

FORT HOOD, WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS,
COMPANY MAINTENANCE SHOP AND ARMS ROOM
(Camp Hood, Bldg. 1928)
north of Park Avenue at 49th Street
Killeen Vicinity
Coryell County
Texas

HABS No. TX-3392 -B

HABS
TEX
50-KILL.V
1B-

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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Location: North of Park Avenue at 49th Street, in Block 19 of the area known as South Fort Hood, Killeen vicinity, Coryell County, Texas.

USGS Quadrangle Fort Hood, Texas; 7.5 minute series 1978; UTM Coordinates: Zone 14. 617540 E 3446000 N

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Company Maintenance Shop and Arms Room, Type CMS-1

Present Use: Currently used as a classroom facility for Non-Commissioned Officers training and offices of the instructors

Significance: Building 1928 is significant as a relatively unmodified example of an 800 Series Type CMS-1 structure that was used for vehicle maintenance and arms storage originally.

Constructed in 1943, the building retains much of its original character on the exterior, but has undergone some interior alterations. This report is based on the review of plans that are filed at Fort Hood and on field observations, and these show that Building 1928 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:** The construction of Building 1928 was completed on January 20, 1943.¹ The standard War Department plan is dated June 14, 1941.²
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 during 1941, under the supervision of Lt. Col. Hugh J. Casey, Chief of the Engineering Department.⁴

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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: In mid-March 1942, contracts for cantonment construction were awarded to Taylor and Byrnes of Fort Worth, Texas, and Tankursley Trapp Associates of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of Bell and Coryell Counties assisted in the construction of the post. Several other contracts were let for other aspects of the project.⁵ Suppliers of the material used are unknown.
5. Original Plans and construction: Plan Number 800-607 was the primary drawing used to construct Building 1928. Among the other drawings from the 800 Series of standard construction drawings used were: 800-608, 800-609, 800-609.1, and 800-610. Most of these drawings are currently filed at the Master Planning Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood.

Building 1928 was constructed at a cost of \$15,011.00.⁶ Based on an historic photograph dated October 6, 1948, the boiler room chimney was not built as shown on Plan Numbers 800-607 and 800-608. The existing galvanized metal flue was installed as an alternate to accommodate the gas-fired boiler. Notes on Plan Number 800-607 direct the builder to Plan Number 800-190. No evidence was found to indicate that a window had been installed on the east elevation of the boiler room.

6. Alterations and additions: Contrary to what is shown on Plan Number 800-607, there is no physical evidence that a window was placed on the east elevation of the boiler room. Alterations that have been made to the structure since construction follow. The roof eaves were extended at some time after October 1948, but the exact date of this change is not indicated on the real property card. There is a notation on the historic photograph (dated 6 October 1948) of one of the Maintenance Shop and Arms Room buildings that mentions the need for the extension of the eaves. The overhead doors and the door at the entrance to the building on the west elevation have been replaced. The shed roof over the east elevation door was added later. All original 8-over-8 wood windows have been replaced with aluminum sash units, and the original screens have been removed from these windows and metal bars have been added. At some point the roofing material probably has been replaced, the drive through/parking area at the west end of the building has been paved with concrete, and two window air conditioning units have been installed.

Inside, the built-in cabinet work at the Arms Room has been removed and two offices now occupy that space. Part of an original partition has been removed, a 9' tall partition has been added to the southeast corner of the building, and the ceiling is dropped with acoustical tiles in this area. The area at the east doorway has been changed with the addition of a lowered ceiling and vertical wood board paneling on the walls.

B. Historical Context:

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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 1943.⁷ 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 both Coryell and Bell Counties.⁸

The post was 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.⁹

The first two units to arrive by rail and train 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.¹⁰

Building 1928 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 the Second World War. The buildings constructed during this time were based on the 800 Series of standardized War Department plans and details, which were derived from the earlier 700 Series developed during 1940-41.¹¹ 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 1943.¹²

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: Building 1928, is a fairly intact example of a World War II-era Company Maintenance Shop and Arms Room (Type CMS-1) constructed according to the 800 Series of standard War Department plans. Built in 1943, the plan of the main building is rectangular in shape and is approximately 46' x 98' in overall dimensions, with a 12' x 12' boiler room lean-to attached to the east elevation. The north and south elevations of the main building are composed of seven bays measuring approximately 14'-0" each, with the three bays located at the west being open to allow passage of vehicles. The east and west elevations (gable ends) are made up of three bays, each measuring 15'-4". The overall height of the building is approximately

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20'-0" and the height of the shed addition is approximately 15'-0". The truss work is one of the more interesting features of this building.

