FORT HOOD, WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS,
COLD STORAGE BUILDING
(Camp Hood, Bldg. 57003)
17th Street
Killeen Vicinity
Coryell County
Texas

HABS No. TX-3392-C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. TX-3392-C

FORT HOOD, WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, COLD STORAGE BUILDING
(Camp Hood, Building 57003)

Location: Situated on 17th Street in area known as North Fort Hood, Killeen vicinity, Coryell County, Texas.

USGS Quadrangle Fort Hood, Texas; 7.5 minute series 1978; UTM Coordinates: Zone 14. 625330 E 3470660 N

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Cold Storage Warehouse, Type CS-30

Present Use: Used on occasion as a cold storage facility; the building was in use when this site inspection took place.

Significance: Building 57003 is significant as a fairly intact example of a 800 Series Type CS-30 structure that was (and still is on occasion) used for food storage.

Constructed in May of 1943, the building retains much of its original exterior and interior character, having undergone some alterations in 1951. One of the more interesting aspects of this building is the shape of the overhang at the north and east sides; it is described as a reverse slope overhang. Based on the review of plans that are filed at Fort Hood and on field observations, Building 57003 reflects the construction techniques that were utilized on most World War II-era temporary structures.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Building 57003 was completed on May 17, 1943.[1] Unfortunately, the date of the standard War Department plan on file at Fort Hood is illegible, but a revision date of October 28, 1941 can be discerned.[2]

2. Architect: George E. Bergstrom, president of the American Institute of Architects, was the Chief of the Architectural Unit of the Engineering Department, Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps.[3] He was in charge of revising the 700 Series standard construction drawings to create the 800 Series during 1940-41, under the supervision of Lt. Col. Hugh J. Casey, Chief of the Engineering Department.[4] The 1951 alterations to Building 57003 were produced at Fort Hood and approved by Lt. Col. John R. McAlister, C.E., Post Engineer.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The site for Fort Hood (then known as Camp Hood) was purchased by the War Department from 1942 through 1943. The United States Army is the current owner.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The buildings located in the area of the installation known as North Fort Hood were constructed by A. Farnell Blair, a contractor from Decatur, Georgia.[5] The work in this area of the post began January 4, 1943, and was completed on May 23 of the same year, well ahead of the proposed completion date of June 30. Several other contracts were let for other aspects of the project.[6] Suppliers of the material used are unknown.

5. Original Plans and construction: According to the Real Property Record the floor plan for Building 57003 is Plan Number 800-1200 (the plan number is illegible on the drawing itself). At least thirty-two other standard 800 Series drawings and eight drawings produced by the Post Engineer's office were used to construct this building; some of these drawings are currently filed at the Master Planning Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood. Building 57003 was constructed at a cost of $107,966.00; most of the alterations to the structure are noted on the Real Property Record, and additional changes are depicted on drawings dating from 1951.[7]

6. Alterations and additions: In March of 1951, drawings were executed by the Office of the Post Engineer at Fort Hood detailing the installation of refrigeration equipment, a lighting system, and an alarm system; the cost for this work was $53,356.00.[8] Also during this time construction drawings depicting the installation of corkboard insulation and the replacement of wood docks with ones made of concrete were produced; there is no notation on the property card of this work, although it was carried out.[9] In June of 1962 a hot gas automatic defrost system was installed.[10] A small wood frame addition measuring 4'-0" x 6'-8" was constructed at the east side of the building; the date of this alteration is unknown. Two sliding doors that are located on the east wall of the platform area are fixed in place; in addition, at this same wall there are two large door openings that are filled in with plywood.

