

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, ORDNANCE WAREHOUSE  
(Auto Hobby Shop)  
(Building No. 4143)  
Barksdale Field Historic District  
480 Icarus Road  
Bossier City  
Bossier Parish  
Louisiana

HABS LA-1247-E  
*HABS LA-1247-E*

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)**  
**ORDNANCE WAREHOUSE/AUTO HOBBY SHOP**  
**(Building 4143)**  
**HABS No. LA-1247-E**

**Location:** The building is located at 480 Icarus Road, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Bossier Parish, Louisiana. Coordinates are: measured from the southwest corner of the structure – Latitude 32.497994, Longitude 93.676276. This coordinate was determined from Barksdale Air Force Base Geographic Information System mapping with a degree of accuracy of +/- 1 meter. The coordinate's datum is North American Datum 1983. This locational 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 the building is the Barksdale Air Force Base

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

**Significance:** Originally constructed in 1934 as the Ordnance Warehouse for munitions used by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Attack Group of 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)."<sup>1</sup>

**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 the building located in the Barksdale Field Historic District: Marla Poirier, Contracting Officer; Kaila Diehl Contract Point of Contact; Gary W. Mackey, former Cultural Resource Manager; and Nathan Tracer, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> "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: The “Quartermaster’s Record for Building #93,” indicates construction of the building was completed in May 1934, but according to the General Contractor’s Construction Completion Report, the building was completed in September 1934.<sup>2</sup> Even so, additional work continued on the building, such as the installation of metal security bars on the windows and the metal security cages in the current Tool Room.
2. Architect: The architect is unknown. The building was designed and drawn in 1933 by the staff of the Construction Division of the War Department’s Office of the Quartermaster, so it is assumed the architect was part of the staff. The drawings were signed on October 26, 1933, and the specifications are dated November 18, 1933.
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The United States Army Air Corps, subsequently the United States Air Force has been the sole owner and occupant of this building since its construction. Originally used for ordnance for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Attack Group, the building, became the base for the motor pool maintenance shop after World War II, which caused some non-contributing additions to the exterior and some changes to the interior. By 1961, it was the base’s Auto Hobby Shop.<sup>3</sup> When the new Auto Hobby Shop opened in early 2012, this building reverted back to its earlier use as covered storage.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The General Contractor for construction of this building was Landis and Young, General Contractors, based in Bloomington, Indiana.<sup>4</sup> The security bars on the storage room windows were furnished and installed by Weaver Ornamental Iron Company, Dallas, Texas.<sup>5</sup>
5. Original plans and construction: The original drawings for this building were completed October 1933, after the base opened. Construction was completed September 1934. Construction cost of the original building was \$21,700.<sup>6</sup>
6. Alterations and additions: Alterations have been made to this building over the years, some of which obscure its historic appearance. It is unclear when the office on the interior of the large storage area was constructed as no record of its construction could be located. It may have been a modification to the original plans, or it may have been constructed as early as 1934, when the Repair Record for this building notes that a storage room was constructed “in

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<sup>2</sup> “Quartermaster’s Record for Building #93,” (QMC Form 117) in records of Real Property Officer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, n.d., p. 1, and Landis and Young, General Contractors. “Completion Report – Ordnance Warehouse at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana” (Bloomington, Indiana: September 22, 1934), n.p.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, LA. Drawing #BRK-B-1253, “Auto Hobby Shop - Bldg. 93 – New Tool Crib Installation Plans & Details,” dated August 16, 1961.

<sup>4</sup> Landis and Young, n.p.

<sup>5</sup> Weaver Ornamental Iron Company, “Completion Report – Bar Protection – Ordnance Warehouse at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana” (Dallas: Weaver Ornamental Iron Company, October 20, 1934), n.p.

<sup>6</sup> Richard Parent, “Report for HABS Level II Documentation, Auto Hobby Shop, Building 4143, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana,” unpublished, n.d., located in the records of the Real Property Officer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, n.p.

the rear” (the north end was considered to be “the front”)<sup>7</sup>. However, in 1961, it was divided into two rooms to house tool racks for the base’s Auto Hobby Shop. Mechanical ventilators were installed in window sashes on the north and south ends of the building in 1952.<sup>8</sup> The original metal bi-fold doors were replaced with metal roll-up overhead doors at some time, possibly when the building was modified “for auto hobby shop” in 1956.<sup>9</sup> A small area at one end of the tool storage room, next to the bathroom was closed off with a wall of lumber covered in corrugated metal sometime between 1977 and 1985. The original exterior and interior lighting was replaced in 1985.<sup>10</sup> An additional suspended gas heater has been installed in the storage area. Most of the window lights have been painted, significantly changing the original exterior appearance of this building. At least ninety-nine broken glass lights in the windows were replaced with Plexiglass in 1994. This change was approved by the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Original window awnings, installed October 1934, have been removed.<sup>11</sup> However, the change most detrimental to the historic exterior appearance of the building is the free-standing paint booth, a metal, gable-roofed building moved from inside the building to its present location in 1972.<sup>12</sup> It is sheltered by a metal, shed-roofed structure with metal walls attached to the main building. This arrangement obscures a significant portion of the east side of the historic building. The coin-operated, four-bay car wash constructed on the south side of the building between 1977 and 1989 is not attached to the building, so it does not constitute an addition or modification of the building, but its proximity to the building obscures its historic appearance and compromises its historic context.