2. **Condition of Fabric:** Building 1928 is in fair condition generally. The paint finish at the exterior is in poor condition, with areas where the paint has completely worn away. The 7" wide drop (German) wood siding has weathered to the extent that the grain is raised in some areas and some boards are missing. The trimwork is generally deteriorated with the window sills, corner boards, and raking boards at the eaves showing the most signs of wear. The roof has suffered some water damage in the past as evidenced by stains at some areas of the ceiling. The interior is in relatively good condition, although it has undergone several alterations over the past 49 years.

B. Description of Exterior

1. **Overall Dimensions:** The plan of the main portion of Building 1928 is a simple rectangle in shape, measuring roughly 98'-0" (north and south elevations) by 46'-0" (east and west elevations). It is a single story structure with the height from grade to the roof ridge being approximately 20'-0". There is a boiler room at the east elevation which measures 12'-0" x 12'-0" overall.
2. **Foundations:** The foundation of the enclosed portion of the building is composed of a poured concrete foundation wall that is 8" wide and 12" above the floor slab level and is supported by concrete footing that is 12" deep and 16" wide. This foundation system is also found at the west wall of the open area. The exterior side of the foundation at the west wall of the enclosed area is punctuated by four 12" tall concrete projections that extend approximately 4½" from the face of the wall and are 12" wide and are spaced at 15'-4". These projections are in turn supported by the concrete footing which is approximately 20" at these points.

At the overhead doors there is no foundation wall/footing assembly; there is an extension of the 5" thick poured concrete slab that slopes down and away from the building about 3'-0".

Located in the enclosed portion of the building there are four pier/footing combinations that support the wood posts that are connected to the wood trusses running east/west. The centerline of each pair of pier/footing assembly is 14'-0" from the outside face of the east and west foundation walls of the main section of the enclosed portion of the building; the distance between the pairs is 28'-0" centerline to centerline. Each poured concrete truss pier measures 12" x 18" x 12" tall, and the footing below each truss pier is 1'-9" x 2'-3" x 12" tall.

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The posts that support the opening for the overhead doors are bolted to the 12" tall concrete curb, and the posts that separate the overhead doors are bolted to a concrete pedestal measuring 7" x 9" x 12" tall.

Of particular note is the 8" thick reinforced concrete grease pit that is located in what is shown on the drawings as the shop. This feature is 22'-10" long and only 3'-0" wide, with a 6'-0"± long projection centered on the long side and extending out from the west wall of the pit approximately 3'-0". The pit is about 5'-0" deep and there is a 2'-6" deep sump pit that measures 1'-6" x 3'-0". At the south end of the pit is a set of reinforced concrete steps; at the north end are four ladder rungs that are made up of 1" diameter steel imbedded into the concrete wall. The ends of the pit are rounded and the edge is elevated about 6" above the finished floor level; a plywood cover is placed over the pit when it is not in use.

In the center of the open area, there are two rows of two wood posts spaced at 14'-0" on center that are bolted to reinforced poured concrete 12" tall 12" square piers that are in turn supported by 12" tall footings measuring 1'-9" square. Along the north and south perimeter of the open area, there are a pair of wood posts spaced at 14'-0" on center that are also supported by reinforced concrete piers that measure 7" x 9" x 12" tall and rest on 1'-9" square concrete footings.

3. Walls: The perimeter walls of both the main building and the boiler room 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. 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 nailed to a continuous 2" x 6" sole plate that is connected to a 2" x 8" plate and the concrete foundation wall by anchor bolts at 4'-0" on center. The top plate consists of double 2" x 6"s. Corner boards are plain 1" x 6" members.

The west wall which delineates the west end of the open area differs from the description above in that it has diagonal sheathing that forms a herringbone pattern that meets just to the south of center in the middle bay. There is also one diagonal 1" x 6" brace let in between the studs and girts at each end bay. The other end walls (at the enclosed section) are constructed in the same manner.

4. Structural systems, framing: The structural system of 1928 is a combination of concrete slab on grade with reinforced concrete pier/footing assemblies that carry intermediate columns that support the system of trusses and girders that in turn carry the roof rafters. The boiler room shed lean-to located to the east is framed with a 2" x 6" wall system (described above) and 2" x 8" roof rafters at 2'-0" on center that are nailed to the 2" x 6" studs of the east wall of the main building, and that rest on 1" x 6" ribbons let in between the studs.