B. Historical Context:

The official announcement that the land which now comprises Fort Hood would be added to the quickly growing list of War Department-owned properties was made in January of 1942. Before the involvement of the United States in the Second World War, it was known that a tank destroyer training center was needed. Various sites were considered for this installation, including a few located in central and west Texas. Finally the decision was reached to locate the facility near Killeen, Texas, a farming and ranching community with gently rolling terrain which is approximately 80 miles north of Austin. By February 1942, 22,000 acres had been acquired by the federal government, with an additional area of land being condemned and purchased to bring the total to approximately 160,000 acres by the end of 1943.[11] In 1950, the installation was designated as a permanent station and was renamed Fort Hood. The

current size of the installation is about 217,330 acres, and occupies portions of Coryell and Bell Counties.[12]

The post is named for General John Bell Hood, the commander of the Texas Brigade which was part of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War. He and his men fought in several of the major battles during the war, including the defense of Atlanta.[13]

The first two units to arrive by rail and to commence training at Camp Hood were the 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion from Fort George Mead, Maryland, and the 753d Medium Tank Battalion from Camp Polk, Louisiana, serving under the command of General A. D. Bruce.[14]

Building 57003 was constructed as a part of the huge effort by the War Department to house all United States Army functions expeditiously as the result for the country's entrance into World War II. Most of the buildings constructed during this time at Fort Hood were based on the 800 Series of standardized War Department plans and details, which were derived from the earlier 700 Series developed during 1940-41.[15] These temporary mobilization structures are significant in the fact that the use of stock plans enabled an assembly-line methodology utilizing pre-cut lumber, thereby facilitating the speed of construction. In the case of Fort Hood, the majority of World War II structures were built from March 1942, to May 1943.[16]

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

At the time of the assessment visit (June 1992), a major military training exercise was in progress and the entire building was not accessible. Some of the cold storage spaces were restricted due to the storage of food for the personnel involved in the exercise. Other cold storage areas were closed off because of asbestos and unsafe structural conditions. Also, the machine and condenser rooms were inaccessible because of the presence of asbestos. The inaccessible areas are indicated in the field notes.

1. Architectural Character: Constructed according to the 800 Series of standard War Department plans, Building 57003, is a representative of a World War II-era Cold Storage Warehouse (Type CS-30). This large rectangular structure roughly measures 112' x 233' overall, including the loading docks situated at the north, south, and east facades. The building is composed of three major parts: at the east is a large storage area that measures approximately 87' x 160', at the west end is another smaller (40' x 87') storage area, and between the two storage areas is a platform that is approximately 18' across and 87' long. The overall height of Building 57003, including the foundation, is about 22'; one of the more notable features of the structure is the unusual overhang.

2. Condition of Fabric: Overall, the building is in fair condition. The most noticeable exception to this statement is the exterior paint finish, which is in an advanced state of deterioration. At the west and south facades, the 7" wide

drop (German) siding is loose in some areas and signs of rot are in evidence at the eaves, overhangs, and cornerboards. As would be expected, the siding protected by the overhangs is holding up better. Some of the downspouts are loose or missing. The interior appears to be in generally good condition, with no major problems noted.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: This is a single story structure, rectangular in shape, that is about 112' wide (east and west facades) and 233" long (north and south facades). The height from grade is approximately 21' on the north side and 24' on the south.

2. Foundations: The foundation that was installed in 1951 to support the perimeter of the building and the concrete docks consists of a series of reinforced concrete pier/footing assemblies, most of which are modifications of the original foundation system, according to Post Engineer Plan Number 1265.[17] Along the perimeter of the building, the 14" thick footing pads, which are original, range in size from 46" square to 48" square; the approximately 24" tall piers are modified and range in size from 14" x 20" to 26" square. The original 12" thick concrete footing pads that measure 36" square occur at the concrete docks running along the north, south, and east sides of the building; these pads support modified piers that are 12" x 14" x 24" tall. Based on the Post Engineer Plan Numbers 1264.1 and 1264.2, dated March 1951, it is assumed the remainder of the building is supported by a series of pier/footing combinations: 10 rows running north/south, 24 rows running east/west; these in turn support wood beams running north/south.[17]

3. Walls: According to Post Engineer Plan Number 1264.1, all walls are mounted to concrete curbing; this curbing may have been poured, along with the floors, sometime after the building was constructed.[18] It is assumed that the walls of building are composed of 2" x 6" wood studs at 2'-0" on center with 2" x 6" wood girts let in horizontally between the studs; however, this could not be verified due to the nondestructive methodology used during this investigation. Wood sheathing is nailed to the studs and is covered by a black felt vapor barrier and 1"x 7" drop siding. The stud walls are probably nailed to a continuous 2" x 6" sole plate that is connected to the curbing, and the top plate probably consists of double 2" x 6"s.