#### 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Attack Wing, stationed at Fort Crocket, Texas, by 500 percent. This would

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<sup>7</sup> U.S. Air Force, “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History” for Building #4143, (Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, n.d.), p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-R-131, “Mechanical Ventilation for Bldg. #93 – Plan and Elevations,” dated August 26, 1952.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-E-337, “Modification of Bld’g [sic] 93 for Automotive Hobby Shop (Electrical),” dated April 5, 1956.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Civil Engineering, Barksdale Field, LA. Drawing #B85-4143-1, “Base Auto Hobby Shop Bldg. 4143 – Replace Electrical Service – Bldg. 4143,” dated February 13, 1985.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Air Force, “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History,” p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Civil Engineering, Barksdale Field, LA, Drawing #BRK-B-93-3, “Bld. 93 – Alterations to Auto Hobby Shop,” dated February 1, 1972.

require additional facilities and a minimum of 20,000 acres for aerial gunnery practice and a bombing range.<sup>13</sup>

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.”<sup>14</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.”<sup>15</sup>

The announcement came December 1928 that the Shreveport-Bossier City area had been chosen as the new home of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Attack Group.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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

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<sup>13</sup> U.S. Air Force, “Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet,” p. 2, Reviewed online at <http://www.barksdale.af.mil/library/factsheets/>, June 16, 2012.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> “Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination,” p. 3.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

reviving historic architectural styles began in the late nineteenth century with the French Beaux Arts Movement.<sup>18</sup>

French Revival, or French Eclectic, style is characterized by steeply-pitched hip 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.<sup>19</sup> 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."<sup>20</sup> Nevertheless, "Captain Norfleet Bone, the landscape architect assigned to the Barksdale project, described the rising buildings as 'resembling a little French village.'<sup>21</sup> This "little French village" eventually consisted of 264 buildings deployed on a Beaux Arts axial plan layout.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup> Before it was even completed, the first combat group, the 20<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Group, moved onto the base on Oct 31, 1932, with two squadrons.<sup>24</sup>

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.<sup>25</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Attack Wing, with its two subordinate combat groups, the 20<sup>th</sup> Pursuit Group and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlister, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006), p. 387.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 387-388.

<sup>20</sup> "Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination," p. 1

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet," p. 2

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *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.<sup>27</sup>

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.”<sup>28</sup> 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 in April 1992, representing Louisiana’s largest intact collection of twentieth-century Eclectic Movement architecture.<sup>29</sup>

## **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 sheet asphalt instead of clay tile. Some inappropriate modifications have been made to the building that obscure its original design, such as the paint booth built on the east side and the changes to the entrance doors on the east and west sides. Overall, however, this building is contributing to the Historic District.
2. Condition of fabric: Structurally, the building appears to be in good condition, needing few repairs. Painted surfaces on the interior are checked and peeling badly.

### **B. Description of Exterior**

1. Overall dimensions: The original building, without the later covered addition, is 65’-11” x 122’-10”, with a total area of 8,097 feet, according to the Quartermaster of Construction completion report.
2. Foundations: The foundation is a 6” reinforced concrete slab on grade with a continuous reinforced concrete footing.
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

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 3.

<sup>28</sup> “Barksdale Field National Register District Nomination,” p. 2.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, p. 3, and U.S. Air Force, “Barksdale Air Force Base – Fact Sheet,” p. 4.

stucco.<sup>30</sup> The walls of the paint booth added to the east side of the original building are constructed of sheet metal attached to a metal frame.<sup>31</sup>

