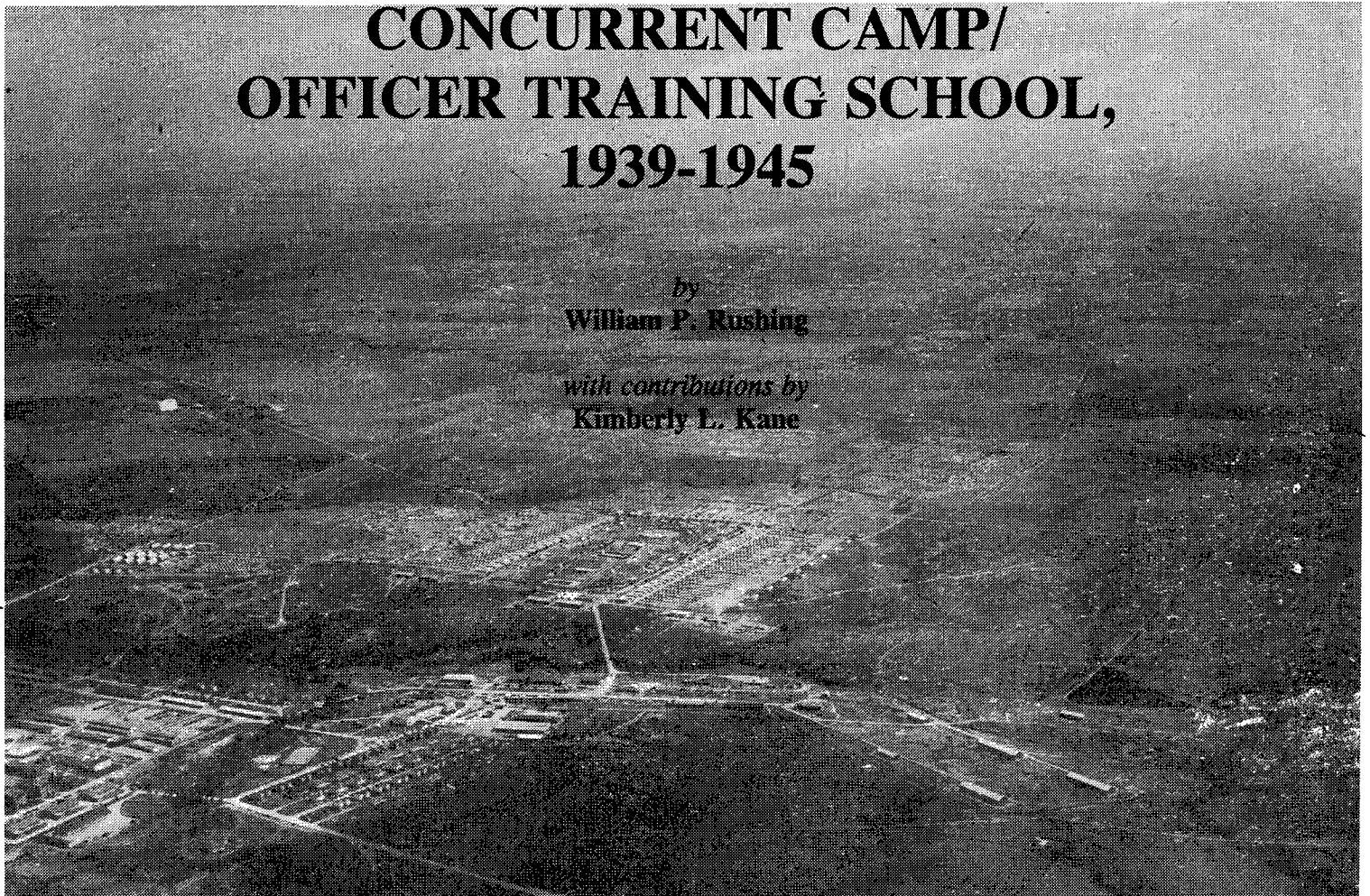

FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION HISTORIC CONTEXT: WORLD WAR II-ERA CONCURRENT CAMP/ OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL, 1939-1945

by

William P. Rushing

with contributions by
Kimberly L. Kane



FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION TECHNICAL SERIES
REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS
NUMBER 4

19971120 014



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EXEMPTION STATEMENT A	
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Cover: View of the National Guard Concurrent Camp shortly after mobilization of the National Guard in 1940, Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma (courtesy of the 45th Infantry Division Museum).

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

*Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188*

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY <i>(Leave blank)</i>			2. REPORT DATE 1997		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Fort Sill Military Reservation Historic Context: World War II-era Concurrent Camp/Officer Training School, 1939-1945			5. FUNDING NUMBERS C DACPW56-92-D-0010			
6. AUTHOR(S) Rushing, William P.						
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Geo-Marine, Inc. 550 East 15th Street Plano, TX 75074			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER			
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) US Army HQ, USAFACFS Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES						
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release: Distribution is unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE		
13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i> This report presents the historic context for the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. This historic context was prepared to facilitate an assessment of the historical significance of the remaining World War II buildings and structures located on the installation. Assessment of the proposed Worl War II historic district indicates that the district is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Sixty-six buildings and one structure are considered contributing elements to the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill.						
14. SUBJECT TERMS Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Comanche County, Oklahoma; World War II; historic buildings					15. NUMBER OF PAGES 86	
					16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified		18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified		19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified		20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL

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for
**Directorate of Environmental Quality
Fort Sill Military Reservation
Fort Sill, Oklahoma
and
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Tulsa District**

**FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION TECHNICAL SERIES
REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS
NUMBER 4**

**Geo-Marine, Inc.
550 East 15th Street
Plano, Texas 75074**

January 1997

CONTRACT DATA

This document was prepared under Contract No. DACW56-92-D-0010, Delivery Order No. 0015 (GMI project no. 1110-015), with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, 1645 S. 101 East Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74128.

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the historic context for the proposed World War II historic district, Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma, 1939-1945. This historic context was prepared to facilitate an assessment of the historical significance of the remaining World War II buildings and structures at Fort Sill. Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), conducted the research and wrote the report under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District. Several other tasks were included under the same work order: historic contexts for the provisionally identified New Post/Academic area and Post Field historic districts; preservation planning documents for the three provisionally identified historic districts; and Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Resource Identification forms for selected buildings in the three provisionally identified historic districts.

Over 1,100 buildings and structures were completed at Fort Sill between 1939 and 1945, 452 of which remain standing today. A large proportion of the buildings and structures constructed at Fort Sill during the World War II era were of a temporary mobilization construction, although some were permanent. The proposed World War II historic district consists of the Concurrent Camp/Officer Candidate School (OCS) and exhibits a high concentration of these permanent properties. Of the existing 82 buildings and structures in the proposed World War II historic district, 66 buildings and one structure are considered contributing elements because of their association with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS during World War II and because these buildings and structure retain their structural and historical integrity (the remaining 15 buildings within the district consist of four ineligible World War II buildings, six post-World War II buildings, and five temporary World War II buildings). The Field Artillery OCS was one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. The training provided at this school was an important part of the overall U.S. war effort in support of the Allies during World War II. This assessment demonstrates that the proposed World War II historic district is a unique complex of permanent properties that has national significance.

In summary, assessment of the proposed World War II historic district in relation to its historic context and integrity indicates that the district is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As documented in this report, the proposed World War II historic district fulfills Criterion A, association with significant historical events, of the National Register criteria as defined by 36 CFR 60.4. Sixty-six buildings and one structure are considered contributing elements to the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill Military Reservation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our appreciation to the many individuals and organizations who contributed to the successful completion of this report. The compilation of data and the gathering of research from a vast number of resources required the cooperation of many people. The personnel at the Fort Sill Museum Archives are due acknowledgment for their greatly appreciated services. Towana Spivey and Judy Crowder made the collections at that repository available to the researchers collecting material necessary to the development of this report. Help in locating and working with the records was also provided by assistants Peggy Duran, Anne Davies, Jo Ruffin, and Russel Fisher. Louis Vogele, in the Directorate of Environmental Quality Office at Fort Sill, provided open access to his extensive files containing historic records and documentation for the buildings discussed in this document. Carol Clutter, in the Directorate of Public Works, Engineering Division, Real Property Office, was instrumental in our research; we greatly appreciate her assistance regarding the Real Property Cards and current building and structure inventories.

We would also like to thank Dr. Boyd L. Dastrup, Post Historian, who provided information and assistance to the researcher working with collections at the Morris Swett Technical Library at Fort Sill. The help provided by the librarians at the Morris Swett and Nye libraries is also greatly appreciated. Personnel at the 45th Infantry Division Museum in Oklahoma City were invaluable, particularly Mr. Mike Gonzales, Director, who, along with General Frederick Daugherty, provided invaluable information concerning the mobilization era. Other interviews conducted concerning the history of Fort Sill included General Charles E. Brown, Colonel Joseph Burton (now deceased), and Colonel William Hamilton. Thanks go to Professor Valentine J. Belfiglio at the Texas Women's University for his assistance regarding the use of the term *Concurrent Camp*. Assistance provided by the personnel at the Lawton Public Library and the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton is also greatly appreciated. Government documents on file at the University of Texas at Dallas and Southern Methodist University were also consulted. Copies of newspaper articles were provided by the Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Personnel at Geo-Marine, Inc., provided assistance in a variety of ways. Mr. Duane E. Peter, Vice President of the Cultural Resources Division, provided guidance in the determination of the boundaries of the historic district and the assessment of the eligibility of buildings and structures. Acknowledgment should also go to Dr. Marsha Prior, Mr. Steve Gaither, Ms. Kellie Krapf, and Ms. Johnna Buysse for assistance in the research and production of the report; to Mr. Steve Hunt for his work on tables and figures; to Ms. Sandy Carr and Mr. Sean Taplin for graphics work; to Ms. Patricia Knowles for editing the final document; and to Ms. Denise Pemberton for the final format of the report.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a historic context for the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Comanche County, Oklahoma. In September 1993, Geo-Marine, Inc., contracted with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, to complete this context as part of a work order that included the development of historic contexts and preservation planning documents for three provisionally identified historic districts at Fort Sill: the World War II area, the New Post/Academic area, and the Post Field area (Jobson 1993:1). Completion of this context continues the efforts of Fort Sill Military Reservation to inventory and assess cultural resource properties on post according to the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The assessment of cultural resource properties is an important component of the installation's legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources under its jurisdiction.

Research was undertaken by Geo-Marine, Inc., in the summer of 1994. The Principal Investigator for this project was Duane E. Peter, Vice President of the Cultural Resources Division of Geo-Marine, Inc. Bill Rushing served as project archivist-historian. The project was undertaken as part of Contract Number DACW56-92-D-0010, Delivery Order 0015.

This report consists of four chapters including Chapter 1. Chapter 2 of this context delineates the objectives and methods used in this study. The historic and architectural context, which is critical to the assessment of cultural properties, is presented in Chapter 3. The introduction is followed by discussion of World War I-era construction at Fort Sill, 1917 to 1918; interwar-era construction at Fort Sill, 1919-1938; the beginning of World War II-era mobilization construction at Fort Sill in 1939; national changes that took place between September 1, 1939, and December 7, 1941, and their effects on Fort Sill; activities at Fort Sill after December 7, 1941; the decline in construction activity at Fort Sill after June 1, 1942; new techniques and advances made at Fort Sill during World War II; and significant persons and events at Fort Sill during World War II. Chapter 4 discusses the buildings and structures which are considered to be contributing elements to the proposed World War II historic district; included is a history of the construction and modification of each building or building type, a discussion of the integrity of each building or building type, and an assessment of each building or building type in relation to its historic context. Finally, Chapter 4 provides a determination and summary of eligibility of the proposed World War II historic district to the NRHP based on the criteria as defined by 36 CFR 60.4. The document concludes with a list of references cited. Appendix A lists the existing buildings and structures constructed at Fort Sill between 1939 and 1945, and Appendix B lists those buildings and structures which have been evaluated as contributing to the proposed World War II historic district. Appendix C provides a key to the abbreviated building uses which are listed in Appendices A and B. Two maps are provided in a pocket found on the inside back cover of this report.

Map 1 shows World War II-era buildings at Fort Sill ca. April 1945; Map 2 shows World War II-era buildings at Fort Sill ca. June 1996. Appendix D provides information about the development of Maps 1 and 2.

CHAPTER 2

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this project was to produce a historic context for the “World War II area” at Fort Sill Military Reservation that was one of “three new districts eligible for National Register status” (Austin and Peter 1992:1-2). This context identifies the World War II buildings and structures at Fort Sill within local, state, and national history. The context was needed to facilitate an assessment of the historic significance of the remaining World War II buildings and structures at Fort Sill. Completion of the historic context for the World War II area at Fort Sill entailed the fulfillment of three objectives. The first was to obtain information demonstrating the historical significance of the properties within the provisionally identified World War II area “based on a shared theme, time period, and geographic location” (Jobson 1993:1). The second objective was to gather data on “the physical and associative characteristics of all property types” including “where and when appropriate, the historical, archeological, architectural, and/or engineering elements that help define” the potential district (Jobson 1993:1). The third objective was to identify any existing gaps in the data about the World War II area (Jobson 1993:1).

METHODS

Four weeks were spent at the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum (Fort Sill Museum) where sources in the archives (Fort Sill Museum Archival Collection), the Nye Library, and the Swett Library were consulted. Museum Director Towana Spivey and Post Historian, Dr. Dastrup, were consulted for information concerning the history of the World War II-era construction. Building documentation files in the Engineering Division, Real Property Office, were examined with additional assistance from Carol Clutter, the Real Property Specialist at this office. Building floor plans, drawings, and elevations were provided by the Drafting and Surveys Section of the Engineering Design Branch, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Sill. The 45th Infantry Division Museum in Oklahoma City was visited for information on artist Bill Mauldin and 45th Infantry Division activities at Fort Sill during the World War II era. While there, informal interviews were conducted with General Frederick Daugherty, who was stationed at Fort Sill during the World War II mobilization era, and Mike Gonzales, Director of the 45th Infantry Division Museum. A number of other unrecorded interviews were conducted with persons knowledgeable about Fort Sill during World War II, including General Charles E. Brown, Colonel Joseph Burton (now deceased), and Colonel William Hamilton. Valentine J. Belfiglio, Professor of History at the Texas Women’s University and a Major in the Texas State Guard, was consulted about the definition of the term *Concurrent Camp*. World War II-era microfilm copies of the *Lawton Constitution (LC)* at the Lawton Public Library were consulted,

and archival research was undertaken at the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton. Government documents on file at the University of Texas at Dallas and Southern Methodist University were consulted for information. Microfilm copies of World War II-era Fort Sill newspapers, including the *Fort Sill Army News* (*FSAN*) and the *Fort Sill Replacement Center Recorder* (*FSRCR*), were obtained from Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION, WORLD WAR II- ERA CONCURRENT CAMP/OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL, 1939-1945

INTRODUCTION

There were several major construction periods at Fort Sill Military Reservation during the twentieth century: the New Post construction period, ca. 1909-1911; the World War I mobilization construction period, ca. 1917; the Academic area construction period, ca. 1933-1938; and the World War II mobilization construction period, 1939-1945. The last of these four construction phases, the World War II mobilization construction period, is addressed in this historic context.

A vast amount of construction was carried out across the nation during the period from 1939 to 1945, defined by John S. Garner as the years of World War II mobilization construction (Garner 1993:1, 6; Smith 1970:437, 444). War-related construction included the completion of both the Command Facilities, "designed for use in the actual maintenance and operation of the Army, rather than for purposes of procurement," and the Industrial Facilities, built for the production of war materiel (Smith 1970:437). The huge Command Facilities construction program within the United States included the completion of:

Army posts, camps, stations, forts, training and maneuvering areas, artillery and other ranges for the Ground Forces; airfields, air bases and stations, bombing and gunnery ranges for the Army Air Forces; storage facilities—from remote ammunition depots to metropolitan warehouses—for all branches of the Army; repair and maintenance stations for all types of equipment; hospitals, convalescent and recreation centers; military police camps, Japanese relocation centers, prisoner of war camps; a network of harbor defenses and other installations throughout the entire country for defense against enemy attack; holding and reconsignment centers, ports of embarkation, staging areas, and related facilities . . . local induction centers, radio stations, laundries, market centers, special schools and offices (including the \$78 million Pentagon building) . . . research laboratories, proving grounds, testing centers, and supersecret installations symbolized most completely by the atomic bomb [Smith 1970:444].

Fort Sill, Oklahoma, received its share of the mobilization funding and construction. Although Fort Sill was not one of the 50 largest military installations receiving funding for projects (Smith 1970:449), it nevertheless was permanently affected by the build-up. The War Department recognized that Fort Sill, site of the Army's

Field Artillery School, would play an integral part in training and preparing the nation's Army and Marine artillery units necessary to support infantry advances in both the European and Pacific theaters.

A total of more than 1,100 buildings and structures was completed at Fort Sill between 1939 and 1945 (Map 1). Of these, 452¹ (439 buildings and 13 structures) remain standing (Map 2; Appendix A). Most of the buildings and structures constructed at Fort Sill during the World War II era were of a type known as temporary mobilization construction, although some were permanent (see Map 1). Of the 452 World War II-era buildings and structures presently standing, 282 are temporary, 143 are permanent, and 27 are semipermanent. The temporary World War II buildings represent a special case. A congressional mandate to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) to demolish these temporary properties and the possibility of these buildings meeting criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) prompted the negotiation of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the DOD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. This PMOA determined that the temporary properties would be documented by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) prior to demolition. As a result of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II documentation conducted in 1990, representatives from CERL determined that none of the structures require further documentation, and none are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; therefore, all World War II temporary wooden structures at Fort Sill may be demolished.

Construction that took place at Fort Sill between 1939 and 1945 was undertaken in at least 15² functionally and geographically separate locations, labeled on Map 1:

- the Original Officers' Candidate School (OCS) area,
- the Temporary Enemy Internment Depot (TEID) area,
- the Concurrent Camp/OCS area,
- the Motor Pool area,
- the Ordnance Shops area,
- the German Prisoner-of-War (POW) Camp area,
- the Warehouse area,
- the Possible Enlisted Personnel/Women's Army Auxiliary Corps area³,
- the Regular Army Field Artillery School area,
- the 349th Field Artillery area,

¹ The number of existing World War II buildings and structures was calculated using information from the 23 May 1995 *Building Information Schedule*, 10 August 1995 *Inventory of Military Property*, and *Disposals-Fort Sill, OK* (list of all buildings destroyed between 1983 and March 1996) (Carol A. Clutter) from the Real Property Office, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. The *Building Information Schedule* may not reflect the precise number of World War II-era buildings standing at Fort Sill on 23 May 1995 because it is possible that recently demolished temporary buildings were not yet deleted from the schedule. In addition, properties termed "structures" (engineering projects; use other than shelter) by the Fort Sill Real Property Office, such as wash racks, picnic shelters, ball fields, sports stadiums, electrical facilities, grease racks, and open ammunition storage, were not listed on the *Building Information Schedule*. Therefore, the *Inventory of Military Property* and the *Disposals* lists were utilized to determine the most accurate number of buildings and structures at Fort Sill as of March 1996. Only those "structures" consisting of standing architectural elements were included in this count; no sewers, pipelines, roadways, parking lots, electrical lines, etc., were included.

² The New Post, Academic, and Old Post areas shown on Figure 1 were constructed prior to World War II.

³ Buildings in this area were designated as "Enlisted Pool" and "Enlisted Service Club No. 1" on maps dated to the 1940s; therefore, it seems likely that these buildings may have served enlisted personnel. The location of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was described as the area north of Building Number 1015 near the married officers' and nurses' quarters in the Academic area; this area, therefore, may also have housed the WAAC. These buildings are no longer extant.

- the Enlisted African-American Troop area,
- the Cantonment Hospital area,
- the Reception and Replacement Center area,
- the Reception and Replacement Center Officers' Quarters area, and
- the Possible Motor Pool area⁴.

Of the existing 170 permanent and semipermanent World War II buildings and structures constructed at Fort Sill, 59 are located within the proposed World War II historic district. It is this high concentration of World War II structures which facilitated the delineation of the district. The proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill consists of the Concurrent Camp/OCS⁵ area (Figure 1 and Table 1). The Field Artillery OCS was one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. The training provided at this school was an important part of the overall U.S. war effort in support of the Allies during World War II. In addition to the 59 World War II buildings and structures, 12 buildings constructed prior to 1939 are considered part of the historic district because of their close association with the Field Artillery OCS during World War II. This document will illustrate that 67 of the 71 buildings and structures constructed between 1928 and 1945 in the proposed World War II historic district are considered to be contributing elements (Appendix B).

Of the existing 111 permanent and semipermanent World War II buildings and structures at Fort Sill located outside of the proposed World War II historic district, 33 have been previously determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, seven have been determined to be not eligible, and 71 World War II buildings and structures outside of the proposed district have not been assessed (see Chapter 4).

WORLD WAR I-ERA CONSTRUCTION AT FORT SILL, 1917-1918

The history of the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill can be traced back to World War I, when the first National Guard Concurrent Camp was established at Fort Sill. Moreover, the U.S. mobilization effort for World War II had its roots in World War I and the two decades of planning that followed. For these reasons, this discussion of the construction that took place at Fort Sill from 1939 to 1945 begins with World War I.

At the beginning of World War I, Fort Sill's physical plant consisted of the Old Post area, constructed ca. 1869-1880 (Klinger 1989:4-9); the New Post area, constructed ca. 1909-1911 (forms on file in "Building Books," Fort Sill Museum, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Nye 1969:319); and the Academic area, constructed ca. 1933-1938 (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:178; Nye 1969:333) (see Map 1). At the moment of declaration of war in 1917, the Field Artillery School had no instructors, no plans, no guns, no texts, no quarters, and no food on the post. In fact, when the first class arrived on July 15, 1917, it was actually organized by the senior student, Captain Maynard, who spent the next few days orienting the other students to the terrain of Fort Sill. A month later, the official instructors arrived under the command of Colonel William J. Snow, and plans were formed and preparations begun to increase the school from about 30 students graduating every 12 weeks to 1,200 students finishing in the same time period. The staff and faculty were enlarged proportionately, and Colonel Snow made several trips to Washington

⁴ Maps indicate the area to the southwest corner of the Replacement Center consists of buildings of the same numerical series as the buildings in the Motor Pool area, which is why this pocket of World War II temporary buildings is identified as a possible motor pool area. Many of these buildings are no longer extant.

⁵ A concurrent camp is a secondary camp used by two or more military organizations (at Fort Sill, the National Guard and the ROTC) operating at the same time as the main camp on a military installation (Valentine J. Belfiglio, personal communication 1995).

outlining his plans for expansion and mobilization for Fort Sill. His project was approved on September 12, 1917. It called for temporary buildings to be scattered throughout the immediate post to serve as classrooms, barracks, and mess halls. Although these buildings were supposed to be temporary, the few that remained were used by the school until 1934 (Nye 1969:325-327).

In 1917, the Air Service, which was part of the Signal Corps, was established in an airdrome south of Fort Sill proper. One of "77 airfields, schools and other facilities for the Division of Military Aeronautics" constructed during the country's World War I mobilization effort (Fine and Remington 1972:26), it was named Post Field in honor of Lieutenant Henry B. Post, 25th Infantry, who was killed in 1914 trying to set an altitude record. During the war, Post Field expanded to include the School of Aerial Observers and the Air Service School, employing several squadrons of new observation planes (Nye 1969:331).

Colonel Snow's plans also included construction of temporary buildings for the mobilized National Guard units that were training simultaneously west of the school boundaries in what was known as the Concurrent Camp area. This Concurrent Camp was named "Camp Doniphan" after Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, who served in the Mexican War. Camp Doniphan, one of 16 National Guard camps built in the U.S. during World War I, had a capacity of 27,152 persons and cost \$2,331,802 (Fine and Remington 1972:16). It was here that President Harry S. Truman received his commission as an artillery captain (Nye 1969:331). By the end of the war, the Artillery School had expanded to include 247 staff and instructors, 1,554 field artillery students, 419 air service cadets, and 3,125 student officers. Camp Doniphan had housed approximately 50,000 men during the same period.

INTERWAR ERA CONSTRUCTION AT FORT SILL, 1919-1938

By 1920, most of these Camp Doniphan temporaries had been torn down, and the used lumber and electrical supplies sold for public construction in nearby Lawton. By the end of 1927, Camp Doniphan ceased to exist (General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994). After this date, the flat plain area west of the post proper, referred to as the Concurrent Camp, became the site of summer training for the 45th Division, mostly made up of the Oklahoma National Guard (Nye 1969:331). The post-1927 Concurrent Camp area, later the location of the OCS (see Map 1), is the main focus of this context because it is the area of World War II-era construction at Fort Sill recommended for inclusion in the NRHP.

In spite of the fact that the design of the World War I temporary buildings was obsolete by 1920, many World War I temporaries at Fort Sill were used for years following the end of the war, proving eventually to be adequate and semipermanent. In the 1920s and 1930s, the proposed World War II historic district contained a few wood and tar paper temporary buildings constructed in a rectangular configuration and used mainly as administration buildings, messes, and latrines. The Guard unit was housed entirely in tents (Photographs, 45th Infantry Division Museum, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994). Figure 2 shows the proposed World War II historic district in 1929. At this time the area had at least two permanent buildings. Both of these buildings, present-day Building Numbers 2915 and 2925, were latrines (Table 2) (Krapf 1994).

A series of fires in the remaining temporary buildings at Fort Sill occurred with regularity during the 1920s. There were 14 fires in 1924 located in the officers' quarters, the theater, and the post library. In 1925, two warehouses and eight large apartment buildings containing personal property were lost. This caused all the students to find housing in Lawton and to commute to the post (Nye 1969:332-333). In 1929, several years after the arsonists were caught, Snow Hall burned to the ground, reducing Fort Sill's Field Artillery School to two temporary buildings from the World War I construction period and a row of shacks built in 1915 (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:115; Nye 1969:333).

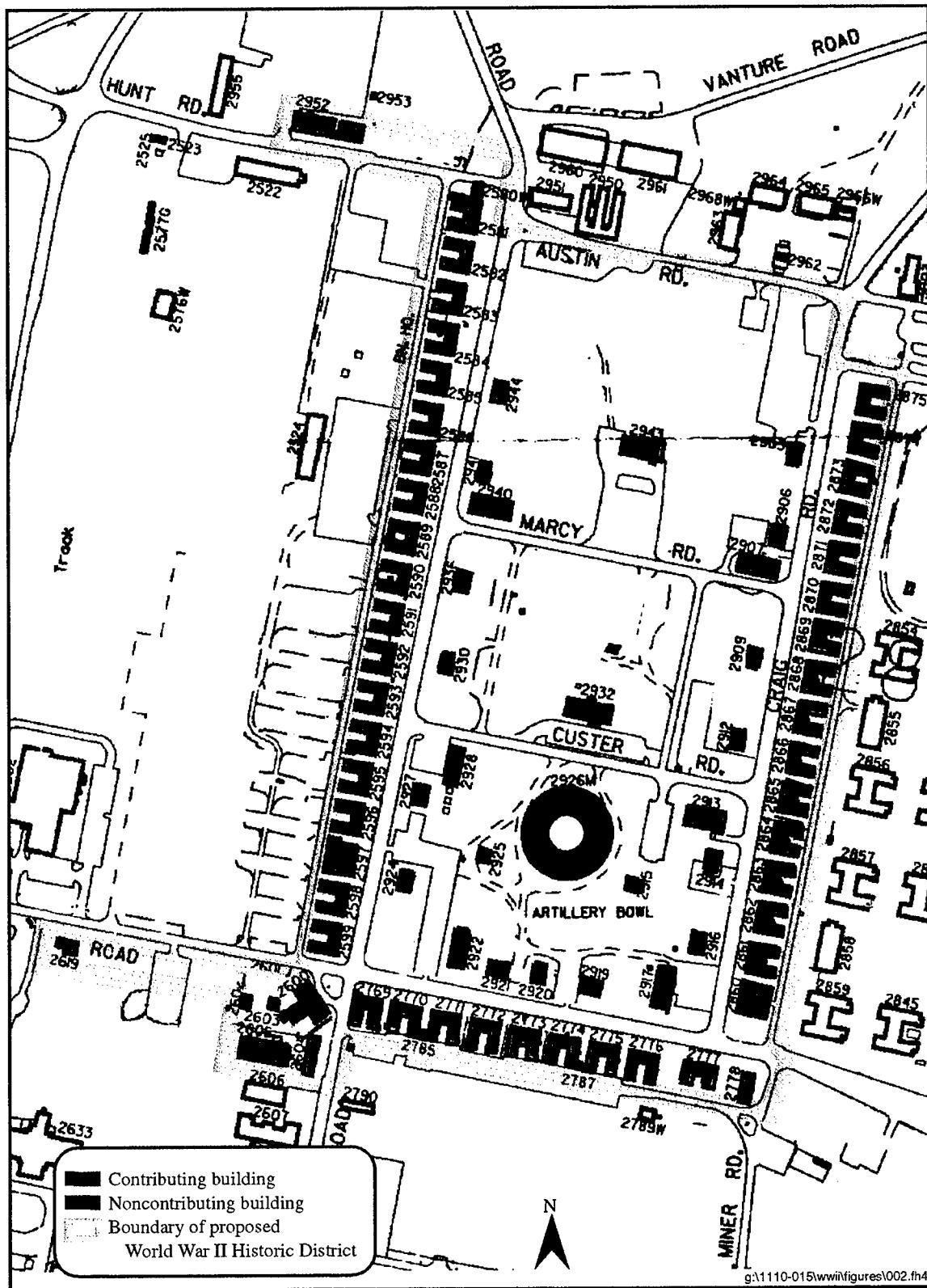


Figure 1. The provisionally identified Fort Sill World War II Historic District, contributing and noncontributing buildings.

Table 1
Existing Buildings and Structures within the Proposed World War II Historic District, Fort Sill

Building Number	Original Use	Present Use	Year Completed	Type of Construction	Contributing (Yes/No)
2580W	Wash Rack	Wash Rack	1969	Permanent	No
2581	Double-set Mess	Exchange Branch	1940	Permanent	Yes
2582	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2583	Double-set Mess	Operations, General Purp	1940	Permanent	Yes
2584	Double-set Mess	Operations, General Purp	1940	Permanent	Yes
2585	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2586	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1940	Permanent	Yes
2587	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2588	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2589	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2590	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2591	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2592	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1934	Permanent	Yes
2593	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1934	Permanent	Yes
2594	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1934	Permanent	Yes
2595	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1934	Permanent	Yes
2596	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1934	Permanent	Yes
2597	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	1934	Permanent	Yes
2598	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1933	Permanent	Yes
2599	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	1933	Permanent	Yes
2600	Division Headquarters	Company Headquarters	1940	Permanent	No (integrity)
2602	Latrine	General Storehouse	1932	Permanent	Yes
2603	Telephone Building	Terminal Equipment Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2604	Barber Shop	Battalion Admin & Classrm	1940	Permanent	Yes
2605	Gen Instruction Bldg	General Instruction Bldg	1967	Semipermanent	No
2619	Radio Transmitter Bldg	Radio Transmitter Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2769	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2770	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2771	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2772	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2773	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2774	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2775	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2776	Double-set Mess	Battalion Classrooms	1940	Permanent	Yes
2777	Dispensary	Clinic w/o Beds	1940	Permanent	Yes
2778	Dispensary	Admin General Purpose	1934	Permanent	Yes
2785	Distr Xformer Bldg	Distribution Xformer Bldg	1959	Permanent	No
2787	Distr Xformer Bldg	Distribution Xformer Bldg	1960	Permanent	No
2860	Double-set Mess	Reception Facility	1940	Permanent	Yes
2861	Double-set Mess	Exchange Branch	1940	Permanent	Yes

Table 1 (cont'd)

Building Number	Original Use	Present Use	Year Completed	Type of Construction	Contributing (Yes/No)
2862	Double-set Mess	Clinic w/o Beds	1940	Permanent	Yes
2863	Double-set Mess	Clinic w/o Beds	1940	Permanent	Yes
2864	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2865	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2866	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2867	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	1940	Permanent	Yes
2868	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	1940	Permanent	Yes
2869	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	1940	Permanent	Yes
2870	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2871	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2872	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2873	Double-set Mess	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2874	Double-set Mess	CIDC Field Operations Bld	1940	Permanent	Yes
2875	Double-set Mess	CIDC Field Operations Bld	1940	Permanent	Yes
2903	Mess Hall, Officers	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2906	Regimental Hdquarters	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2907	Recreation	General Storehouse	1941	Temporary	No (temporary)
2909	Mess Hall, Officers	General Instruction Bldg	1940	Permanent	Yes
2912	Regimental Hdquarters	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2913	Clinic w/o Beds	Clinic w/o Beds	1979	Permanent	No
2914	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2915	Latrine	General Storehouse	1928	Permanent	Yes
2916	Regimental Hdquarters	Clinic w/o Beds	1940	Permanent	Yes
2917	Post Exchange	Exchange Branch	1941	Temporary	No (temporary)
2919	Regimental Hdquarters	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2920	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2921	Regimental Hdquarters	Religious Education Fac	1940	Permanent	Yes
2922	Chapel	Unit Chapel	1941	Temporary	No (temporary)
2924	Mess Hall, Officers	Chapel Center Facility	1940	Permanent	Yes
2925	Latrine	Public Toilet	1929	Permanent	Yes
M2926	Artillery Bowl	Artillery Bowl	1940	Permanent	Yes
2927	Regimental Hdquarters	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2928	Recreation	General Storehouse	1941	Temporary	No (temporary)
2930	Mess Hall, Officers	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	No (integrity)
2932	Post Exchange	Exchange Special Supp Fac	1940	Permanent	No (integrity)
2934	Center for Environm'l Initiatives/Hands-On Training		1996	Permanent	No
2936	Regimental Hdquarters	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2940	Recreation Building	Recreation Bldg	1941	Temporary	No (temporary)
2941	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	1940	Permanent	Yes
2943	Hostess House	Admin Gen Purp	1940	Permanent	No (integrity)
2944	Regimental Hdquarters	Admin General Purpose	1940	Permanent	Yes
2952	Motor Repair Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1940	Permanent	Yes

Sources: *Building Information Schedule 1995*; Carol A. Clutter, personal communication 1995; Real Property Inventory Cards, Real Property Office, Fort Sill.

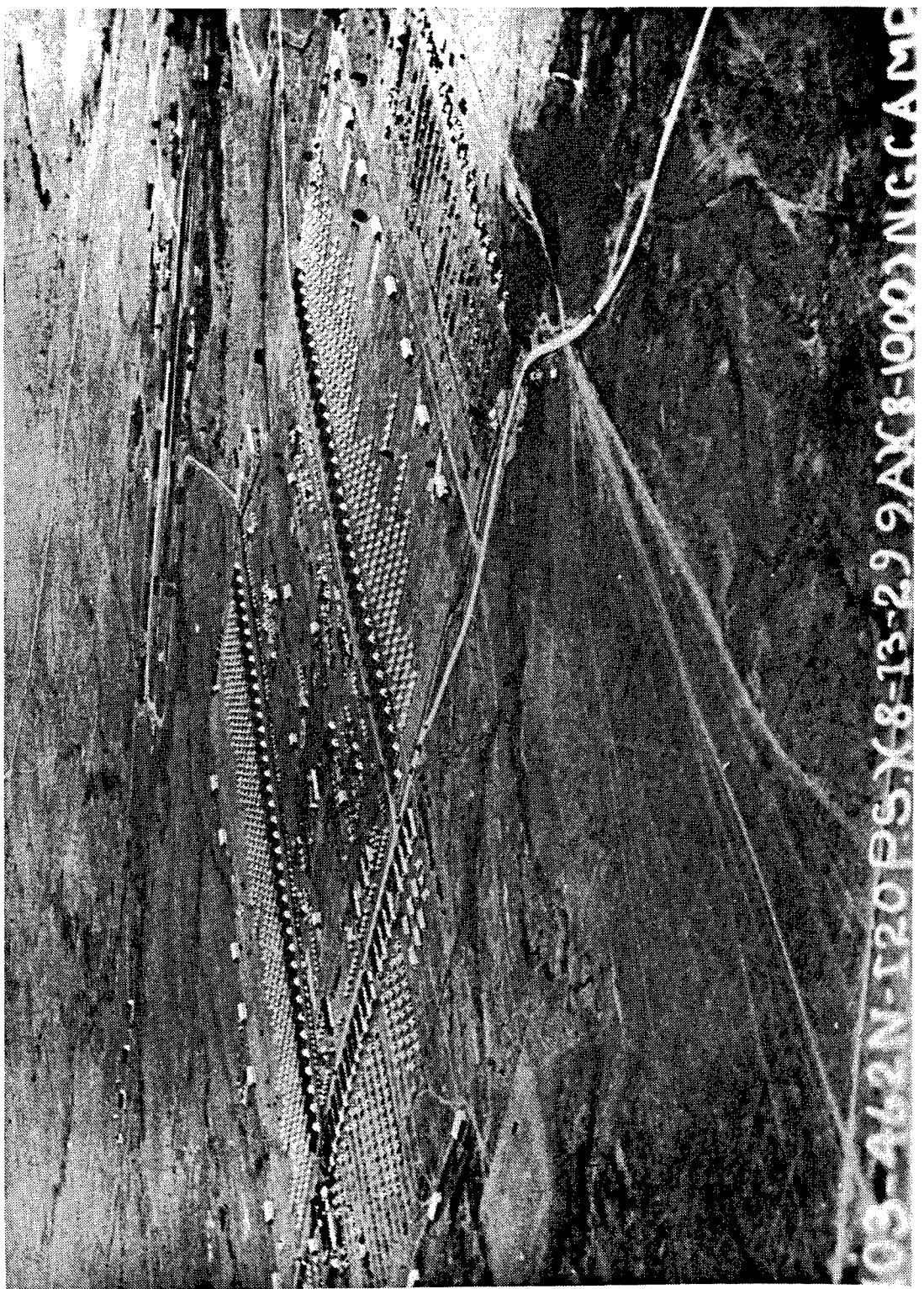


Figure 2. The National Guard Concurrent Camp in 1929 (courtesy of the 45th Infantry Division Museum).