4. Structural systems, framing: Due to the fact that the interior of the building is covered with various finishes and the crawl space under the building was inaccessible at the time of the inspection, the structural system of Building 57003 is assumed to be composed of rows of reinforced concrete pier/footing assemblies that carry wood beams running north/south that support joists and the poured concrete floor slab; a combination of stud walls and columns support the system of trusses and girders that in turn carry the roof joists.

Based on Post Engineer Plan Number 1264.1, at the east section of the building, the roof joists are carried by at least four rows (and possibly six) of modified Howe trusses running east/west that span between five stud walls and one row of columns.[19] At the platform area, there are 2" x 12" joists at 2'-0" on center spanning east/west with bridging; this is the roof system for the platform, and probably also for both the office area and the cold storage area at the west end of the structure, as shown on Post Engineer Plan Number 1264.2.[20] In addition to the drawings noted above, field observations indicated two rows of five 8" square wood columns, most of which are original, that are located in the cold storage area at the west end of the building (also known as the fruit and vegetable storage room). These run north/south and have been modified with the addition of ledger plates that are bolted on and support a 2" x 12" bolted to either side of the column; these in turn carry 2" x 8"s at 2'-0" on center that span east/west. The two columns located at the south end of the room may not be original; each is made up of boards of various widths to create an overall dimension of approximately 5" x 13". The centerlines of the columns are spaced east/west at 14'-0" and are 12'-10" from the walls on either side; the column pairs are spaced at 15'-3" north/south, except the south bay which is only 11'-0".

5. Loading Dock: A 12'-0" wide reinforced concrete loading dock occurs on three sides of the building: north, south and east. Originally the docks were composed of wood, but drawings dating from March 1951 detail the replacement of the wood with reinforced concrete. Post Engineer Plan Numbers 1265 and 1265.1 indicate that the dock slab is 5" thick and is attached to the piers described above with 10" tall beams, the interior beam being 8" thick and the exterior beam measuring 12" in thickness. Except at the column points and at the southwest corner, the dock forms a rectangular cantilever that extends 2'- 0" from the outside face of the exterior beam; at the columns and at the southwest corner, the dock forms a triangular shaped cantilever that is 10" at its widest point.[21]

According to Post Engineer Plan Number 1265, the 10'-0" tall columns are 6" square wood posts that are bolted to the dock with steel strap anchors,[22] but these details are concealed with 2" x _ lumber, resulting in an outside dimension of 9" x 10" for each column.

The columns support a beam of unknown composition that is approximately 3'-6" tall; the exterior face is clad with 7" wide wood horizontal drop siding and the interior surface is composed of 4" wide wood boards laid in a herringbone pattern with seams occurring at the columns.

2" x 8" joists at 2'-0" on center with 2" x 4" bridging span over the dock and support the 6" wide boards that form the decking for the overhang. These joists are connected to a 2" x 8" continuous nailer that is 10' - 6" above the dock and is attached to the north and east faces of the building. At the outer edge of the dock, the joists are about 14'- 0" above the dock and are supported by the beam, forming a reverse slope overhang; the joists cantilever beyond

the face of the beam about 18" and terminate at a continuous 10" wide fascia board. At the northeast corner, the joists are framed into two 2" x 12"s that extend from the building to the northeast corner of the canopy. At the southeast corner, the canopy construction differs from the description above in that the 2" x 8" joists run parallel to the fascia (as opposed to perpendicular); the ends of these are nailed into triple 2" x 12"s, with the west ends also resting on a 2" x 4" plate bolted to the inside 2" x 12". Here, there are six joists running east/west, the shortest being at the edge of the building and the longest at the fascia, forming a triangle in plan.

