷ The flat roof is a built-up roof, according to base documents.⁴⁸ The original roof on the extension was a built-up roof, but the current materials could not be verified because there was no roof access and the parapet prevented visual inspection.⁴⁹

⁴¹ “Specifications for Addition to Bakery – Building No. 61, Barksdale Field, LA,” dated March 10, 1939, in “Construction Completion Report for Facility #4133” (n.p., n.d.), p. 20.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 6, U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110, and U.S. Air Force, “Exterior Inventory”, p. 1.

⁴⁴ War Department, p. 29.

⁴⁵ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110.

⁴⁶ War Department, p. 36.

⁴⁷ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110, and War Department, p. 19.

⁴⁸ Gary Mackey, “Building Biography,” in Barksdale Field Historic Structure Data Base, reviewed June 27, 2012.

⁴⁹ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110A.

- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves are closed and feature a plain wood fascia protected by metal roof flashing with no shingle molding on the original part of the building. The shallow-sloped roof of the 1940 addition is surrounded by a parapet.
 - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The building has no cupolas or towers. The dormer for the vent fan of the main bakery area is centered on the roof of the south side and has a gabled roof covered in asphalt sheet roofing. The vent hood protrudes from the front of the dormer.
9. Gutters and downspouts: The original gutters were half-round copper gutters with round copper downspouts, all sealed with one coat of linseed oil.⁵⁰ These fed into cast iron shoes.⁵¹ The copper gutters and downspouts have been replaced with modern metal gutters and downspouts, but the shoes are still in place.
 10. Exterior Lighting: Exterior lighting was originally wall-mounted lights on brass bases with bell-shaped, translucent glass shades or gooseneck-style weatherproof lights with enameled metal shades, green on the outside and white on the inside.⁵² The original goose-necked lights are still in place over the doors but have been turned sideways and one of the shades removed to accommodate the installation of the door canopies. There are no other exterior lights.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: The building is rectangular. The floor plan has been altered since original construction, but the arrangement on the east end remains largely intact where the Issue Room, the Baker's Room, and the Toilet Room were located. A loading platform provides entry to the original Storage Room area on the west end of the south side of the building. The Storage Room has since been subdivided into an entry foyer with an office behind it. East of the entry foyer is the entrance to the Main Bakery Room, where the ovens were. Behind the Storage Room, accessed from the Main Bakery Room, was the original Proof Room. Access to the Issue Room, where finished bakery goods were distributed to the base, is on the east side of the Main Bakery Room. Another loading platform accesses this room on the east end of the south side of the building. Behind the Issue Room, accessed by a hallway, is the original Baker's Quarters, and, at the end of the hall is the Toilet Room, with a toilet, sink, and shower. The 1940 addition is accessed through double doors from the Main Bakery Room. Directly behind the Main Bakery Room is the former work room, now a large office space. On the east is the New Proof Room, which later became the Boiler Room, and on the west is a smaller office, formerly the Flour Storage Room when the addition was built. This office can be accessed from the exterior through a door to the third loading platform on the west side of the building.
2. Stairways: There are no interior stairways in this building.

⁵⁰ War Department, p. 29.

⁵¹ U.S. Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110.

⁵² War Department, lighting cut-sheets, n.p.

3. Flooring: The original specifications for this building called for the floors to be finished in slate, but it appears that the slate was never installed.⁵³ The floors are currently covered in terra-cotta 6"x 6" quarry tile, installed over the original concrete floor about 1958.⁵⁴ The office floor is carpeted.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls in most rooms are finished in 5"x 8" tan salt-glazed tile. The original Proof Room was insulated with two campaigns of 2"-thick sheets of asphalt-dipped cork adhered to the plaster surface of the walls with asphalt primer and then plastered.⁵⁵ The reinstated Proof Room walls in the original building were covered in 6"x 6" terra cotta quarry tile like the floors in 1958.⁵⁶ There is no ceiling in the original bakery area; the framing system and the underside of the roof decking are exposed and painted. The ceilings in the rest of the building were originally painted plaster on metal lath,⁵⁷ but they have since been concealed by a dropped, lay-in grid, acoustical ceiling.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: All door frames are steel. Doors are "kalamein" doors: wood cores clad in metal with metal-reinforced vertical edges.⁵⁸
 - b. Windows: There is no interior trim around the metal window openings.
6. Decorative features and trim: There are no interior decorative features or trim.
7. Hardware: Door hardware on original doors is consistent with hardware of the original building period and appears to be original.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The earliest heating system was a cast iron steam boiler with floor-mounted radiators for the work room and proof room and gas-fired air heating units for the Baker's Quarters and the Issue Room.⁵⁹ This was later replaced with the gas-fired, ceiling-mounted heating system currently in place. Air conditioning is provided by window air conditioners installed in the windows on the north side of the building. The original ventilation, according to the Office of the Quartermaster's "Completion Report," consisted of motorized ventilators in the gables and in the dormer until a ventilating fan was installed in the dormer in 1974. An exhaust fan was installed in the shower area in 1977.⁶⁰
 - b. Lighting: The original interior lights in the main bakery work room were hanging incandescent lights with metal, porcelain-enameled shades, green on the outside and white on the inside. Interior lights in rooms with ceilings were incandescent, ceiling-mounted fixtures on porcelain bases with white or opal glass diffusing globes.⁶¹

⁵³ Ibid, p. 37.

⁵⁴ U.S. Air Force, Drawing BRK-B-938.

⁵⁵ War Department, p. 42.

⁵⁶ Ibid, and "Specifications for Addition to Bakery," p. 9.