Table 2
Buildings Constructed within the Proposed World War II Historic District, Fort Sill

Year Completed	Building Number	Original Use	Present Use	Construction Type	Contributing (Yes/No)
1928	2915	Latrine	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1929	2925	Latrine	Public Toilet	Permanent	Yes
1932	2602	Latrine	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1933	2598	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1933	2599	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1934	2592	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1934	2593	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1934	2594	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1934	2595	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1934	2596	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1934	2597	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Bldg	Permanent	Yes
1934	2778	Dispensary	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2581	Double-set Mess	Exchange Branch	Permanent	Yes
1940	2582	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2583	Double-set Mess	Operations, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2584	Double-set Mess	Operations, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2585	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2586	Double-set Mess	Battalion Headquarters	Permanent	Yes
1940	2587	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2588	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2589	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2590	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2591	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2600	Division Headquarters	Company Headquarters Building	Permanent	No
1940	2603	Telephone Building	Terminal Equipment Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2604	Barber Shop	Battalion Admin & Classroom	Permanent	Yes
1940	2619	Radio Transmitter Bldg	Radio Transmitter Bldg	Permanent	Yes
1940	2769	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2770	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2771	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2772	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2773	Double-set Mess	Administration General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2774	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2775	Double-set Mess	Applied Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2776	Double-set Mess	Battalion Classrooms	Permanent	Yes
1940	2777	Dispensary	Clinic w/o Beds	Permanent	Yes
1940	2860	Double-set Mess	Reception Facility	Permanent	Yes
1940	2861	Double-set Mess	Exchange Branch	Permanent	Yes
1940	2862	Double-set Mess	Clinic w/o Beds	Permanent	Yes
1940	2863	Double-set Mess	Clinic w/o Beds	Permanent	Yes

Table 2 (cont'd)

Year Completed	Building Number	Original Use	Present Use	Construction Type	Contributing (Yes/No)
1940	2864	Double-set Mess	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2865	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2866	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2867	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	Permanent	Yes
1940	2868	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	Permanent	Yes
1940	2869	Double-set Mess	Morale Support Office	Permanent	Yes
1940	2870	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2871	Double-set Mess	General Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2872	Double-set Mess	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2873	Double-set Mess	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2874	Double-set Mess	CIDC Field Operations Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2875	Double-set Mess	CIDC Field Operations Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2903	Mess Hall, Officers	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2906	Regimental Hqtrs	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2909	Mess Hall, Officers	General Instruction Building	Permanent	Yes
1940	2912	Regimental Hqtrs	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2914	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2916	Regimental Hqtrs	Clinic w/o Beds	Permanent	Yes
1940	2919	Regimental Hqtrs	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2920	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2921	Regimental Hqtrs	Religious Education Facility	Permanent	Yes
1940	2924	Mess Hall, Officers	Chapel Center Facility	Permanent	Yes
1940	M2926	Artillery Bowl	Artillery Bowl	Permanent	Yes
1940	2927	Regimental Hqtrs	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2930	Mess Hall, Officers	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	No
1940	2932	Post Exchange	Exchange Special Support Facility	Permanent	No
1940	2936	Regimental Hqtrs	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2941	Mess Hall, Officers	General Storehouse	Permanent	Yes
1940	2943	Hostess House	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	No
1940	2944	Regimental Hqtrs	Administration, General Purpose	Permanent	Yes
1940	2946	Bath House	(demolished)	Permanent	—
1940	M2946	Swimming Pool	(demolished)	Permanent	—
1940	2952	Motor Repair Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Permanent	Yes

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1941	2907	Recreation Building	General Storehouse	Temporary	No
1941	2908	Applied Instruction	(demolished)	Temporary	—
1941	2911	Clinic w/o Beds	(demolished)	Temporary	—
1941	2917	Post Exchange	Exchange Branch	Temporary	No
1941	2922	Chapel	Unit Chapel	Temporary	No
1941	2928	Recreation Building	General Storehouse	Temporary	No
1941	2931	General Storehouse	(demolished)	Temporary	—
1941	2935	Operations Gen Purpose	(demolished)	Temporary	—
1941	2937	Admin General Purpose	(demolished)	Temporary	—
1941	2940	Recreation Building	Recreation Building	Temporary	No

Table 2 (cont'd)

Year Completed	Building Number	Original Use	Present Use	Construction Type	Contributing (Yes/No)
MAY 1945: GERMANY SURRENDERS					
AUGUST 1945: JAPAN SURRENDERS					
1952	P2938	Inflam Material Storage	(demolished)	Permanent	—
1959	2785	Distr Xfmr Bldg	Distr Xfmr Bldg	Permanent	No
1960	2787	Distr Xfmr Bldg	Distr Xfmr Bldg	Permanent	No
1967	2605	Gen Inst Bldg	Gen Inst Bldg	Semipermanent	No
1969	W2580	Wash Rack	Wash Rack	Permanent	No
1979	2913	Clinic w/o Beds	Clinic w/o Beds	Permanent	No
1996	2934	Center for Environmental Initiatives and Hands-On Training		Permanent	No

Sources: *Building Information Schedule* 1995; Carol A. Clutter, personal communication 1995; Real Property Inventory Cards, Real Property Office, Fort Sill.

Brigadier General William Cruikshank, Fort Sill commandant, went to Washington with requests for new permanent construction allowed under the provisions of Public Law 45, passed in 1927 to help remedy the poor housing conditions at military posts across the country (Grashof 1986:1:43). It is possible that the construction of seven bungalows at Fort Sill in 1928, described as the only "permanent construction of any importance on the post from the time of the building of the barracks and quarters for one regiment of Field Artillery in 1910 and 1911 until 1933" (Parker 1934:5), was funded by these appropriations.

In 1930, fortune began to turn in favor of construction plans at Fort Sill. On December 13, 1930, a board of generals, which included Brigadier General Cruikshank and Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, finally designated Fort Sill as the permanent location of the Field Artillery School. Despite this, the Hoover administration, practicing austerity in light of the Depression, still would not release funds for the sorely needed facilities (Nye 1969:333). Later, in 1932, after the inauguration of Roosevelt, the first funds were released to build needed housing at Fort Sill (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:120-121). Using Public Works Administration (PWA) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding in combination with limited military resources, major construction projects were begun. A new Administrative Building (present-day Building Number 455, McNair Hall), a new library, and extensive additions to the hospital were built and completed in 1935. The interiors of the old officers' quarters were modernized in addition to renovation of old barracks and stables into machine shops, warehouses, and overflow wards for the hospital. Modern and attractive family quarters (currently the 500 and 600 area), built along Spanish architectural lines, were erected on the west side of the post (see Map 2) (Nye 1969:333-334).

During the early 1930s, a number of permanent buildings still in existence were completed in the proposed World War II historic district. Building Number 2602, a latrine, was constructed in 1932, and two double-set mess halls were completed in 1933 (see Table 2). Figure 3 shows the proposed World War II historic district in 1934, the year seven permanent buildings were erected in the camp. Six of the buildings constructed in 1934 were double-set mess halls and the seventh served as a dispensary (Real Property Inventory Cards, Real Property Office, Fort Sill).



Figure 3. The National Guard Concurrent Camp in 1934 (courtesy of the 45th Infantry Division Museum).

One of the questions that arose during research for this context was why so many permanent buildings were constructed during the 1930s, when the National Defense Act of 1920 called for the construction of temporary buildings only for quartering of National Guard units during peacetime (Mahon 1983:170-171). It was discovered that the Planning Branch of the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, decided that buildings at Concurrent Camps should be sturdier than was usual in the past, even though “strictly permanent types of construction” were against the law (Lamb 1938:29). Three reasons were given for this decision in a 1938 article in the *Quartermaster Review*: (1) to obtain the advantage inherent in the more rugged type of construction—lessening of the annual maintenance cost of these camps; (2) to provide a better class of accommodations and comfort for the trainees; and (3) to abolish ramshackle buildings and contribute a more substantial, wholesome aspect to the camps (Lamb 1938:29).

The Planning Branch advocated a type of construction similar to that undertaken in the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill as a cost-effective solution to the need for sturdier (but not quite permanent) construction. Captain George E. Lamb of the Quartermaster Corps stated in 1938 that “it has been found that an optimum of economy is usually attained with approximately the following kinds of construction: concrete tent floors for habitation, and concrete floors with hollow tile or cement block walls for buildings” (Lamb 1938:29). At Fort Sill, construction projects in the proposed World War II historic district during the late 1930s included the completion of 500 concrete tent floors (LC 28 November 1939). All permanent buildings in the proposed World War II historic district featured ceramic tile walls covered with smooth stucco (Krapf 1994; Vogele 1992).

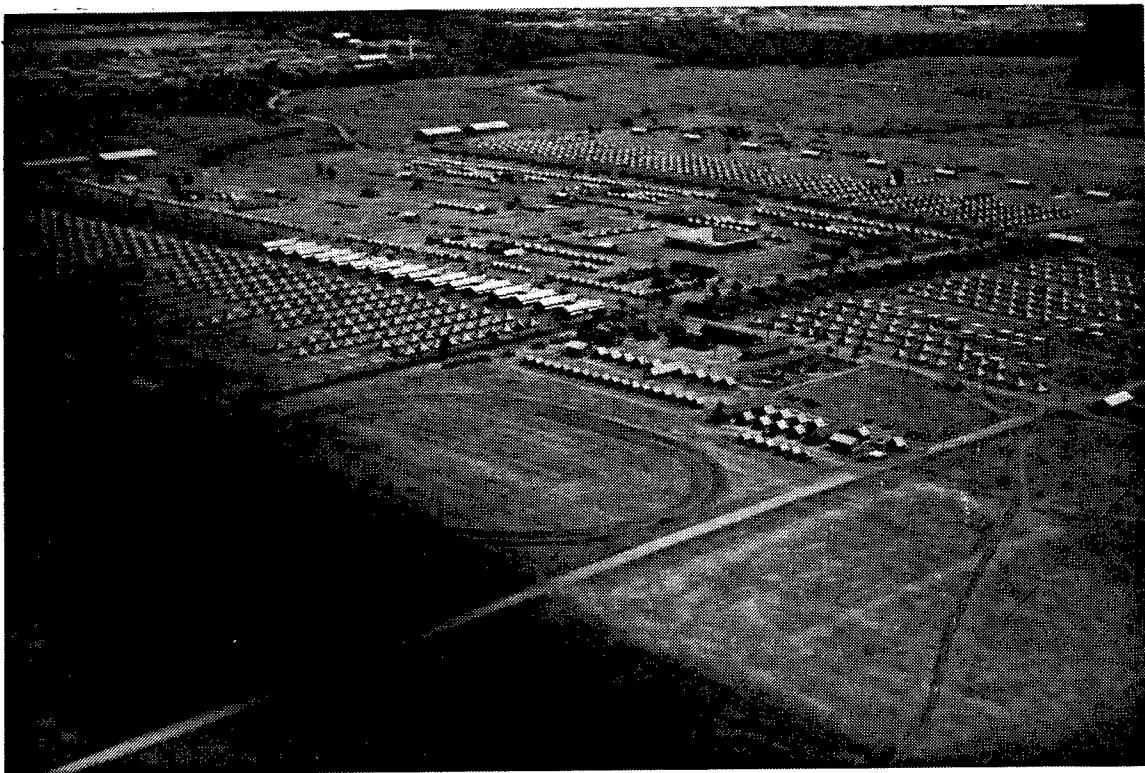
Following construction of the six double-set mess halls and the dispensary in 1934, no additional permanent buildings were completed in the proposed World War II historic district until 1940 (see Table 2). Other PWA/WPA construction in the proposed World War II historic district during the 1930s mainly consisted of maintenance and upkeep of the World War I temporary wooden and tar paper messes and the divisional headquarters. However, a square, wooden bleacher building, precursor of the present-day stone Artillery Bowl, was constructed at the south end of the proposed World War II historic district and was used to house boxing events. The wooden building can be seen in Figure 4, which shows the proposed World War II historic district in 1935. This outdoor facility, subject to weathering and normal deterioration expected of wooden bleachers, was torn down and replaced during the build-up in 1939 (Photographs, 45th Infantry Division Museum, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994).

By 1937, the popularity of New Deal programs was on the decline as private-sector unemployment numbers really did not improve significantly. Coupled with isolationist fears, political opposition to the New Deal was beginning to emerge within Roosevelt's own Democratic party, the Cabinet, and his administration. With every rise in the national debt, more politicians abandoned Roosevelt, including Vice-President John Nance Garner, who voted against New Deal appropriations whenever ties occurred in the Senate. WPA funding was no exception. After reaching a high enrollment of 3.6 million workers in 1936, appropriations for the WPA and other similar relief programs were cut and the number of WPA workers dropped to 1.4 million by September 1939 (*LC* 3 September 1939:4). However, with the acceleration of national preparedness programs after September 1, 1939, these numbers would rise dramatically to a second high of 3.1 million by April 1940 (*LC* 1 May 1940). One possible explanation for the lack of construction in the proposed World War II historic district during the middle and late 1930s was a shortage of WPA workers or funds. Another possibility is that construction in the proposed World War II historic district may have been a relatively low priority at Fort Sill because National Guard units occupied training facilities for only two weeks a year.

BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR II-ERA MOBILIZATION CONSTRUCTION AT FORT SILL, 1939

After the concessions of the Munich Conference in 1938 and Japanese aggression in China, President Roosevelt took a determined stand to change national defense priorities. General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, drew up the guidelines for future mobilization and sent them to Secretary of War, Harry Woodring. This plan, known as the Protective Mobilization Plan of 1939 (1939 PMP), called for the training of a moderate, balanced force strictly for the defense of U.S. territory. Eight months after this plan for mobilization was enacted, a force of one million men would be ready for combat. The 1939 PMP, however, did not directly address any plans for new construction. Regular Army divisions would assemble at home posts with National Guard units stationed at summer camps. Troops would live in existing barracks and tents, and any future construction that might be required would fall under the function of the individual post quartermaster, who would use standardized plans only and could begin construction 30 days after mobilization (Fine and Remington 1972:72).

In his State of the Union address to Congress in January 1939, Roosevelt asked for further increases in the military. He requested that he be allowed to put the armed forces in a "state of readiness" along with a \$550 million rearmament appropriation. This was met with reserve, for some legislators were still not convinced of the threat that Hitler posed or the necessity to abandon isolationist foreign policies. Nevertheless, limited appropriations were approved in February 1939, and the Army slowly grew from 178,000 Regulars to 194,000 by September (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:1:185). Fort Sill's personnel increased by an additional 180 new enlistees as a result of this initial appropriation (*LC* 5 March 1939). Roosevelt approached Congress again on March 5, asking for an additional \$123,839,300. These appropriations were earmarked for physical improvements at military bases and procurement of additional material (*LC* 6 March 1939).



CAMP FRED W. HUNTER

The 45th Division

Fort Sill, Okla.-Aug. 1935

Figure 4. The National Guard Concurrent Camp in 1935 (courtesy of the 45th Infantry Division Museum).

This increase in military appropriations was manifested at Fort Sill when Post Field got two additional, obsolete O-46 observation planes increasing their strength to eight, and when the post quartermaster, Major Lawrence S. Woods, asked for bids in cooperation with the PWA and the WPA. These bids were expected to total around \$2.5 million for building interior improvements and limited new construction, which included \$325,000 for one 300-man barracks for the 18th Field Artillery and \$100,000 for six double-set noncommissioned officers' quarters (*LC* 10 March 1939). These temporary buildings were located southeast of the Old Post quadrangle and just south of the Old Stone Corral. This is the 100 area and none of these buildings still exist (see Map 2). The contract for the six double-set noncommissioned officers' quarters was awarded to the A. J. Rifle Construction Company of Dallas which had submitted the lowest bid of \$79,800 and used only WPA workers (*LC* 12 May 1939).

By March 26, 1939, the War Department authorized an additional \$610,300 for permanent construction and improvement at Fort Sill. These new projects were designated for the National Guard Concurrent Camp in the proposed World War II historic district and included the following: \$297,500 for a large mess hall and kitchen, \$45,000 for 750 concrete tent floors, \$20,000 for grading and drainage, \$13,700 for ice boxes, \$28,000 for 10 officers' messes and kitchens, \$30,000 for a permanent division headquarters, \$17,100 for seven infirmaries, \$25,000 for an assembly building, \$10,000 for one hostess house, \$30,000 for a swimming pool, and \$40,000 for a permanent stadium (*LC* 27 March 1939). These buildings, which would be completed in the 1940s, would round out the permanent construction in the proposed World War II historic district.

On April 9, 1939, the Quartermaster General, Major General Henry Gibbons, visited Fort Sill to inspect the building program underway. His visit also was to advise the post quartermaster, Major Woods, of proposed changes for Fort Sill and to put to rest any rumors having to do with the reason for increased construction activity. The most significant change to date involved the motorizing of the artillery units (*LC* 12 April 1939).

Although the Artillery Transport Department had been established at Fort Sill in December 1934 with orders to completely motorize the Field Artillery, efforts up through 1939 had been limited to testing new prime mover concepts as well as proposed maintenance schedules. Tractors, new 4-x-4 and 6-x-6 vehicles, and the new one-quarter-ton personnel carrier (eventually called the "jeep") were part of this restricted testing. Motor repair shops, which housed valuable maintenance information and trained mechanics, were still basically in the limited testing stage (*Fort Sill Cannoneer /FSCJ* 5 January 1969). The shops would prove essential during World War II efforts. Major General Gibbons' visit put the post on notice that major building changes and construction in line with motorizing the full artillery were on the way.

One such motor repair shop, Building Number 2952, was completed in 1940 (see Map 2). Building Number 2952 is the only permanent motor repair shop known to have been constructed at Fort Sill (*Analysis of Existing Facilities, January 1960, USAA and MC Planning Board, Fort Sill Oklahoma Report Controls OSGLD-593, Fort Sill Museum Archives; Building Information Schedule 1995*). Although no evidence exists to suggest that it was associated with the World War II-era OCS, the building was planned and constructed as part of the Concurrent Camp, most of which was later associated with the OCS. It is architecturally consistent with the buildings in the proposed World War II historic district and was associated with the motorization of the Field Artillery.

By April 25, Fort Sill had received \$400,000 for the renovations of the stables into motor repair shops. This added an additional 100 WPA workers to the Fort Sill construction projects which already employed about 1,500 workers (*LC* 26 April 1939). This work was underway in the area southwest of the Old Post area (present-day Building Numbers 756-759) and adjacent to and north of the railroad tracks paralleling Gruber Road (see Maps 1 and 2). On May 11, the Army Air Corps at Post Field received two more observation planes (*LC* 11 May 1939).

The headlines in the *Lawton Constitution*, dated June 6, 1939, read, "Fort Sill Seeking Huge Construction Project Under WPA." Fort Sill quartermaster, Major Woods, had applied for \$853,000 in WPA funds for major renovations of stables and classrooms (*LC* 6 June 1939:1). This project employed an additional 1,300 workers for one year. This may have been in response to the orders for hurry-up conversion efforts to motorize the whole Field Artillery.

Compounding the problems of the Fort Sill officials in the summer of 1939 was the annual two-week summer training session for the Oklahoma National Guard Division and ROTC students that normally took place in the proposed World War II historic district west of the post proper. Since the removal of Camp Doniphan in 1927, this area had become the site of the division's summer training encampment, and the facilities were almost totally leftover World War I temporaries that were in poor condition. The problem faced this

particular summer was a complex one. Roosevelt had called for a "state of readiness" for the Regular Army, which also meant construction and renovation projects on Fort Sill and in the proposed World War II historic district. Quartering the additional 8,300 men expected for summer training along with the growing Regular post strength of 4,000 in the midst of construction would pose a logistics predicament since bids for improvements in the proposed World War II historic district were only let in March and construction would not begin until the fall (*LC* 18 June 1939:1). This left the 45th Division no option but to be quartered in tents on the prairie west of the proposed World War II historic district (General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994). However, as the situation worsened in Europe, the problems that Fort Sill faced in the summer of 1939 would pale in comparison to the ones to be faced over the next few years. The lessons learned in 1939 in quartering and training the National Guard simultaneously with increasing professional post personnel would pay off greatly in the summer of 1940.

NATIONAL CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON FORT SILL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, TO DECEMBER 7, 1941

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, and two days later France and Britain declared war on Germany. After the onset of war in Europe, Roosevelt's requests for Congressional appropriations increased dramatically, and military mobilization construction projects began to be requested, funded, and built at a rapid pace. On September 8, 1939, Roosevelt declared a "limited national emergency" and put all military installations on year-round status. This declaration resulted in increases in Army and Navy manpower by recruiting and calling back first line reserves. The objective was to fill in the chinks in the military establishment and to rebuild certain arms of the military whose personnel had been reduced by assignments of those men to other branches. Roosevelt's ultimate aim was to increase the Army by gradual mobilization of the National Guard (Mahon 1983:183). On September 12, the War Department directed the Army to prepare for a definite and clear-cut war situation with a very apparent menace that could be met successfully with prearranged methods (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:187).

On October 8, 1939, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced that the U.S. Army and its Reserve Units would go on year-round field training to ensure an effective and mobile combat force. The Regular Army stationed at Fort Sill would grow from a two-battalion regiment to a three-battalion regiment (*LC* 8 October 1939). Fort Sill and the 45th Division of the Oklahoma National Guard were directly affected by this announcement, for the 45th Division was called to participate in its very first winter training at Fort Sill (*LC* 1 November 1939).

On November 12, 1939, Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Harry Truman of Missouri visited Fort Sill to inspect the facilities and the ongoing preparations for eventual mobilization. Senator Truman, who had maintained his rank of Colonel in the Field Artillery, was invited to fire an artillery piece while inspecting the firing range. After missing his target by about 60 yards on his first attempt, Senator Truman reset his piece according to his own calculations, rather than those set by students on his first shot. His second shot demolished the target. Both senators left the post the next day for inspection visits in Texas, satisfied with the progress being made at Fort Sill (*LC* 13 November 1939).

Just after the 1939 Thanksgiving holiday, 358 WPA workers were assigned to work immediately on the \$610,300 construction project in the proposed World War II historic district that had been announced on March 26, 1939. This project included demolishing the dilapidated World War I temporary structures and erecting a permanent divisional headquarters, 35 tile and stucco double-set mess halls, and 500 concrete tent floors, along with plumbing, water, electricity, sewage, drainage, and grading. This area is the main focus of this study, highlighting building areas 2500-2900. This project was paid for by \$280,685 in WPA funds and \$329,615 in Army funds. All buildings were scheduled to be completed in nine months (*LC* 28 November 1939). These new facilities would not be available for the 45th Division, so its troops were quartered in tents around the rectangular shape of the proposed World War II historic district.

General Frederick Daugherty (personal communication 1994) reported that being quartered in tents in the middle of winter was only one of the discomforts for the men of the 45th Division. Once the unit had arrived at Fort Sill, the post quartermaster issued their normal supply of summer gear, without regard to the winter conditions they faced. Many of them trained for the first several days in their warmer civilian clothing. When Major General Key complained, each man received three blankets from supply rather than the normal two. Since they were quartered in the immediate area of the new construction, it was hard for the WPA foreman to keep his eye on the building supplies needed for the new construction taking place. Within time, the foreman approached General Key and complained about the disappearance of materials. General Key, in an attempt to protect his men, asked the foreman if the civilian workers were not responsible for the thefts. After some exchanges, the two men agreed to stay up one night with a detachment of military police (MPs) to try and catch the bandits. One frosty night in December, they did catch someone in the act of taking a 4-x-8 piece of plywood back to his tent. The thief turned out to be the divisional chaplain, who was reprimanded by General Key (General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994).

Back in Washington, a group of senators who had been on fact-finding trips to military garrisons from coast to coast met with the President to discuss their visits. This group, which included Senators Truman and Thomas, reported that while most of the installations were making headway in war preparations, there was an immediate need for about \$300 million for building expansion and repairs. Additional suggestions for long-range expenditures were placed on the President's desk for review and analysis for his State of the Union address in January (Weigley 1967:419).

On January 2, 1940, President Roosevelt gave his annual State of the Union address to Congress. In it, he outlined his budget requests for the coming year. Noting that the national debt as of January 1, 1940, was \$2.03 billion, the president nevertheless asked for an increase in military expenditures of \$2.3 billion, split evenly between the Army and the Navy, while asking all other departments in the government to cut their expenses severely to keep the overall debt at a manageable level. In order to accomplish his goal, he also asked for a \$410 million tax hike, which would be met by increases in the tax rate for foreign corporations and domestic import companies. He justified his requests by outlining the dangers to world peace being threatened by Hitler in Europe, Mussolini in Africa, and the Japanese in Asia (LC 3 January 1940:1).

By January 15, 1940, armed land, sea, and air forces had swelled due to the unprecedented peacetime recruiting programs. In response to Roosevelt's September 8 announcement of a limited emergency, the Regular Army totaled 220,000 men with 160,000 in the Navy and Marines, leaving over 200,000 in National Guard units across the nation waiting for a call to active duty (LC 17 January 1940). This meant that Fort Sill, with a peacetime capacity of 2,500 Regular Army, now housed approximately 4,000 men in the Regular Army and about 11,000 guardsmen involved in winter training (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:188). Except for the guardsmen quartered in tents in the proposed World War II historic district, the extra Regular Army officers and enlisted men were housed in the temporary barracks located south of the Old Post area, just west of Highway 277 in the present-day 200 and 300 areas (see Maps 1 and 2). This was the area of the temporary construction authorized in March 1939.

On March 26, 1940, exactly one year after the bid was let, post quartermaster Major Woods announced the initial construction of what is now called the Artillery Bowl (Figures 5 and 6). This athletic bowl-type stadium, present-day Building Number M2926, was to be located in the south end of the proposed World War II historic district (see Maps 1 and 2). The more permanent Artillery Bowl replaced the square, wooden bleacher structure located at the same site. The old wooden bleachers can be seen in Figure 4. The Artillery Bowl was constructed of native Comanche County stone and is surrounded by a wall 4.5 feet thick at the bottom, tapering to 1.75 feet at the top. The wall is 13.5 feet tall and consists of 20 tiers of seats on reinforced concrete, seating 4,500 people. The internal radius of 50 feet allows an additional seating capacity of up to 1,500 in removable, folding chairs. While it was used for all sorts of athletic contests, the main

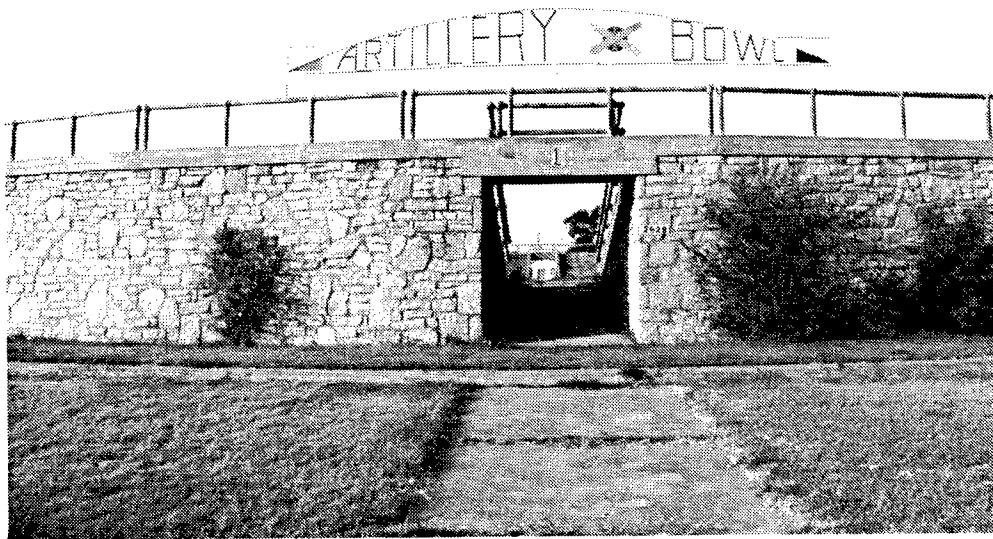


Figure 5. 1994 photo of the exterior of the Artillery Bowl (negative on file, Fort Sill Museum).

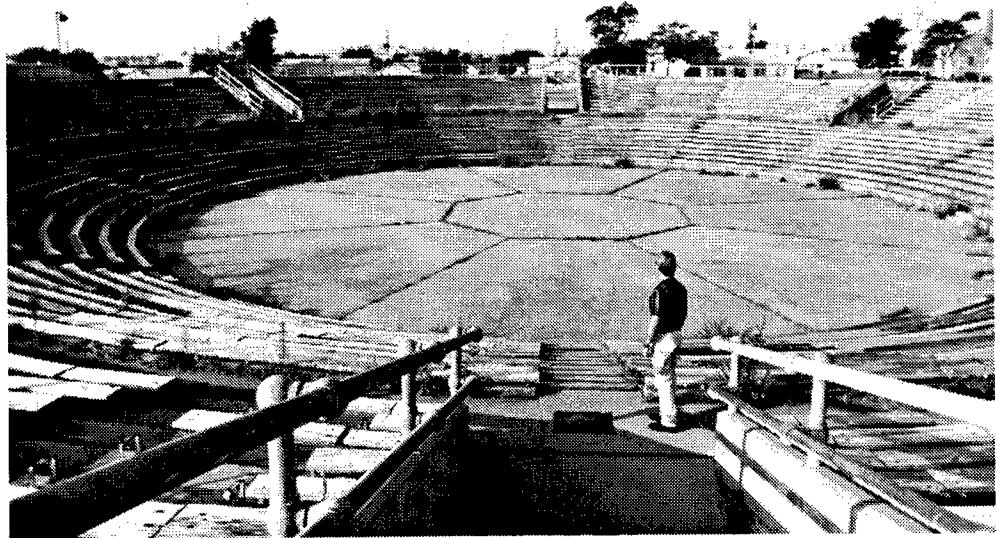


Figure 6. 1994 photo of the interior of the Artillery Bowl (negative on file, Fort Sill Museum).

purpose was for boxing, which was, by and large, the most popular sport at Fort Sill. This project employed 100 WPA workers and was finished in five months (*LC* 26 March 1940). This stadium was the site of many World War II USO shows (*LC* 8 September 1993).

An April 3, 1940, article in the *Lawton Constitution* reported that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, had warned members of Congress of the bleak future, stating that if "Europe blazes in the late spring or summer, we must put our house in order before the sparks reach the Western hemisphere." Marshall felt that the situation in Europe was at a crisis level and that the U.S. must be prepared for the possibility of becoming involved in the conflict. The recent increases of military personnel—17,000 in the Army and 45,000 in the National Guard—resulting from President Roosevelt's declaration of a limited national emergency meant that these men needed housing and training. Marshall felt, however, that the greatest need was for the Army to equip, immediately and completely, the 227,000 Regulars and the 235,000 National Guardsmen. He stated that even more important than manpower was the \$240 million worth of ammunition, rifles, artillery, and tanks that would be necessary for the one million men who would ultimately comprise the protective mobilization force, ensuring that the force could be ready for action within four months of a declaration of war. After providing equipment for the proposed force, the War Department would then request an additional 15,000 men for military service (*LC* 3 April 1940).

On April 6, 1940, Lt. Colonel John Hatch, Fort Sill executive officer, echoed General Marshall's words as he spoke to the Lawton Kiwanis Club. In his speech, he outlined the need for increased appropriations. Before the declared emergency, the War Department's annual budget was about \$190 million, but Roosevelt's new request for \$2.3 billion was not unreasonable in light of the world-wide situation. Of these appropriations, Fort Sill, being the headquarters for the Field Artillery, would receive approximately \$900,000 immediately, with more to come. Hatch also reminded these men that this money would be pumped into the local Lawton economy (*LC* 6 April 1940).

Norway and Denmark fell to Germany on April 9, 1940, but with no official surrender. After the news, Secretary of War Harry Woodring and General Marshall repeated to Congress the same message given one week earlier, only with more urgency and in support of the Military Appropriations Bill of 1941 (MAB 1941) which was Roosevelt's request of \$2.3 billion (*LC* 9 April 1940). Within two days, Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, also appeared before Congress requesting appropriations to make the U.S. Navy the largest in the world. The immediate funds needed were \$964 million for the construction of two battleships, one aircraft carrier, eight destroyers, and six submarines. Long-range totals were \$3.5 billion. This represented an unprecedented 25 percent increase in naval strength. The immediate funding was approved within eight hours; the speed of approval was influenced by the deteriorating situation in Europe. Chairman David Walsh, speaking in support of Admiral Stark's request, indicated that the additional appropriations were necessary in light of the discouraging news about the naval situation around Scandinavia and the loss of several British ships (*LC* 11 April 1940). On May 1, 1940, the Oklahoma WPA approved construction projects for the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill. The project included water mains, sanitary drainage, and storm sewer construction. The cost of the project was \$37,960 which was paid through a split-funding concept involving a \$21,990 allocation of WPA sources and \$15,970 from Army funds (*LC* 1 May 1940:1).

As German forces began their march through Belgium and Holland, Roosevelt called Congress into emergency session to draft larger preparedness bills. The biggest problem facing Congress and the President was the statutory limit on the national debt of \$45 billion. Congress had to decide whether to raise the ceiling on the national debt or raise new taxes. On May 15, 1940, Roosevelt submitted his first supplement to the MAB 1941. The cost of his program included an immediate funding of \$732 million in addition to the funds requested in his State of the Union message in January. Specifically, \$15 million would be available for rehabilitation and general repair of forts and military posts across the U.S. and its possessions. This appropriation also included funds for an additional 50,000 planes for all branches of the military which, in 1940, consisted of a total of 5,563 aircraft. This small number was limited by a minor provision of the 1920

amendment to the National Defense Act of 1916 which actually called for a ceiling of 5,000 planes (Weigley 1967:426). To pilot the new planes, Roosevelt asked for expansion of the number of current Army pilots from 2,400 to 7,000 men. Itemized expenditures included \$80 million for 200 heavy bombers, \$44 million for construction of new defense plants, and \$65 million for trucks, clothing, blankets, and parachutes. Also included was \$262 million to go into mobilization plans to train 750,000 men and 250,000 replacements so that they would be ready for battle 90 days after an outbreak of war (*LC* 16 May 1940:1).

On May 17, 1940, Belgium surrendered to Germany. Roosevelt made an appeal to all Americans abroad in Europe to return to the United States while they still could. With the news that Nazi forces were only 70 miles from Paris, the Senate Appropriations Committee acted swiftly on the MAB 1941, and, in under three hours, they sent the legislation to the full Senate and the House for its approval. This bill authorized the:

- (1) construction at military posts, including acquisition of land for manufacture and storage of equipment, munitions, and supplies;
- (2) suspension of the deficit cap until June 30, 1942;
- (3) suspension of any cap on the number of airplanes;
- (4) expansion of the Edgewood Arsenal; construction of an additional smokeless powder plant to produce 200,000 pounds of powder per day along with appropriate storage facilities, a cartridge loading plant, and an anti-aircraft gun factory, along with "reciprocal" ammunition—\$30 million;
- (5) modernization of aircraft—\$28 million; training of necessary pilots—\$185 million; and
- (6) production of defense material—\$31 million (*United States Statutes at Large* 1940:601-604).