There is an overhang that runs almost the entire length of the south facade and extends from the face of the building about 18" and is capped with a continuous 12" wide fascia board; it does not appear to be an original element. Supported by a combination of 2" x 10"s that are reinforced with 2" x 4"s that are bolted to the sides and, at the west end of the building, 3" x 4" cross braces, the decking is composed of 6" wide boards that extend out from a ledger that is 12" wide and projects out approximately 4". At the area identified as the egg candling room, the overhang projects from the face of the building approximately 5'- 0" and is supported at either side of the room by double 2" x 12" brackets that slope up to meet the overhang. A flat soffit that is approximately 18" wide is about 13'-6" above the dock and terminates at a 2" x 8" rafter; the decking then angles down at that point and ends at a 2" x 12" fascia board.

6. Chimney: There is no chimney. Due to the flat roof, only one galvanized metal flue was observed, and it is located on the roof at the south side of the building; probably there are other flues used to vent the space heaters inside the building.

7. Openings:

   a. Doorways and Doors: At the north and south elevations are large insulated doors, six at both sides, that measure 4'- 0" x 6'- 8" x 6" thick; the doors are made of wood and are clad with metal; part of the interior of these doors is lined with sheet metal.

      The entry door into the office has six lights in the upper section and three horizontal panels below, and the exterior door at the former egg candling room has five horizontal panels; each measures 2'- 8" x 6'- 8" and each has 3½" wide plain wood trim.

      Various types of doors are found at the platform area between the two cold storage sections. On the north end of the east wall is a door that accesses a toilet room and also one that opens into the machine room; each door is 2'- 8" x 6'- 8" with four lights in the upper section and three horizontal panels below, and both have 3½" wide plain wood trim. Also on this wall is a five horizontal panel door and two sliding doors that are located at the machine room and are all fixed in place;

in addition there are two large door openings that are filled in with plywood.

On the west wall of the platform are two insulated doors, each being 4'- 3" x 6'- 7½" x 6" thick and faced on the exterior with 7" wide vertical boards; three large metal strap hinges are attached to 3½" wide plain trim that is bolted to each door frame. The door to the addition located at the south end of the west wall is a five horizontal panel unit that measures 2'-8" x 6'-8"; there is no trim at this door.

There is a large sliding door located at the south and north ends of the platform; each is 18'- 6" wide and 9'- 11" tall and made of horizontal 1" x 4"s spaced about 2" apart. On the inside face are eight vertical 1" x 4"s and three rows of horizontal 1" x 6"s; the 1" x 6"s are located at the top, the bottom, and 28" from the top of the door. Between the two upper horizontal bands are angled 1" x 4"s that form triangles between the vertical members. Each door is suspended from a 2" wide, 38' long cast iron track that hangs from ½" wide iron straps bolted to a 2" x 7" continuous board.

b. Windows: The office at the north side of the building has three 8-over-8 double-hung sash wood window units, two at the north elevation and one at the west elevation; each measures 3'- 4" x 4'- 6". At the east elevation is a 4-over-4 double-hung sash wood window that is 1'- 7" x 4'- 6". The wood trim for all of these windows is 3½" wide. On the south elevation are two 8-over-8 units identical to those described above. A wood window with eight panes measuring 3'- 4" x 2'- 4" tall is located at the toilet adjacent to the office; the panes are painted.

At the south elevation are four screened vents with 3" wide frames that are approximately 24" square and are located 12' above the dock level. In addition there is a framed opening at the west end of the south elevation that is about 36" square and is enclosed with flat horizontal siding; a diagonal 2" x 4" is nailed to the siding.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: It is assumed that the shape of the roof is flat, given that the Real Property Record indicates built-up roll roofing as the material used; there is no indication regarding the age of the existing roof.

b. Cornice, Eaves: There is a band of metal flashing that is approximately 4" wide at the top of the walls of the building; the flashing also runs along the top of the canopy at the north and east sides.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

a. Basement Plan: There is an open crawl space under the building.