At the easternmost 14'-0" bay of the main building's enclosed area, there are two girders running east/west, the centerlines of which are 15'-4" apart. Each of these girders is composed of two sets of double 2" x 12"s that are spaced at

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least 6" with filler at mid-span. The bottom of the girders is approximately 18'-0" above the finished floor. At the gable (east) end the girders are supported by double 2" x 6" studs, while at the west end of the bay they are each bolted to the outer faces of two vertical 3" x 10"s that are spaced with 3" x 9" x 12" fillers at top, bottom, 7'-0", and 14'-0" above the finish floor. In this same bay one set of two 2" x 8"s spaced with 3" x 8" fillers runs east/west approximately 4'-0" below, and in the same plane as, the southern girder, terminating at the vertical 3" x 10"s. There are 2" x 6" ties running north/south at 4'-0" on center in the bays to the north and south of the girders. The south ends of the 2" x 6" ties in the north bay are supported by a 2" x 6" stud wall running east/west below the north girder. Cross bracing composed of 2" x 6"s at 4'-0" on center connect the top of the girders and the top of the double 2" x 8"s and the stud wall. Continuous 2" x 4"s run east/west and are attached at the centerlines of the cross bracing and the ties to provide greater lateral stability.

Moving to the west, the next two bays are spanned by two 5'-0" deep modified Flat Howe trusses that are 28'-0" long, are spaced apart 15'-4" and in the same plane as the girders described above. The bottom and top chords of each truss are composed of two spaced 2" x 8"s bolted at each end to the outside faces of the double 3" x 10" column systems also described above. The trusses are divided into seven 4'-0" sections, the two outer sections at each end having double 3" x 6" diagonal webs on either side of a vertical 3" x 4" web, all ends of which are bolted to the inside faces of the horizontal 2" x 8"s. The sections to either side of the center section are each composed of a single diagonal 3" x 4" web and a single vertical 3" x 4" web; the center section is made up of two crossing 3" x 4"s. The 2" x 6" cross bracing and ties and continuous 2" x 4"s described above occur in this bay also, with the cross bracing connecting the upper and lower chords of the trusses.

The structural system for the next 14'-0" bay to the west is identical to the first bay described above, with both ends of the 2" x 6" ties running north/south supported by the double 2" x 8" assembly. The east end of the girders are carried by vertical double 3" x 10"s, and the west ends are bolted to 6" x 6" wood posts.

The three bays at the west side of the structure are open to allow vehicles to pass through or park, and the girders at these bays are made of four 2" x 12"s nailed together, each spanning approximately 14'-0". These girders rest on square wood posts measuring 6" x 6" with 2" x 8" x 2'-0" tall scabs tying the girders and the tops of the posts together. Approximately 4'-0" below the girders are 2" x 8"s spaced apart 6" with fillers at 2'-0" on center, running east/west and nailed to the outside faces of the wood posts. The 2" x 8"s are reinforced at the posts by 2" x 8" x 18" long scabs, and are supported by 3" x 6"s that are bolted to two 2" x 6"s nailed together. Cross bracing made up of 2" x 6"s at 4'-0" on center connect the top of the girders and the top of the double 2" x 8"s. There are 2" x 6" ties running north/south at 4'-0" on center in the bays to the north and south of the girders; one end of these ties is attached to the double 2" x 8"s and the other end of the ties is nailed to the

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beams at the perimeter. These perimeter beams are divided into thirds and supported at those points by 6" square posts; the beams are composed of two 2" x 12"s nailed together and capped by a top plate made up of three 2" x 6"s. At each post, a 2" x 12" x 18" long tie piece is nailed to the inside face of the double 2" x 12"s; at some locations, vertical 2" x 6" members of varying lengths have been nailed to the tie pieces and the posts.

Throughout the enclosed and open areas of the building (except the boiler room) are 2" x 10" roof rafters running north/south at 2'-0" on center, notched and supported by the girders, trusses, perimeter walls, and perimeter beams described in the above paragraphs. The roof rafters meet at a 2" x 10" continuous ridge board, the top of which is approximately 20'-0" above the finished floor level.