Although some in Congress grumbled that this bill would be tantamount to giving Roosevelt a "blank check" and would push the national debt over the \$45 billion limit, the growing bipartisan support simply outweighed the few dissident voices (*LC* 17 May 1940:1). House and Senate debates were curtailed on May 21, 1940, when it was announced that German forces had reached the English Channel. Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, added an amendment to the MAB 1941 that would sell airplanes immediately to the Allies before it was too late. This amendment died, but set the groundwork for Roosevelt's Lend-Lease request.

The Navy, meanwhile, began doubling its shifts of workers at all naval yards. This entailed an additional 15,000 civilian employees from the WPA ranks (*LC* 21 May 1940). At Fort Sill, the number of Regular Army personnel grew by 800 overnight with the War Department allocating \$320,000 for expansion of facilities. This brought the troop strength up to 5,500 men and officers from a previous total of 4,700 (*LC* 22 May 1940). On May 23, 1940, it was announced that a swimming pool would be built in the proposed World War II historic district, costing \$33,740. This permanent structure (Building Number M2946, which no longer exists) was a welcome fixture in the hot summers at the post. It was paid through the split-funding of \$16,310 from WPA allocations and \$17,430 from Fort Sill contributions (*LC* 23 May 1940:4). On the same day, the full Senate unanimously approved the MAB 1941 after a 75-minute debate. The approved funding gave the Army \$1.8 billion and the Navy \$1.5 billion (*LC* 23 May 1940:1).

By May 27, Allied forces were trapped at Dunkirk, and sudden urgency gripped the government. President Roosevelt, announcing the dire news in a fireside chat, proposed a new partnership of government capital with private industry in the vast national defense program. He said that this new partnership would be accompanied by a great reemployment. The purpose of government advances for plant expansion and other plans would be to relieve private capital of the risks of sudden peace—if England were to surrender (*LC* 27 May 1940:1). Military experts also began to recommend to the President that U.S. forces be removed from the Philippines as the Japanese would have a 10-to-1 advantage over American troops stationed there. To defend the islands, the Navy would have to ship forces across 7,500 miles of ocean (*LC* 28 May 1940:1). As events unfolded, this recommendation was not acted upon.

On May 31, Dunkirk fell, and the War Department, with the backing of Roosevelt, appealed to Congress for an additional \$1 billion in defense appropriations. This funding, coupled with the request made by Roosevelt on May 15, became known as the Supplemental Military Appropriations Bill. Its approval might have been difficult, except that, on June 7, Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France and announced that the U.S. Army was nothing to fear since "it consisted of 200,000 mercenaries with a complement of 100,000 playboy national guards who specialized in picnics" (*LC* 10 June 1940). Not only were the War Department's senses aroused, but national pride was bruised. The House passed the MAB 1941 overwhelmingly, and with Roosevelt's signature on June 13, 1940, it became Public Law 611. This gave Fort Sill \$300,000 in immediate funding (*LC* 14 June 1940). On the same day, Paris fell to the Germans and the French government moved to Bordeaux.

On June 17, 1940, France officially surrendered to Germany; Churchill vowed in Parliament that Great Britain would continue to fight alone. After hearing the broadcast of the French surrender and Churchill's reply, Congress began deliberations on the Supplemental Bill. This addition to the recently approved MAB 1941 called for 84 new ships for the Navy: three aircraft carriers, 12 cruisers, 41 destroyers, and 28 submarines. It also increased the numbers for the Regular Army to 400,000. The House approved this bill unanimously in 20 minutes (*LC* 19 June 1940). On June 23, the Senate approved the House version and sent it to the President for his signature as Public Law 667 Title II. At the signing ceremony, Roosevelt appealed to the French Navy to flee to British ports for safety or to scuttle their ships before the Germans could seize them (*LC* 27 June 1940). When it was announced that the French were surrendering their Navy to the Germans, Roosevelt followed the news with his long-range plans to expand the Army with costs approaching a new peacetime record of \$12 billion. The same day, Fort Sill received another \$500,000 for WPA construction of barracks, streets, a water tower, and water mains to be completed in the area south of the proposed World War II historic district (*LC* 29 June 1940). These were the initial projects in the area that would become the Reception and Replacement Training Center during World War II (see Maps 1 and 2). After ca. April 1941, new recruits and inductees passed through a reception center on their way to 13 weeks of replacement training (Weigley 1967:429).

Early in July 1940, Roosevelt pared down his original projection of \$12 billion for military appropriations, and asked that Congress begin deliberation on a bill to give the Army \$4 billion and the Navy an additional \$1 billion. On July 8, the War Department made public that Fort Sill would increase its Regular Army force by 2,000 men, bringing its Regular personnel total to just under 8,000 men. This involved an increase of two new artillery batteries, one observation battalion, and one regiment to handle the new 155-mm guns. In response to the War Department communiqué, the quartermaster's office at Fort Sill announced on July 9, 1940, that the installation would receive \$668,000 to accommodate the increase in strength. As a result, 45 temporary buildings were built, including 16 barracks, eight messes, eight recreational buildings, 10 supply buildings, one officers' quarters, and two motor repair shops (*LC* 11 July 1940).

This disclosure was followed the next day by Roosevelt's announcement that he was seriously considering the total mobilization of the National Guard in order to bring an additional 400,000 men to help in the current emergency. He added that his plan included a full, one-year training for the Guard (*LC* 12 July 1940). Personal records show that shortly before the summer of 1940, Roosevelt began to look for ways to reinstate the draft. The main hurdle was that this would be the first peacetime draft of Americans and would be neither popular nor easy to pass in Congress. It was one thing to fund appropriations for Regular troops and current National Guard units, but an entirely different matter to bring back the draft in peacetime, and in an election year.

After lengthy consultations with the War Department, Roosevelt came to the conclusion that mobilization of the National Guard would provide a stop-gap measure until Congress did approve a draft. This action would provide the Regular Army with 18 more divisions. Also, since the Regular Army was short of equipment, mobilization would tap into the National Guard armories and greatly ameliorate the exasperating shortage of material (Weigley 1967:427).

On July 14, 1940, the Army revealed that its Regular troops would grow by 55,000 by September which included the formation of the new 9th Division of 8,000 men. Under this new division would be the all African-American 349th Field Artillery unit attached to Fort Sill (see Map 1) (*LC* 14 July 1940). To help this growth, WPA commissioner F. C. Harrington informed Fort Sill officials that he was giving \$350,000 in unused WPA funds to the post for improvements of buildings, roadways, rifle ranges, and landing fields in line with the expansion of training facilities (*LC* 17 July 1940).

To back up his plan for possible mobilization of the National Guard, Roosevelt warned all Americans in a fireside chat on July 19 that they "must prepare to surrender all private plans, all private lives" to meet the grave danger—armed aggression aimed at democracies everywhere. "In the face of the threatened danger, no individual retains, nor can he hope to retain the right of personal choice which free men enjoy in times of peace. He has the first obligation to serve his country in whatever capacity his country finds him useful" (Mahon 1983:182).

Acting Quartermaster, Major Seward Hulse, disclosed on July 28 that site locations were being staked off at Fort Sill for the erection of barracks and quarters in three proposed areas. The first area, located west of the Old Stone Corral and south of the recently constructed noncommissioned officers' quarters, would be the site of 36 new bachelor officers' quarters (BOQs). The second area, located south of the post laundry and labeled "Enlisted African-American Troop Area" on Map 1, was for 23 barracks for enlisted African-American troops (see Map 1). The third and largest construction would be for the 349th Field Artillery Regiment (the first African-American field artillery unit in U.S. history), located east of Highway 277 near the quarry (see Map 1). Labor provided by the WPA was employed for these projects along with grading and ditch work (*LC* 28 July 1940).

It is obvious from the location of the barracks for the African-American troops that segregation was still practiced by the military. The legal precedent for this was the *1896 Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision upholding separate but equal facilities. The 349th Artillery Regiment was literally relegated to the area "across the tracks" from the normal garrison cantonment boundaries. However, it appears that steps were taken during the course of the war years to ease the racial separation. As troop strength at Fort Sill grew to approximately 26,000, the policy of separate barracks and recreational facilities continued, but the location and proximity of African-American buildings was interspersed among the white quarters (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:n.pg. [fold-out maps in back of book]). It was not until President Truman officially integrated the military in 1948 that the practice of segregation in the Army ended.

Headlines in the *Lawton Constitution* on July 31, 1940, announced that the 45th Division of the Oklahoma National Guard would be coming to Fort Sill for a fall training period. If the President did activate the National Guard, this training period would be for one year. This meant an additional 9,500 from Oklahoma and approximately 1,500 additional guardsmen from New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona, for a total of 11,000 men for the post quartermaster to house (*LC* 31 July 1940).

On August 16, 1940, Roosevelt revealed his plans for the defense of the western hemisphere. Part of his strategy included the possibility of exchanging American naval ships and arms for British naval and air bases in the western hemisphere (*LC* 16 August 1940). This raised an uproar in many military circles already complaining about lack of supplies, arms, and material for U.S. forces (Smith 1970:133), but the wisdom and leadership of General George Marshall squelched most of the concern.

In an effort to bolster U.S. forces even more, General Marshall appealed to Congress for a 3,000,000-man Army to defend the western hemisphere. This request took place in the midst of Congressional deliberations over the mobilization of the National Guard and a possible peacetime draft. A compromise was reached when a huge \$5 billion appropriation was given to the War Department, as well as approval of the activation of the National Guard. This act, known as the Mobilization Act of 1940, immediately brought 13,000 men

to Fort Sill for training as part of the Regular Army. This was the 45th Division and, under the National Defense Acts of 1920 and 1933, the colonel in charge of the 45th Division would receive an automatic commission to major general. Thus, Colonel Key became Major General William Key. Since he outranked the current commandant of Fort Sill, Brigadier General Allin, Key became the commander of the facility and was so from September 25, 1940, until March 1, 1941, when the 45th was redeployed at Camp Barkeley near Abilene, Texas (Weigley 1967:430). During the time of General Key's command, the 45th Division was still housed in tentage in the proposed World War II historic district. However, he oversaw the bulk of the planning and construction that took place for the new Reception and Replacement centers.

After passage of the Mobilization Act of 1940, Roosevelt made the first call of National Guard units effective September 15. This had an effect of swelling the Army's numbers by an additional 408,000 men (*LC* 28 August 1940). Despite a projected increase at Fort Sill of 13,000 men, the actual increase was 18,000 with the inclusion of the 349th Field Artillery Regiment and one additional observation division for Post Field, bringing the total number of personnel at Fort Sill to just under 24,000 men (*LC* 1 October 1940). Figure 7 shows the proposed World War II historic district shortly after mobilization of the National Guard.

On September 8, 1940, Fort Sill opened its facilities for an open house to the press in order to show off the newly completed additions to the proposed World War II historic district and the ongoing construction of 125 temporaries underway to accommodate the influx of National Guardsmen due to arrive after the September 15 call-up (*LC* 9 September 1940). In September 1940, Roosevelt announced an Executive Agreement between himself and British Prime Minister Churchill. An executive agreement did not need Congressional approval unless appropriations were involved. Under this agreement, no funds were exchanged as Great Britain got 50 old World War I destroyers along with munitions while the United States got a 99-year lease on British bases in the western hemisphere. The exchange of bases for destroyers has been called "the prelude" to the Lend-Lease Act (Davis 1990:291), which was approved by Congress six months later in March 1941 (Volkmer 1972:392).

On September 16, 1940, Roosevelt signed the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, with Wendell Wilkie, Roosevelt's Republican opponent in the 1940 presidential election, hurling charges of "totalitarianism" toward Roosevelt (Rossiter 1960:70). The major provision of the act called for all men between the ages of 21 and 35 to register by October 16 for compulsory military service. This first-ever peacetime draft provided approximately 400,000 men for spring training with another 400,000 to be trained in the summer (*LC* 16 September 1940). As part of the appropriations for this act, Fort Sill received \$9.54 million in construction funding. Since the National Guard was now mobilized, the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920 prohibiting permanent construction for National Guard units at military installations became insignificant. Some of the buildings built under the \$9.54 million appropriation were permanent, including a Reception Center for induction and a Replacement Center for training of an additional 11,000 draftees. A total of 357 buildings was constructed under this provision, along with just under 4,000 tent floors. The post quartermaster reported to the press that he expected to eventually house 27,000 men at Fort Sill. The project included 11 regimental administrative buildings, one Field Artillery School administrative building (Knox Hall), one battalion administration building, three brigade officers' buildings, eight infirmaries, 10 recreational buildings, nine post exchanges, 12 storehouses, three fire stations, one quartermaster storehouse, one enlisted men's service club, one post office, 19 motor repair shops, 10 officers' messes, 88 enlisted men's messes, 18 officers' latrines, 104 enlisted men's latrines, two commissary buildings, one cold storage plant, one laundry, one bakery, and 52 buildings in the hospital area north of Post Field (*LC* 19 September 1940). The bulk of these facilities was south of the proposed World War II historic district and became the initial construction for the Reception and Replacement centers (see Map 1).

On September 23, 1940, Japan invaded French colonial Indo-China, which put the Japanese in direct combat against the Free French forces. Within four days of the invasion, Germany, Italy, and Japan formed a military pact with each other and declared that the United States was now the common enemy (*LC* 27 September 1940). On the same day, the *Lawton Constitution* began to include a subsection report called

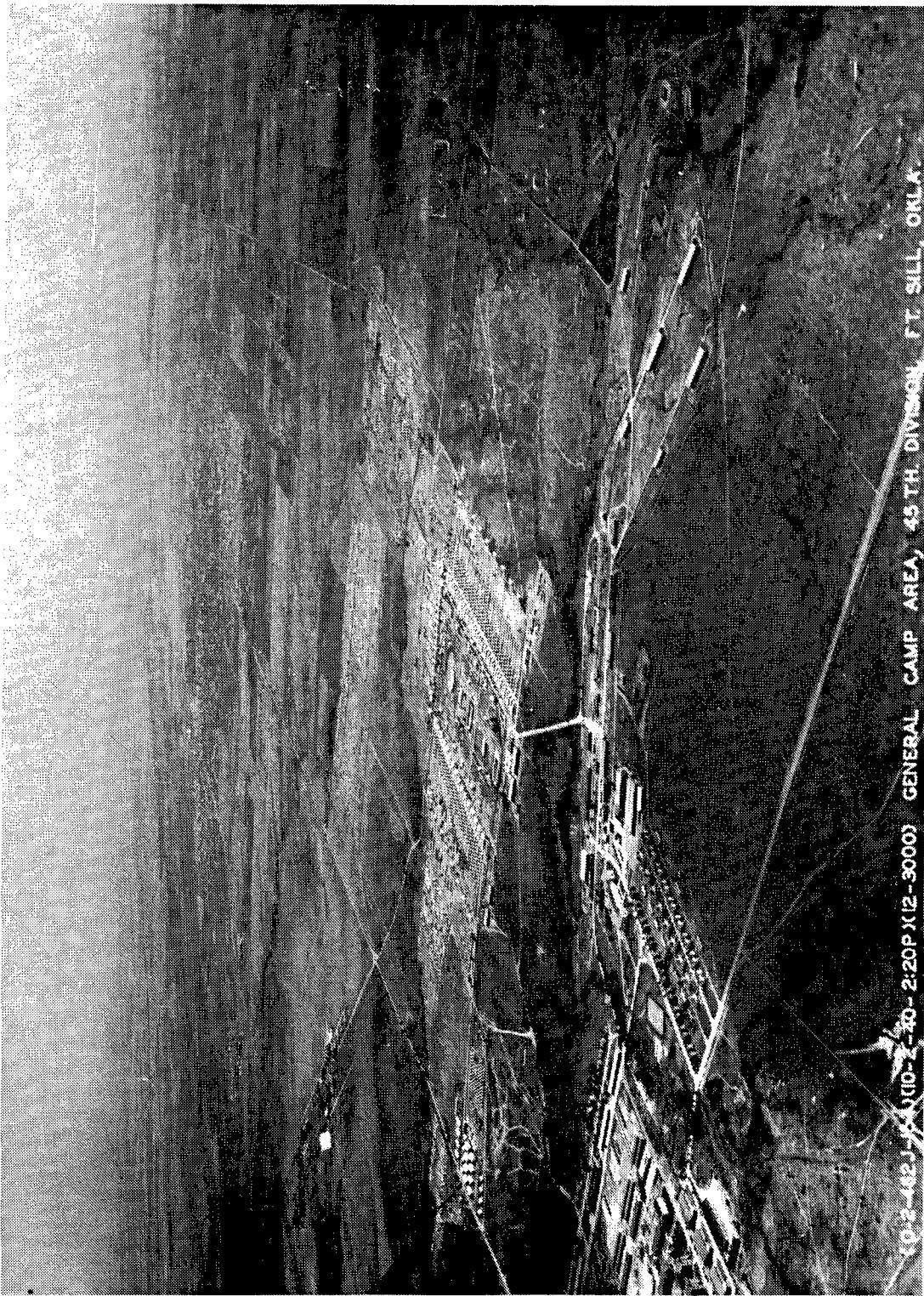


Figure 7. The National Guard Concurrent Camp in 1940 (courtesy of the 45th Infantry Division Museum).

"Fort Sill News," with the majority of its information obtained from a new publication, the *Fort Sill Army News (FSAN)*. Carl Bergman, a civilian from Lawton, got permission to begin the post newspaper and used soldiers from the Public Relations Office as reporters. The publication was free to any serviceman on post. Bergman advertised that the publication would be "mailed anywhere in the U.S." with the following subscription fees: 75 cents for three months, \$1.25 for six months, and \$2.00 for one year (*FSAN* 27 September 1940).

By October 1, 1940, Major General Lesley McNair, GHQ Chief of Staff, visited Fort Sill and commended General Key and the officers for making the installation the only garrison able to start the National Guard training on time. As expected, there was a shortage of housing for the 45th Division; the usual five-man tents were occupied by seven or eight enlistees (*LC* 1 October 1940). Shortly after McNair's visit, Fort Sill was given authority to expand the camp hospital facilities. Instead of the planned 52 buildings, basically a 650-bed facility, it expanded to a 1,000-bed unit. In all, there were 75 buildings erected northeast of Post Field: 15 wards, one detention ward, one administration building, one clinic, one large surgery, one x-ray building, one physiological building, one morgue, one officers' mess, one nurses' mess, two enlisted men's messes, one post exchange, three storehouses, five enlisted men's barracks, five quarters for doctors and nurses, one dental clinic, one infirmary, one recreational hall, and one power house (see Map 1) (*LC* 4 October 1940). These buildings were located in the current 5200-5300 area, with Building Numbers 5215-5219, 5226, and 5245-5252 still existing (see Map 2). All the wards, x-ray buildings, and quarters in the 5300 area (the Cantonment Hospital) have been destroyed.

Early construction activities began in the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center (FARTC) on November 28, 1940, with the arrival of Colonel Phillip W. Booker, who became General Key's executive officer. Construction efforts went as well as could be expected in the middle of winter. But, until the departure of the 45th Division, Regular Army personnel assigned to Colonel Booker were temporarily housed in barracks in the Field Artillery School area, near the Old Stone Corral (the 100-200 area) (see Maps 1 and 2). After March 4, these officers began moving into the Replacement Center officers' quarters (Egan n.d.).

Procedures for training and classification were taught to the officers during the winter months. Noncommissioned officers were instructed to observe the men during their induction at the Reception Center in order to help with their classification and assignment. Initial assignments were based on the inductees' civilian experience. File clerks, shipping and receiving clerks, bookkeepers, and accountants were trained as battery clerks and supply sergeants. Cooks, butchers, etc., went into mess training. Telephone linemen and operators along with motion picture operators were sent to the signal corps and radio batteries. Machinists/electricians became motor mechanics and gun mechanics, with carpenters and painters being assigned to general mechanics. Surveyors and math teachers were taught to compute firing data for the artillery units. Lawyers, politicians, traveling salesmen, and other men without specialized skills joined basic gun batteries (Egan n.d.).

After the 45th Division moved to Camp Barkeley, the first group of inductees arrived at Fort Sill and began their 13-week training officially on March 11, 1941. By May, their numbers reached 5,777 men in addition to 193 officers and 1,065 Regular Army instructors (*LC* 30 May 1941). After this first "boot camp," 3,841 were assigned to Fort Ord, California, with the rest sent to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. This group of men from Fort Sill, along with other recruits around the country, represented the first of the War Department's goal: the expeditious development of a unified, efficient fighting force of citizen soldiers (*FSAN* 6 June 1941).

A second group of "selectees" began arriving on May 30, with an initial group of 660 Euro-Americans and 220 African-Americans (*FSAN* 30 May 1941). The swimming pool in the proposed World War II historic district (Building Number M2946, which no longer exists), designated for white enlisted men only, opened the same week as the second training period began, and many cases of sunburn were reported (*FSAN* 6 June 1941:1). To avoid any potential racial problems based on unequal facilities, Fort Sill officials let a contract

for the construction of a 60-x-90-ft swimming pool for African-American troops (no longer extant). The projected cost was \$17,000, and it was located in the cantonment area immediately west of Highway 277 and south of the Old Post area (*FSAN* 11 June 1941). This is the current 00 area, located south of the Old Post area (see Map 2).

By June 15, another 2,500 men arrived, and on June 23, a group of 2,708 Euro-Americans and 274 African-Americans reported. The total strength of 6,486 was reached when 124 African-Americans arrived on June 30 (*FSAN* 1 July 1941). Further construction initially sought from the \$9.54 million given in the fall included the erection of 15 regimental barracks and four recreation halls in the proposed World War II historic district; three 63-man barracks and one 120-man mess in the Academic area; two 63-man barracks, one induction station, and one warehouse in the Replacement Center; and one recreation hall and one post exchange for the 349th east of the post (*FSAN* 6 June 1941:6).

On June 13, 1941, several contracts were let as a result of the fall 1940 appropriation of \$9.54 million. A \$95,787 contract was awarded to the Harmon Construction Company of Oklahoma City for the cold storage plant next to the railroad tracks. This building (present-day Building Number 1963) was completed five months later on November 21, but at a final cost of \$105,000. Post engineers regarded this plant as one of the finest of its kind in the Southwest, as it was the first in this area to be equipped for the use of freon as a coolant rather than ammonia. Six compressors attached to 50-horsepower motors turned out 150 tons of refrigeration. The building, still in existence, measures 90-x-72 feet, and has eight concrete platforms on two fronts to accommodate loading by trucks or rail. The original plans divided it into seven rooms. Room #1 was designed for meat storage and was kept at 10° Fahrenheit. Room #2 was general purpose and maintained a temperature of 35° Fahrenheit. Rooms #3 and #4 were for dairy products and vegetables with a chill factor of 35° Fahrenheit. Room #5 was the office, and Room #6 was the engineers' storeroom, with Room #7 serving as the engine room. It held eight freight cars of food and was projected to service 14,000 for 15 days (*FSAN* 13 June 1941:1, 21 November 1941:6).

The J. W. Bateman Construction Company of Austin, Texas, received a \$98,700 contract for the construction of two theaters and numerous latrines in the proposed World War II historic district. The Charles M. Dunning Company was given \$81,900 to complete two motor pool assembly buildings southwest of the proposed World War II historic district (currently Building Numbers 2645 and 2646). Cowan Construction Company of Shawnee, Oklahoma, received \$17,700 for one 63-man barracks and a stable ward in the veterinarian area immediately southeast of the post cemetery (*FSAN* 13 June 1941).

On June 27, 1941, the War Department announced that the Army strength was at 1,441,500 officers and men. This was a new peacetime record (*FSAN* 27 June 1941). This was followed by a presidential executive order stating that, beginning July 1, 1941, all selectees would remain on active duty for one year. This order set 900,000 as the maximum number of men to be inducted under the Selective Service Act. By this time, only 650,000 had been drafted (*FSAN* 4 July 1941).

In a rare public disagreement with Roosevelt, General Marshall appealed to Congress to extend the period of service for selectees, along with the retraction of the National Defense Act restriction which barred use of American forces abroad. Marshall, stating that "war is closer than ever to American shores," added that the alternative to the extension would be more expensive appropriations for the training of more men. By extending the service period, Congress would not go over the mandated limit on the number of men to be drafted under the Selective Service Act (*FSAN* 6 July 1941; Weigley 1967:440).

Also, effective on July 1, Brigadier General C. P. George took command of the FARTC, replacing Colonel Booker (*FSAN* 4 July 1941). This accompanied the announcement of the creation of a new African-American battalion to be stationed at Fort Sill. This new 900-man unit, the 31st Separate Battalion, was made up of four batteries: three gun units and one composite of cooks, clerks, and mechanics. After their 13-week

training period, they were sent to other Regular Field Artillery units throughout the war (*FSAN* 4 July 1941:2; Weigley 1967:443).

July 1, 1941, marked the opening of the Field Artillery OCS, with the first class commencing on July 10. There were 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941, with each one having a specific mission to train and graduate its officers in the field usually connected to the main function of the military installation of the school's location. The official brochure read as follows:

Cavalry	Fort Riley, Kansas
Construction	Fort Monroe, Virginia
Engineering	Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Field Artillery	Fort Sill, Oklahoma
Finance	Holabird Quartermaster Depot
Infantry	Fort Benning, Georgia
Medical	Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania
Ordnance	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
Quartermaster	Camp Lee, Virginia
Signal Corps	Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

The students were quartered in tents in the area immediately northeast of the proposed World War II historic district. This is the area labeled "Original Officers Candidate School Area" on Map 1. The school was established to produce junior officers who had the required knowledge, character, and capabilities for practical leadership to command artillery units in combat. A 13-week course was offered to warrant officers and enlisted men desiring to become second lieutenants. Of the 126 candidates who enrolled in the first class, 79 graduated on October 2, 1941. Captain Carl H. Jark (now Lt. General, Ret.) was assigned as the school's first commandant. Capt. Jark, a 6' 4" former Olympic record-holder in the discus, exacted an ever-demanding influence over the training of these men. In conjunction with General R. N. Danford, Chief of Artillery, and Brigadier General Robert Allin, commandant of the Fort Sill Field Artillery School, Capt. Jark set the early precedents and requirements for candidates. General Danford did not want men in the force who were not officer material. He directed that the candidates be worked as hard as possible to weed out those who could not stand the pressure. In Capt. Jark, he had the perfect leader (Anonymous n.d.:n.pg.).

Throughout the summer, 3,500 WPA workers were employed at Fort Sill to complete \$2.7 million worth of both permanent and temporary buildings. The largest area encompassed the 206 temporaries in the Replacement Center. It was on this project that the WPA had its only work-related fatality at Fort Sill. On July 18, a carpenter was killed while working on one of the enlisted men's barracks when he fell on his buzz saw and ripped open his midsection (*FSAN* 18 July 1941).

The War Department announced that "Fort Sill leads the list" of Corps area buildings. Army contracts for construction at installations in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Colorado awarded through the last week in June 1941, totaled \$7.1 million. Fort Sill topped the list with \$2.8 million in construction with more to come (*FSAN* 1 August 1941:8). In spite of the pace and amount of construction at Fort Sill, over half of the summer inductees were still quartered in tents (*FSAN* 1 August 1941:1).

In an effort to alleviate the debate between war-frightened, budget-conscious voters and the demands of the military, Congress approved an 18-month draft extension on August 8, 1941. With this extension, Congress also voted to raise the pay of privates by \$10 per month, noncommissioned officers by \$25 per month, and Regular Army officers between \$35 and \$45 per month. Passage of the measure was not easy; however, it was passed in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 30, and in the House by a 203 to 202 margin (*FSAN* 8 August 1941). Since Congress chose not to expand the size of the Army, the War Department issued an order for all artillery units to be equipped with .30 caliber rifles for the first time in U.S. military history. The reasons were two-fold: a shortage of men would force a more universal military training with less specialization,

and the "blitz" type of warfare employed by the German forces would necessitate quick, mobile, and "rifle-capable" artillery units. For the Fort Sill Replacement Center, this meant one less week in specialized training and one additional week on firing ranges (*FSAN* 8 August 1941:6).

Harmon Construction Company of Oklahoma City received another contract from Fort Sill on August 22, 1941. This was for a small Air Corps administration building for Post Field (present-day Building Number 5021), and the contract was for \$6,753 (*FSAN* 22 August 1941:1). Numbers released by the War Department on the same day indicated that the strength of the Army by August 1 was approximately 1,531,800 men (*FSAN* 22 August 1941:2).

On August 29, Ron Stephens, State WPA Director, reported that the WPA would immediately start on additional building and landscaping projects at Fort Sill. Included in these were constructing a second pool for African-American troops, installing 10 miles of telephone lines and corresponding poles, pouring 135,000 square feet of 4" concrete sidewalks, grading 7,000 square yards of grounds near the museum for future temporaries, and planting 217,000 trees. Almost 1,000 additional WPA workers were employed for this project. This brought the total of WPA workers at Fort Sill to just under 5,000 during the summer of 1941 (*FSAN* 29 August 1941). Later, in January of 1942, additional landscaping was done with the erection of basketball, volleyball, and tennis facilities throughout the Replacement Center barracks. The January project included planting shrubbery near barracks with abelia being the dominant shrub (*FSAN* 23 January 1942:9). Many abelia bushes are still found in and around the current 3600-3700 area.

On October 10, 1941, the War Department released new figures showing the total strength of the Army as follows: Regular Army, 110,810 officers and 510,000 enlisted men; National Guard, 278,000 men; selectees, 710,000, for a total of over 1.6 million personnel (*FSAN* 10 October 1941:1). Also, two announcements came from the OCS at Fort Sill. First, the OCS would be doubling its size with the construction of 24 buildings in the proposed World War II historic district. This included four 250-man messes, a 40-man BOQ, eight 63-man barracks, two recreation halls, and 12 garage/gas stations. The second announcement was that Capt. Jark had been promoted to the rank of major (*FSAN* 10 October 1941:2). The number of inductees at the Replacement Center as of November 1 was 8,684, making the total number of active servicemen at Fort Sill more than 28,000 (*FSAN* 7 November 1941).

ACTIVITIES AT FORT SILL AFTER DECEMBER 7, 1941

The widening and improvement of Sheridan Road was completed on December 26, 1941. Begun on November 25, the 42-foot-wide road was paved with concrete and had asphalt shoulders. The purpose of the project was to obtain easy access for convoys to travel directly across the post and for immediate connection to the railroad facilities and warehouses. The 4.25-mile project cost \$225,000 (*FSAN* 27 December 1941).

Because of America's official entry into the war, the training and number of personnel increased across the country, especially with the flood of volunteers after the Pearl Harbor attack. On January 16, Roosevelt called for a 3,600,000-man Army by the end of 1942 (*LC* 16 January 1942). This caused the FARTC to undergo its greatest change in personnel since its inception less than one year earlier. Men began coming off trains and buses every day, and the War Department reduced the training period from 13 weeks to only 10 weeks to increase the number of available soldiers. The War Department, realizing the shortage of trained officers, ordered the placement of 90,000 in the various Officer Candidate Schools across the country, with the goal of turning out 75,000 new second lieutenants. The OCS at Fort Sill responded with plans to drastically enlarge from 365 graduates per year to 6,000 in the same period. This also meant an increase of 500 instructors. The graduate rate of the OCS at Fort Sill was changed from 60 students per week to 500 students per month (*FSAN* 23 January 1942:3). This meant a considerable housing problem for Fort Sill. The problem of housing was solved by two short-term remedies. First, all OCS staff, including

instructors, were billeted in tents, with about half of the mess halls in the proposed World War II historic district converted into classrooms (*LC* 23 January 1942). The other solution was to house many of these men and their families in Lawton until more construction was completed on post.

This problem was not unique to Fort Sill, but was experienced across the continental United States as major training efforts became necessary. In Washington, Roosevelt issued an executive order, setting up guidelines for fair rental practices for military personnel. These guidelines were administered federally by the Office of Price Administration, but operated on the local level through municipal Fair Rent Committees established in governing cities near any military installation. Each committee had 10 local civilian members and the post billeting officer. Fair rates were to be set reflecting the local economy, rather than a set rate nation wide. The Fair Rent Committee for the Lawton Defense Area adopted the following rates for Lawton and nearby communities (*FSAN* 31 January 1942:1; *LC* 1 February 1942:7):

<i>accommodations:</i>	<i>located on a paved road:</i>	<i>located on an unpaved road:</i>
● 1 sleeping room, 144 square feet, completely furnished including linen, with closet and bath facilities, all utilities paid for 1 or 2 people	\$20/month	\$15/month
● 1-room furnished apartment, 160 square feet with same utilities/bath arrangements	\$22.50/month	\$18.50/month
● 2-room furnished apartment, same	\$30/month	\$25/month
● 3-room furnished apartment, same	\$45/month	\$40/month
● 4-room furnished apartment, same	\$55/month	\$50/month
● 2-room furnished home with utilities paid by renter	\$24/month	\$21/month
● 3-room furnished home, same	\$40/month	\$36/month
● 4-room furnished home, same	\$50/month	\$45/month
● 5-room furnished home, same	\$60/month	\$55/month
● 6-room furnished home, same	\$73/month	\$68/month
● 2-room unfurnished home, utilities paid by renter	\$18/month	\$.15/month
● 3-room unfurnished home, same	\$30/month	\$26/month
● 4-room unfurnished home, same	\$38/month	\$34/month
● 5-room unfurnished home, same	\$45/month	\$40/month
● 6-room unfurnished home, same	\$55/month	\$50/month
	if no garage is needed, subtract \$3/month	

Randolph Road was widened beginning in February with the 2.1 miles from Fort Sill Boulevard to Highway 277 resurfaced with the same all-weather topping applied to Sheridan Road the previous December. This WPA project cost \$65,000 (*FSAN* 21 February 1942). On February 28, the WPA received another contract to resurface the 12.2 miles of side roads inside Fort Sill. This project, building on the excellent results of the paving of Sheridan and Randolph roads, also gave these roads an all-weather cover to further expedite transportation of men and materials across the post. The cost was \$300,000 (*FSAN* 28 February 1942).

Due to the increase in personnel at the OCS, plans were made for the OCS to totally take over the proposed World War II historic district by April 1, 1942 (*FSAN* 28 March 1942). This forced the quartering of Replacement Center trainees in tents south of the proposed World War II historic district until temporary barracks were built. This was followed up with the construction of 29 barracks and messes in the current 2700 area for use by the FARTC. Most of the 1942 temporaries in this area have been destroyed except for the following with their current building numbers: barracks, numbers 2705, 2706, 2709, 2740-2742, 2744-2749, and 2754-2755; and messes 2751 and 2756-2757 (see Map 2) (Real Property Inventory Cards, Real

Property Office, Fort Sill; windshield survey conducted by Bill Rushing 1994). There was some construction in the 2800 area that was not part of the initial expansion plans for the OCS, but because of the detention of Japanese-Americans at Fort Sill in mid-May, wider plans were adopted for this area.

Internment of Japanese Nationals (“Enemy Alien Japanese”) at Fort Sill

After the Pearl Harbor attack, persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast areas in the interest of military security. To carry out this evacuation, the Japanese were divided into three groups. The first group consisted of Japanese nationals who were patriotic to Japan, belonged to pro-Japanese organizations, or subscribed to pro-Japanese publications. This group was considered a possible fifth column front for Japan and became known as “enemy alien Japanese.” The second group was composed of Japanese who had been born in Japan, but who had migrated to the United States for economic or political reasons. This group was known as “Issei.” Their children, born and educated in America, made up the third group known as “Nisei.” These last two groups were destined to be sent first to temporary assembly centers and then to relocation camps for the duration of the war. The first group, enemy alien Japanese, were arrested as soon as possible and eventually sent to internment camps where the physical environment and the psychological abuse were much more hostile than at either the assembly centers or relocation camps. Compared to the 110,000 Japanese-Americans sent to relocation camps, there were only 5,264 enemy alien Japanese documented and reported. Before they were sent to the internment camps in the interior of the United States, they were questioned and shifted around the country to what were known as Temporary Enemy Internment Depots (TEIDs) until permanent locations were finally built. For a short time in the spring of 1942, Fort Sill served as a TEID until the permanent facility at Lordsburg, New Mexico, was completed.

Treatment of this group, as expected during the hysteria of war, verged on the inhumane. A recorded death of a Japanese-American prisoner took place at Fort Sill on the night of May 18, 1942. Mr. Ichiro Shimoda, a 45-year-old gardener and a veteran of the Japanese military, was arrested on December 7, 1941, in Los Angeles. After interrogation, he was placed on a train to the Missoula TEID, where he later became irrational. He tried to commit suicide by biting off his tongue, but was restrained by the other internees. He was placed under constant watch until the train arrived at Missoula. Two months later at Missoula, he tried to asphyxiate himself. In May, his particular group of enemy alien Japanese was transferred to Fort Sill awaiting the completion of the Lordsburg facility. While at Fort Sill, he again became irrational, tried to climb the inner fence surrounding the camp, and was seized by an MP on late night duty. In the ensuing struggle, Shimoda killed the MP, but the noise alerted the rest of the force, and Shimoda was shot to death. The rest of the internees were placed on a train within four hours of the incident and transferred to the unfinished Lordsburg camp. Records filed from eyewitnesses and from the FBI reports state that the Fort Sill camp was dismantled in two weeks and plans for the building of barracks on the same site proceeded. The site of the TEID is located in the current 2800 area between Jones and Davidson roads (see Maps 1 and 2). Any remains of the TEID were erased with the erection in 1942 of two messes, present-day Building Numbers 2809 and 2810, and eight barracks which have since been destroyed, designated Building Numbers 2801-2808.