b. First Floor Plan: As noted in the General Statement section of this report, some of the interior of this building was inaccessible to assessment team, but the areas that were observed appeared to retain a high degree of original fabric and integrity. The section of the building to the east of the platform area is comprised of several different spaces, among which are the main office, various cold storage rooms, and rooms containing equipment. Just east of the platform area is the primary entrance which is at the north side of the building and opens into a space that is identified on the drawings as the office; the dimensions of this room are 11'- 1" x 14'- 9". To the south of the office and adjoining it is a toilet that measures 4'- 5" x 8'- 4"; a larger toilet is to the south, with its access being from the platform area. Completing the east side of the platform are three other spaces, the machine room, the condenser, and the egg candling room; none of these spaces was accessible, preventing a determination of whether or not the partition between the condenser and egg candling room had in fact been removed as shown on a 1951 drawing. There is a long, narrow space that is labeled as the issue room located at the north side, just east of the office; it measures roughly 19' wide and 140' long with a ceiling height of 9'- 10". The next section to the south of the issue room is approximately 55' wide and is divided into four cold storage lockers of varying lengths. The only room accessible in this section at the time of the inspection is identified as the meat cooler on the plans; it is about 26' long. The area to the south of the cold storage lockers is labeled as the receiving room and is similar to the issue room except that it is about 11'- 0" wide; this space was not accessible either.

The platform is an open area that is 18'- 6" wide and 87'- 6" long; the height of this space is 17'- 6".

To the west of the platform is a cold locker identified on the plans to be used for fruit and vegetable storage; this room is 39'- 8" x 87'- 0" and is punctuated by ten columns.

2. Stairways: There is a ladder constructed of 2" x 4" supports and 1" x 4" rungs that is attached to the west wall of the platform area at the north end; the ladder extends from the floor level to just under the roof joists. It leads to a wood platform that is supported by three 2" x 6" brackets and is about 12' above the floor level. The platform measures about 6' square and is constructed of 2" x 6" floor joists with 2" x 4" flooring; the railing is composed of 2" x 6" vertical supports and 2" x 4" handrail. The purpose of the raised platform could not be determined and it is likely a later addition.

3. Flooring: The flooring throughout most of the building is composed of poured concrete; the floor surface at the platform area is made of 2" x 6"wood boards that are spaced 1" apart.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: At the office the walls are comprised of 4" wide tongue and groove boards to a height of 4'- 0" and above this is gypsum board that has been applied over the boards; the ceiling finish is gypsum board and the overall height is 12'- 0". The toilets are finished with a combination of 4" and 7" wide horizontal boards, with the lower portion being painted and the upper having no finish; the ceiling heights in both of these spaces is 12'- 0".

   The walls of all cold storage spaces are of similar construction, corkboard with 2" furring strips nailed on top and 1" x 4"s spaced at about 4" nailed to the furring strips. The ceiling of the issue room is similar to the wall assembly described, except there are no furring strips. At the meat cooler the ceiling is covered with corkboard and 1" x 4"s except for an approximately 8' wide section that runs along the north and east sides of the room. The fruit and vegetable locker has no ceiling; the joists and decking are exposed.

   All surfaces inside the cold storage areas are coated with asphalt base aluminum paint, as shown on Post Engineer Plan Number 1264.2.[23] This type of paint probably assists in maintaining a cold ambient temperature in these spaces, although this could not be verified.

5. Openings:

   a. Doorways and Doors: The door connecting the office and adjacent toilet is a 2'- 8" x 6'- 8" unit with four lights above and three horizontal panels below. The other interior doors that were observed are located at the cold storage area south of the issue room; these five units are insulated doors similar in overall dimensions to those described above. There are two types: one is composed of vertical boards and matches those found at the fruit and vegetable room, the other type is also wood and has six horizontal panels. The wood trim for these doors is about 6" wide, and like the other insulated doors, the trim is bolted to the frames.

   b. Windows: The interior trim for the windows described above is the typical 3½" wide plain wood stock that is found in these World War II-era buildings.

6. Hardware: There are some original door plates that still exist and only one original door knob was observed; the rest have either been replaced or removed. The door hardware on the insulated doors appears to be original, although some of the handles are broken. No window hardware was observed.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The only heater observed during the inspection is located in the office and is a direct gas-fired space unit situated in the northwest corner of that room. There is a 4" diameter galvanized metal stack that serves as the vent for this unit; it penetrates the ceiling of the office.