4. Structural system, framing: The structural system is structural steel on a concrete slab. Metal trusses support the metal roof decking.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: There are no porches stoops, balconies, or bulkheads.
6. Chimneys: The single chimney is finished with Portland cement stucco and painted, and there are other, smaller vent stacks scattered across the roof surface.<sup>32</sup>
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: All door openings have metal frames. The 10'-wide door openings, two each on the east and west sides, were originally closed with steel, three-panel bi-fold doors, called pilot doors, with single fixed lights in each panel.<sup>33</sup> These have since been replaced with metal overhead doors, one of which has a personnel door built into it. A single personnel door is located on the north end of the building.
  - b. Windows and shutters: Most windows in this building are multi-light fixed and hopper-style steel sashes with formed concrete sills and lintels.<sup>34</sup> There are two such windows on the east and north sides of the building, three on the south side, and four on the west side. In addition, there are three fixed twelve-light sashes on the east side of the building. Most window lights have been painted. There are no shutters, but metal security bars, original to the building, are installed over the windows in the tool storage area.<sup>35</sup> According to the Repair Record for this building, windows awnings were installed October 1934, but they no longer exist.<sup>36</sup> The awnings were originally a solid color with a scalloped skirt.<sup>37</sup>
  - c. Louvers: Vent louvers set into the gable ends of the building are metal.
8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: The roof is a shallow gambrel roof covered with 3-ply sheet asbestos on a metal decking. The original roof was replaced in 1964, but the building has likely been re-roofed since.<sup>38</sup>
  - b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves are closed and feature a plain wood fascia protected by metal roof flashing with no shingle molding.
  - c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are no dormers, cupolas, or towers.

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<sup>30</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Exterior Inventory" for Building #4143 (Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, 1994), p. 1

<sup>31</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Interior Inventory" for Building #4143 (Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, n.d.), p. 1

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Exterior Inventory," p. 1

<sup>33</sup> War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division. "Specifications for Construction of Ordnance Warehouse at Barksdale Field, LA" (Washington, DC: War Department, November 18, 1933), p. 22.

<sup>34</sup> Landis and Young, p. 2

<sup>35</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Building Rehabilitation & Repair History," p. 1.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Weaver Ornamental Iron Company, photo, n.p.

<sup>38</sup> U.S. Air Force, "Building Rehabilitation & Repair History," p. 1.

- d. Lighting: Exterior lighting originally consisted of gooseneck-style weatherproof lighting with metal shades enameled green on the outside and white on the underside.<sup>39</sup> This lighting has since been replaced with modern, straight-necked exterior lights with aluminum caps and white glass diffusing globes.

### C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: The main building is rectangular, with a brick party wall dividing the building at roughly the mid-point. The south end of this building is the shop area, which was further partitioned with terra cotta structural hollow tile into a “strong room” and an office. The walls of these rooms do not extend to the roof but have suspended ceilings of formed concrete and plaster. The north end was further divided into a repair area and a safe storage area, later used for tool storage. Inside the safe storage area, metal-framed partitions covered in wire mesh were installed June 1935, according to the Repair Record for this building, and still remain.<sup>40</sup>
2. Stairways: There are no stairways in this building.
3. Flooring: The flooring is smooth-finished concrete.
4. Walls: Interior walls are terra cotta structural hollow tile (known as fireproof construction, at the time) except for the fire wall between the work area and the storage area, which is brick, and the 1961 partition of the west office area, which is wood-framed covered with gypsum board.<sup>41</sup>
5. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are painted. There is no ceiling in the main storage area; the trusses are exposed. The suspended ceiling in the “strong room” is a formed, reinforced concrete slab, plastered and painted, and the ceilings in the toilet and repair shop are plaster on metal lath. The suspended ceiling in the office is plaster on metal lath covered in acoustical tile.<sup>42</sup> The acoustical tile was first installed in 1939 but likely has since been replaced. The suspended plaster on metal lath ceiling in the other spaces is painted.
6. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: All doorways have metal frames. The original interior personnel doors were all “kalamein” doors: white pine cores clad in steel.<sup>43</sup> It is unknown how many of these doors remain. The fire door is a wood-core door clad in tin.<sup>44</sup>
  - b. Windows: Multi-light metal sashes have no interior trim around windows.
7. Decorative features and trim: There are no interior decorative features in this utilitarian building.
8. Hardware: All door and window hardware is metal and, where they have not been replaced, appear to be original.

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<sup>39</sup> War Department, electrical lighting cut-sheets, n.p.

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Air Force, “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History,” p. 1.

<sup>41</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, LA. Drawing #BRK-B-1253, “Auto Hobby Shop - Bldg. 93 – New Tool Crib Installation Plans & Details,” dated August 16, 1961.

<sup>42</sup> Landis and Young, p. 2, and U.S. Air Force, “Building Rehabilitation & Repair History,” p. 1.