Internment of German Prisoners-of-War at Fort Sill

In early 1943, a German prisoner-of-war (POW) camp was built in what is now the 2000 area (see Map 2). The buildings were erected along standardized plans for POW compounds throughout the continental United States. The German prisoners at Fort Sill were among the first to arrive in the United States after the Allied invasion of North Africa in the fall and winter of 1942. The last of these prisoners was released from Fort Sill in February 1946. Most of the POWs were allowed to move freely throughout Fort Sill and were responsible for the basic lawn and landscape maintenance across the facility. They wore pale blue fatigues

with a large white block "P" for identification. Although none of the buildings from the POW camp remain, a historical marker designates this area (General Charles E. Brown, personal communication 1994).

THE DECLINE IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AT FORT SILL AFTER JUNE 1, 1942

Beginning around June 1, 1942, the rate of construction activities at Fort Sill took a drastic turn downward. After the high number of projects completed in 1941 (839 total), there were only 79 buildings completed in 1942. What was built in the latter half of 1942 could be considered logical continuations of the mass mobilization of 1940-1941 or could fall in the category of mere patchwork and general maintenance of existing buildings. Some of the buildings were of an entertainment or convenience nature.

On June 1, 1942, it was announced that a small detachment of the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) personnel assigned to Fort Sill would be arriving sometime in the fall. In addition, the post quartermaster decided to erect dormitories on post for the 238 civilian employees of the Army working at Fort Sill. With the normal problems of construction aside, the added burden of housing women in the midst of 26,000 men seemed impossible. So the decision was made to house the WAACs directly north of Theater Number 1 (present-day Building Number 1015) near the married officers' and nurses' quarters in the Academic area, with the Civilian War Housing dormitories (present-day Building Numbers 1275 and 1351) even further removed from the FARTC, northeast of the Academic area (see Maps 1 and 2) (FSAN 1 June 1942). Building Number 1275 was later made into a golf course clubhouse.

By June 20, 1942, all tents in the new OCS area (the proposed World War II historic district) had been replaced with "hutments," wooden huts, which, according to Army reports, provided more shelter and protection than tents. There were two styles of construction used for these hutments. The largest, usually reserved for students, quartered 15 men while the smaller hutment quartered five officers. Both versions used concrete floors (FSAN 20 June 1942).

On August 15, work began on a new \$15,000 cafeteria located on the site of the old post office, present-day Building Number 930. In the FARTC area, six administration buildings, two gas stations, one guard house, and fifteen 15-man hutments were built to replace tents (FSAN 16 August 1942). By the end of August, a new grocery store was built near the quartermaster commissary. This \$10,000 installation was supposed to relieve the congestion at the main post exchange. In the proposed World War II historic district, one of the permanent double-set mess halls (current Building Number 2774) was redesignated as an auxiliary post office to handle the extra mail for the OCS students (FSAN 1 September 1942). On August 31, the new swimming pool for the African-American troops located in the cantonment area south of the Old Post was finally opened a year after construction was begun (FSAN 5 September 1942). This pool no longer exists.

NEW TECHNIQUES AND ADVANCES MADE AT FORT SILL DURING WORLD WAR II

The Field Artillery School, under the "emergency" directive, was busy during the first four months of 1940, not only training officers and enlisted men for the future conflict, but also in testing new concepts and procedures. Among these were the concept of staggered gun positions versus regular interval positioning, the method for quickly adjusting fire, and the technique of massive fire of several units on a target without physically moving the guns. Specific weapons changes were made at Fort Sill that would impact the whole history of American artillery performance. First was the adoption of a 105-mm howitzer to replace the old French 75-mm that had been standard in the U.S. Army since World War I. The 4" shell had a range of 12,000 yards and could be fired like a howitzer with a parabolic flight path or straight like a close combat cannon (FSAN 29 August 1941). The superiority of this weapon was due to its range, its fragmentation effect, and its flexibility and easy adaptation to motorization (Nye 1969:335). Coupled with the testing and adaptation of proximity fuses (*Tulsa Tribune* 7 August 1959), this weapon would turn the tide in favor of the

Allies in World War II. By March 1, 1944, additional adaptation trials were successfully completed which tested the mounting of a machine gun on the 105-mm howitzer. This gave artillerymen the ability to lay direct ground fire for a distance of 1,000 yards. This concept was too late for significant action in World War II, but was used extensively by United Nations forces in the Korean conflict (*Fort Sill Replacement Center Recorder /FSRCR* 3 March 1944; *History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:201). A new 240-mm howitzer was also tested at Fort Sill. It fired a 9.5" shell weighing 345 pounds with a range of 16,400 yards. Despite its size and long-range abilities, it lacked the overall flexibility demonstrated by the 105-mm howitzer, and testing ceased on February 20, 1942 (*FSAN* 7 July 1941, 21 February 1942, 11 November 1945).

With the motorizing of the artillery, horse-drawn artillery units became outdated. By March 1, 1942, the last two horse-drawn battalions in the U.S. Army, the 70th and the 71st at Fort Sill, were reorganized into motorized units (*FSAN* 1 March 1942). The new tactics for marching, reconnaissance, communications, and target acquisition that were developed and standardized at Fort Sill would enable the U.S. artillery units in World War II to make long, rapid marches in all kinds of terrain and under difficult conditions with a mobility previously unrealized. As a result, the U.S. Field Artillery was preeminent the world over. As Colonel W. S. Nye (1969:335) later stated, "It could march and it could shoot. It could mass overwhelming firepower with amazing speed."

Another significant area of testing that went on during early 1940 took place at Post Field. This was the introduction of a light, unarmed plane known commercially as the "Piper Cub," which replaced the obsolete O-46 biplane. This two-man plane was based on a similar craft that Army military observers had seen operating in England. The Piper Cub was modified to surpass the abilities of the British plane and was given the military designation L-4. The only other addition was a two-way voice radio and an "Army green" paint job. In spite of the fact that initial testing results were favorable, War Department officials remained skeptical and ordered further testing under extreme conditions including take-off and landing tests under battlefield conditions and obstacles (*FSAN* 19 December 1941). Agility and aerobatics contests were held at Post Field to test and demonstrate the outstanding abilities of these new planes, thus giving them their informal name, "Grasshoppers," a positive term of endearment to many pilots. They could take off and land on runways with less than 100 feet of clearance. Their gliding proficiency was so advanced that it offered the pilots a limited ability to fly in silence with the engine off, a technique that proved invaluable in the Battle of the Bulge (Nye 1969:338; Weigley 1967:435). The testing was interrupted by the events of December 7, 1941, but the final results were so successful that on June 6, 1942, a Department of Air Training was established under the Field Artillery School and took over the facilities at Post Field to set up an air training center. The flying methods these men were taught were different from those used by the more powerful, heavier Army Air Corps planes. Units trained here became structural parts of all the combat arms and of some engineer and ordnance units. All training for these pilots was conducted at Fort Sill with pilots being commissioned as artillery officers (Nye 1969:339).

In the realm of the Medical Corps, a significant test took place at Fort Sill during the week of August 22 to 26, 1941. Tetanus shots were administered to 19,284 officers and men stationed on post. This was the first recorded mass inoculation attempted by the Medical Corps. While there were some troops out in the field or on maneuvers during that period, they eventually were given the inoculations upon returning to Fort Sill. The significance of such testing was vital for the military for future overseas combat (*FSAN* 27 August 1941).

On January 1, 1942, a new unit, the 818th Tank Destroyer Heavy Battalion, was organized at Fort Sill. It was reported that this unit would be testing newly acquired information and physical data from captured German, Italian, and Japanese tanks. While the equipment used was secret, it was revealed in the post newspaper that this unit examined the employment of a self-propelled type of cannon and that all testing was analyzed at Knox Hall (present-day Building Number 700) under heavy security (*FSAN* 2 January 1942).

A new portable, truck-mounted kitchen was designed and tested at Fort Sill during the month of March 1942. The cooks of Battery A, 33rd Battalion at the FARTC, experimented with a 6-x-6 by adapting the field ranges to operate off diesel or gasoline. This unit was a tandem composed of one truck and a trailer that could carry enough fuel and rations for one day to feed 250 men. This unit became the mainstay of the mobile messes employed in the European theater (*FSAN* 28 March 1942:8; *FSC* 5 January 1969).

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS AND EVENTS AT FORT SILL DURING WORLD WAR II

Several notable persons came to Fort Sill during the period of mobilization and subsequent war. While most came as visitors, there was a respectable number of men who were temporarily stationed at Fort Sill during this time as military personnel. One of the most notable civilian-soldiers was Bill Mauldin. Mauldin reported to Fort Sill as part of the 45th Division training in the fall of 1940. Later, he made contact with Carl Bergman, the editor of the *Fort Sill Army News*, and began drawing cartoons for the paper, using fellow National Guardsmen as subjects (General Frederick A. Daugherty, personal communication 1994; *FSC* 10 January 1964:28). After leaving Fort Sill, he continued to use the common soldier for depicting the war through his famous *Willie and Joe* cartoons.

Several well-known artists came to Fort Sill after the Selective Service Bill went into effect. Among this group was the famous watercolor artist, Kraemer Kittredge (*FSAN* 13 June 1941). Albert T. Burns, assigned to Fort Sill FARTC in the spring of 1942, was a member of the team of muralists who decorated the famous murals of Radio City Music Hall (*FSAN* 25 June 1942). Harold Bugbee, the outstanding western artist and member of the Taos Art Colony, was stationed at Fort Sill in the fall of 1942 (*FSAN* 24 October 1942). Along with Bugbee was Anthony Paness, who was part of the mural team that completed the large paintings at Fair Park in Dallas (*FSAN* 27 November 1942).

Famous entertainers who received their basic training at Fort Sill included such men as Robert Gottshall, better known in Hollywood as Robert Shaw. Gottshall received a specialist rating and worked in communications (*FSAN* 27 June 1941). Two members of Bob Wills' band, trombonist John Bauer and singer Thomas "Tommy" Duncan, ended up together again at Fort Sill in the spring of 1942 (*FSAN* 23 May 1942).

Not only were famous artists drafted, but company presidents and sons of the famous also had their time at Fort Sill. Charles Godfrey Guth, Jr., president of Pepsi-Cola, underwent a 13-week training period in the winter of 1944 (*FSRCR* 7 January 1944). John C. Mitchell, son of the late Brigadier General William "Billy" Mitchell, reported to Fort Sill voluntarily as an enlisted man in November 1941. After he was commissioned a second lieutenant in May 1942, he reported to Pine Camp, New York, where he died of a rare blood disease on October 30, 1942 (*FSAN* 31 October 1942). George M. Cohan, Jr., son of the composer George M. Cohan, reported to Fort Sill in the winter of 1942 and volunteered for duty in the 818th Tank Destroyer Heavy Battalion (*FSAN* 16 January 1942).

Many other men who were stationed at Fort Sill during the defensive period and the war became famous for their military achievements after they left the installation for various theaters of action. More than a few attended and graduated from the Field Artillery OCS. The distinguished personnel (class and year of graduation) included Lt. Colonel James C. Garrison (Class 18, 1942), noted for his investigation of the John Kennedy assassination. Major Charles M. Brown (Class 35, 1942) became the first African-American aviator in U.S. military (Anonymous n.d.:n.pg.).

Many of the entertainers from Hollywood and Broadway visited Fort Sill as part of the domestic USO tours during World War II. The professional acts included one by Bob Hope on November 10, 1942. Hope and his troupe, including Jerry Colonna and Frances Langford, had just finished a session of his weekly "Pepsodent Show," broadcast live nationwide on NBC radio from the main theater at Fort Sill. When he was told of the many men quartered in the proposed World War II historic district who had not seen his

show, quick arrangements were made to repeat the entire show in the Artillery Bowl despite the fact that the outside temperature was only 28° Fahrenheit. The frigid temperature was negated by the enthusiasm and appreciation of the soldiers for Hope and company, who continued their impromptu performances until almost midnight (General Charles E. Brown, personal communication 1994; *LC* 8 September 1993:3A).

CHAPTER 4

THE CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED WORLD WAR II-ERA HISTORIC DISTRICT AT FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are 82 buildings and structures standing in the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill Military Reservation, 67 of which are considered to be contributing elements of the proposed World War II historic district. The contributing elements consist of one recreation/entertainment structure, the Artillery Bowl, 49 mess halls, eight administrative buildings, and nine service/support facilities, including two dispensaries, a motor repair shop, a barber shop, three latrines, a telephone building, and a radio transmitter building.

The remaining 15 noncontributing buildings that exist within the proposed World War II historic district consist of six post-World War II buildings, including Building Numbers W2580 (built in 1969), 2605 (built in 1967), 2785 (built in 1959), 2787 (built in 1960), 2913 (built in 1979), and 2934 (currently under construction); three World War II buildings which the current study found to lack historic integrity due to extensive alterations (Building Numbers 2600, 2932, and 2943); one building (Number 2930), which has already been found to be ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer [SHPO] file #1135-91); and five wooden temporary World War II buildings. Although the temporary buildings are related to significant events occurring during World War II, these buildings represent a special case. A congressional mandate to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) to demolish these temporary properties and the possibility of these buildings meeting criteria for inclusion in the NRHP prompted the negotiation of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the DOD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. This PMOA determined that the temporary properties would be documented by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) prior to demolition. As a result of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II documentation conducted in 1990, representatives from CERL determined that none of the buildings require further documentation, none are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and all World War II temporary wooden buildings at Fort Sill may be demolished. They are therefore not considered to be contributing elements of the proposed World War II historic district.

The following chapter discusses the buildings and structures which are considered contributing elements of the proposed World War II historic district. Each discussion will include a history of the construction and

modification of each building or style of building, a consideration of the integrity of each building or building type, and an assessment of each building or building type in relation to its historic context. Determination of eligibility to the NRHP will be made based on the criteria as defined by 36 CFR 60.4:

- Criterion A—association with events which made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B—association with persons significant in our history;
- Criterion C—possessing distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design; and
- Criterion D—possessing the potential to contribute to the knowledge of prehistory or history.

Of all contributing elements, only Building 2619, the radio transmitter building, is considered eligible under Criterion C as a unique example of architectural style (Art Moderne); the remaining buildings exhibit a military vernacular style. Although most of the contributing elements of the proposed World War II historic district do not represent the utilization of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or architectural designs, the significance of these buildings lies in the design and use of the buildings during World War II (Criterion A). The primary source for the original construction and later alterations to the properties were the Real Property Records, Real Property Office, Fort Sill. At least 16 different plans were used to construct the buildings in the proposed World War II historic district. Photographs and, when available, floor plans and elevations of each building type are provided. Table 3 lists the contributing buildings within the proposed World War II historic district which will be discussed in this chapter.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORIES

Recreation/Entertainment Structure

Artillery Bowl: Plan Number CQM-408-1 (Building Number M2926)

The Artillery Bowl, Building Number M2926, is located at the south end of the proposed World War II historic district and consists of a permanent, bowl-type stadium. Construction of the Artillery Bowl was authorized by the War Department on March 26, 1939, one of several new buildings in a project designed for the National Guard Concurrent Camp. The new construction was to replace an earlier (1930s) wooden bleacher structure which was located at the same site. The project employed 100 Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers over a five-month period. Completed in 1940 using Plan Number 408-1 (Figure 8; see Figures 5 and 6), construction of the Artillery Bowl cost a total of \$38,667.50.

The structure measures 13.5' in height and 208.3' in diameter. Native Comanche County stone was used in the construction of the exterior wall which measures 4.5' thick at the base and tapers to 1.75' thick at the top of the structure. Seating consists of 20 tiers of wooden, bench-style seats on reinforced concrete. The structure seats a total of 6,000 people—4,960 in fixed seating and an additional 1,040 in removable, folding chairs which can be placed in the 50-foot internal radius of the structure (Real Property Inventory Cards, Real Property Office, Fort Sill). The Artillery Bowl was used for a variety of sporting events, primarily boxing, and was the site of many World War II USO shows (LC 8 September 1993).

The structure remains in good condition. The wood and metal portions of the stadium have been painted at various times, but no structural modifications have occurred. Photographs of the Artillery Bowl taken in 1994 are shown in Figures 5 and 6; a plan of the Artillery Bowl is provided in Figure 8.

Significance—The Artillery Bowl (Building Number M2926) represents the only permanent stadium constructed during the World War II era in the proposed World War II historic district. The structure is in

Table 3
Plan Numbers for Contributing Buildings and Structures within the Proposed
World War II Historic District, Fort Sill

Original Use	Plan Number	Building #	Present Use	Year Completed
Recreation/Entertainment Structures				
Artillery Bowl	CQM-408-1	M2926	Artillery Bowl	1940
Mess Halls				
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2581	Exchange Branch	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2582	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2583	Operations General Purp	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2584	Operations General Purp	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2585	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2586	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2587	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2588	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2589	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2769	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2770	General Storehouse	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2771	General Storehouse	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2772	General Storehouse	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2773	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2774	General Storehouse	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2775	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2776	Battalion Classrooms	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2860	Reception Facility	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2861	Exchange Branch	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2862	Clinic w/o Beds	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2863	Clinic w/o Beds	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2864	General Storehouse	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2865	General Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2866	General Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2867	Morale Supply Office	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2868	Morale Supply Office	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2869	Morale Supply Office	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2870	General Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2871	General Instruction Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2872	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2873	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2874	CIDC Field Operations Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A")	2875	CIDC Field Operations Bldg	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2592	Admin General Purpose	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2593	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2594	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2595	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2596	Admin General Purpose	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2597	General Instruction Bldg	1934
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2598	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1933
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B")	2599	Battalion Headquarter Bldg	1933
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "C")	2590	Admin General Purpose	1940
Double-set mess	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "C")	2591	Applied Instruction Bldg	1940
Mess hall, Officers	6334-111	2903	Admin General Purpose	1940
Mess hall, Officers	6334-111	2909	General Instruction Bldg	1940
Mess hall, Officers	6334-111	2914	General Storehouse	1940

Table 3 (cont'd)

Original Use	Plan Number	Building #	Present Use	Year Completed
Mess Halls (continued)				
Mess Hall, Officers	6334-111	2920	General Storehouse	1940
Mess Hall, Officers	6334-111	2924	Chapel Center Facility	1940
Mess Hall, Officers	6334-111	2941	General Storehouse	1940
Administration				
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2906	General Storehouse	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2912	Admin General Purpose	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2916	Clinic w/o Beds	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2919	Admin General Purpose	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2921	Religious Education Facility	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2927	Admin General Purpose	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2936	Admin General Purpose	1940
Regimental Headqtrs	CQM-3939	2944	Admin General Purpose	1940
Support Facilities				
Dispensary	CQM-3937-1&2	2777	Clinic w/o Beds	1940
Dispensary	6344-110	2778	Admin General Purpose	1934
Motor Repair Shop	CQM-3940	2952	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1940
Barber Shop	A-76242	2604	Battalion Admin & Classrms	1940
Latrine	2-9-27	2602	General Storehouse	1932
Latrine	*	2915	General Storehouse	1928
Latrine	*	2925	Public Toilet	1929
Telephone Building	A-76242	2603	Terminal Equipment Bldg	1940
Radio Xmitter Bldg	696-125 thru 696-128	2619	Radio Xmitter Bldg	1940

* = No plan number on either Real Property Inventory Cards or floor plan/elevation drawings.

Sources: Floor Plans, Engineer's Office, Fort Sill; Real Property Inventory Cards, Real Property Office, Fort Sill; May 1995 *Building Information Schedule*, Real Property Office, Fort Sill.

its original location and no architectural modifications have occurred. This structure is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of its role in recreation and entertainment provided during World War II.

Mess Halls

Double-Set Mess Halls: Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A") (Building Numbers 2581-2589, 2769-2776, 2860-2875); Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B") (Building Numbers 2592-2599); and Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "C") (Building Numbers 2590 and 2591)

Three types of double-set mess halls were constructed in the area identified as the proposed World War II historic district between 1934 and 1940. All were variations on one plan, Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4, and are labeled Type "A," Type "B," and Type "C" on floor plans obtained in the Office of the Post Engineer, Fort Sill (Figures 9, 10, and 11). Construction of the Type "B" mess halls predates the completion of Types "A" and "C" by six to seven years. In general, the Types "A" and "C" mess halls appear to be more similar to each other than to the Type "B" mess halls, although all share the same basic size, shape, and layout. The most apparent differences among the three types are differences in the number and size of windows (see photographs in Figures 12, 13, and 14). The double-set mess halls represent the predominant building type existing today within the proposed World War II historic district.

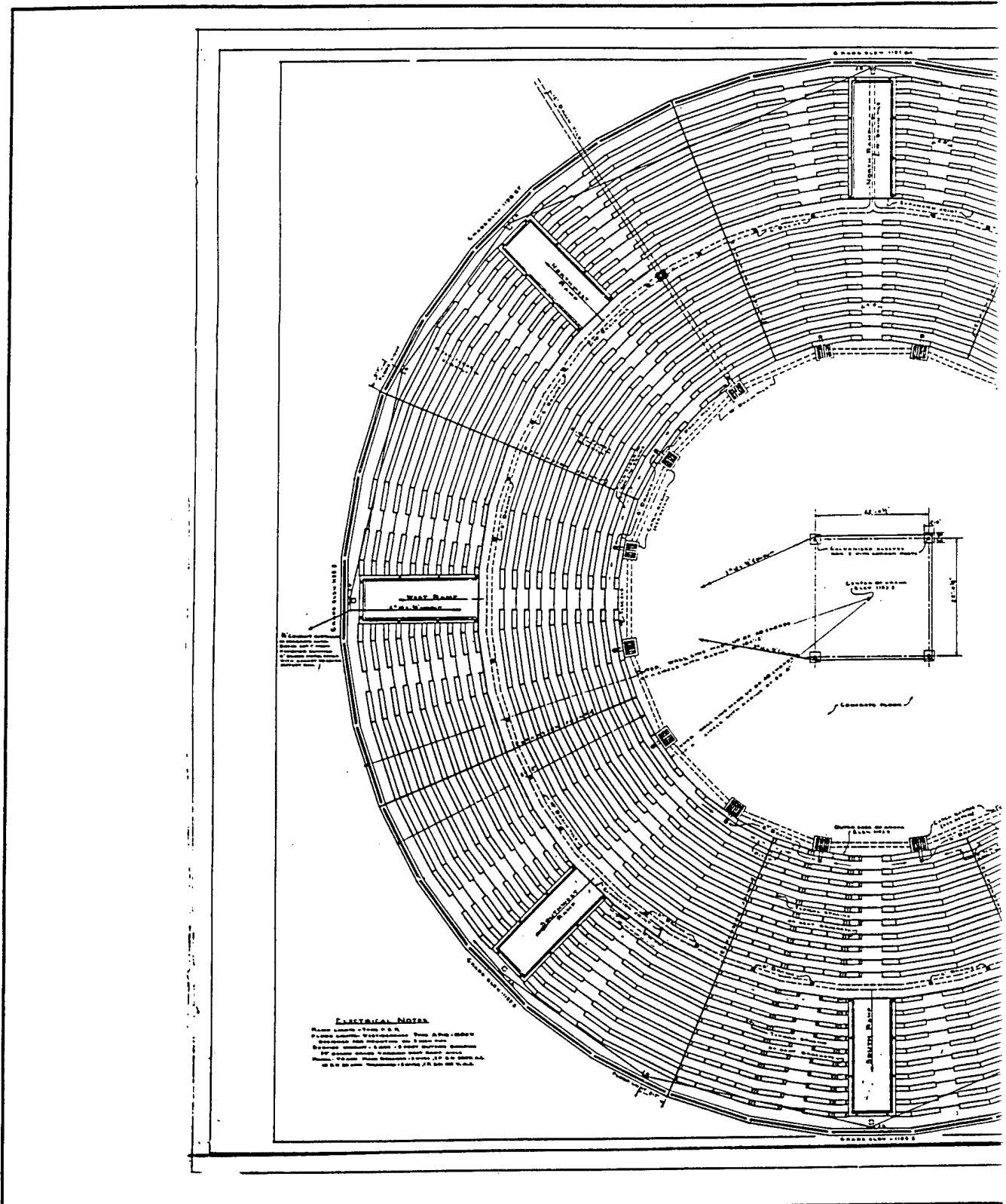
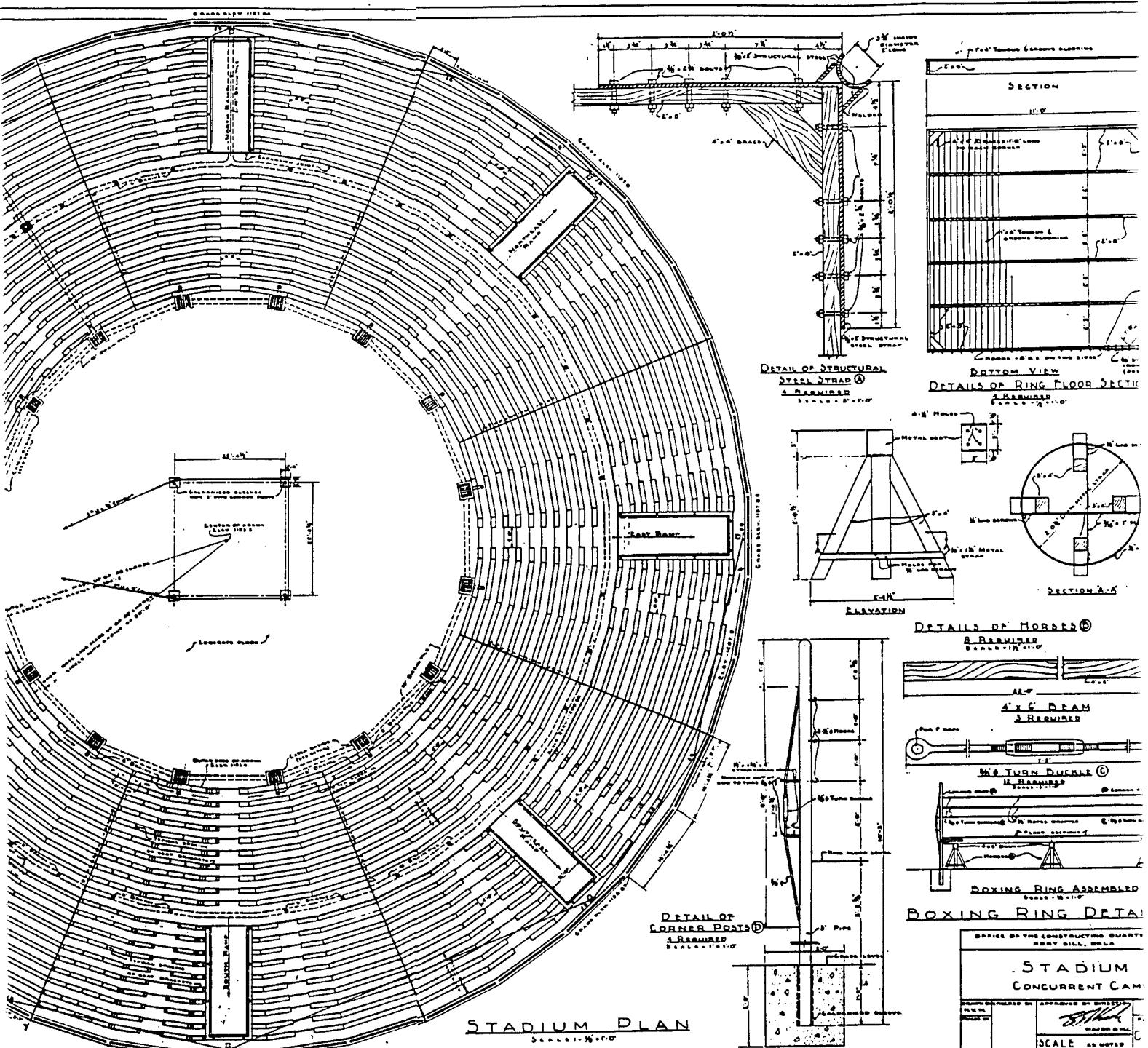
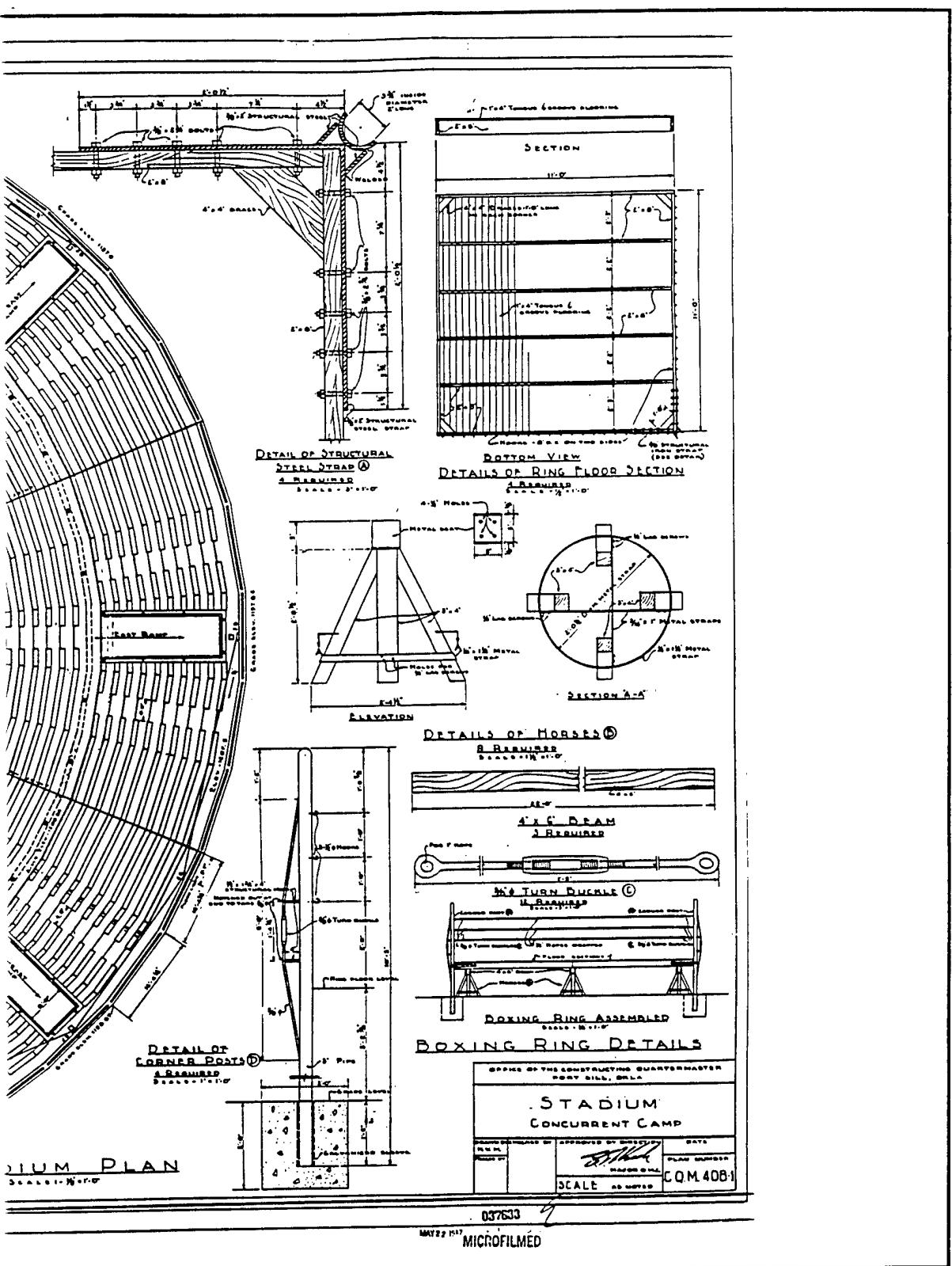


Figure 8. Architectural drawing of the Artillery Bowl; floor plan and details.



2



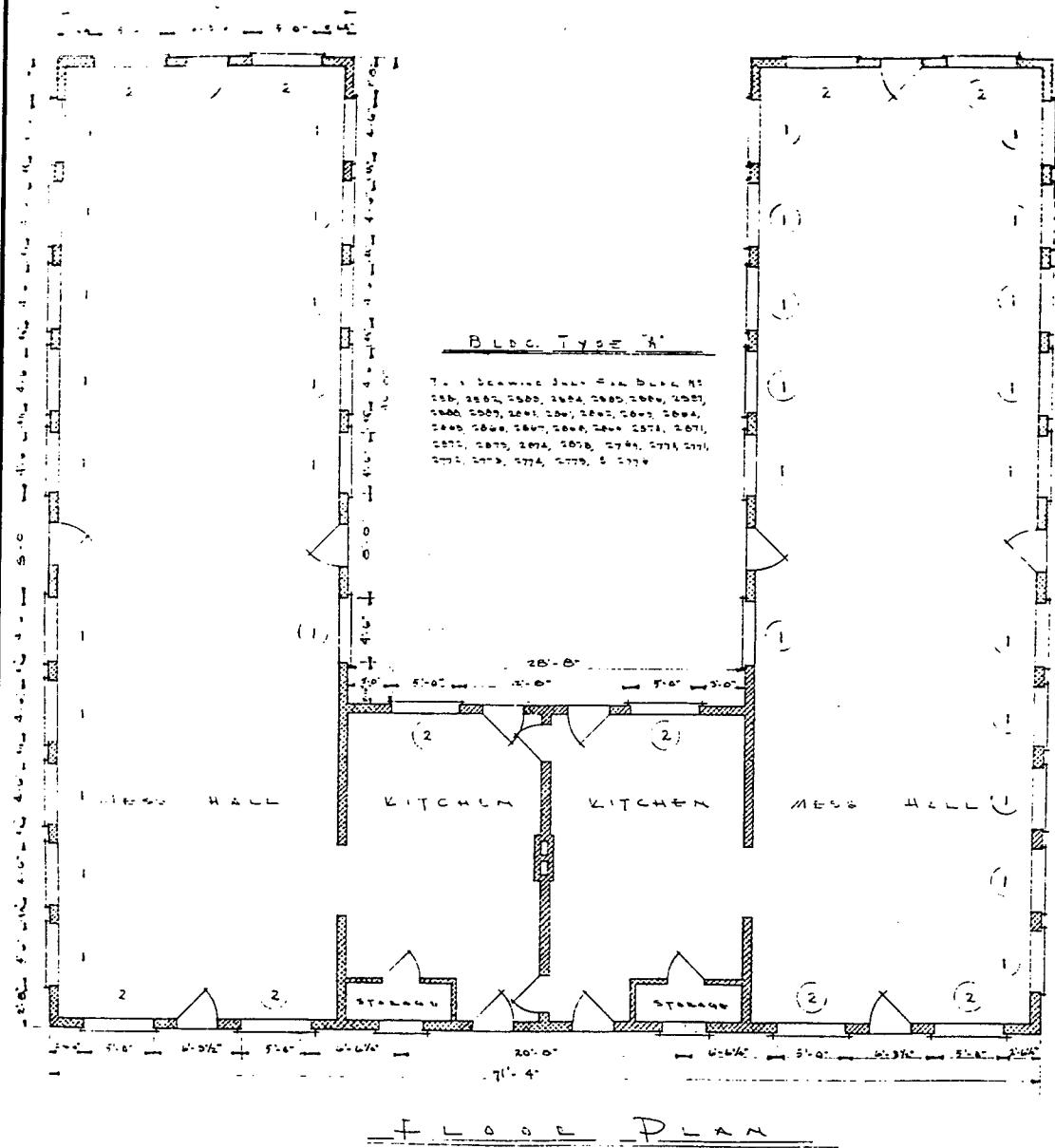


Figure 9. Architectural drawing of double-set mess hall Type "A"; floor plan.