As far as mechanical equipment is concerned, the most notable fixtures are the cooling units located in the various cold storage rooms of this facility. These units provide cold air to chill the spaces in which they are located; there are two in each accessible space, with the overall dimensions of each being 2'- 6" x 5'- 0" x 9'- 6" tall. Three of the units observed are manufactured by Carrier, with the bottom component being model number 15Q6229 and the top being model number 27Q6214; the other three units were inaccessible. According to Post Engineer Plan Number 1268, dated March 10, 1951, the refrigerant was supplied by evaporative condensers located in the condenser room;[24] it is unknown if this system is still used whenever the building is placed in operation. It could not be determined whether or not this equipment is original to the structure, but given the considerable work that was done in 1951 (total cost of $53,356.00),[25] it is doubtful that all of the cooling apparatus dates from 1943.

Compressors are situated on the south side of the building; these appear to have been installed recently, but an exact date is unknown.

b. Lighting: There are five original porcelain enamel shades with incandescent bulbs located at the underside of the canopy on the north and east sides; the detail for this fixture is shown on Post Engineer Plan Number 1268.1, dated March 12, 1951. Other exterior and all interior lighting fixtures are bare incandescent bulbs mounted on metal junction boxes. All the conduit is exposed and is a combination of rigid and flexible types; it is possible that the electrical system has been updated since 1951.

c. Plumbing: The toilet room adjacent to the office contains a toilet and a lavatory; the other toilet contains a toilet, two lavatories, and a urinal. The date and manufacture of these fixtures is unknown.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The Cold Storage Warehouse is located in what is referred to as North Fort Hood, an area that was not developed until 1943. The long axis of the building is oriented east/west, with the main entrance being on the north facade. The topography of this area of the post is generally flat.

2. Historical landscape design: Located in the North Fort Hood area known as the Warehouse and Industrial Area, Building 57003 faces 17th Street; there is a large parking area between the building and the street. This part of the installation is dedicated to the receipt and storage of supplies, and at one time was serviced by a railroad line which no longer functions.

3. Outbuildings: There are two associated structures that are located on the east side of Building 57003, approximately thirty feet away. They appear to serve some function related to cold storage, but their exact use could not be determined.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: War Department Plan Number 800-1200 was executed specifically for the erection of Building 57003, a Type CS-30 structure; this drawing is cited in the Bibliography. Several other drawings were produced by the Office of the Post Engineer at Fort Hood in 1951: PE 1264, PE 1264.1, PE 1264.2, PE 1265, PE 1265.1, PE 1268, PE 1268.1, PE 1268.2 (see Bibliography for a full citation of each drawing). At least thirty-two other drawings from the 800 Series were utilized for the construction of this building, and they range in numerical order from 800-1201 to 800-1224; there are about eight other drawings listed on Plan Number 800-1200, but these are illegible.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building 57003 was constructed basically as shown on the drawings; alterations have been noted in the appropriate sections of this report. The drawings cited in the Bibliography have been photographically reproduced and are included; they are catalogued as photographic positives on aperture cards at the Master Planning Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood, Building T-4228. Due to time restraints and the large quantity of other drawings associated with this building (mentioned above), a decision was made by the author to not have the other drawings reproduced; some are catalogued in the manner and location described above.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. War Department Drawings:

Office of the Quartermaster General. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. Cold Storage Building, Type CS-30 & CS-60, Floor Plan," Plan Number 800-1200, [date is illegible, but there is a revision date of October 28, 1941 on the drawing].

b. Drawings Produced at Fort Hood:

i. Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264, [date is illegible].

ii. _____. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264.1, March 7, 1951.

iii. _____. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1264.2, March 6, 1951.

iv. _____. "Replace Wood Docks With Concrete, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1265, March 6, 1951.

v. _____. "Replace Wood Docks...Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1265.1, March 6, 1951.

vi. _____. "Install Refrigeration Equipment, Lighting & Alarm Systems, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1268, March 10, 1951.

vii. _____. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1268.1, March 12, 1951.

viii. _____. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1268.2, March 12, 1951.

b. Other records at Fort Hood:

"Real Property Record. Buildings. Building T-57003," [no date]. Located at Real Property Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building T-4213, Fort Hood.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Books and manuscripts:

Faulk, Odie B. and Laura E. Faulk. *Fort Hood: The First Fifty Years.* Temple, Texas: The Frank W. Mayborn Foundation, 1990.