5. Chimney: There is no chimney. There is a galvanized metal flue anchored with guy wires located at the roof of the boiler room and connected to the gas-fired heater.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The door at the west elevation of the enclosed section is a plain solid core unit, and is probably a replacement. The east elevation, just north of the boiler room, is a 2'-8" x 6'-8" wood door with five horizontal panels. There are two metal clad wood doors, each measuring 3'-0" x 6'-8", at the south elevation of the boiler room. Two non-original paneled wood overhead doors are located at the south and north elevations and each one measures approximately 12' x 13'.
 - b. Windows: Three windows at the south elevation, one at the north elevation, and two at the east elevation had been 8-over-8 double-hung wood sash units and are now aluminum replacements; most of the trim at these windows has been modified or replaced, and metal bars have been installed. At the east end of the north elevation are two original 4-over-4 double-hung wood windows, the panes of which are painted; the 4" wide wood trim and the wire mesh screens are original.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The roof of the main section of Building 1928 is a simple gable one with a 3½ in 12 pitch and the ridge running east/west; the boiler room is topped by a shed roof. Asphalt shingles cover all roof areas; there is no indication on the real property record regarding the age of the existing roof.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: There are 6" wide barge boards at the gable (east and west) ends of the main section and at the north and south sides of the boiler room. The eaves at both the main section and the boiler room

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have been extended approximately 18" with triangular shaped 2" x 8" plates at 2'-0" on center.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

a. Basement Plan: There is no basement. There is a poured concrete grease pit located in the shop area of Building 1928 that is described in the Foundation section of this report.

b. First Floor Plan: The primary entrance is at the west side of the building and this opens into a hallway that is 8'-2" wide; the hallway has been widened based on the original drawings. On either side of this hallway is an office measuring approximately 13'-0" x 19'-6"; these areas had originally functioned as the arms room. The end of the hallway opposite from the entrance contains a door that leads into the shop area. This area has been altered with the removal of most of an original partition located to the east of the overhead doors. Currently there is a large room measuring 26'-6" x 28'-8" that has been constructed in the southeast corner of the building; this room serves as a training room for Non-Commissioned Officers. To the north of this room, the remnant of the original partition mentioned above runs north from the centerline of the north column; the partition has been altered with the application of gypsum board. There are two doors in this wall; the one at the south opens into a 9'-0" wide hallway, and the north door opens to a toilet. Another toilet is located off of the hallway, in the northeast corner of the building.

Second Floor Plan: An upper level was created during a later alteration above the main (east) entrance and the flanking offices, and this now serves as a storage area.

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 shop area just north of the door opening in that wall; this ladder provides access to the upper level storage area.

3. Flooring: The flooring throughout the building's main level is poured concrete. The second level storage area has wood floor boards.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: At the hallway adjacent to the main (west) entrance, the walls have been finished with gypsum board, and at the ceiling are 2" x 6" rafters running north/south at approximately 2'-0" on center that support the floor boards that have been added to create the upper level storage area, as described above. Non-original vertical paneling has been installed on the walls of the offices that flank the hallway; the south office has a gypsum board ceiling and the ceiling of the north office is composed of 2' x 4' acoustic

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panels. The ceiling height at this area on the west end of the building is approximately 8'-0"; all finishes are painted except the paneling.

The west wall in the shop area has the original tongue and groove horizontal boards up to a height of about 5'-0", and above that and at the east wall are non-original masonite boards that have been painted; there are unpainted masonite boards applied to the underside of the roof rafters throughout this area, and these may be original.

In the training room, located at the southeast corner of the building, the walls are finished with non-original vertical paneling and the ceilings are composed of 2' x 4' acoustical tiles dropped to a height of 8'-0".

The walls at the hallway on the east side of the building are finished with 4" wide horizontal unpainted wood boards, the ceiling height has been lowered to 7'-6" and it is finished with the same width boards. The wall and ceiling finishes in the toilets appear to be original, based on notes on the drawings: 6" wide tongue and groove horizontal boards at the walls, that are painted up to a height of 8'-0", and the same width boards, unpainted, at the ceiling.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: The office doors and the door connecting the west hallway to the shop area are plain 3'-0" x 6'-8" units; likewise the training room door and the east hallway door. The doors to the toilets appear to be original five horizontal panel doors that each measure 2'-8" x 6'-8". Most of the interior door trim appears to be original.
- b. Windows: The glass panes of the two original 4-over-4 windows have been painted, and the aluminum windows are unobstructed. The 4" wide window trim at the 4-over-4 units is original, and the remaining trim has been altered.