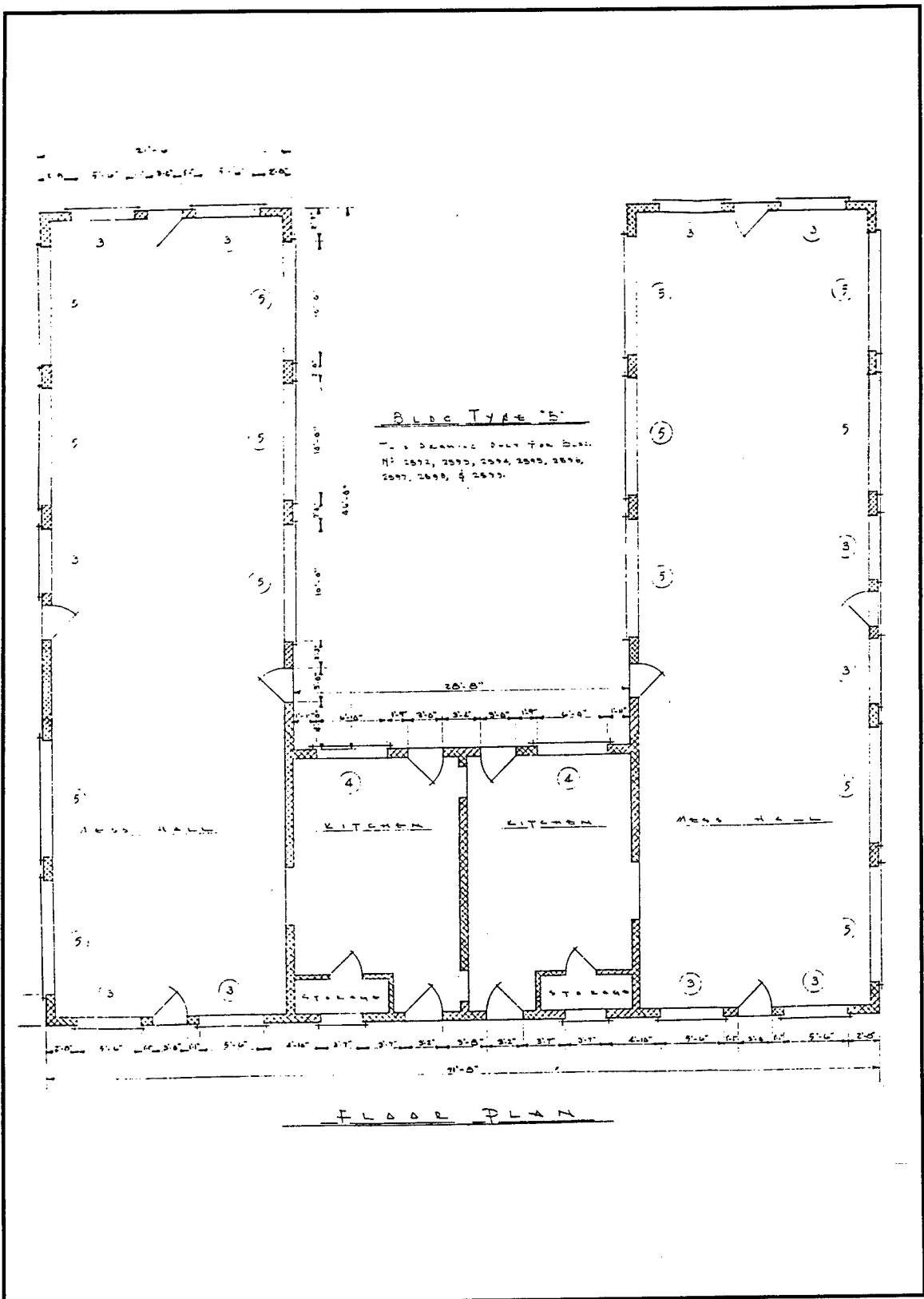


Figure 10. Architectural drawing of double-set mess hall Type "B"; floor plan.

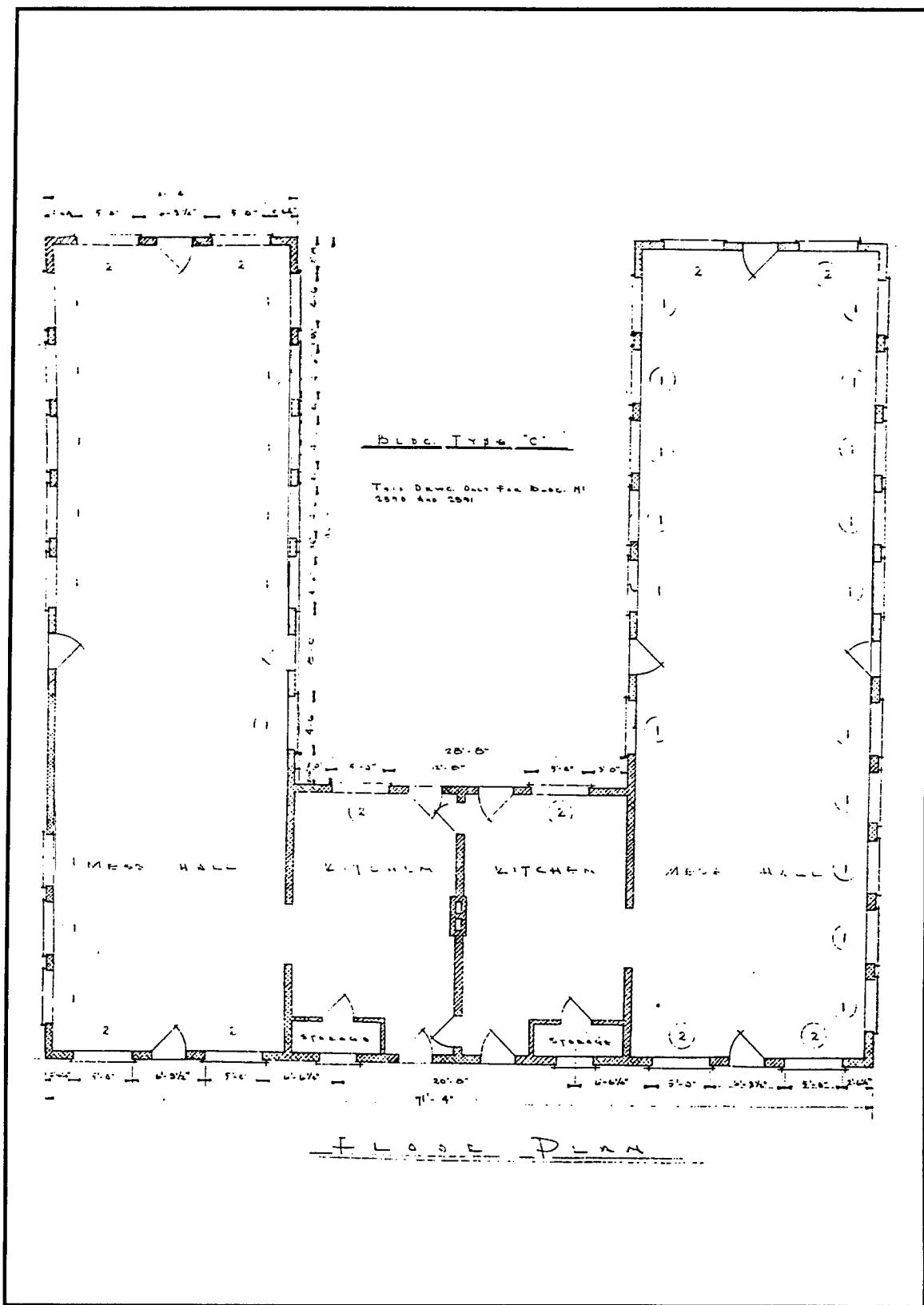


Figure 11. Architectural drawing of double-set mess hall Type "C"; floor plan.



Figure 12. 1994 photo of Building Number 2865, double-set mess hall, Type "A" floor plan.

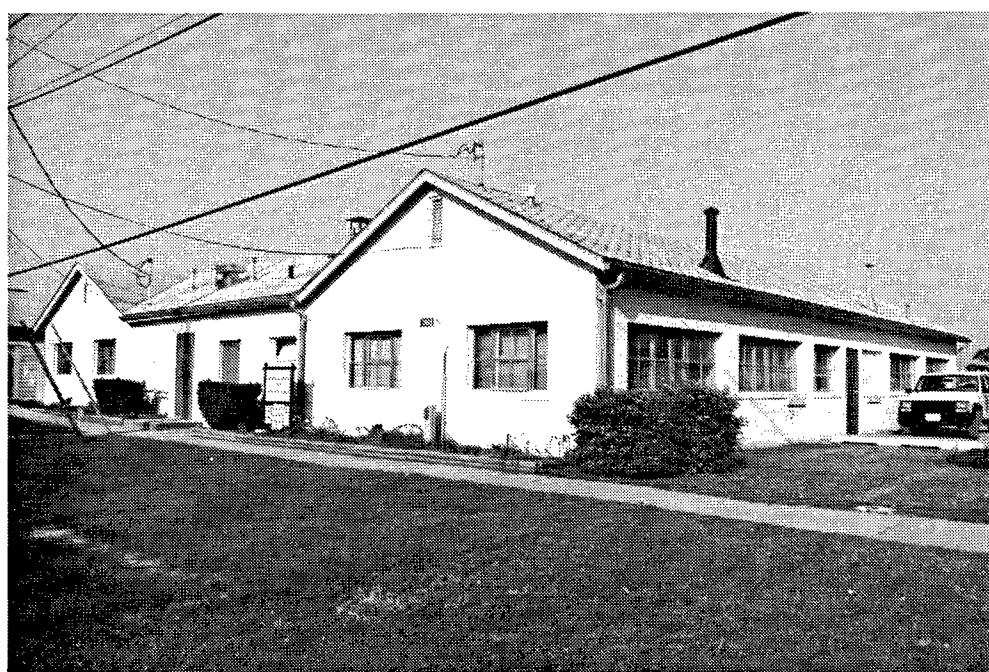


Figure 13. 1994 photo of Building Number 2592, double-set mess hall, Type "B" floor plan.



Figure 14. 1994 photo of Building Number 2590, double-set mess hall, Type "C" floor plan.

Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A"), Building Numbers 2581-2589, 2769-2776, and 2860-2875

Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "A") is represented by 33 double-set mess halls in the proposed World War II historic district. All of these U-shaped, single-story buildings were constructed in 1940, each costing approximately \$5,100. The construction of these Type "A" double-set mess halls, along with the two Type "C" messes, was authorized in March 1939 as part of a permanent construction and improvement project for the National Guard Concurrent Camp (*LC* 27 March 1939). WPA workers began construction in late 1939 and construction was completed by the following year. These events were a direct result of President Roosevelt's attempt to increase mobilization of the National Guard following increased aggression in Europe (Mahon 1983:183).

In this plan the main portion of the building measures 23.3' by 71.3', and each of the two rear-wings measures 21.4' by 46', combining to form a total area of 3,627 square feet. The mess halls were located within the side wings of the buildings and the kitchens were located in the main body. Each Type "A" double-set mess had a maximum capacity of 288 soldiers. The buildings were constructed of clay tile walls, concrete floors and foundations, and double front-gabled roofs. Each originally had asbestos roof shingles, but these have since been replaced with asphalt shingles. Original doors consisted of two-paneled wood doors; windows had wood-awning screen panels which were covered on the exterior by steel shutters. The wooden screens and metal shutters were replaced in all 33 buildings with six-light steel awning windows in 1943, except for two small openings in the front which hold original three-light wooden hopper windows (Vogele 1992). These buildings served as double-set mess halls through World War II, after which they were renovated, in varying degrees, into administration, classroom, and storage buildings.

The 33 buildings in the proposed World War II historic district, constructed from Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 Type "A," are in their original locations, along the east and west sides of the proposed district, and

generally are in fair to good condition (Vogege 1992). Detailed discussions of alterations to individual buildings are found on the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms (Vogege 1992). Exteriors typically retain their integrity despite alterations to doors and windows and the replacement of the original asbestos roof shingles with asphalt shingles. The most significant alterations to these buildings generally occurred to the interiors when the buildings were converted from mess halls to other uses. None of the buildings are now used as mess halls; rather, they serve a variety of functions, mainly as administrative, classroom, and storage buildings. A floor plan of the double-set mess hall Type "A" is provided in Figure 9, and a photograph taken in 1994 of Building Number 2865 is shown in Figure 12.

Significance—Although the double-set mess halls constructed using Type "A" (Building Numbers 2581-2589, 2769-2776, and 2860-2875) plans do not represent significant elements based on unique architectural design, they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. These buildings served as mess halls throughout World War II and were associated with the National Guard Concurrent Camp and the Fort Sill Field Artillery Officer Candidate School (OCS). The Field Artillery OCS was one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. Despite alterations to the mess halls since World War II, the buildings retain a high degree of integrity.

Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B"), Building Numbers 2592-2599

Eight permanent double-set mess halls constructed using Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "B") are present in the proposed World War II historic district. Two of these buildings were constructed in 1933, the first of the double-set mess halls that appeared in this area, and the remaining six were constructed in 1934. The construction of these eight buildings was part of a major construction project which was begun in 1932 using Public Works Administration (PWA) and WPA funding which had recently been released by the newly elected President Roosevelt (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:120-121). It is significant that the construction of these and other permanent buildings in the proposed World War II historic district was completed at a time when the National Defense Act of 1920 called for the construction of temporary buildings for quartering of National Guard units during peacetime (Mahon 1983:170-171). Construction using ceramic tile walls and a concrete foundation was a cost-effective solution to the need for more rugged types of construction than temporary structures provided (Lamb 1938:29), and represents the most common type of construction in the World War II area.

Upon completion, each Type "B" double-set mess hall building cost \$5,860. Like the Type "A" double-set mess buildings, the Type "B" buildings are U-shaped, single-story buildings, with concrete foundations, stuccoed ceramic tile walls, and double front-gabled roofs (Krapf 1994). The original asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles on all eight of these buildings. The differences between the Types "A" and "B" mess hall plans appears to be primarily in the number and size of windows along the lengths of the wings. As in the Type "A" buildings, Type "B" buildings had a total area of 3,627 square feet. Original doors consisted of two-panel wood doors; many of these were later replaced with flush-paneled wood doors, flush-paneled aluminum doors, glass-paneled store front doors, or were infilled. Original windows were wood-awning screen panels covered on the exterior by steel shutters. As in the Type "A" buildings, the windows in all eight Type "B" mess halls were later replaced with six-light steel-awning windows. Three-light wooden hopper windows occupied the two small openings on the front of the buildings; these windows have since been infilled. All eight of these buildings served as double-set mess halls throughout World War II, after which they were renovated, in varying degrees, into various administration, classroom, and storage buildings.

The eight buildings in the proposed World War II historic district constructed from Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 Type "B" are in their original locations, along the southwest side of the proposed district, and generally are in fair to good condition (Krapf 1994). Detailed discussions of alterations to individual buildings are found on the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms (Krapf 1994). Modifications

to the exterior of these buildings include replacement of the original roof tiles, replacement and infilling of some windows, and replacement and infilling of most doors. As with the Type "A" buildings, the most significant alterations to these buildings occurred when the buildings were converted from mess halls to other uses. None of the buildings are presently used as mess halls; they serve a variety of functions, including headquarters, administration, or classroom buildings. A floor plan of the double-set mess hall Type "B" is provided in Figure 10, and a photograph taken in 1994 of Building Number 2592 is presented in Figure 13.

Significance—Although the Type "B" double-set mess halls (Building Numbers 2592-2599) were not constructed during the World War II era, they are considered contributing to this period because of their intensive use during World War II and the architectural similarity of these buildings to the later, World War II double-set messes. The double-set mess halls constructed using Type "B" plans are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. These buildings represent the earliest constructed mess halls in the proposed World War II historic district and retain a reasonable degree of integrity. They served as mess halls throughout World War II, when Fort Sill housed the Field Artillery OCS, one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates.

Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "C"), Building Numbers 2590 and 2591

Two permanent double-set mess halls constructed using Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4 (Type "C") are present in the proposed World War II historic district. Both of these buildings were constructed in 1940 and cost approximately \$5,100. The construction of these Type "C" double-set mess halls, along with 33 Type "A" messes, was authorized in March 1939 as part of a permanent construction and improvement project for the National Guard Concurrent Camp (*LC* 27 March 1939). WPA workers began construction in late 1939, and construction was completed by the following year.

Like the other two double-set mess plans, the Type "C" buildings are U-shaped, single-story buildings, with concrete foundations, stuccoed ceramic tile walls, and double front-gabled roofs (Krapf 1994). Each building had a maximum occupancy of 288. The original asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. Again, the difference between the Type "C" and the other mess hall plans appears to be primarily in the number and size of windows along the lengths of the wings; the Type "C" mess halls most resemble the Type "A" plan. As in the Type "A" and "B" buildings, the Type "C" buildings have a total area of 3,627 square feet. Original doors consisted of two-panel wood doors; all original doors in these two buildings were later replaced with flush-paneled wood or aluminum doors, or were infilled. Original windows had wooden-awning screen panels covered on the exterior by steel shutters. All windows in the two Type "C" mess halls were later either replaced with six-light steel-awning windows or infilled. Both buildings served as double-set mess halls throughout World War II, after which they were renovated, in varying degrees, into administration, classroom, and storage buildings. A floor plan of the double-set mess hall Type "C" is provided in Figure 11, and a photograph of Building Number 2590 taken in 1994 is shown in Figure 14.

Building Number 2590 is in good condition (Krapf 1994). The building occupies its original location in the center of the western side of the proposed World War II historic district. The exterior of the building has generally retained its integrity despite alterations to windows, doors, and roofing material. Interior modifications include the addition of fluorescent lights, partitions, a latrine, and electrical wiring in 1967; a women's latrine in 1983; and general maintenance. Building Number 2590 now serves as an administration building.

Building Number 2591 is also in good condition (Krapf 1994). The building occupies its original location in the center of the western side of the proposed World War II historic district. In addition to the replacement of doors, windows, and roofing material, exterior modifications consist of the addition of a decorative cinder block wall off the northeast corner and the enclosure of the U-shaped portion of the

building with cinder blocks. Interior modifications include electrical and ceiling improvements, additional kitchen equipment, and a latrine during the middle to late 1950s. Building Number 2591 now serves as a classroom facility.

Significance—The double-set mess halls constructed using Type “C” (Building Numbers 2590 and 2591) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. These buildings served as mess halls throughout World War II and were associated with the National Guard Concurrent Camp and the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS, one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. Despite alterations to the mess halls since World War II, the buildings retain a reasonable degree of integrity.

Officers' Mess Halls: Plan Number 6334-111 (Building Numbers 2903, 2909, 2914, 2920, 2924, and 2941)

In addition to the mess halls known to have been completed using Plan Number CQM-3935-1&4, there are seven mess halls in the proposed World War II historic district which were constructed using Plan Number 6334-111. One of these buildings, Building Number 2930, has been evaluated previously as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to lack of integrity (Oklahoma SHPO file #1135-91). The remaining six mess halls of this design, Building Numbers 2903, 2909, 2914, 2920, 2924, and 2941, have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Oklahoma SHPO file #1451-94) and, therefore, are contributing elements to the proposed World War II historic district.

These single-story, T-shaped buildings were originally constructed in 1940 as officers' mess halls at a cost of approximately \$4,200 each. The main building measures 26' by 21.3', and the single wing off the back side measures 21.3' by 21.3'; the total interior area in each of these buildings is approximately 1,236 square feet. The buildings were constructed of stuccoed clay tile wall; floors and foundation are concrete. The original asbestos roof shingles on the cross-gabled roofs have been replaced with asphalt shingles. Doors consist of four-light, three-paneled wood doors; most are still present in the buildings, though in varying degrees of condition. Original windows, present on most of the buildings, consist of six-over-six double-hung wood; additional six-light wooden hopper windows are present on the front of the buildings. Wooden shutters were originally present on all windows, but have been removed.

All six of these buildings are in their original locations, distributed throughout the central area of the proposed World War II historic district, and generally are in poor to fair condition (Freeman 1993). Detailed discussions of alterations to individual buildings are found on the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms (Vogele 1992). The poor to fair evaluation of several of these buildings is due primarily to the present condition of the buildings, rather than to extensive modifications; the buildings typically retain the original doors and windows. The most significant alterations to these buildings generally occurred to the interiors when the buildings were converted from mess halls to other uses. None of the buildings are now used as mess halls; rather, they serve a variety of functions, mainly as administrative, classroom, and storage buildings. A floor plan of this building type is provided in Figure 15; a photograph of Building Number 2920 taken in 1996 is shown in Figure 16.

Significance—These six World War II officers' mess halls (Building Numbers 2903, 2909, 2914, 2920, 2924, and 2941) located within the proposed World War II historic district have previously been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A (Oklahoma SHPO file #1451-94). These buildings served as mess halls throughout World War II and therefore were associated with Fort Sill's support of the training of combat artillery officers and troops during World War II.

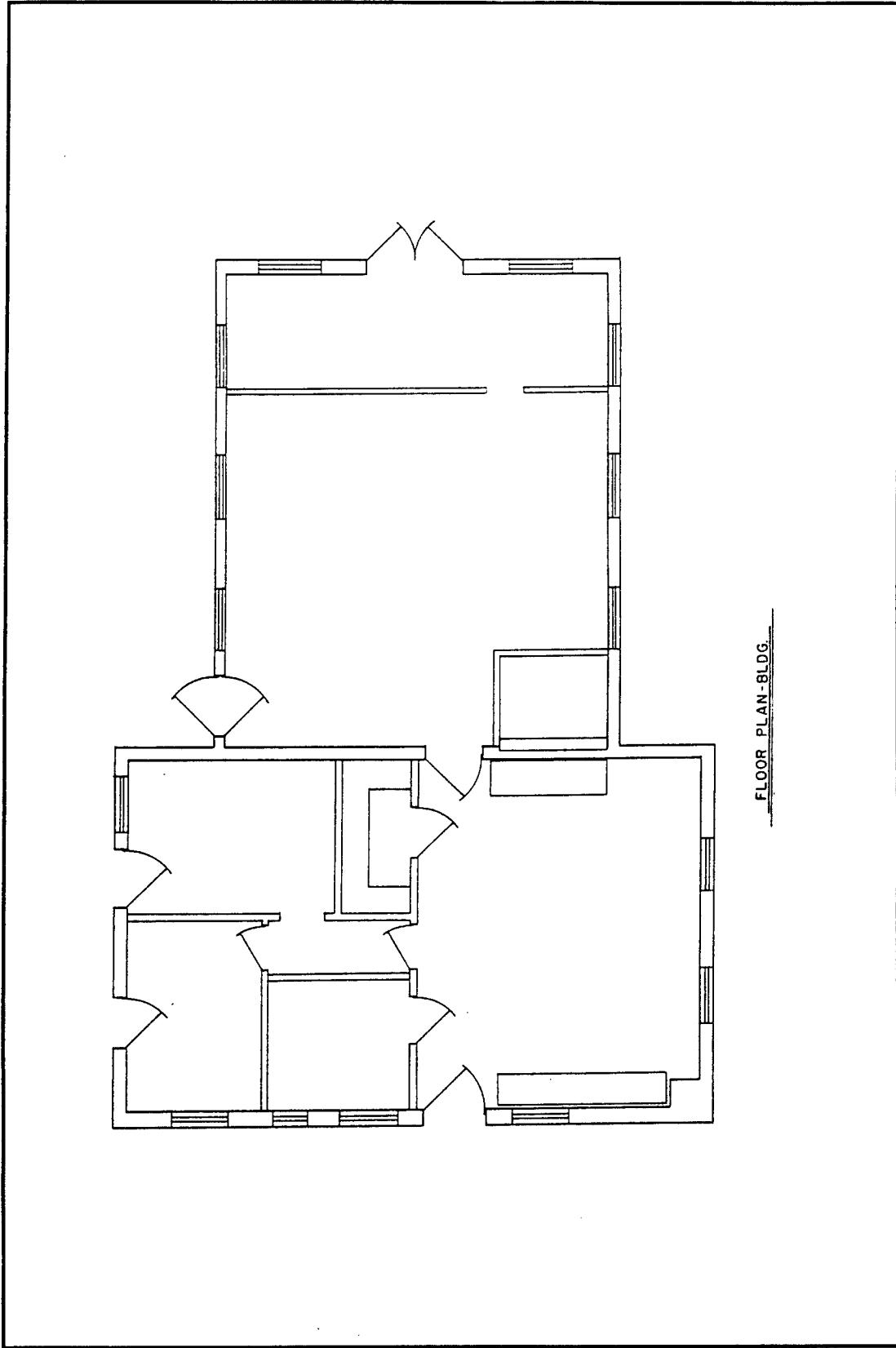


Figure 15. Architectural drawing of officers' mess buildings (Building Numbers 2903, 2909, 2914, 2920, 2924, and 2941); floor plan.

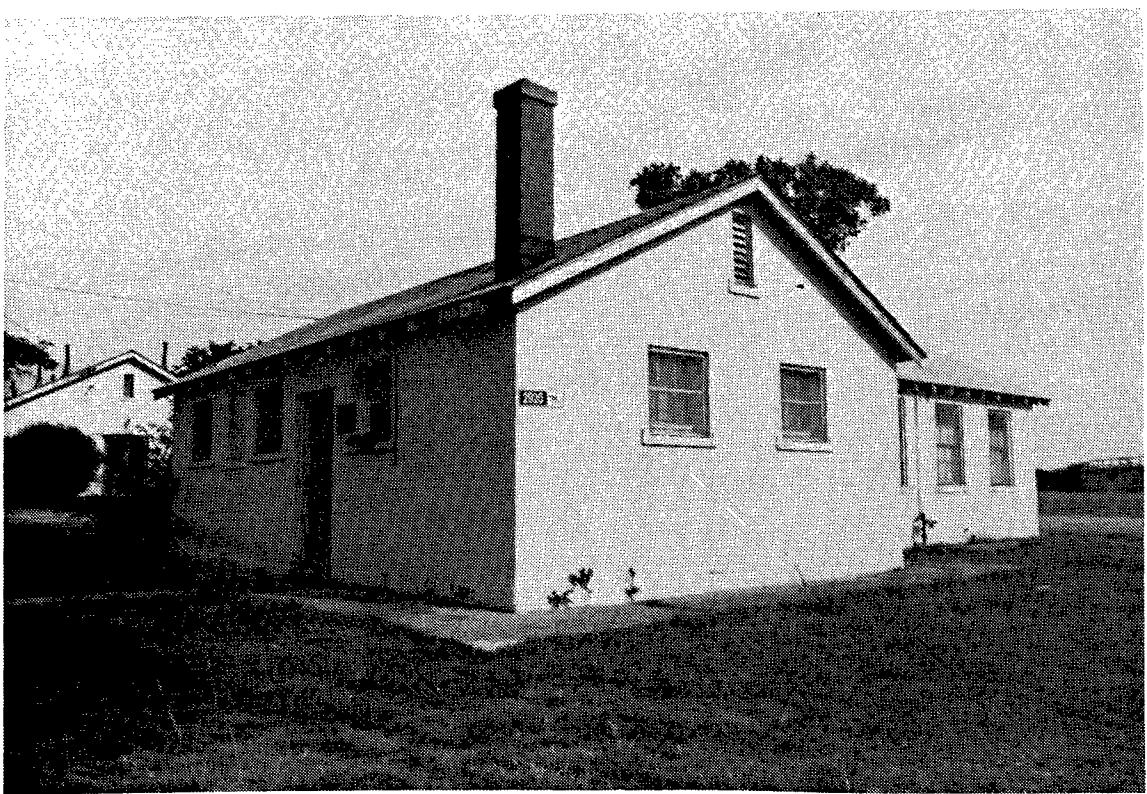


Figure 16. 1994 photo of Building Number 2920; originally constructed as an officers' mess building.

Administrative Buildings

Regimental Headquarters: Plan Number CQM-3939 (Building Numbers 2906, 2912, 2916, 2919, 2921, 2927, 2936, and 2944)

Eight buildings in the proposed World War II historic district were constructed as regimental headquarters buildings using Plan Number CQM-3939. All of these rectangular buildings were completed in 1940 at a cost of approximately \$4,100 each. The buildings consist of a simple rectangular shape with side-gabled roofs, stucco-covered ceramic tile walls, and concrete foundations (Vogeles 1992). The original asbestos roof shingles have since been replaced with asphalt shingles. Each building measures 30' by 46' for a total interior area of 1,390 square feet. The original doors were four-light, three-paneled wood doors; windows were six-over-six double-hung wood. The original wooden shutters, originally on all eight buildings, have since been removed.

All eight buildings are found in their original locations, distributed throughout the center portion of the historic district, and vary in condition from fair to good (Vogeles 1992). Detailed discussions of alterations to individual buildings are found on the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Identification Forms (Vogeles 1992). Aside from replacement of the asbestos roof shingles and removal of the wooden shutters, exterior modifications have been minimal; the original windows and doors are present in most of the buildings. Interior modifications include adjustments to interior partitioning, light fixtures and electrical wiring, and heating and air conditioning additions. All eight regimental headquarters buildings were converted into

administrative buildings at some time during their history, and some have been used as shops (Vogeles 1992). A floor plan of the regimental headquarters buildings is provided in Figure 17, and the front and side elevations are shown in Figure 18. A photograph of a typical regimental headquarters building taken ca. 1940 is shown in Figure 19; a photograph of Building Number 2919 taken in 1994 is shown in Figure 20.

Presently, the Plan Number CQM-3939 buildings serve a variety of functions. Building Numbers 2912, 2919, 2927, 2936, and 2944 are administrative buildings; 2906 is a storehouse; 2916 is a clinic without beds; and 2921 is a religious education facility (*Building Information Schedule* 1995). In general, while interior modifications have occurred, the exterior of the regimental headquarters buildings retain a significant level of integrity.

Significance—These buildings (Building Numbers 2906, 2912, 2916, 2919, 2921, 2927, 2936, and 2944) are good examples of World War II regimental headquarters buildings and are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. These buildings served as administrative facilities throughout World War II and were associated with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS. Overall, the regimental headquarters buildings in the proposed World War II historic district retain their integrity with regards to original location, condition, and, in several instances (Building Numbers 2912, 2919, 2927, 2936, and 2944), their continued use as administrative buildings.

Service/Support Facilities

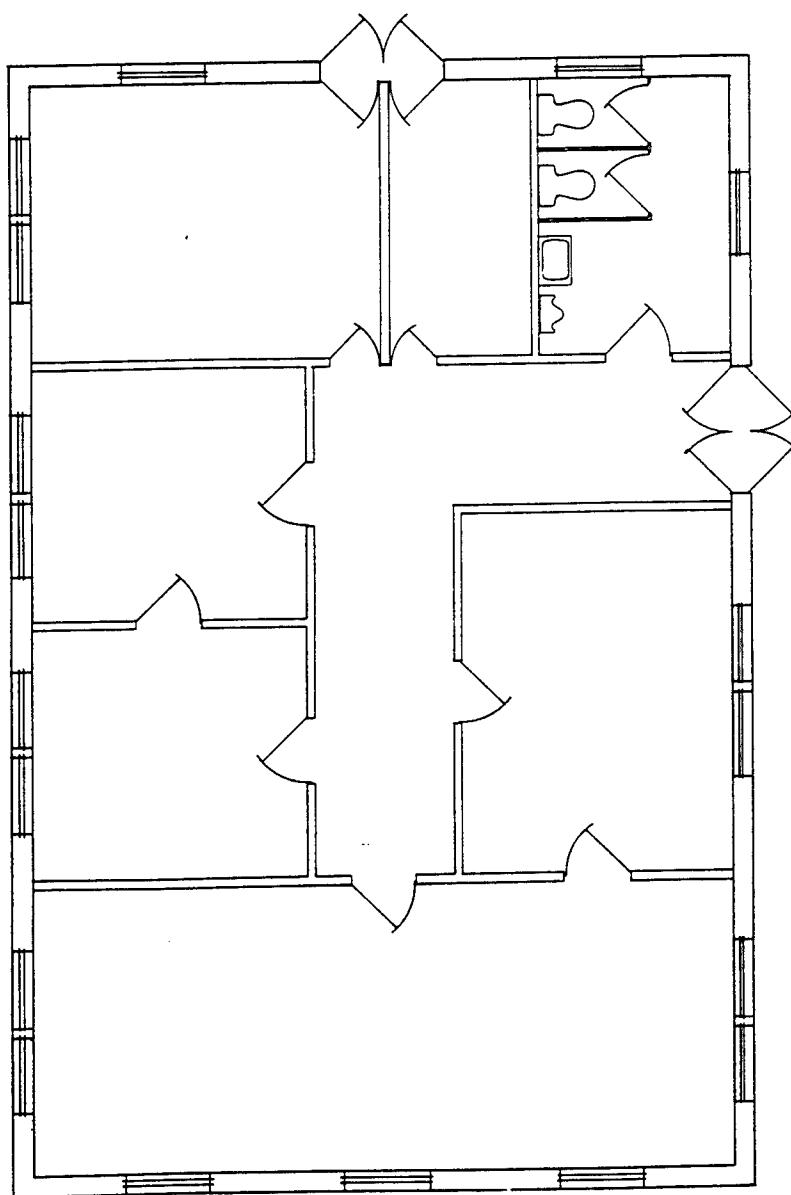
Dispensaries: Plan Number 6344-110 (Building Number 2778) and Plan Number CQM-3937-1&2 (Building Number 2777)

Plan Number 6344-110, Building Number 2778

Building Number 2778 was originally constructed, using Plan Number 6344-110, as a dispensary in 1934. As with the Type "B" double-set mess halls built in 1933 and 1934, the construction of this building was part of a major construction project which was begun in 1932 using PWA and WPA funding released by President Roosevelt (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:120-121). These and several other properties (three latrines, Building Numbers 2915, 2925, and 2602) represent the earliest phase of permanent buildings constructed of clay tile walls with concrete floors and foundation in the proposed World War II historic district. The total cost of the construction of Building Number 2778 in 1934 was \$3,000.

The building is a single-story, front-gabled rectangular property measuring 26' by 69', providing an interior area of 1,794 square feet. The original six-over-six double-hung wood windows are present, although the original wood shutters have since been removed. The original exterior wood louver attic vents still exist; the building has wood-paneled and flush metal doors. Asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles.

Building Number 2778 is in its original location, in the southeast corner of the proposed World War II historic district, and is in good condition (Freeman 1993); few exterior modifications have been made to the property. Interior alterations include modification for conversion to a mental hygiene clinic in 1959, installment of heating and air conditioning systems in 1963, and installation of acoustical tile on the walls and ceiling in 1969 and 1970. Presently, the building serves as an administration building. A floor plan of Building Number 2778 is provided in Figure 21; an early photograph taken of Building Number 2778 shortly after completion is presented in Figure 22; and a photograph of the building in 1994 is shown in Figure 23.



FLOOR PLAN

Figure 17. Architectural drawing of regimental headquarters buildings (Building Numbers 2906, 2912, 2916, 2919, 2921, 2927, 2936, and 2944); floor plan.

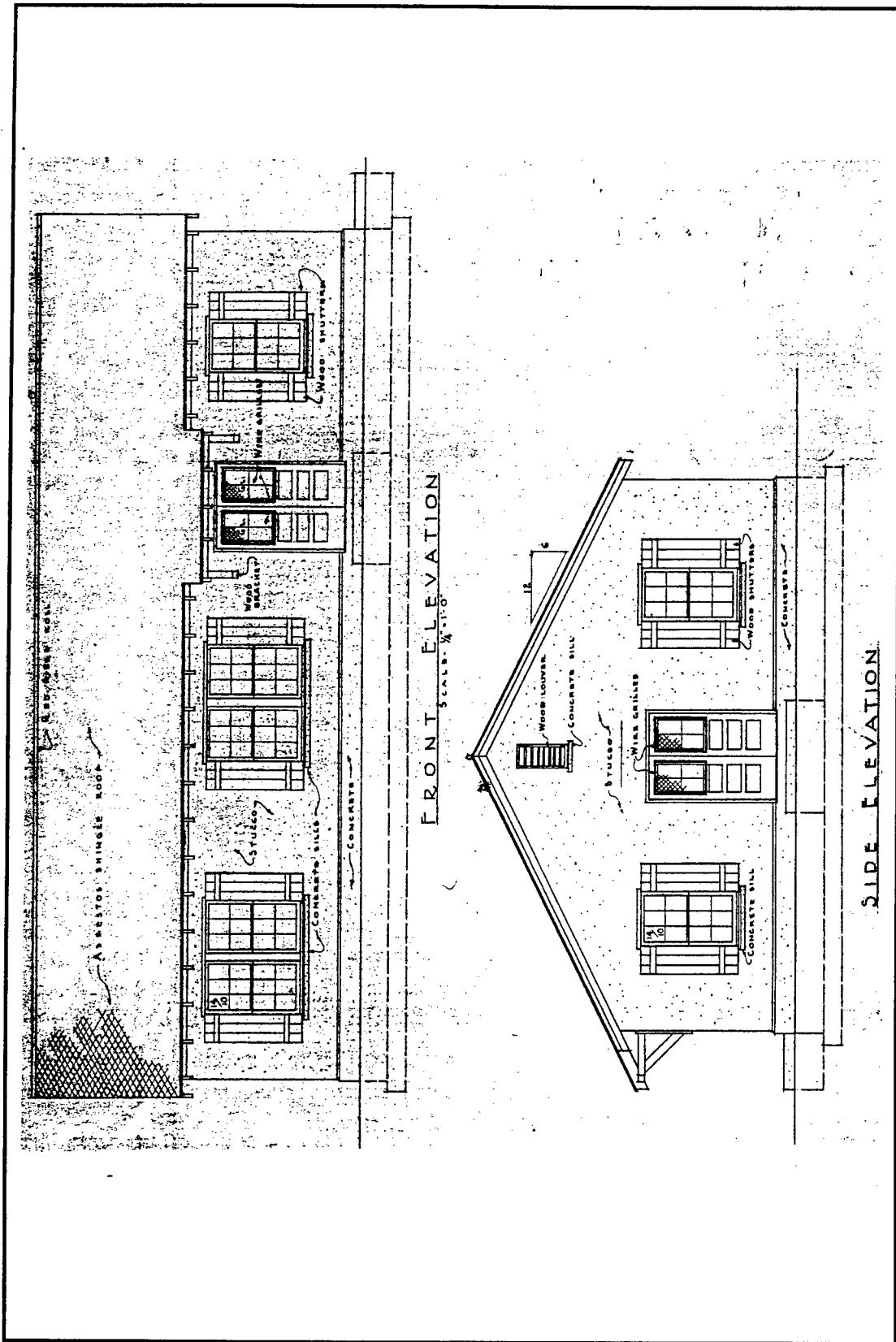


Figure 18. Architectural drawing of regimental headquarters buildings (Building Numbers 2906, 2912, 2916, 2919, 2921, 2927, 2936, and 2944); front and side elevations.