⁵⁷ War Department, p. 30.

⁵⁸ Ibid. pp. 7b, 22-23.

⁵⁹ U.S Army Air Corps, Drawing 635-110, and U.S. War Department, p. H-1.

⁶⁰ Office of the Air Installation Officer, Barksdale Air Force Base, Drawing BA-B-041, "Central Pastry Bakery – Bldg. - 61," Omaha: Strategic Air Command, dated July 12, 1949.

⁶¹ War Department, lighting cut-sheets, n.p.

Currently, the lighting is fluorescent fixtures, either hanging (as in the main bakery area) with a white metal shade, or installed into the acoustical ceiling grid with an opaque plastic shade.

- c. Plumbing: Existing plumbing consists of a sink, toilet, and shower in the toilet room. It is unknown if the fixtures are original, but no record was located indicating they had been replaced. It is also unknown if piping for the original steam boiler heating system still exists in the crawl space because access to this area was blocked.

D. Site

1. Historic landscape design: This building is situated in the original Beaux Arts axial plan of the base, designed by Captain Norfleet Bone, but it has no landscaping features of note except for one large deciduous tree on the west side which may or may not be part of the original landscape plan.
2. Outbuildings: There are no outbuildings associated with this building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings (All drawings are held at 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron Historical Archives, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, Timothy Walsh, Archivist):
 1. Office of the Air Installation Officer, Barksdale Air Force Base. Drawing BA-B-041, "Central Pastry Bakery – Bldg. - 61," Omaha: Strategic Air Command, dated July 12, 1949.
 2. U.S. Air Force. Drawing BRK-B-938, "Installation of Quarry Tile in Buildings," Omaha: Strategic Air Command, dated June 6, 1958. Digital image reviewed on base, June 7, 2012, by Deborah E. Harvey.
 3. U.S Army Air Corps. Drawing 635-110, "Barksdale Field, LA – Bakery – Plans, Elevations, & Details," Washington, DC: Construction Division Office of the Quartermaster General, dated Oct. 11, 1933.
 4. _____. Drawing 635-110A, "Proposed Extension to Bakery, Barksdale Field, LA," Shreveport, LA: Office of the Quartermaster, Utilities Section, dated May (no day), 1940.
 5. _____. Drawing 635-111, "Barksdale Field, LA – First Floor Framing Plan & Structural Details," Washington, DC: Construction Division Office of the Quartermaster General, dated Oct. 11, 1933.
- B. Interviews:
 1. Gary Mackey, former Cultural Resource Manager and Environmental Planner, 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron, 334 Davis Ave. W, Ste. 206, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana. Interview by Deborah E. Harvey, June 5-6, 2012.
 2. Richard Parent, Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, 334 Davis Ave. W, Suite 200, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana. Interview by Deborah E. Harvey, June 6, 2012.
 3. Nathan E. Tracer, Base Architect, 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron, 334 Davis Ave. W, Ste. 319, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana. Interview by Deborah E. Harvey, June 5-6, 2012.

C. Selected Sources:

1. Primary Sources (All primary sources are held at 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron Historical Archives, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, Timothy Walsh, Archivist):
 - a. Lamb, George E., Capt. QMC, Constructing Quartermaster. Letter to the Commanding Officer, Barksdale Field, Louisiana, turning over the Bakery as complete. Letter dated May 1, 1934 and stamped received May 4, 1934.
 - b. Office of the Construction Quartermaster. "Completion Report on Bakery at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, LA." Shreveport: Office of the Construction Quartermaster, no date.
 - c. U.S. Air Force. "Building Rehabilitation & Repair History" for Building #4133, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, no date.
 - d. _____. "Interior Inventory" for Building #4133, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, no date.
 - e. _____. "Exterior Inventory" for Building #4133, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, 1994.
 - f. "Quartermaster's Record for Building #61," (QMC Form 117) in records of Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, no date (but photograph attached to form shows building after construction of the southern addition in 1940). Digital image provided to Deborah E. Harvey by Richard Parent, Real Property Officer.
 - g. "Specifications for Addition to Bakery – Building No. 61, Barksdale Field, LA," dated March 10, 1939 in "Construction Completion Report for Facility #4133," no publisher, no date.
 - h. War Department. "Specifications for Construction of Bakery at Barksdale Field, LA." Washington, DC: Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division, November 7, 1933.
2. Secondary Sources
 - a. "Barksdale Field Historic District National Register Nomination," Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office: Baton Rouge, LA, 1992. Reviewed online at <http://www.crt.state.las.us/hp/nationalregister/nhl>, June, 2012.
 - b. Fleming, John, Hugh Honour, and Nikolaus Pevsner, eds. *Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Fifth Edition*, New York: Penguin Books, 1999.
 - c. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York, Alfred A. Knopff, 2006.
 - d. Mackey, Gary, comp. "Barksdale Field Historic Structure Data Base," not published, various dates. This is a data base containing building biographies written by Gary Mackey, a PowerPoint presentation of views of the historic structures in the Barksdale Field National Historic District, and a list of "buildings and structures with National Register status" at the Barksdale Field Air Force Base.
 - e. Parent, Richard. "Report for HABS Level II Documentation, Base Bakery, Building 4133, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana," unpublished, n.d., located in the records of

the Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana.

- f. U.S. Air Force, "Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet," p. 2. Reviewed online at <http://www.barksdale.af.mil/library/factsheets/>, June, 2012.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Richard Parent, Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, 334 Davis Ave. W, Suite 200, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana. Photographs of interior and exterior of building taken May 20, 2011.

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

BAKERY

(Building 4133)

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