6. Hardware: The door hardware has all been replaced; there is no original window hardware.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: Located in the lean-to boiler room is a gas-fired heater that appears to be original and provides heat to five large round ceiling mounted fan units, two of which are in the area above the offices and also in the shop area, and one is mounted above the training room; the fan units appear to be original also. There are two original radiators, one each per toilet; these appear to be supported by the iron supply and return pipes and are located approximately 10'-0" above the finish floor level. There are two air conditioning units at two of the windows in the training room.

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- b. Lighting: There are four original porcelain bases with incandescent bulbs located at the open area at the west end of the building, and there is an identical fixture mounted at the ceiling at one of the toilets. Several defunct porcelain bases remain, with the remainder of the lighting being provided by fluorescent fixtures.
- c. Plumbing: Each toilet contains a lavatory and a sink; the plumbing fixtures are of unknown date and manufacture.

D. Site:

- 1. General Setting and Orientation: Building 1928 is one of several existing Company Motor Shed type structures located in Block 19 of the south portion of Fort Hood. These buildings are arranged on either side of the service road that runs through this block, with each pair constituting a mirror image in effect. The long axis of the building is oriented east/west, with the main entrance being on the west facade. The topography of this area of the post is generally flat.
- 2. Historical landscape design: Building 1928 is situated just north of the gateway and fence that divides the motor pool buildings from Park Avenue, which runs east-west past Block 19 and the other motor pool blocks.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The following War Department construction drawings were executed specifically for the erection of Building 1928 and the other Company Maintenance Shop and Arms Room structures located at Fort Hood: 800-607, 800-608, 800-609, 800-609.1, and 800-610 (see Bibliography for a full citation of each drawing). All of these drawings were produced in 1941. In addition, the following standard drawings were used in the construction of this type of building, as well as many other types of 800 Series mobilization structures: 800-145, 800-151, 800-154, 800-155, 800-157, 800-161, 800-185, 800-186, 800-187, 800-190, 800-194, 800-197, and 800-199. These standard detail drawings range in dates from 1941 to 1942.

Measurement verification determined that the building was constructed generally as shown on the drawings; however, some variations were noted. All the plans specific to Building 1928 have been photographically reproduced and are included in this report. The drawings have been reproduced and catalogued as photographic positives on aperture cards at the Master Planning Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing at Fort Hood, Building T-4228.

- B. Early Views: A photograph of one of the Company Motor Shed and Arms Room buildings was found in the records at the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood. It is dated October 6, 1948, and has the following notation: "Extend eaves, replace roofing, repair of plumbing, electrical and Heating, and application of

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wood siding." Also noted is a reference to the building as a "Motor and Tank Repair Shop", which might explain the absence of one of the wood posts at the drive-through section; this post might have been removed to accommodate tanks.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. War Department Drawings on file at Fort Hood:

- i. Office of the Quartermaster General. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. Company Maintenance Shop & Arms Room, Type CMS-1, Plans & Elevations," Plan Number 800-607, June 14, 1941.
- ii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Company Maintenance Shop...Sections & Details," Plan Number 800-608, June 14, 1941.
- iii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Company Maintenance Shop...Structural," Plan Number 800-609, June 14, 1941.
- iv. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Grease Pit Details, Plan, Sections, & Details," Plan Number 800-609.1, September 30, 1941.
- v. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Company Maintenance Shop...Plumbing, Heating, Electrical," Plan Number 800-610, June 14, 1941.

b. Other original records at Fort Hood:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Building T-1928," May 16, 1944. Located at Real Property Office, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building T-4213, Fort Hood.

2. Secondary and published sources:

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.

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D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Documentary: Research could be conducted in the Fort Worth, Texas library system to locate additional information on the construction firm of Taylor and Byrnes; information might be found in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on Tankursley Trapp Associates, another firm involved in the construction of the complex at South 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.

E. 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.

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COMPANY MAINTENANCE SHOP & ARMS ROOM
(Camp Hood, Building 1928)
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NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Building T-1928," May 16, 1944. 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. Company Maintenance Shop & Arms Room, Type CMS-1, Plans & Elevations," Plan Number 800-607, June 14, 1941.
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. 51; 52.
6. "Real Property Record...Building T-1928."
7. Faulk and Faulk, pp. 22-54.
8. This information is based on data supplied by the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Hood.
9. Faulk and Faulk, pp.39 and 40.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 59.
11. Fine and Remington, pp. 163-66; 349-51.
12. Faulk and Faulk, pp.51-55.