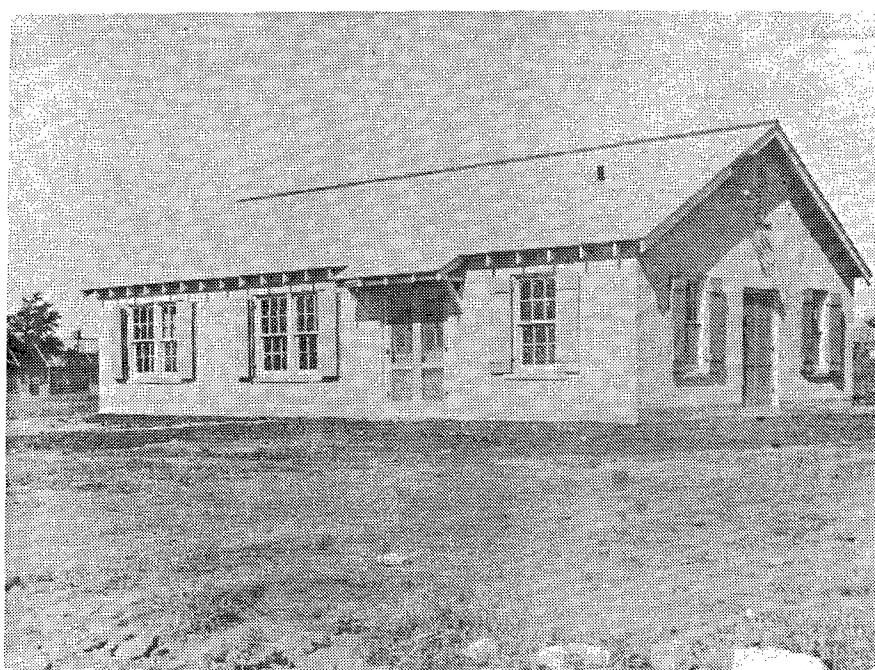


Figure 19. Ca. 1940 photo of a typical regimental headquarters building.

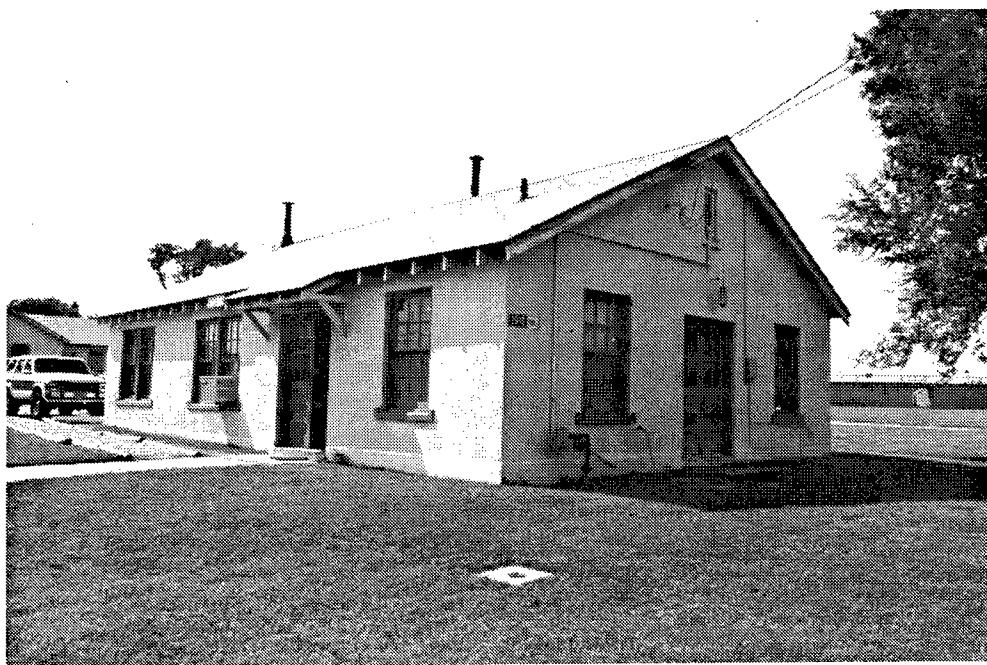


Figure 20. 1994 photo of Building Number 2919; originally constructed as a regimental headquarters building.

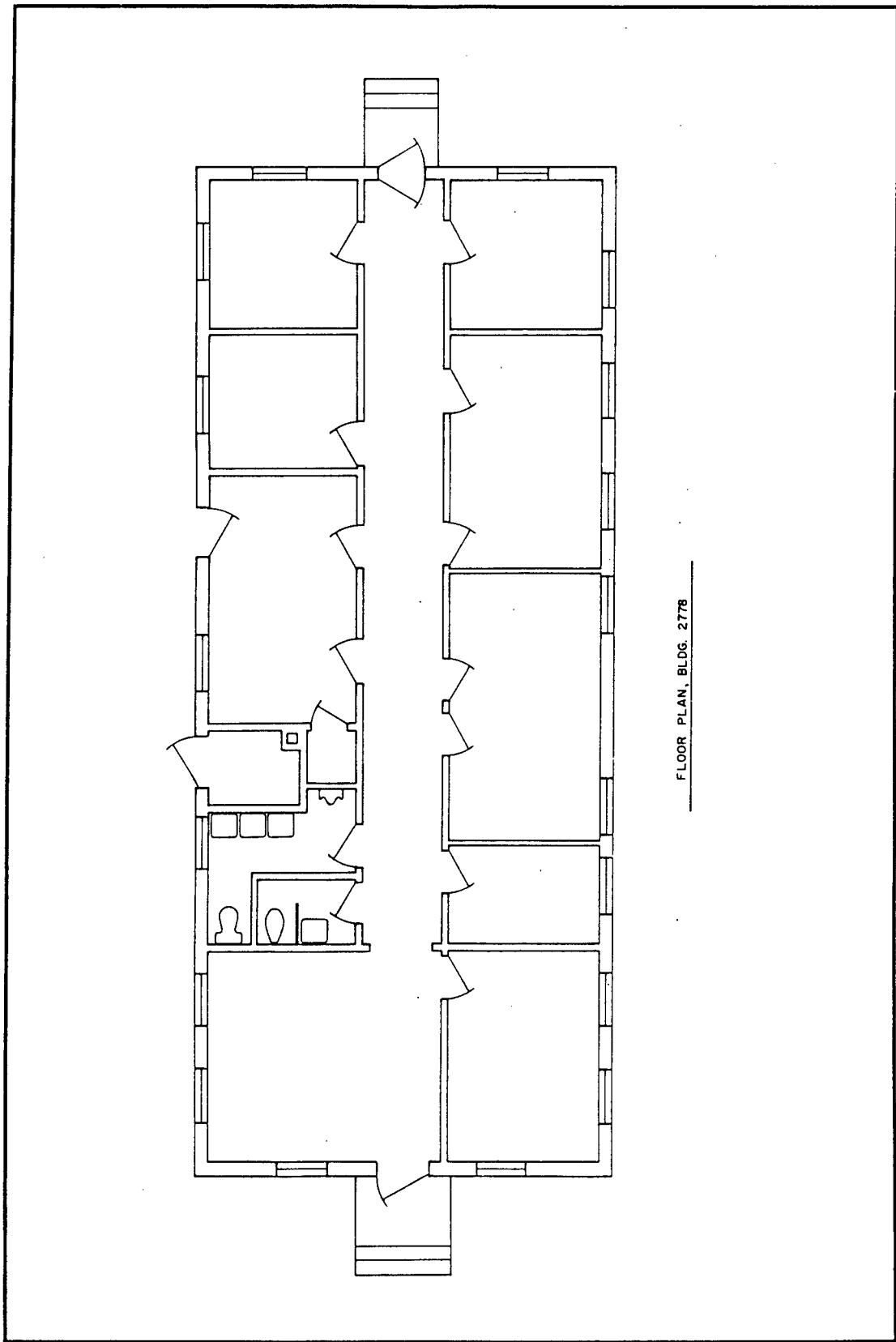


Figure 21. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2778, dispensary; floor plan.

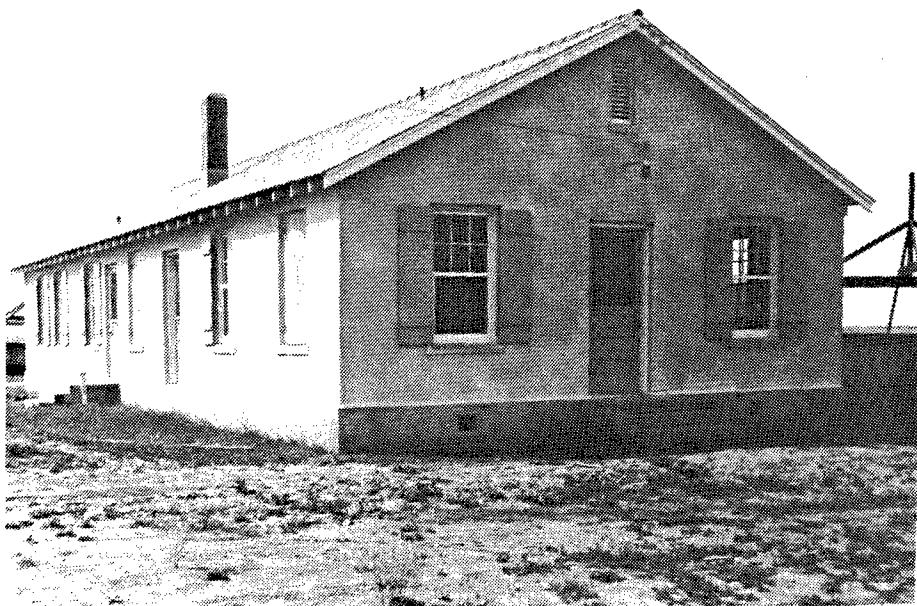


Figure 22. Ca. 1934 photo of Building Number 2778, dispensary.



Figure 23. 1994 photo of Building Number 2778; originally constructed as a dispensary.

Significance—Similar to the double-set mess buildings constructed using the Type “B” floor plan, which were also constructed prior to World War II, Building Number 2778 is considered as contributing to this period because of its intensive use during World War II. Building Number 2778 is the earliest permanent dispensary located within the proposed World War II historic district and served in this capacity prior to and throughout World War II. The high degree of integrity and the association of this building with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS make the building eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Plan Number CQM-3937-1&2, Building Number 2777

Building Number 2777 is the only example of the double dispensary building constructed at Fort Sill during World War II (Plan Number CQM-3937-1&2). Completed in 1940 at a cost of \$10,541.44, this permanent, U-shaped building was constructed of stuccoed clay tile walls with a concrete floor and foundation and a double front-gabled roof. The main portion of the building measures 2.33' by 81.3', and two 26.3' by 26.7' sections form the side wings at the rear of the building, providing a total area of 3,450 square feet. Original front and rear four-light, three-paneled wood doors are still present on Building Number 2777, as are the original six-over-six double-hung wood windows; the wood shutters that were once on the windows have been removed (Vogelee 1992). The original asbestos roof shingles have since been replaced with asphalt shingles. A floor plan of Building Number 2777 is provided in Figure 24, and a photograph taken in 1994 is shown in Figure 25.

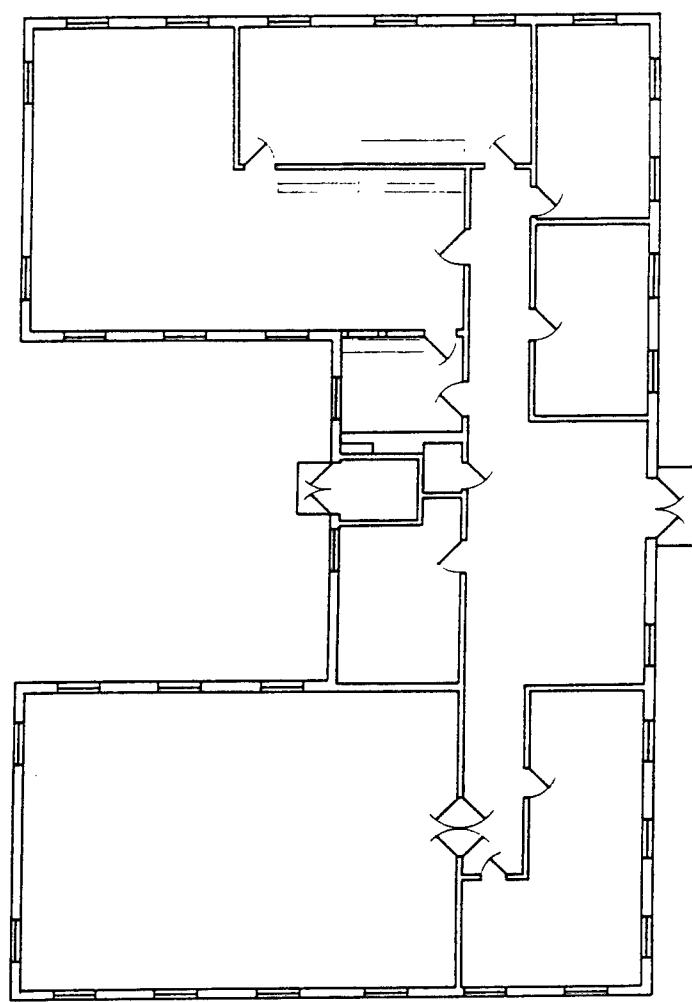
Building Number 2777 is in its original location at the southeastern corner of the historic district and is in good condition (Vogelee 1992). Both the interior and exterior of the building remain much the same as they did during World War II. Improvements such as air conditioning, electrical outlets, storm windows, and a lavatory have not significantly affected the interior appearance of the building (Vogelee 1992).

Significance—Building Number 2777 served as a dispensary without beds throughout World War II and continues to serve in that regard today (Vogelee 1992). The high degree of integrity and the association of this building with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS make the building eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. The continued use of Building Number 2777 to the present day as a medical clinic increases the historic significance of this building.

Motor Repair Shop: Plan Number CQM-3940 (Building Number 2952)

Building Number 2952, located just northwest of the central area of the proposed World War II historic district, was constructed in 1940 as part of an effort to increase mobilization of the Field Artillery. Although the building does not appear to have been directly associated with the World War II-era OCS (see Chapter 3), it was planned and constructed as part of the Concurrent Camp, most of which was later associated with the OCS. Furthermore, it is architecturally similar to the buildings in the proposed World War II historic district. Therefore, Building Number 2952 is included in the proposed World War II historic district.

Building Number 2952 was completed in 1940 at a cost of \$11,625.37. The building is rectangular, measuring 42.7' by 101.3', and has a total interior area of approximately 4,323 square feet. It has a concrete foundation and ceramic tile walls with a smooth stucco finish (Krapf 1994); the original arched, corrugated steel roof is still in place. The original four garage bay doors were overhead- and outward-opening wood doors with 27 lights; these have since been replaced with steel overhead, roll-type garage doors. The window types present include eighteen 32-light, steel-awning windows and two 16-light, steel-awning windows which appear to be original (Krapf 1994). There is one wood-paneled door and one flush metal door.



FLOOR PLAN - BLDG. 2777

Figure 24. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2777, dispensary; floor plan.



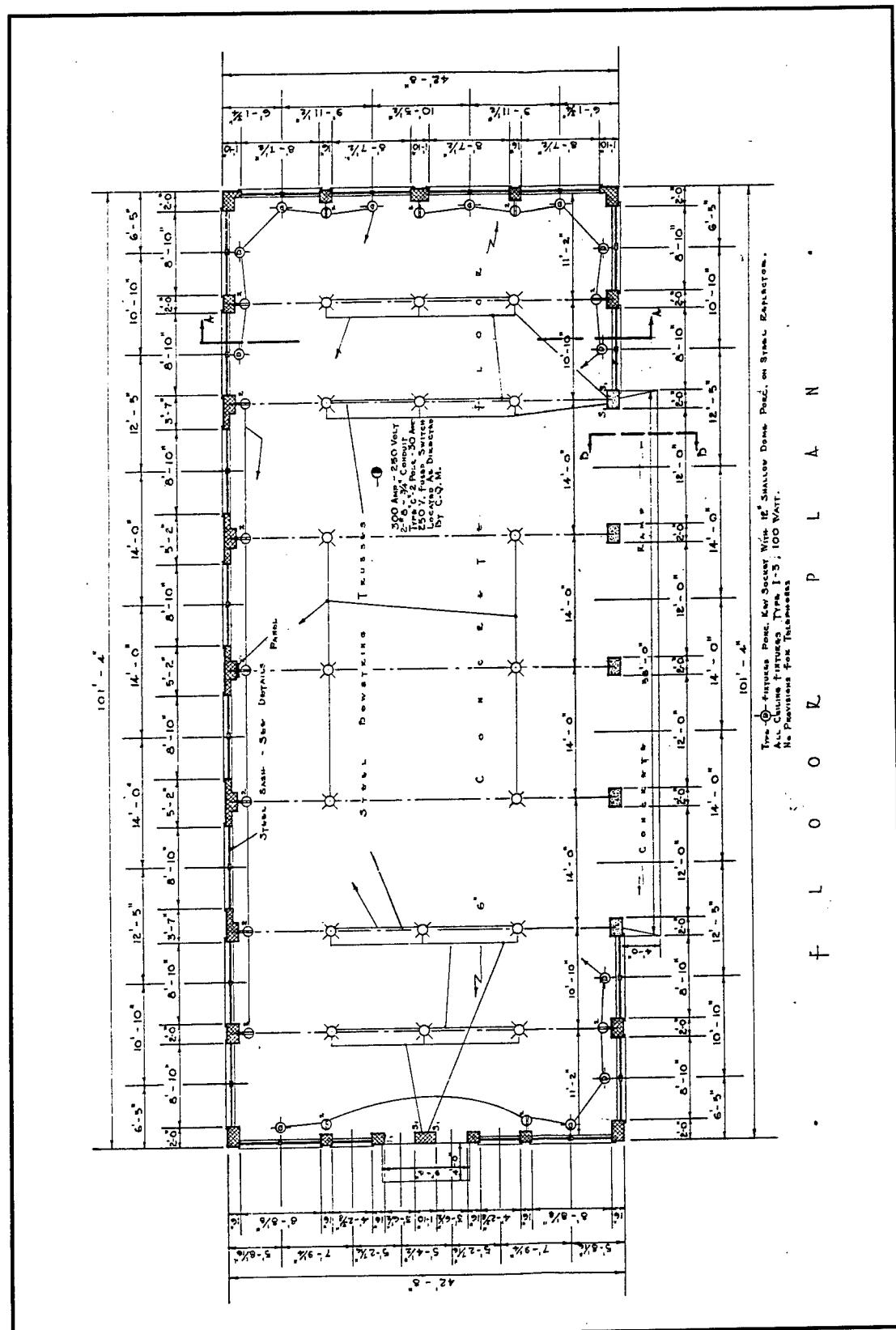
Figure 25. 1994 photo of Building Number 2777; originally constructed as a dispensary.

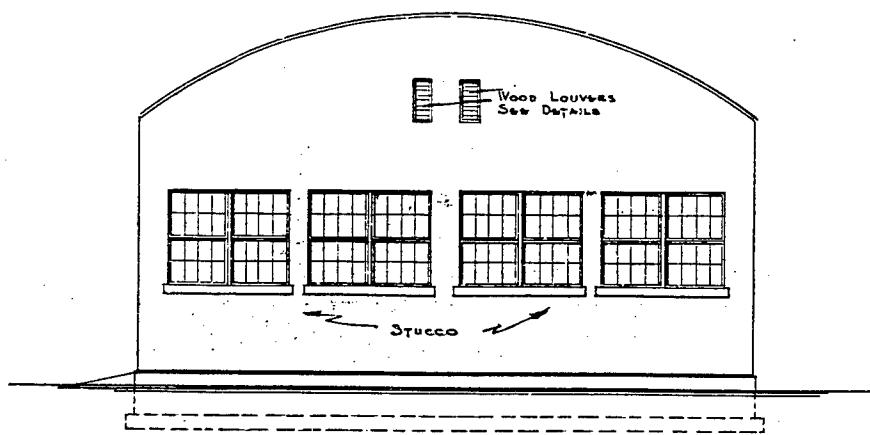
Building Number 2952 is in its original location northwest of the central area of the proposed World War II historic district and is in fair condition (Freeman 1993). In addition to the replacement of the garage doors, alterations have included the construction of a concrete block valve house at the southeast corner of the building and the addition of two air compressors, gas-fired heating units, and a drinking fountain. The assessment of fair building condition is due primarily to the repairs needed on the roof, doors, and windows (Freeman 1993). The building continues to be used as a vehicle maintenance building. A floor plan and side, front, and rear elevation drawings are provided in Figures 26, 27, and 28, respectively; a photograph of the building taken in 1994 is shown in Figure 29.

Significance—Building Number 2952 is a good example of a World War II motor repair shop and remains in fair condition. The building is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of its association with the Concurrent Camp and Field Artillery OCS. The building is the only example of a World War II motor repair shop in the proposed World War II historic district; continued use as a vehicle maintenance building increases the historical significance of this building.

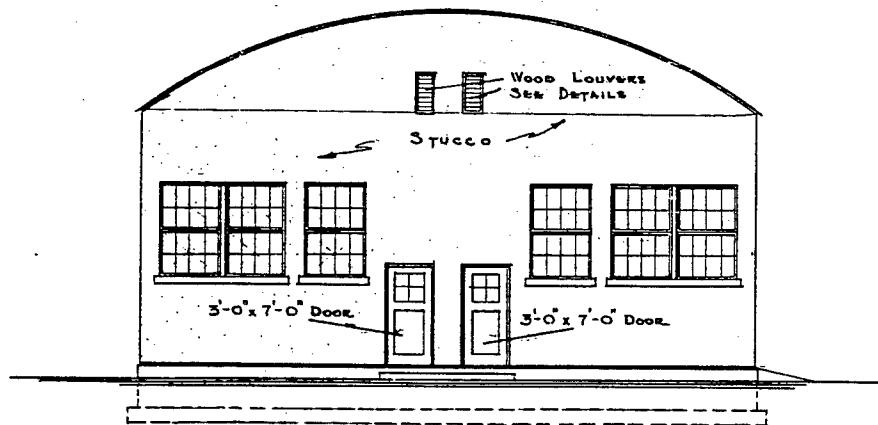
Barber Shop: Plan Number A-76242 (Building Number 2604)

This former barber shop, Building Number 2604, is a good example of the front-gabled, rectangular buildings which were constructed at Fort Sill during World War II. It was completed in 1940 at a cost of \$2,982.81 and measures 21.5' by 91', an interior area of 1,957 square feet. The building exhibits original tile walls with a smooth stucco finish which have been patched over the years (Krapf 1994). The floor and foundation of the building are concrete. The original asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. The building retains the original six-over-six double-hung wood windows, two five-paneled wood doors, one of which is the double wood-paneled front door, and several four-light over three-paneled wood





R I G H T S I D E E L E V A T I O N



L E F T S I D E E L E V A T I O N

Figure 27. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2952, motor repair shop; side elevations.

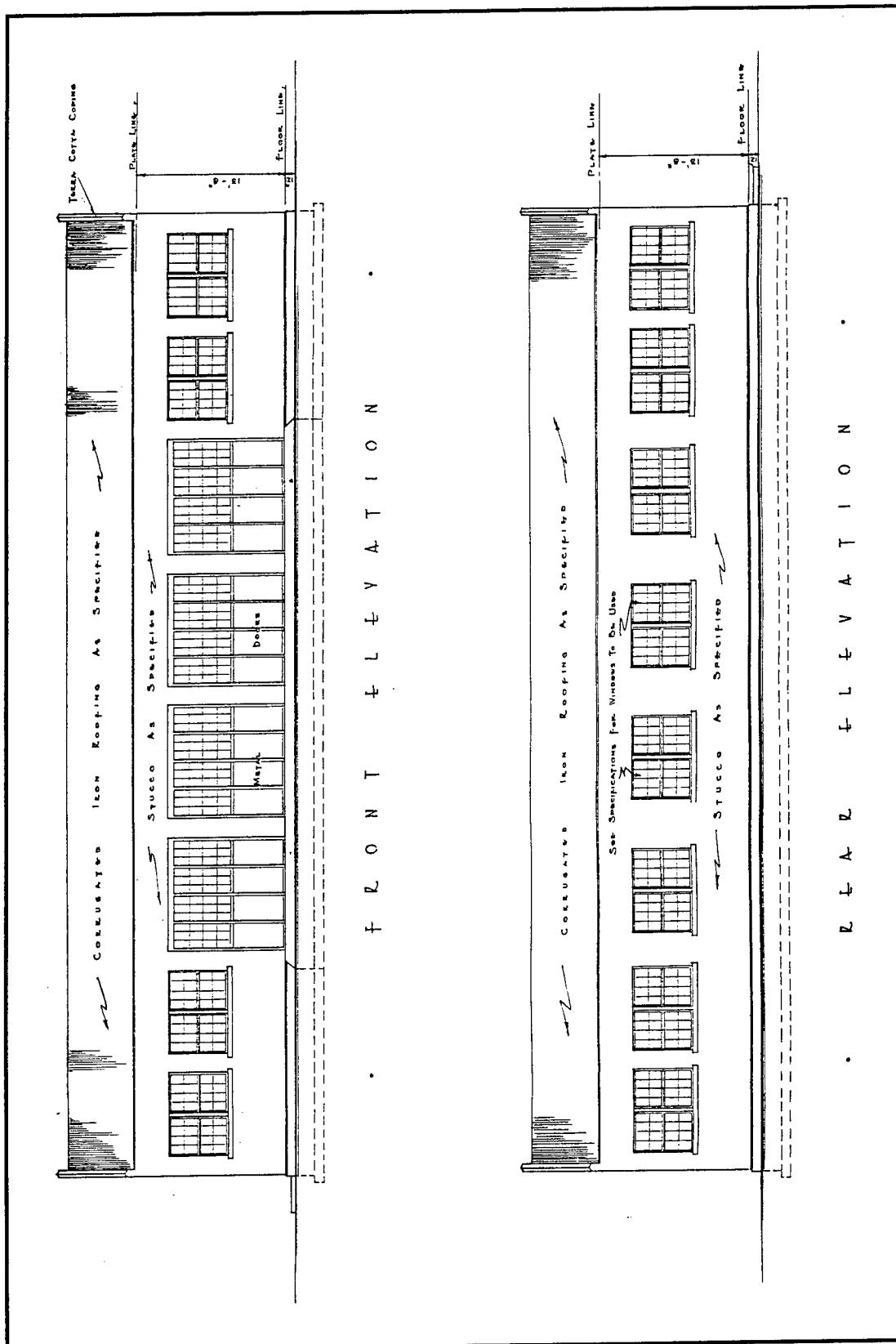


Figure 28. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2952, motor repair shop; front and rear elevations.



Figure 29. 1994 photo of Building Number 2952; continues to serve as a motor repair shop (vehicle maintenance).

doors; the original wood shutters have since been removed. The two metal-awning windows in the rear of the building have been infilled (Krapf 1994). The original exterior wood louver attic vent at the front of the building is present.

Building Number 2604 is in its original location and remains in good condition (Freeman 1993). This building served as a barber shop until 1961 when it was reclassified as an administration building, the capacity in which it presently serves. Most of the modifications, primarily partitioning of the interior and installation of a ceiling, occurred at the time of the 1961 reclassification. A plan of this building is provided in Figure 30, and front and side elevations are shown in Figure 31. A photograph of Building Number 2604 shortly after it was completed in 1940 is shown in Figure 32; a photograph of the building taken in 1994 is shown in Figure 33.

Significance—Building Number 2604 is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of its association with the Field Artillery OCS. Although the building is no longer used as a barber shop, it retains a high degree of integrity. The building is a good example of the small, front-gabled rectangular buildings with stuccoed tile walls constructed at Fort Sill during World War II.

Latrines: Plan Number 2-9-27 (Building Number 2602) and Unnumbered Plan (Building Numbers 2915 and 2925)

Three permanent latrines were constructed in the proposed World War II historic district in the 1920s and 1930s. They include Building Number 2915, completed in 1928; Building Number 2925, completed in 1929; and Building Number 2602, completed in 1932.

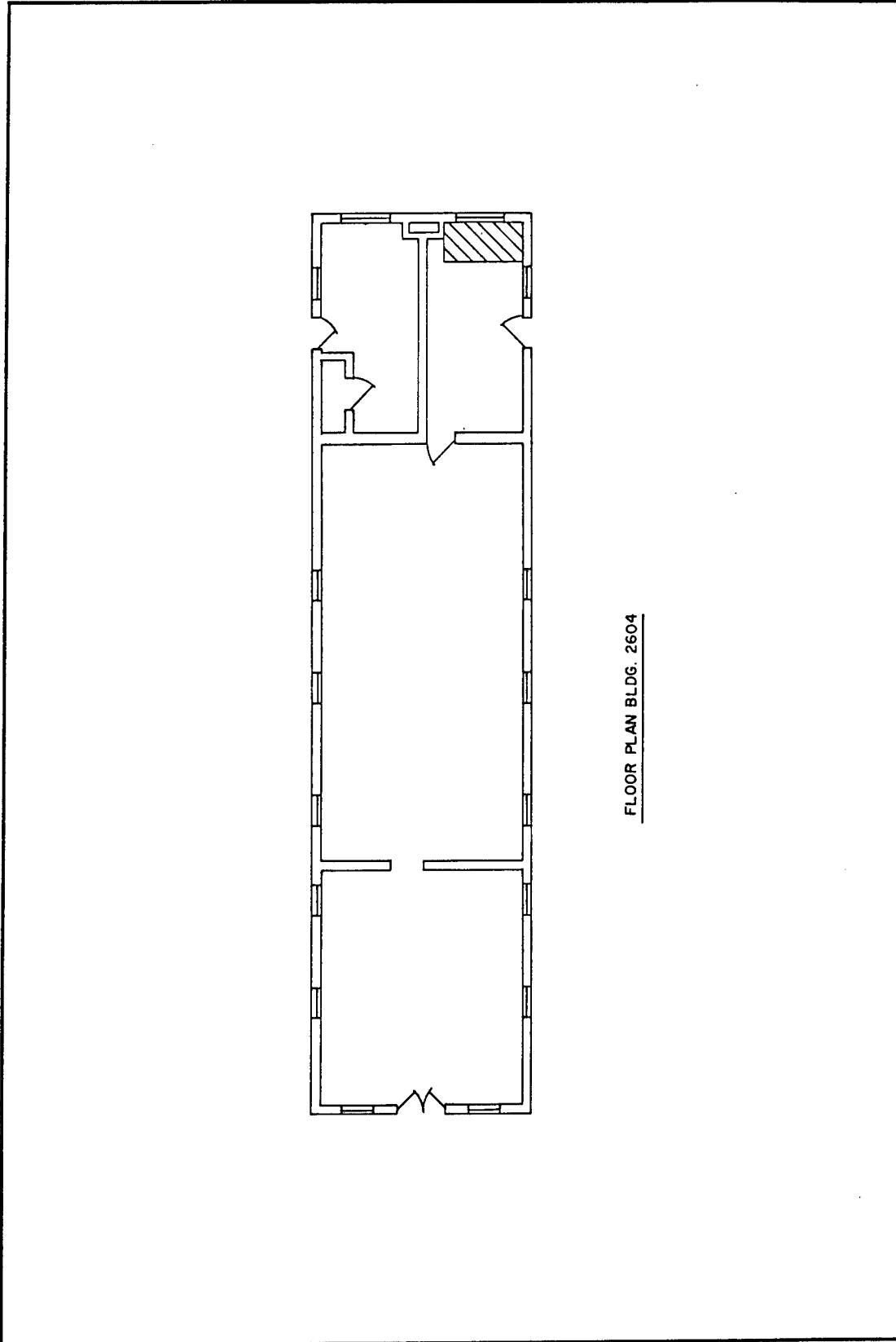


Figure 30. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2604, barber shop; floor plan.

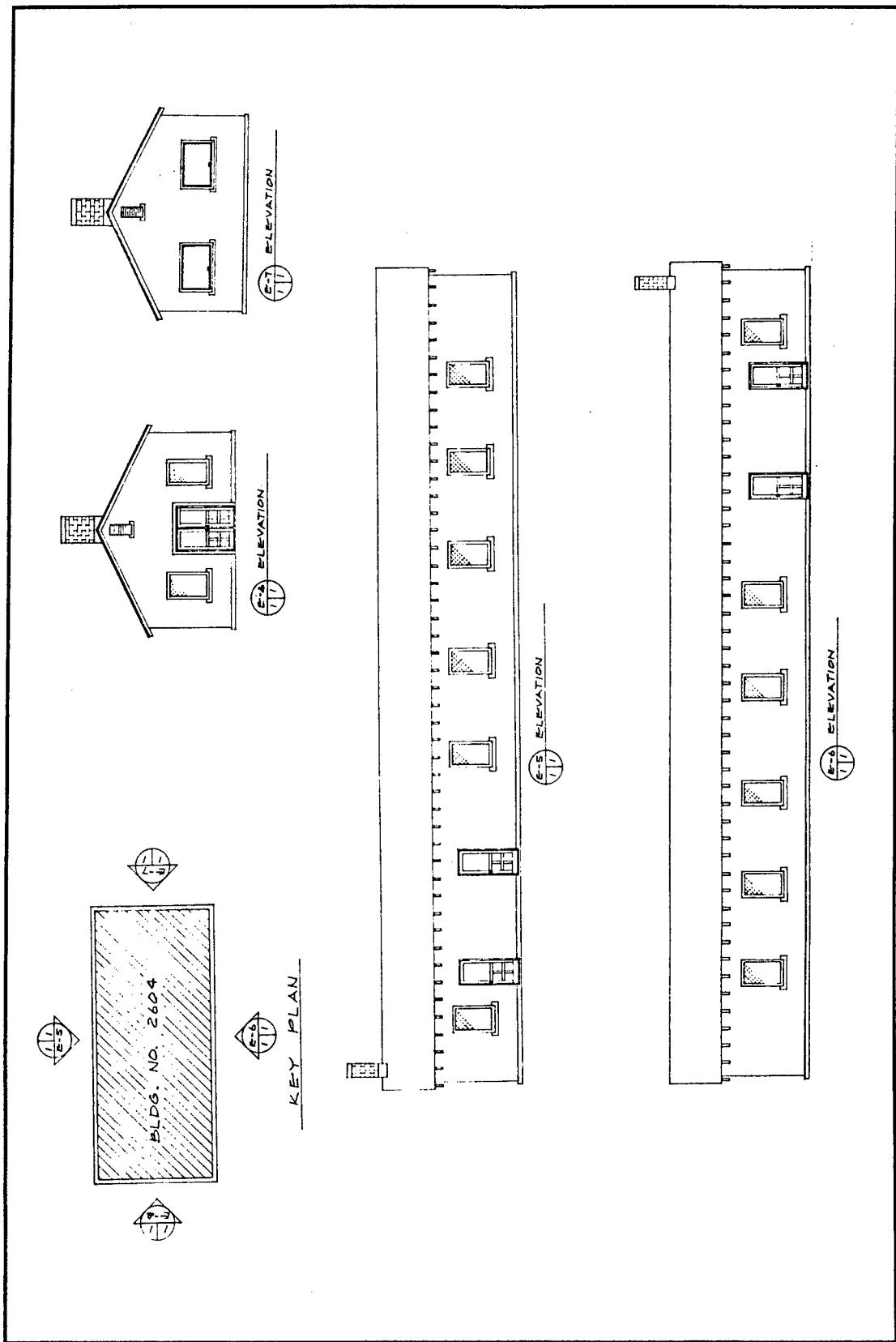


Figure 31. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2604, barber shop; front and side elevations.