<sup>43</sup> War Department, p. 23.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

9. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The original heating system was a combination of suspended gas-fired unit heaters in the various spaces with automatic controls and floor mounted radiator heating cabinets.<sup>45</sup> Additional heating units have been added since original construction (or they were added during original construction as a change to the original plans). There is no mechanical air conditioning system. Mechanical ventilators, installed about 1952 are mounted in some of the window sashes on the north and south ends of the building.<sup>46</sup>
- b. Lighting: Originally, interior lighting was all incandescent with porcelain bases and diffusing glass globes or enameled metal shades (for the hanging lamps).<sup>47</sup> Currently, lighting consists of switch-operated electrical lights of various types. The most prevalent is overhead lights suspended from rigid electrical conduit or tracks. One room has suspended fluorescent tube lighting with a painted metal shade. The tool storage area has ceiling-mounted fixtures. Electrical service appears to be all surface-mounted.
- c. Plumbing: This building has (or had) a bathroom, but access to the room was blocked, so the existence and condition of the plumbing could not be verified. Several clay tiles of the plumbing wall were broken on the opposite site, revealing that at least some of the plumbing is still in place.

D. Site

1. Historic landscape design: This building is situated in the original Beaux Arts axial plan of the base, but it has no landscaping features of note.
2. Outbuildings: The building has one outbuilding, which is not historic. A four-bay, coin-operated carwash was constructed on the south side of the building between 1977 and 1989.<sup>48</sup> The single-bay paint building installed on the east side of the building in 1972 is considered to be a modification to the original building since its metal shelter is attached to the building.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: (All drawings are held at 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil Engineering Squadron Historical Archives, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, Timothy Walsh, Archivist):
  1. Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Barksdale Field, LA. Plan #6742-1585, "Revised Plumbing Layout – Ordnance Warehouse," dated September 21, 1934.
  2. Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division. Plan #652-314, "Barksdale Field, LA. – Ordnance Warehouse – Details – Alternate Plan – Elevations," dated October 26, 1933.

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<sup>45</sup> Ibid, pp. H-1 – H-2 and "Quartermaster's Record for Building #93," p. 1.

<sup>46</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-R-131.

<sup>47</sup> War Department, Electrical Lighting Cut-sheets, n.p.

<sup>48</sup> U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-B-740A, "Automotive Hobby Shop Wash Rack," dated May 4, 1977.

3. \_\_\_\_\_. Plan #652-315, "Barksdale Field, LA. – Ordnance Warehouse – Structural – Foundation & Framing Plans," dated October 26, 1933.
4. U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, LA. Drawing #BRK-B-1253, "Auto Hobby Shop - Bldg. 93 – New Tool Crib Installation Plans & Details," dated August 16, 1961.
5. \_\_\_\_\_. Drawing #BRK-B-1434, "Elevations of Buildings 93 and 728 – Reroofing," dated April 30, 1964.
6. U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Civil Engineering, Barksdale Field, LA. Drawing #B85-4143-1, "Base Auto Hobby Shop Bldg. 4143 – Replace Electrical Service – Bldg. 4143," dated February 13, 1985.
7. \_\_\_\_\_. Drawing #BRK-B-93-3, "Bld. 93 – Alterations to Auto Hobby Shop," dated February 1, 1972.
8. U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-B-740A, "Automotive Hobby Shop Wash Rack," dated May 4, 1977.
9. U.S. Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Omaha, Nebraska. Drawing #BRK-E-337, "Modification of Bld'g [sic] 93 for Automotive Hobby Shop (Electrical)," dated April 5, 1956.
10. \_\_\_\_\_. Drawing #BRK-R-131, "Mechanical Ventilation for Bld. #93 – Plan & Elevations," dated August 26, 1952.

B. Interviews:

1. Gary Mackey, former Cultural Resource Manager and Environmental Planner, 2nd Civil Engineering Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, June 5-7, 2012. Interview conducted by Deborah E. Harvey, June 5-6, 2012.
2. Richard Parent, Real Property Officer, 2nd Civil Engineer Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, June 6, 2012. Interview conducted by Deborah E. Harvey, June 6, 2012 .
3. Nathan E. Tracer, Base Architect, 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil Engineering Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, June 5-7, 2012. Interview conducted by Deborah E. Harvey, June 5-6, 2012.

C. Selected Sources:

1. Primary sources (All primary sources are held at 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil Engineering Squadron Historical Archives, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, Louisiana, Timothy Walsh, Archivist):
  - a. Landis and Young, General Contractors. "Completion Report – Ordnance Warehouse at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana," Bloomington, Indiana: September 22, 1934.
  - b. U.S. Air Force. "Building Rehabilitation & Repair History" for Building #4143, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, n.d.
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_. "Interior Inventory" for Building #4143, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, n.d.
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_. "Exterior Inventory" for Building #4143, Shreveport: U.S. Air Force at Barksdale Air Force Base, 1994.

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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. Knopf, 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, Auto Hobby Shop, Building 4143, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana," unpublished, n.d., located in the records of the Real Property Officer, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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  
ORDNANCE WAREHOUSE/AUTO HOBBY SHOP

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