Fine, Lenore and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States.* [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War*

II: The Technical Services]. Washington D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1972.

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Documentary: Research could be conducted in the DeKalb County, Georgia library system to locate additional information on the construction firm of A. Farnell Blair, which was involved in the construction of the complex at North Fort Hood. Additional information about George E. Bergstrom and Lieutenant Colonel Hugh J. Casey and their role in the development of the 800 Series of standard War Department drawings is probably located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

2. Oral History: An attempt could be made to locate and interview Lieutenant Colonel Gerald R. Tyler, the area engineer for the Corps of Engineers, responsible for the construction at Fort Hood.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Historical Photographs: A photocopy of a historic photograph of a Company Maintenance Shop building found in the files at Fort Hood is included.

2. Original drawings and plans: The drawings executed specifically for the Type CMS-1 building have been photographically reproduced and photocopies are included in this report.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was prepared by the Center for Architectural Conservation, Georgia Institute of Technology, as part of a project to document three representative types of World War II-era temporary mobilization structures at Fort Hood during June, 1992. The project was sponsored by the Tri-Services Research Center, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL), Champaign, Illinois. Keith Landreth, Director of the Tri-Services Research Center, provided assistance throughout the project. Assistance at Fort Hood was provided by Dr. Jack Jackson, Environmental Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing. Large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Building 57003," [no date]. Located at Real Property Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building T-4213, Fort Hood.

2. Office of the Quartermaster General. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. Cold Storage Building, Type CS-30 & CS-60, Floor Plan," Plan Number 800-1200, [date illegible, but there is a revision date of October 28, 1941]. The drawing, along with the others referenced in the report, is catalogued as a photographic positive on an aperture card at the Master Planning Office, Building T-4228, Fort Hood.

3. Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States.* [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*]. Washington D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1972, p. 347.

4. Ibid., pp. 349-51.

5. Odie B. Faulk and Laura E. Faulk. *Fort Hood: The First Fifty Years.* Temple, Texas: The Frank W. Mayborn Foundation, 1990, pp. 54-55; (Note: The contractor's name is also spelled A. *Farnwell* Blair in the text, p. 55).

6. Ibid., pp. 51-52.

7. "Real Property Record...Building 57003."; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264, [date is illegible]; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264.1, March 7, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1264.2, March 6, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Replace Wood Docks With Concrete, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1265, March 6, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Replace Wood Docks...Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1265.1, March 6, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment, Lighting & Alarm Systems, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268, March 10, 1951. Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268.1, March 12, 1951; and Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268.2, March 12, 1951. All of these drawings are catalogued as photographic positives on aperture cards at the Master Planning Office, Building T-4228, Fort Hood.

8. "Real Property Record...Building 57003;" Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment, Lighting & Alarm Systems, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268, March 10, 1951. Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268.1, March 12, 1951; and Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Install Refrigeration Equipment...Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1268.2, March 12, 1951. All of the drawings are catalogued

as photographic positives on aperture cards at the Master Planning Office, Building T-4228, Fort Hood.

9. Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264, [date is illegible]; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood," Plan Number PE 1264.1, March 7, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Installation of Corkboard Insulation, Cold Storage Plant, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number PE 1264.2, March 6, 1951; Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Replace Wood Docks With Concrete, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1265, March 6, 1951; and Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Replace Wood Docks...Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1265.1, March 6, 1951.

10. "Real Property Record...Building 57003."

11. Faulk and Faulk, pp. 22-54.

12. This information is based on data supplied by the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood.

13. Ibid., pp. 39-40.

14. Ibid., p. 59.

15. Fine and Remington, pp. 350-51.

16. Faulk and Faulk, pp. 51-55.

17. Office of Post Engineer, Fort Hood, Texas. "Replace Wood Docks With Concrete, Cold Storage Plant, Building 10611, North Fort Hood, Texas," Plan Number 1265, March 6, 1951.

17. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number PE 1264.1; and Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1264.2.

18. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1264.1.

19. Ibid.

20. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1264.2.

21. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Numbers 1265 and 1265.1.

22. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1265.

23. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1264.2.

24. Office of Post Engineer, Plan Number 1268.

25. "Real Property Record...Building 57003."