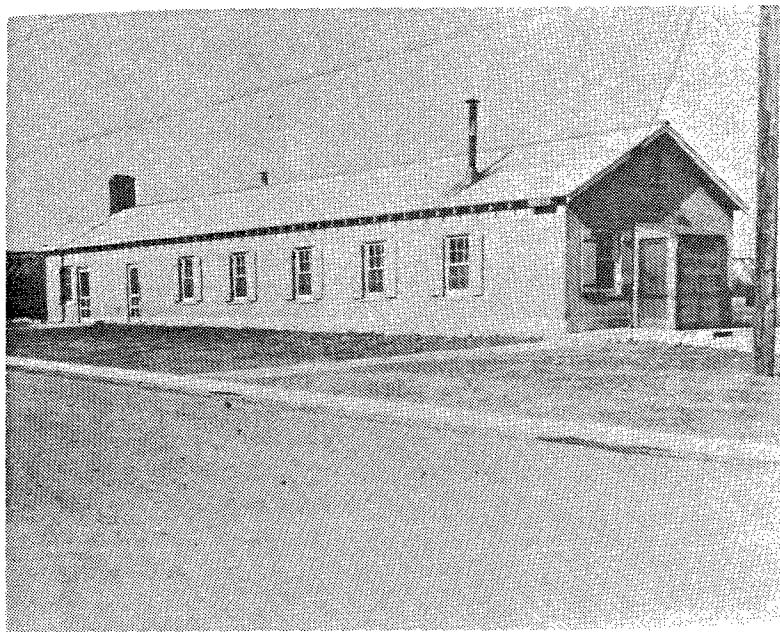


Figure 32. Photo of Building Number 2604, barber shop; shortly after completion in 1940.



Figure 33. 1994 photo of Building Number 2604; originally constructed as a barber shop.

Unnumbered Plan, Building Numbers 2915 and 2925

Building Number 2915 was constructed in 1928 and Building Number 2925 was constructed in 1929, both using the unnumbered plan and elevation pictured in Figure 34, at a cost of \$2,200 each. These buildings represent the earliest permanent properties still remaining within the proposed World War II historic district. Both are small, rectangular side-gabled buildings which measure 17.7' by 28.1', each providing a total interior area of 496 square feet. In both buildings, the original asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. The walls are comprised of stuccoed clay tiles, while the floor and foundation of the buildings are concrete. The buildings retain their original doors—two five-panel wood doors on the east side of each building with overhead three-light wood hopper windows (one of the overhead hopper windows in Building Number 2915 has been infilled). The eight original six-light wood-awning windows are also present, and the original wood louver attic vents are located on each end of both buildings (Krapf 1994). Photographs of Building Numbers 2915 and 2925 are shown in Figures 35 and 36, respectively.

Building Number 2915 is in its original location in the southern section of the proposed World War II historic district, southeast of the Artillery Bowl, and remains in good condition (Freeman 1993). Exterior alterations to the building are limited to the infilling of the overhead three-light wood hopper windows in one of the doors. Interior modifications include installation of two heaters and one hot water heater. The building has since been converted to a storage facility (see Figure 35).

Building Number 2925 is in its original location in the southern section of the proposed World War II historic district, southwest of the Artillery Bowl, and remains in good condition (Freeman 1993). No structural modifications have been made to the building; minor modifications include the addition of outside lighting. The building continues to be used as a latrine (see Figure 36).

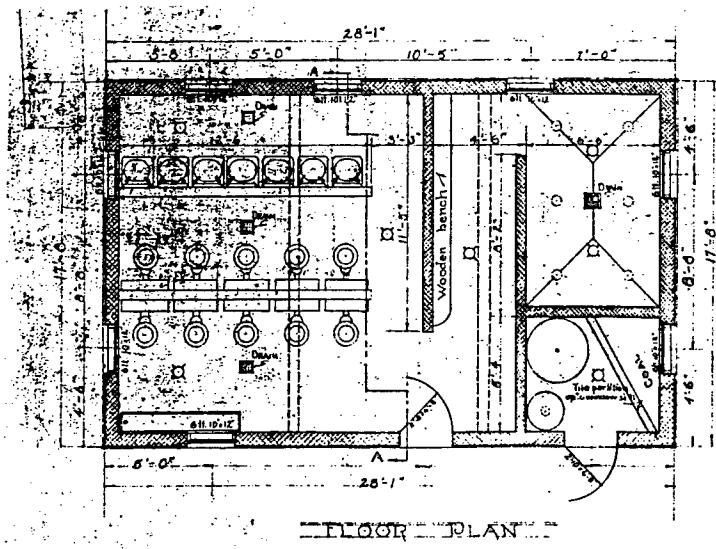
Significance—Building Numbers 2915 and 2925 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of their association with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS. The Field Artillery OCS was one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. Both buildings retain a high level of integrity and contribute to the overall historic context of the proposed World War II historic district.

Plan Number 2-9-27, Building Number 2602

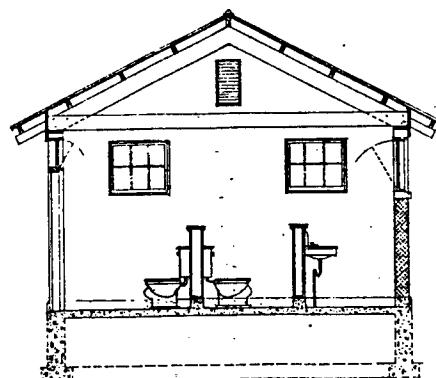
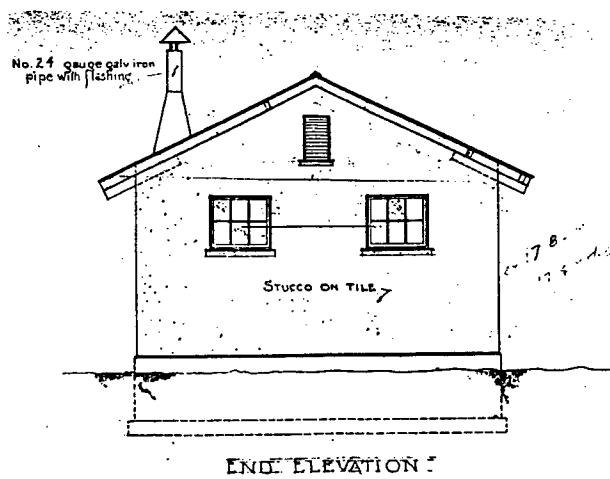
Building Number 2602 was constructed in 1932 using Plan Number 2-9-27. As with the Type "B" double-set mess halls built in 1933 and 1934 and the dispensary (Building Number 2778) built in 1934, the construction of this latrine was part of a major construction project which was begun in 1932 using PWA and WPA funding released by President Roosevelt (*History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d.:I:120-121). The total cost of the construction of the building in 1934 was \$2,200.

The building is small, rectangular, and side-gabled, measuring 17.7' by 28.1', for a total interior area of 496 square feet. The original asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. The walls are comprised of stuccoed clay tile, while the floor and foundation of the building are concrete. The building retains the original doors—two five-paneled wood doors with overhead three-light hopper windows on the east side of the building—as well as the eight original six-light wood-awning windows (Krapf 1994).

Building Number 2602 is in its original location in the southwest corner of the proposed World War II historic district and remains in good condition (Freeman 1993). Exterior alterations to the building have been minimal. Interior modifications include installation of partitions in 1951 and the removal of all plumbing fixtures in 1961 when the building was converted to a storage facility; the building presently serves in this capacity. A photograph of Building Number 2602, taken in 1994, is shown in Figure 37; no plan of this building could be located.



a



b

Figure 34. Building Numbers 2915 and 2925, latrines: (a) floor plan; (b) end and cross section elevations.



Figure 35. 1994 photo of Building Number 2915; originally constructed as a latrine.



Figure 36. 1994 photo of Building Number 2925; continues to serve as a latrine.

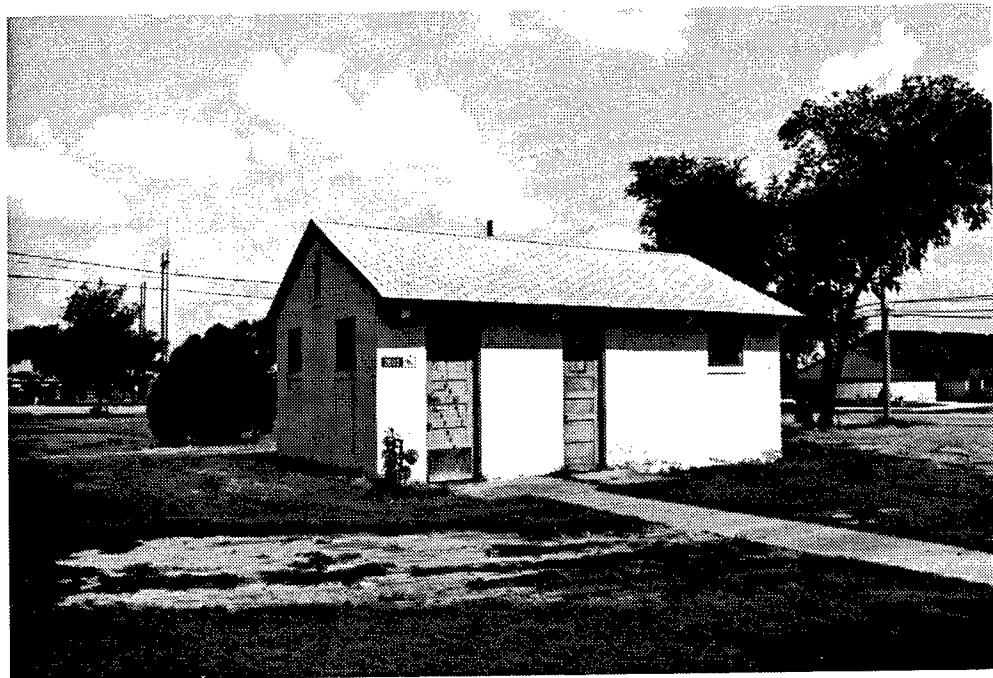


Figure 37. 1994 photo of Building Number 2602; originally constructed as a latrine.

Significance—Building Number 2602 is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of its association with the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS. The Field Artillery OCS was one of 10 OCSs formed in the United States in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. The building retains a high level of integrity.

Telephone Equipment Building: Plan Number A-76242 (Building Number 2603)

Only one permanent telephone equipment building, Building Number 2603, was constructed in the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill. It was completed in 1940 at a cost of \$913.93. Building Number 2603 is a small, single-story square building constructed with a concrete foundation and floor, stucco-covered tile walls, and a front-gabled, asbestos-shingled roof. The plan for this building and that for Building Number 2604, the barber shop, are similar (and have the same plan number), except that the telephone building is square, whereas the barber shop is rectangular. The asbestos roof shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. The building measures 20' by 20' and has a total interior area of 400 square feet. Both original doors are present—one five-paneled wood door and one four-light over three-paneled wood door; the original six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows are also present (Krapf 1994).

The telephone building is in its original location in the southwest portion of the proposed World War II historic district and is in fair condition (Freeman 1993). Building Number 2603 has undergone few alterations since its World War II period of significance. The fair building condition assessment is due primarily to the needed repairs on the exterior of the building, including the windows, doors, and wood trim (Freeman 1993). Front and side elevations of the building are shown in Figure 38, and a photograph of the building taken in 1994 is presented in Figure 39.

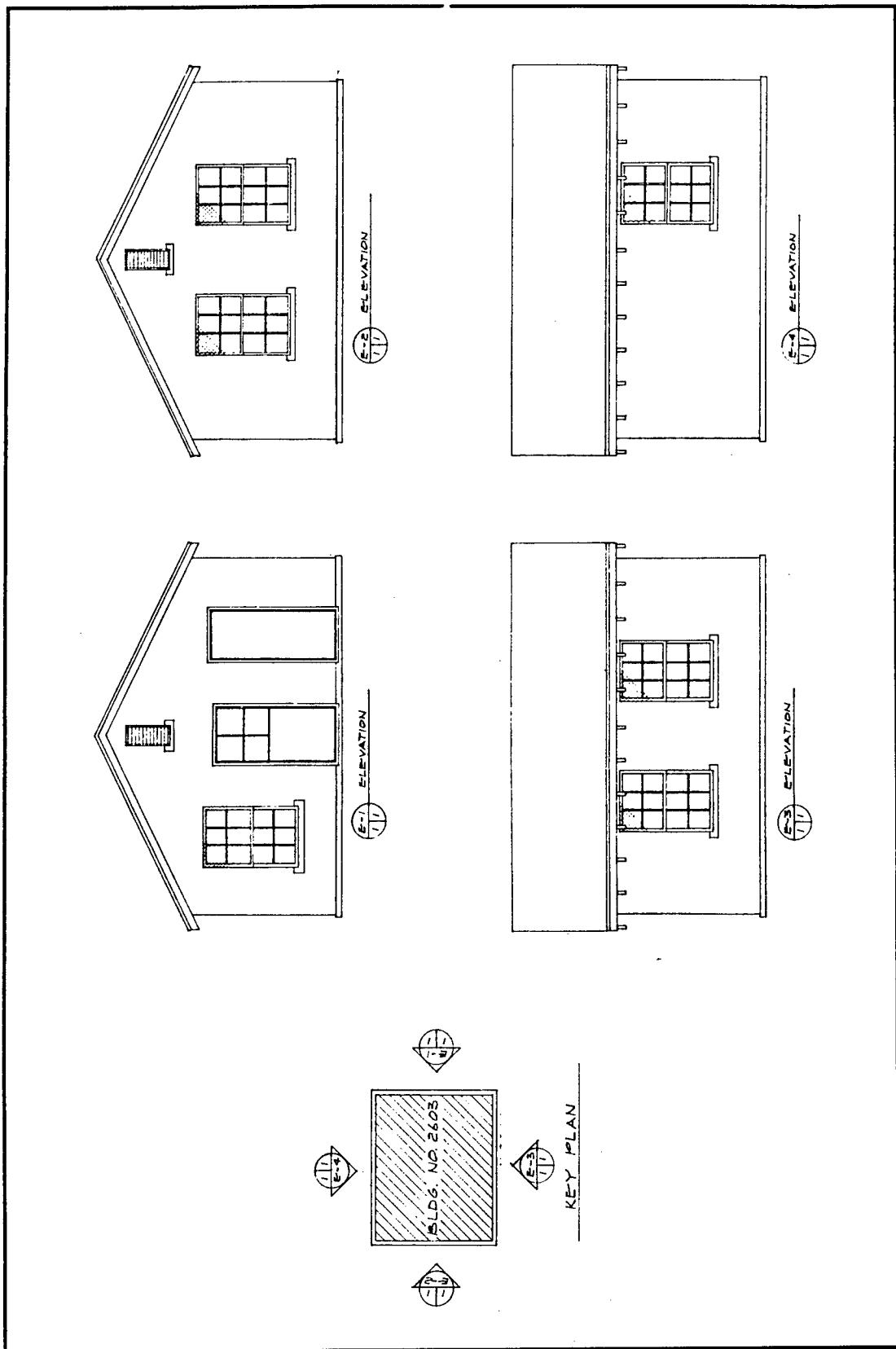


Figure 38. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2603, telephone building; front and side elevations.

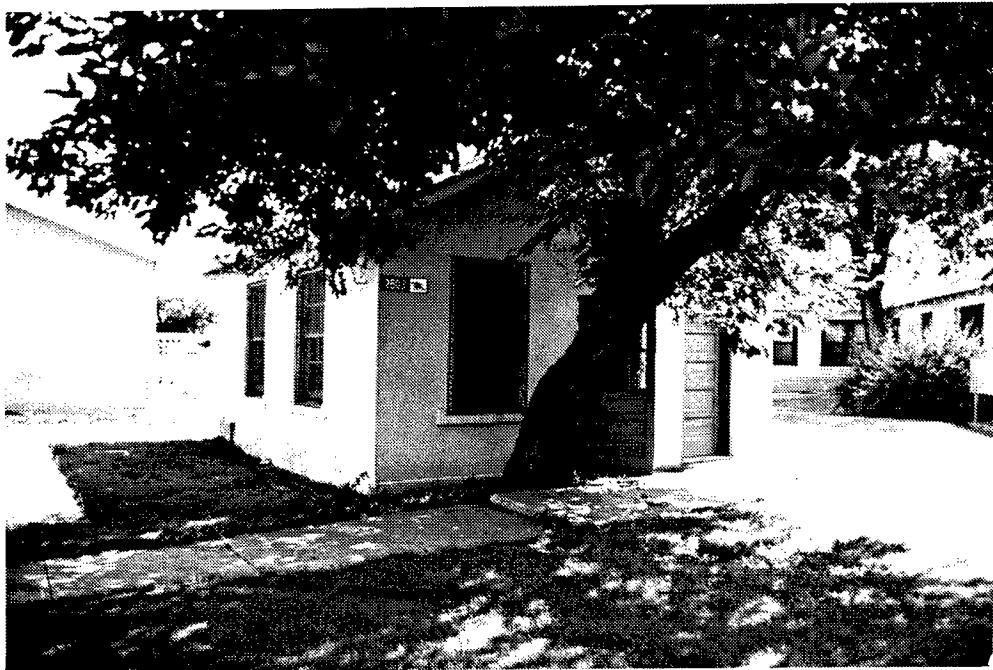


Figure 39. 1994 photo of Building Number 2603; continues to serve as telephone equipment building.

Significance—Building Number 2603 is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A because of its association with the Field Artillery OCS; continued use as a telephone equipment building increases the historical significance of this building.

Radio Transmitter Building: Plan Numbers 696-125 through 696-128 (Building Number 2619)

This permanent building, completed in 1940 using Plan Numbers 696-125 through 696-128, is the only building of its kind in the proposed World War II historic district at Fort Sill. It was originally constructed as a radio transmitter building and continues to be listed in that capacity in the 1995 *Building Information Schedule*. The cost of construction in 1940 was \$18,032.04. The main portion of the L-shaped building measures 18.25' by 20', and a small wing on the northwest side of the building measures 32.5' by 33.2', providing a total interior area of approximately 1,411 square feet. Like the other permanent buildings in the proposed World War II historic district, the building has a concrete floor and foundation; however, Building Number 2619 also has concrete walls and a flat roof.

Building Number 2619 remains in its original location southwest of the central area of the proposed World War II historic district and is in good condition (Freeman 1993). The windows are aluminum-awning windows with bars and fixed windows on top (Krapf 1994); several of the fixed windows have been infilled. The building has two flush metal doors, one on the front and one on the west side of the building which has been added. Modifications to the building since its World War II period of significance include the addition of a new heating and air conditioning system and auxiliary power equipment. Building Number 2619 is the only building in the proposed World War II historic district that clearly displays many of the distinctive characteristics of the 1930s Art Moderne style, such as a flat roof with parapets, horizontal banding at the roof line, an asymmetrical facade, a smooth stucco finish, and curved corners on both the entryway and the overhang that shades the entryway (McAlester and McAlester 1993:464). A plan of Building Number 2619 is shown in Figure 40, and a photograph of the building taken in 1994 is presented in Figure 41.

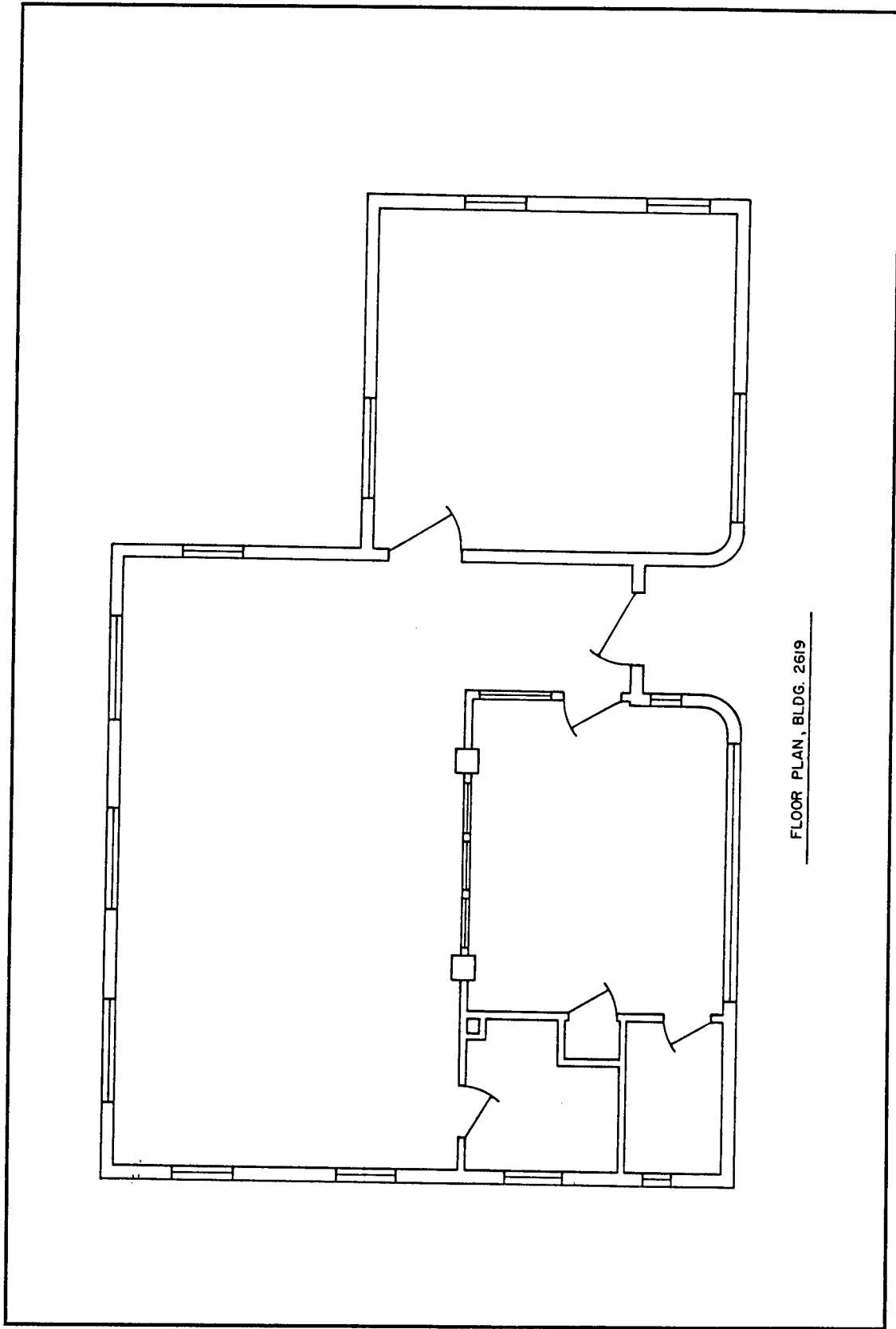


Figure 40. Architectural drawing of Building Number 2619, radio transmitter building; floor plan.

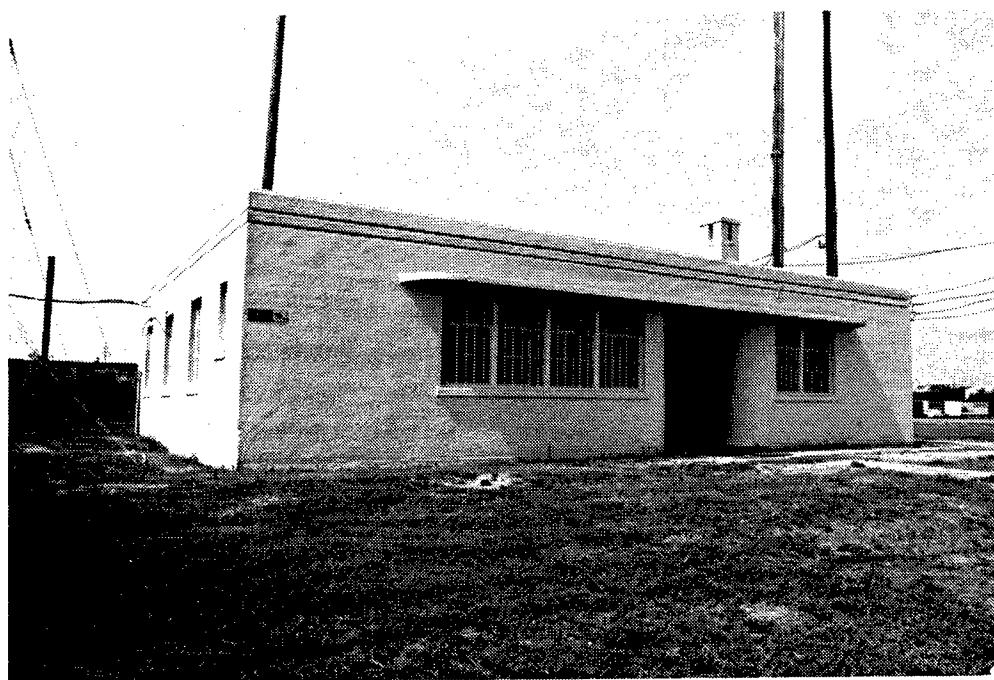


Figure 40. 1994 photo of Building Number 2619; continues to serve as radio transmitter building.

Significance—Building Number 2619 is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, because of its association with the Field Artillery OCS, and also under Criterion C, as a unique example of Art Moderne style architecture constructed at Fort Sill; continued categorizing of this building as a radio transmitter building increases its historical significance.

ASSESSMENT AND SUMMARY

A total of 452 existing buildings and structures constructed during World War II has been identified at Fort Sill Military Reservation (see Appendix A). Of these, 282 are temporary wooden structures and are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Eight of the 452 buildings have been previously determined as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and an additional three buildings from the current study can be added to the list of buildings not eligible (Building Numbers 2600, 2932, and 2943), making a total of 11 ineligible permanent properties. Thirty-nine of the total 452 properties have been previously determined to be eligible, and an additional 49 from the current study, added to the list of properties which are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, make a total of 88 eligible properties. The NRHP eligibility of 27 semipermanent and 44 permanent World War II buildings and structures at Fort Sill, located outside of the proposed World War II historic district, has yet to be assessed (Table 4).

The current project involved the development of an historic context for the proposed World War II historic district in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior to define the relationship of individual properties to similar properties and to place the properties within the broad patterns of history. The 67 permanent properties considered to be contributing elements of the proposed World War II historic district represent 54 buildings and one structure constructed during World War II and 12 buildings constructed directly prior to the onset of the war (see Appendix B). Development of the current historic context suggests that the proposed World War II historic district is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it fulfills Criterion A, association with an important historical event—the U.S. Army's involvement in World War II.

Table 4
NRHP Eligibility Status of 452 World War II-Era Buildings and Structures at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma

Construction Type	CERL ¹	Previously Determined			Determination of Current Study ²			Not Yet Determined	Totals
		Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible		
<i>Within Proposed District</i>									
Buildings									
Temporary	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Semipermanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent	-	1	6	3	48	-	-	-	58
Structures³									
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent	-	(1)	(6)	(3)	(49)	1	-	-	1
(Subtotals)	(5)								(64)
<i>Outside Proposed District</i>									
Buildings									
Temporary	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275
Semipermanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Permanent	-	7	33	-	-	-	-	34	74
Structures³									
Temporary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
(Subtotals)	(277)	(7)	(33)	-	-	-	-	(71)	(388)
Totals	282	8	39	3	49	71	71	452	

¹ CERL = the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) determined the ineligibility of all wooden temporary World War II buildings.

² In addition, 12 buildings constructed prior to World War II are considered contributing to the World War II historic district and eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

³ Structures = here, structures (engineering projects not used as shelters) consist only of standing architectural elements; no sewers, pipelines, roadways, parking lots, electrical lines, etc., were included.

Criterion A

The 67 permanent architectural components of the proposed World War II historic district contributed significantly to the National Guard Concurrent Camp and later the Fort Sill Field Artillery OCS and continue to retain a significant level of historic and structural integrity. The Field Artillery OCS program was of national and international significance because it was one of 10 OCSs formed in 1941 and the only such school for Field Artillery officer candidates. The training provided at this school produced officers with the leadership qualities needed to command artillery units in combat, thus playing an integral role in the overall war effort in support of the Allied forces in World War II. The concentration of permanent properties in the proposed World War II historic district represent the improvements which occurred at Fort Sill during this time, largely in response to the decision to locate the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill. The proposed World War II historic district represents an integral segment of the history of Fort Sill and contributes to the understanding of the development of the post to the position of a prominent U.S. military base.

Summary

In summary, the proposed World War II historic district represents the development of Fort Sill during a prominent period in U.S. history, the involvement of the U.S. military in World War II. Prior to World War II, the area served as the National Guard Concurrent Camp which was dominated by temporary habitation and support structures. The increased mobilization of the military and the decision to establish the Field Artillery OCS at Fort Sill resulted in the construction of permanent buildings and structures at Fort Sill, particularly in the proposed World War II historic district. It was during this time that Fort Sill developed from a frontier military post to a major center for field artillery training in the U.S. Army. As a whole, the proposed World War II historic district is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A.

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APPENDIX A

EXISTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED AT FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION BETWEEN 1939 AND 1945

Existing Buildings and Structures Constructed at Fort Sill Military Reservation Between 1939 and 1945

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
207	mess hall	civ pers bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
208	motor repair	tng aids center	t	1941	(CERL)	
210	motor repair	admin gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
214	motor repair	tng aids center	t	1941	(CERL)	
215	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
216	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
217	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
232	recreation	recreation bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
241	admin	enl bk w/o din	t	1941	(CERL)	
260	barracks	admin gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
266	barracks	admin gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
267	barracks	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
268	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
269	BOQ	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
271	mess hall	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
280	BOQ	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
281	BOQ	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
282	BOQ	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
297	barracks	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
298	mess hall	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
299	mess hall	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
300	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
301	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
302	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
303	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
304	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
305	fam housing	fh nco & enl	p	1940	eligible	
319	6-car-garage	detach garages	p	1941	eligible	
320	6-car-garage	detach garages	p	1941	eligible	
321	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1940	NYA	
322	1-car-garage	detach garages	p	1940	NYA	
341	lumber shed	veh mnt sh org	p	1945	NYA	
342	carpenter shop	mtl & wdk shop	p	1941	NYA	
347	1-car-garage	detach garages	p	1944	NYA	
366	2-car-garage	gen storehouse	p	1944	NYA	
409	storage	detach str bldg	p	1941	NYA	
410	Xformer vault	distr xfmr bldg	p	1941	NYA	
444	inflam mat sths	inflam mat sths	p	1945	NYA	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
446	record/radio sta	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
447	sts, art schhol	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
448	sts, art schhol	inflam mat sths	p	1945	NYA	
449	gen storehouse	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
470	garage, 5 ambul	gen storehouse	p	1943	NYA	
M501	od swim pool, off	od swim pool	p	1939	NYA	
502	dance pav; offmess	recreation bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
510	off mess hall	off qtr trans	p	1941	NYA	
700	Knox Bldg	gen inst bldg	p	1942	NYA	
741	maint sh	veh mnt sh org	p	1945	NYA	
745	stables	adm & sup bldg	p	1941	not eligible	
746	stables	admin gen purp	p	1941	not eligible	
747	stables	sig photo lab	p	1941	not eligible	
755	horse shoe sch	tng aids center	p	1941	NYA	
756	stables	tng aids center	p	1941	NYA	
757	stables	admin gen purp	p	1941	NYA	
758	stables	admin gen purp	p	1941	not eligible	
759	stables	admin gen purp	p	1941	not eligible	
761	classrooms	admin gen purp	p	1941	NYA	
832	kennels	vet facility	t	1939	(CERL)	
900	barracks	co hq bldg	p	1940	NYA	
914	barracks	co hq bldg	p	1940	NYA	
954	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
1016	Xformer vault	distr xfmr bldg	p	1945	NYA	
1050	BOQ	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
1051	BOQ	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
1113	4-car garage	detach garages	p	1940	NYA	
1120	5-car garage	detach garages	p	1940	NYA	
1175	bath house	bath house	p	1939	NYA	
M1175	od swim pool	od swim pool	p	1939	NYA	
1275	civ housing	golf club house	s	1942	NYA	
1333	garages	detach garages	p	1940	NYA	
1335	garages	detach garages	p	1940	NYA	
1505	gunshed	veh mnt sh org	p	1940	NYA	
1506	gunshed	veh mnt sh org	p	1940	NYA	
1507	gunshed	veh mnt sh org	p	1940	NYA	
1508	motor repair	ord facility	t	1941	(CERL)	
1511	magazine	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
1518	gas sta bldg	gas sta bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
1519	oil house	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
1601	chapel	unit chapel	t	1941	(CERL)	
1652	gas station/PX	fin admin bldg	t	1945	(CERL)	
1653	barracks	rgt hq bldg	p	1940	NYA	
1655	barracks	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	
1665	PX	gen storehouse	t	1945	(CERL)	
1670	qtr stable guard	pm admin bldg	p	1939	NYA	
1672	garage	gen storehouse	p	1945	NYA	
1800	meat market	exch svc outlet	p	1945	NYA	
1803	post bakery	sup svc adm bdg	p	1939	eligible	
1804	warehouse	gen purpose whse	p	1940	NYA	
1806	Xformer vault	distr Xfmr bldg	p	1940	NYA	
1809	4-car garage	detach garages	p	1943	NYA	
1902	warehouse	gen purpose whse	p	1940	NYA	
1903	warehouse	gen purpose whse	p	1940	NYA	
1906	5-car garage	detach garages	p	1943	NYA	
1907	5-car garage	detach garages	p	1943	NYA	
1930	lumber whs	lum & p shed fe	t	1940	(CERL)	
1931	lumber whs	lum & p shed fe	t	1941	(CERL)	
1941	blacksmith	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
1942	blacksmith	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
1943	blacksmith	fe facility	t	1941	(CERL)	
1944	storage	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
1945	warehouse	fe maint shop	p	1941	NYA	
A1945	veh test ramp	veh test ramp	p	1941	NYA	
1946	warehouse	fe storehouse	p	1941	not eligible	
1948	warehouse	fe maint shop	p	1941	NYA	
1950	admin/shop	fe maint shop	p	1941	NYA	
1951	stg shed g purp	stg shed g purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
1955	storage	gen purp whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
1962	cold storage	meat cut plant	t	1943	(CERL)	
1963	cold storage	cold stor whse	p	1941	not eligible	
M 1967	ld/uld doc/ramp	ld/uld doc/ramp	p	1945	NYA	
2025	barracks	co hq bldg	p	1940	NYA	
2026	gas/oil storage	admin gen purp	p	1939	NYA	
2034	latrine	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2037	motor/paint/oil sh	gen storehouse	p	1939	NYA	
2051	6-car-garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	
2053	6-car-garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	
2055	6-car-garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
2057	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2058	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2059	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2060	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2061	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2062	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2063	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2064	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2068	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2069	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2070	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2071	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2072	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2073	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2074	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2075	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2076	nco qu	fh nco & enl	p	1939	eligible	
2077	6-car garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	
2079	6-car garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	
2080	6-car garage	detach garages	p	1940	eligible	
2179	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2180	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2181	admin	admin gen purp	t	1942	(CERL)	
2182	std ord sh	heavy gun shop	s	1941	NYA	
2183	std ord sh	veh mnt sh gs	t	1942	(CERL)	
2184	oil house	inflam mat sths	t	1941	(CERL)	
2185	gas sta bldg	gas sta bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
2186	warehouse	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2187	warehouse	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2188	warehouse	veh mnt sh gs	t	1941	(CERL)	
2189	ord optical sh	veh mnt sh gs	t	1943	(CERL)	
2209	latrine	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2240	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2241	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2243	warehouse	gen purpose whse	s	1942	NYA	
2250	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2251	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2252	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2253	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2254	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
2255	motor repair	gm maint fac	t	1942	(CERL)	
2257	chlor/booster	wtr pump sta bd	s	1945	NYA	
2261	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2262	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2263	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1942	(CERL)	
2271	admin	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2272	oil house	admin gen purp	t	1942	(CERL)	
2303	mag storage	gen purp mag	t	1941	(CERL)	
2306	storehouse	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2425	stables/storage	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2426	stables/storage	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
2427	stables/storage	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2430	stables/storage	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2431	stables/storage	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2432	stables/storage	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2433	stables/storage	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2434	stables/storage	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2435	stables/storage	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2438	stables/storage	elec mnt shop	t	1941	(CERL)	
2440	stables/storage	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2449	blacksmith shop	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2450	blacksmith shop	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2451	blacksmith shop	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2523	gas sta bldg	gas sta bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
M2523	gas strg bldg	gas strg bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
2581	double-set mess	exchange bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2582	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2583	double-set mess	ops gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2584	double-set mess	ops gen purp	p	1040	eligible	X
2585	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2586	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2587	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2588	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2589	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2590	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2591	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2600	division hq	co hq bldg	p	1940	not eligible	
2603	telephone bldg	term equip bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2604	barber shop	bn admin & clrm	p	1940	eligible	X
2606	recreation	co hq bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
2607	classrooms	bn classrooms	t	1942	(CERL)	
2608	classrooms	bn classrooms	t	1942	(CERL)	
2619	xmtr bldg radio	xmtr bldg radio	p	1940	eligible	X
A2619	tower	tower	p	1940	NYA	
2633	mess hall	enl pers dine	t	1942	(CERL)	
2645	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2646	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2648	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2649	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
M2651	wat str tk pot	wat str tk pot	p	1941	NYA	
2705	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1943	(CERL)	
2706	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1943	(CERL)	
2709	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1943	(CERL)	
2711	motor repair	gymnasium	t	1943	(CERL)	
2740	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
2741	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2742	barracks	enl barracks tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2744	BOQ	enl barracks tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2745	BOQ	enl bks an tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2746	BOQ	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
2747	BOQ	enl barracks tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2748	BOQ	enl barracks tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2749	BOQ	enl barracks tr	t	1943	(CERL)	
2751	mess hall	fe facility	t	1942	(CERL)	
2754	BOQ	enl barracks tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
2756	mess hall	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2757	mess hall	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2769	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2770	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2771	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2772	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2773	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2774	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2775	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2776	double-set mess	bn classrooms	p	1940	eligible	X
2777	dispensary	clinic w/o beds	p	1940	eligible	X
2800	mess hall	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2809	mess hall	gen purpose whse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2810	mess hall	gen purpose whse	t	1942	(CERL)	
2860	double-set mess	reception fac	p	1940	eligible	X

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
2861	double-set mess	exchange branch	p	1940	eligible	X
2862	double-set mess	clinic w/o beds	p	1940	eligible	X
2863	double-set mess	clinic w/o beds	p	1940	eligible	X
2864	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2865	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2866	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2867	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	1940	eligible	X
2868	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	1940	eligible	X
2869	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	1940	eligible	X
2870	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2871	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2872	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2873	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2874	double-set mess	cicd fld op bd	p	1940	eligible	X
2875	double-set mess	cicd fld op bd	p	1940	eligible	X
2903	mess hall	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2906	rgt hq bldg	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2907	recreation	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2909	mess hall	gen inst bldg	p	1940	eligible	X
2912	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2914	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2916	rgt hq bldg	clinic w/o beds	p	1940	eligible	X
2917	PX	exchange branch	t	1941	(CERL)	
2919	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2920	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2921	rgt hq bldg	relg educ fac	p	1940	eligible	X
2922	chapel	unit chapel	t	1941	(CERL)	
2924	mess hall	chapel ctr fac	p	1940	eligible	X
M2926	Artillery Bowl	Artillery Bowl	p	1940	eligible	X
2927	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2928	recreation	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
2930	mess hall	admin gen purp	p	1940	not eligible	
2932	PX	exch sp spt fac	p	1940	not eligible	
2936	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2940	recreation	recreation bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
2941	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	1940	eligible	X
2943	Hostess House	admin gen purp	p	1940	not eligible	
2944	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	1940	eligible	X
2952	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	p	1940	eligible	X
2955	shop	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
2963	motor repair	mnt sh gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
2964	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
2965	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
W2968	wash plat org	wash plat org	p	1945	NYA	
3001	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3002	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3003	fire station	admin gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
3006	shop	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3025	barracks	museum	t	1942	(CERL)	
3026	PX/recreation	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
3075	admin	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
3078	barracks	gen inst bldg	t	1943	(CERL)	
3150	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
M3151	gas strg bldg	gas strg bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
3152	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
3153	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
3154	motor repair	mtl & wdwk shop	t	1941	(CERL)	
3155	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
3156	storage	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3160	mess hall	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3224	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3225	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3228	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3229	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3230	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3231	motor repair	fe storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
3234	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3235	motor repair	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
3236	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
3237	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
3240	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
3241	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
3318	stable	salv & sur prop	t	1941	(CERL)	
3323	stable	salv & sur prop	t	1941	(CERL)	
3324	stable	salv & sur prop	t	1941	(CERL)	
3325	stable	salv & sur prop	t	1941	(CERL)	
3326	stable	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3327	stable	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
3328	stable	skill ctr/auto	t	1941	(CERL)	
3337	stable	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
3750	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
W3849	wash plat org	wash plat org	p	1943	NYA	
4008	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4009	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4010	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4011	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4026	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4030	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4035	guesthouse	co hq bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4036	service club	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4050	motor repair	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4065	motor repair w/ rk	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
4067	battery storeroom	gen storehouse	t	1942	(CERL)	
4068	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4069	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4070	admin	admin gen purp	t	1943	(CERL)	
4231	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
4281	storehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4400	mess	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4401	barracks	det day room	t	1941	(CERL)	
4402	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4403	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4404	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4405	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4406	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4407	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4408	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4410	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4411	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4412	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4413	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4414	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4415	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4416	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4417	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4418	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4421	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4422	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4423	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
4424	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4425	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4426	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4427	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4428	mess	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4430	mess	med supply whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
4431	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4432	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4433	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4434	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4436	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4440	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4441	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4442	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4443	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4444	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4445	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4446	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4447	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4448	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4449	barracks	gen inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4451	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4452	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4454	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4455	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4457	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4458	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4460	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4461	barracks	det day room	t	1941	(CERL)	
4462	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4463	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4464	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4465	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4466	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4467	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4468	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4469	barracks	det day room	t	1941	(CERL)	
4470	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4471	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1944	(CERL)	
4472	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
4473	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4474	sths & admin	adm & sup bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4475	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4477	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4478	sths & admin	adm & sup bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
4479	barracks	det day room	t	1941	(CERL)	
4480	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4481	mess	enl pers dine	t	1941	(CERL)	
4482	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4483	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4484	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4485	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4486	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1941	(CERL)	
4488	mess	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
W4626	wash plat org	wash plat org	p	1943	NYA	
4722	theater	band tng fac	t	1941	(CERL)	
5042	heat pl bldg	heat pl bldg	p	1944	NYA	
5043	admin/storage	exchange branch	t	1942	(CERL)	
5044	admin/storage	af ops bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
5045	admin/storage	exchange branch	t	1942	(CERL)	
5046	admin/storage	recreation bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
5047	barracks	enl bks an tr	t	1942	(CERL)	
5048	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
5049	barracks	enl bk w/o din	t	1942	(CERL)	
5050	mess hall	exchange branch	t	1942	(CERL)	
5093	warehouse	gen purpose whse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5094	motor repair	fe storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5095	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5096	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	t	1941	(CERL)	
5098	motor repair	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5099	storage	thrift shop	t	1941	(CERL)	
5122	mess hall	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5215	barracks/mess	admin gen purp	t	1942	(CERL)	
5219	barracks/mess	gen inst bldg	t	1942	(CERL)	
5245	warehouse	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5246	warehouse	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5247	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1941	(CERL)	
5248	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1941	(CERL)	
5249	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1941	(CERL)	
5250	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1944	(CERL)	

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Year Built	NRHP Assessment***	Contributing to WW II Historic District (X)
5251	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1944	(CERL)	
5252	warehouse	med supply whs	t	1944	(CERL)	
5420	gas sta bldg	gas sta bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
M5487	od swim pool	od swim pool	p	1945	NYA	
5604	warehouse	gen storehouse	t	1941	(CERL)	
5611	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	t	1941	(CERL)	
5613	motor repair	appl inst bldg	t	1941	(CERL)	
5628	PX	exchange branch	t	1941	(CERL)	
5637	recreation	ops gen purp	t	1941	(CERL)	
5639	finance bldg	admin gen purp	t	1942	(CERL)	
5715	caretaker/kennel	off qtr trans	p	1940	NYA	
5724	garage	gen storehouse	p	1944	NYA	
5925	sewage plant	sew/w tr pl bdg	p	1941	NYA	
7291	kennel	kennel	t	1940	(CERL)	
7802	cafeteria	open din off	p	1940	NYA	
7803	resort owners house	fh nco & enl	p	1941	NYA	

*See Appendix C for abbreviations.

** Construction Types: p=Permanent, s=Semipermanent, and t=Temporary

***Assessments include previous work as well as current study:

(CERL): the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory determined ineligibility of all temporary wooden World War II buildings at Fort Sill.

NYA: not yet addressed

Sources: *Building Information Schedule* (May 1995), Inventory of Military Property (August 1995), Real Property Cards, Disposals-Fort Sill, OK (March 1996), and Carol Clutter (personal communication 1995) Real Property Office, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

APPENDIX B

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROPOSED WORLD WAR II HISTORIC DISTRICT AT FORT SILL MILITARY RESERVATION

**Buildings and Structures Contributing to the Proposed World War II Historic District,
Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma**

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Plan Number	Year Built	NRHP Assessment Criterion
2581	double-set mess	exchange bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2582	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2583	double-set mess	ops gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2584	double-set mess	ops gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1040	eligible (A)
2585	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2586	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2587	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2588	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2589	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2590	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type C)	1940	eligible (A)
2591	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type C)	1940	eligible (A)
2592	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2593	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2594	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2595	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2596	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2597	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1934	eligible (A)
2598	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1933	eligible (A)
2599	double-set mess	bn hq bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type B)	1933	eligible (A)
2602	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	p	2/9/27	1932	eligible (A)
2603	telephone bldg	term equip bldg	p	A-76242	1940	eligible (A)
2604	barber shop	bn admin & clrm	p	A-76242	1940	eligible (A)

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Plan Number	Year Built	NRHP Assessment Criterion
2619	xmtr bldg radio	xmtr bldg radio	p	696-125 thru 696-128	1940	eligible (A)
2769	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2770	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2771	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2772	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2773	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2774	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2775	double-set mess	appl inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2776	double-set mess	bn classrooms	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2777	dispensary	clinic w/o beds	p	CQM-3937-1&2	1940	eligible (A)
2778	dispensary	admin gen purp	p	6344-110	1934	eligible (A)
2860	double-set mess	reception fac	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2861	double-set mess	exchange branch	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2862	double-set mess	clinic w/o beds	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2863	double-set mess	clinic w/o beds	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2864	double-set mess	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2865	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2866	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2867	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2868	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2869	double-set mess	morale supp off	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2870	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2871	double-set mess	gen inst bldg	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2872	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)

Building Number	Original Use*	Current Use*	Construction Type**	Plan Number	Year Built	NRHP Assessment Criterion
2873	double-set mess	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2874	double-set mess	cicd fld op bd	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2875	double-set mess	cicd fld op bd	p	CQM-3935-1&4 (Type A)	1940	eligible (A)
2903	mess hall	admin gen purp	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2906	rgt hq bldg	gen storehouse	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2909	mess hall	gen inst bldg	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2912	rgt hq bldg	chapel	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2914	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2915	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	p	no plan #	1928	eligible (A)
2916	rgt hq bldg	clinic w/o beds	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2919	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2920	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2921	rgt hq bldg	relg educ fac	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2924	mess hall	chapel ctr fac	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2925	det latrine bdg	det latrine bdg	p	no plan #	1929	eligible (A)
M2926	Artillery Bowl	Artillery Bowl	p	CQM-408-1	1940	eligible (A)
2927	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2936	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2941	mess hall	gen storehouse	p	6334-111	1940	eligible (A)
2944	rgt hq bldg	admin gen purp	p	CQM-3939	1940	eligible (A)
2952	motor repair	veh mnt sh org	p	CQM-3940	1940	eligible (A)

* See Appendix C for abbreviations.

** Construction Type: p=Permanent, s=Semi永久, and t=Temporary

Sources: *Building Information Schedule* (May 1995), *Inventory of Military Property* (August 1995), and *Real Property Cards*, Real Property Office, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

APPENDIX C

KEY FOR BUILDING/STRUCTURE USE ABBREVIATIONS

Key for Building/Structure Use abbreviations listed in Appendices A and B

adm & sup bldg	Administration and Supply Building
admin gen purp	Administration, General Purpose
af ops	Airfield Operations Building
appl inst bldg	Applied Institute Building
band tng fac	Band Training Facility
bn admin & clrm	Battalion Administration and Classroom
bn classrooms	Battalion Classrooms
bn hq bldg	Battalion Headquarters Building
BOQ	Bachelor Officers' Quarters
chapel ctr fac	Chapel Center Facility
chlor/booster	Chlorinator/Booster Facility (water)
cidec fld op bd	CIDC Field Operations Building
civ housing	Civilian Housing
civ pers bldg	Civilian Personnel Building
clinic w/o beds	Clinic without Beds
co hq bldg	Company Headquarters Building
cold stor whse	Cold Storage Warehouse
dance pav	Dance Pavilion
det day room	Detached Day Room
det latrine bdg	Detached Latrine Building
det str bldg	Detached Storage Building
distr xfmr bldg	Distribution Transformer Building
elec mnt shop	Electrical/Electronics Maintenance Shop
enl bk w/o din	Enlisted Barracks without Dining
enl bks an tr	Enlisted Barracks, Annual Training
enl pers dine	Enlisted Personnel Dining
enl barracks tr	Enlisted Barracks, Trainee
exch svc outlet	Exchange Service Outlet
exch sp spt fac	Exchange Special Support Facility
exchange bldg	Exchange Building
fam housing	Family Housing
fe facility	Facility Engineers Facility
fe storehouse	Facility Engineers Storehouse
fe maint shop	Facility Engineers Maintenance Shop
fh nco & enl	Family Housing, Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted
fin admin bldg	Finance Administration Building
garage, 5-ambul	Garage, 5 Ambulances
gas sta bldg	Gasoline Station Building
gas strg bldg	Gasoline Storage Building
gen storehouse	General Storehouse
gen inst bldg	General Instruction Building
gen purp mag	General Purpose Magazine
gen purp whse	General Purpose Warehouse
gm maint fac	Guided Missile Maintenance Facility
heat pl bldg	Heat Plant Building
horse shoe sch	Horse Shoe School
inflam mat sths	Inflammable Material Storehouse
ld/unl doc/ramp	Loading/Unloading Docks & Ramps
lum & p shed fe	Lumber and Pipe Shed, Facility Engineers
lumber whs	Lumber Warehouse
mag storage	Magazine Storage

maint sh	Maintenance Shed
meat cut plant	Meat Cutting Plant
med supply whs	Medical Supply Warehouse
mnt sh gen purp	Maintenance Shop, General Purpose
morale supp off	Morale Support Office
motor/paint/oil sh	Motor, Paint, Oil Shop
motor repair w/ rack	Motor Repair with Rack
mtl & wdk shop	Metal and Woodworking Shop
nco qu	Noncommissioned Officers; Quarters
od swim pool	Outdoor Swimming Pool
off qtr trans	Officer Quarters, Transient
open din off	Open Dining Officers'
ops gen purp	Operations, General Purpose
ord facility	Ordnance Facility
ord optical sh	Ordnance Optical Shop
PX	Post Exchange
reception fac	Reception Facility
record/radio sta	Recording/Radio Station
recreation bldg	Recreation Building
relig ed fac	Religious Education Facility
rgt hq bldg	Regimental Headquarters Building
salv & sur prop	Salvage and Surplus Property
sew/w tr pl bdg	Sewer/Water Treatment Plant Building
sig photo lab	Signal Photography Laboratory
skill ctr/auto	Skill Center/Automobile
std ord sh	Standard Ordnance Shop
stg shed g purp	Storage Shed, General Purpose
sth's & admin	Storehouse and Administration
sth's, art school	Storehouse, Art School
sup svc adm bdg	Supply Service Administration Building
term equip bldg	Terminal Equipment Building
tng aids center	Training Aids Center
veh mnt sh gs	Vehicle Maintenance Shop, General Support
veh mnt sh org	Vehicle Maintenance Shop, Organizational
veh test ramp	Vehicle Test Ramp
vet facility	Veterinary Facility
wash plat org	Wash Platform, Organizational
wtr pump sta bd	Water Pump Station Building
wtr str tk pot	Water Storage Tank, Potable
xmtr bldg radio	Transmitter Building, Radio
xformer vault	Transformer Vault

APPENDIX D

**INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT
OF MAPS 1 AND 2**

MAP 1

Sources

Map 1 is a scanned version of a 1945 map found in the back of the *History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d. [ca.1942]:n.pg. A number of sources were used to compile the information found on Map 1. They include: Anonymous n.d. [ca.1955]; *Building Information Schedule* 23 May 1995; Egan n.d.; General Charles E. Brown, personal communication 1994; *Fort Sill Army News* 11 June 1941 and 1 June 1942; and the *Lawton Constitution* 19 September 1940.

Notes

The World War II temporary buildings were easy to identify on the 1945 map from the *History of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma* n.d. [ca.1942]:n.pg.; because they are labeled with the letter "T." Identification of permanent buildings constructed between 1939 and 1945 on the map proved more difficult. The information in Appendix A ("Buildings and Structures Constructed at Fort Sill Between 1939 and 1945") could not be used for this purpose because the map uses an older numbering system to identify buildings than that used in the appendix. The dilemma was solved by using building location data from Map 2 to complete Map 1.

The information used to plot permanent buildings constructed between 1939 and 1941 on Map 2 came from a document provided by the Fort Sill Real Property Office, entitled *Building Information Schedule* (1995). This document does not list properties considered "structures" by the Fort Sill Real Property Office, including, for example, wash racks, picnic shelters, ball fields, sports stadiums, electrical facilities, grease racks, open ammunition storage, etc. For this reason, permanent World War II properties of this type may not be indicated on this figure. One such property, the Artillery Bowl, was noted as missing from the *Building Information Schedule* and has been added to Map 1. Moreover, the *Building Information Schedule* does not list properties that have been razed, only properties still standing on Fort Sill. Because it is possible that permanent buildings and/or structures have been removed since the end of World War II, the reader is cautioned that some permanent World War II properties shown on the 1945 map may not be denoted as such on Map 1.

MAP 2

Sources

Map 2 was generated from CAD files using Bentley Microstation software. The original CAD files were obtained from the Directorate of Public Works at Fort Sill. Data used to color-code buildings by date and type of construction (temporary, semipermanent, or permanent) came from the Fort Sill *Building Information Schedule* (1995) and Carol A. Clutter (personal communication 1995). Ms. Clutter works in the Real Property Office at Fort Sill.

Notes

Semipermanent Buildings

Semipermanent buildings are indicated by green highlighting on Map 2. A comparison of the information on Maps 1 and 2 makes it clear that all the buildings dating to between 1939 and 1945 now considered semipermanent originally were World War II temporary buildings (see Maps 1 and 2).

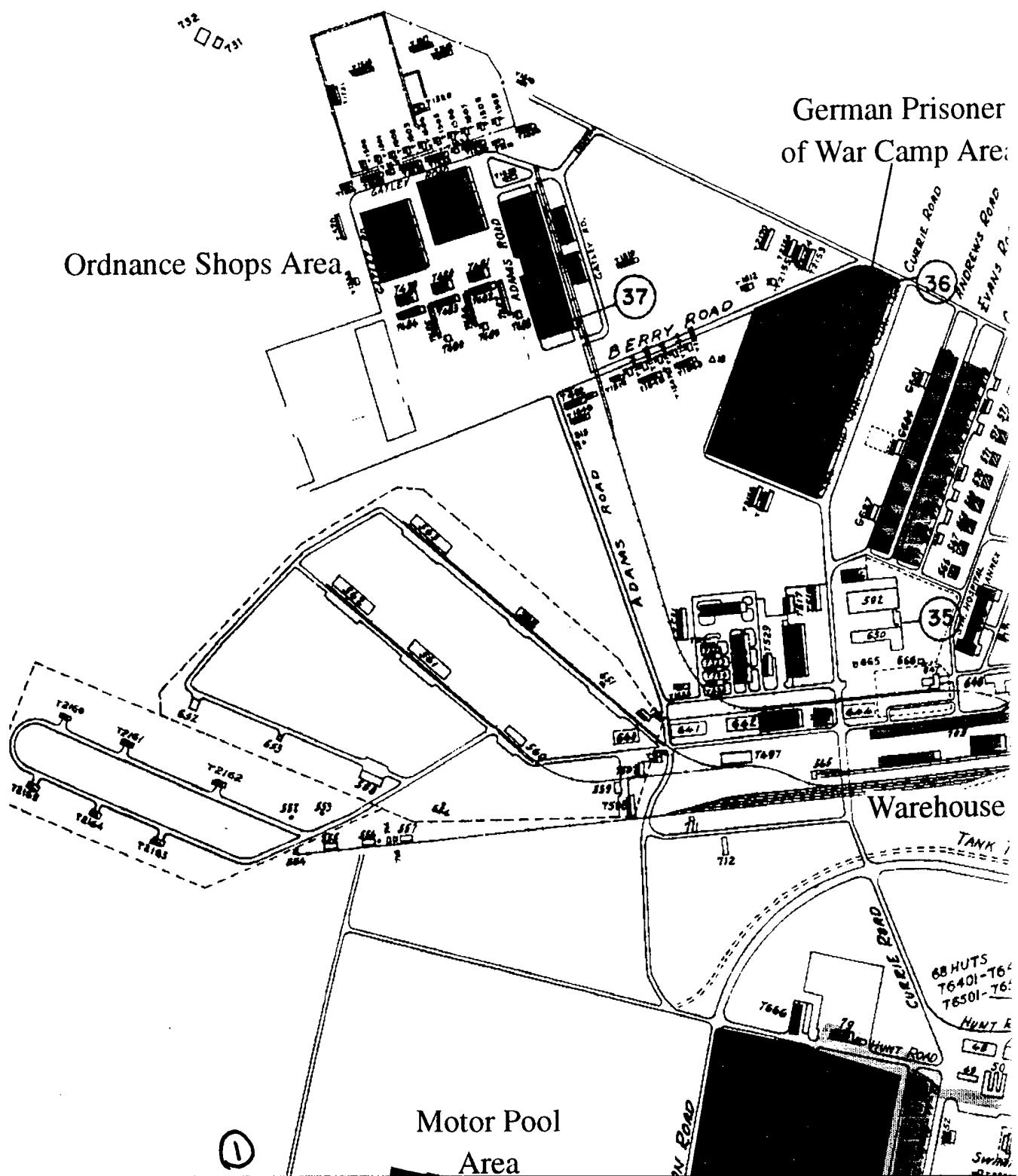
Structures

Properties termed "structures" by the Fort Sill Real Property Office (such as wash racks, picnic shelters, ball fields, sports stadiums, electrical facilities, grease racks, and open ammunition storage) are not listed on the *Building Information Schedule*, the main source used to compile the information shown on Map 2. For this reason, such properties may not be indicated on this figure. One such significant property, the Artillery Bowl, was added to this map.

Unlocated Buildings

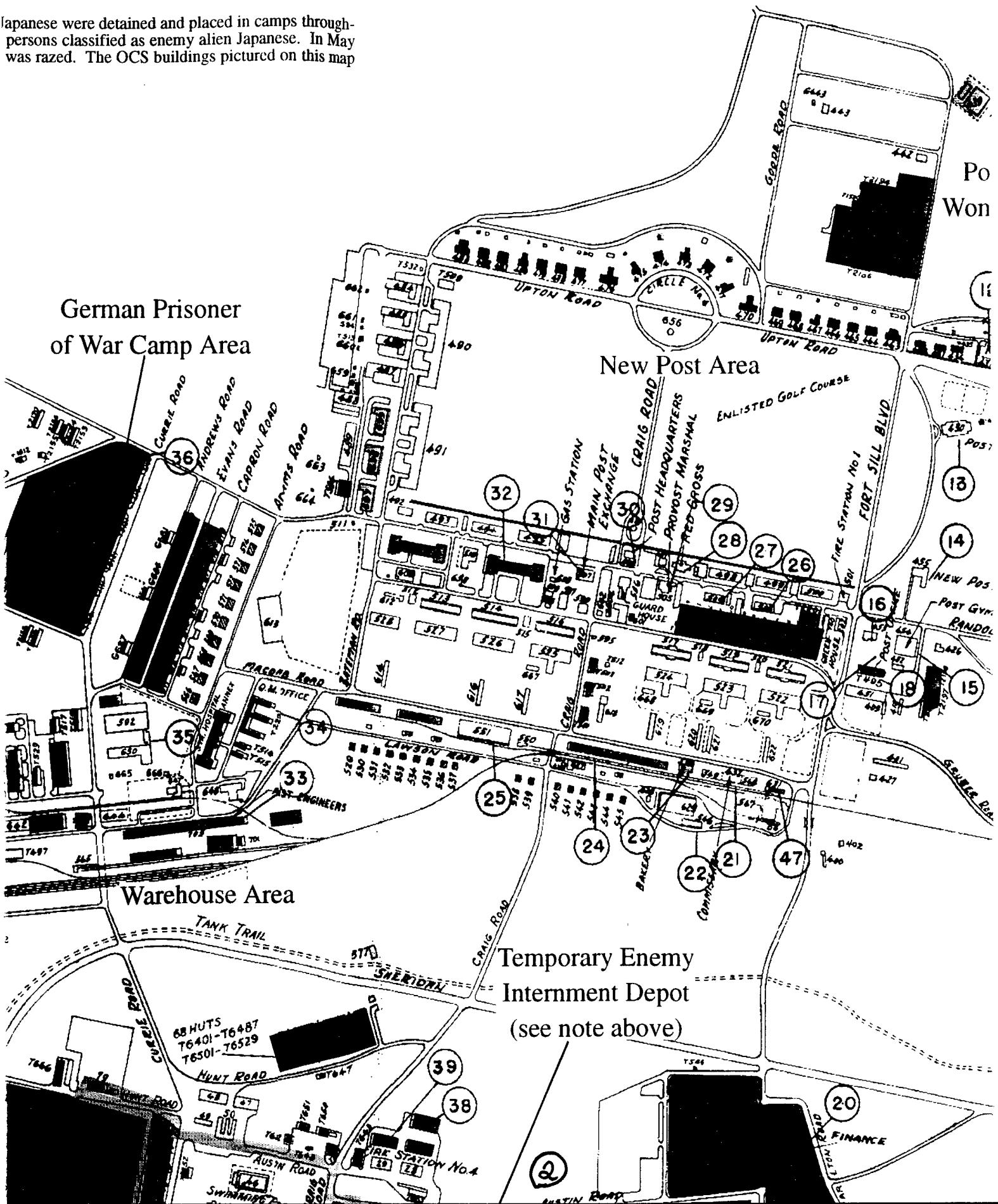
Two buildings constructed between 1939 and 1945 and listed on the *Building Information Schedule* are not located on this map; Building Number 7802, an officers' mess hall, and Building Number 7803, family housing, are located at Camp Eagle on the west ranch of the installation.

NOTE: During World War II, 110,000 Japanese-Americans and 5,264 enemy alien Japanese were detained and placed in out the United States. The Temporary Enemy Internment Depot at Fort Sill housed persons classified as enemy alien J 1942, these internees were sent to Lordsburg, New Mexico, and the internment area was razed. The OCS buildings pic were constructed at the location of the former Japanese-American internment area.



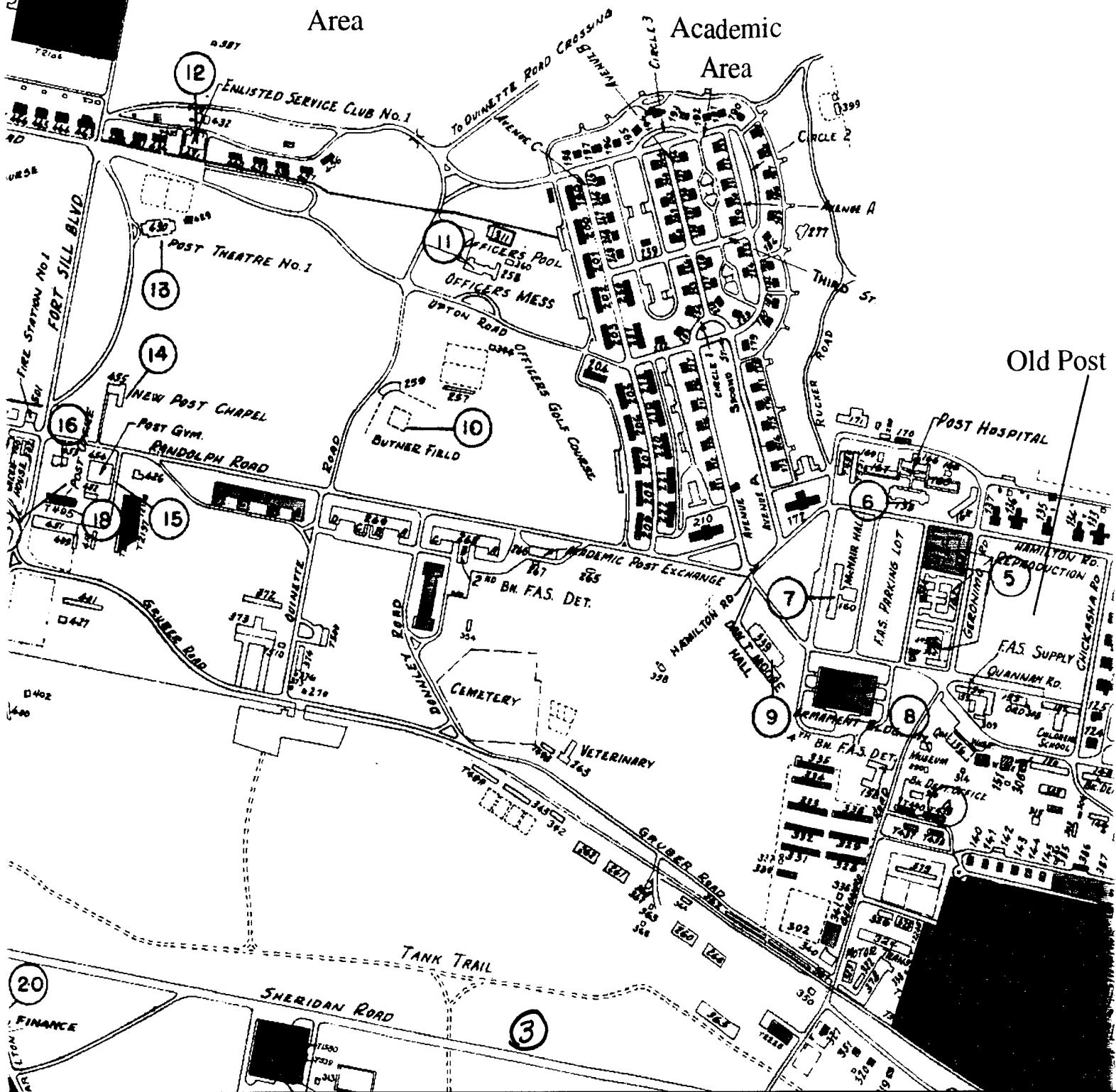
Japanese were detained and placed in camps throughout persons classified as enemy alien Japanese. In May was razed. The OCS buildings pictured on this map

German Prisoner of War Camp Area



Possible Enlisted Personnel/
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps
Area

World War II temporary building
 Permanent building completed between 1939-1945
 Boundary of provisionally identified World War II Historic District



MAP OF QUARTERS

FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

LEGEND:-

OFFICERS QUARTERS
ENLISTED QUARTERS

FAS REPRODUCTION PLANT APRIL '45

Old Post Area

Temporary building
Completed between 1939-1945
Originally identified World War II
district

BAKERY QM	23
BARBER SHOP POST	17
BOOK STORE FAS	4
BUTNER FIELD	10
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL POST	16
COMMISSARY QM	21
COMMISSARY SALES STORE	47
DAN T MOORE HALL	9
DRY CLEANING PLANT QM	22
ENL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB No. 1	12
ENL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB No. 2	3
ENL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB No. 3	42
ENL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB No. 4	43
ENL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB No. 6	44
FARTC HEADQUARTERS	45
FISCAL DIVISION	20
GYM POST	15
JUDGE ADVOCATE POST	26
LAUNDRY QM	19
MAIN POST EXCHANGE	31
McNAIR HALL	7
MUSEUM	8
NEW POST CHAPEL	14
OFFICERS CLUB	11
ORDNANCE POST	37
PERSONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER	26
POST ENGINEER	33
POST HEADQUARTERS	30
POST OFFICE	18
QUARTERMASTER	34
RECRUITING OFFICE POST	26
RED CROSS	28
REPLACEMENT CENTER HQ	45
REPRODUCTION	5
SCHOOL TROOPS HQ	32
SEC & INTEL OFFICE	29
SIGNAL OFFICE POST	27
SIGNAL REPAIR SHOP	38
SIGNAL WAREHOUSE	39
SPECIAL SERVICE POST	40
STATION HOSPITAL, POST SEC	6
STATION HOSPITAL, CTN SEC	46
SURPLUS PROPERTY	36
THEATER No. 1	13
TRAINING FILM LIBRARY	41
TRANSPORTATION OFFICE	35
WAREHOUSE "A" QM	24
WAREHOUSE MISC QM	25

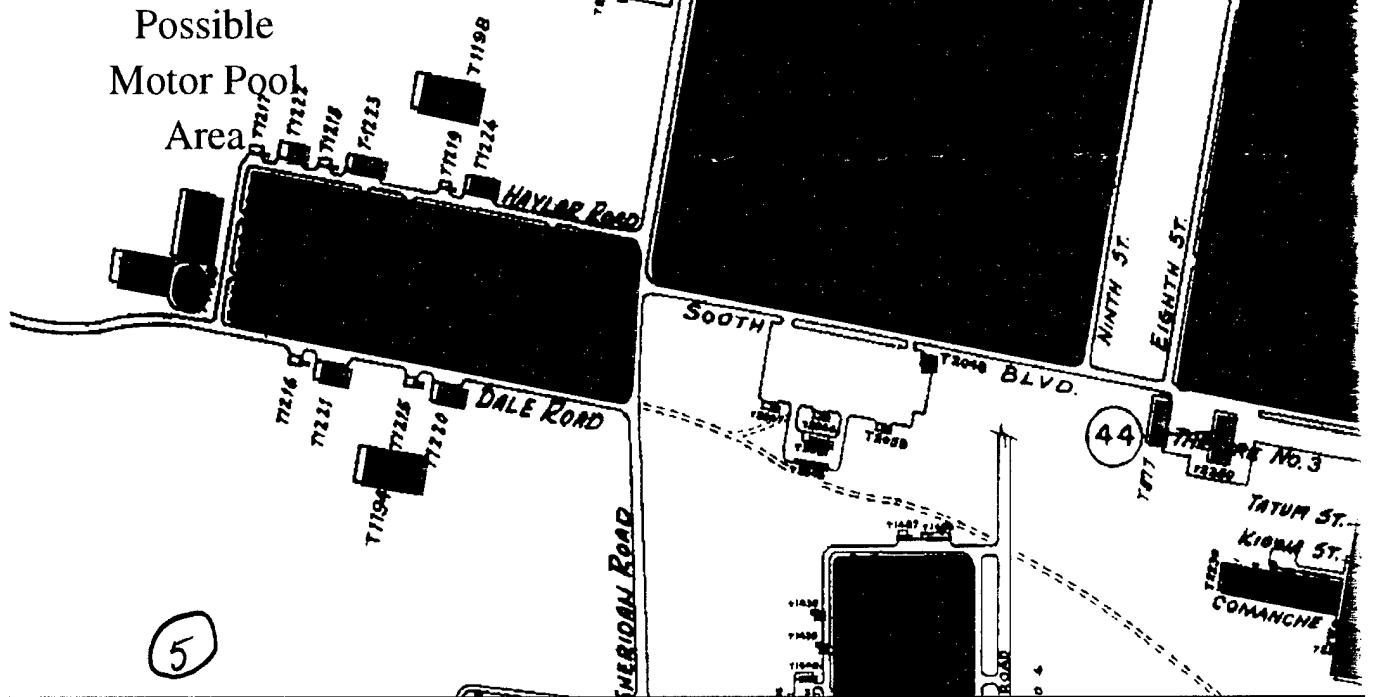
Regular Army/
Field Artillery
School Area

(4)

Motor Pool Area

Re
Ce

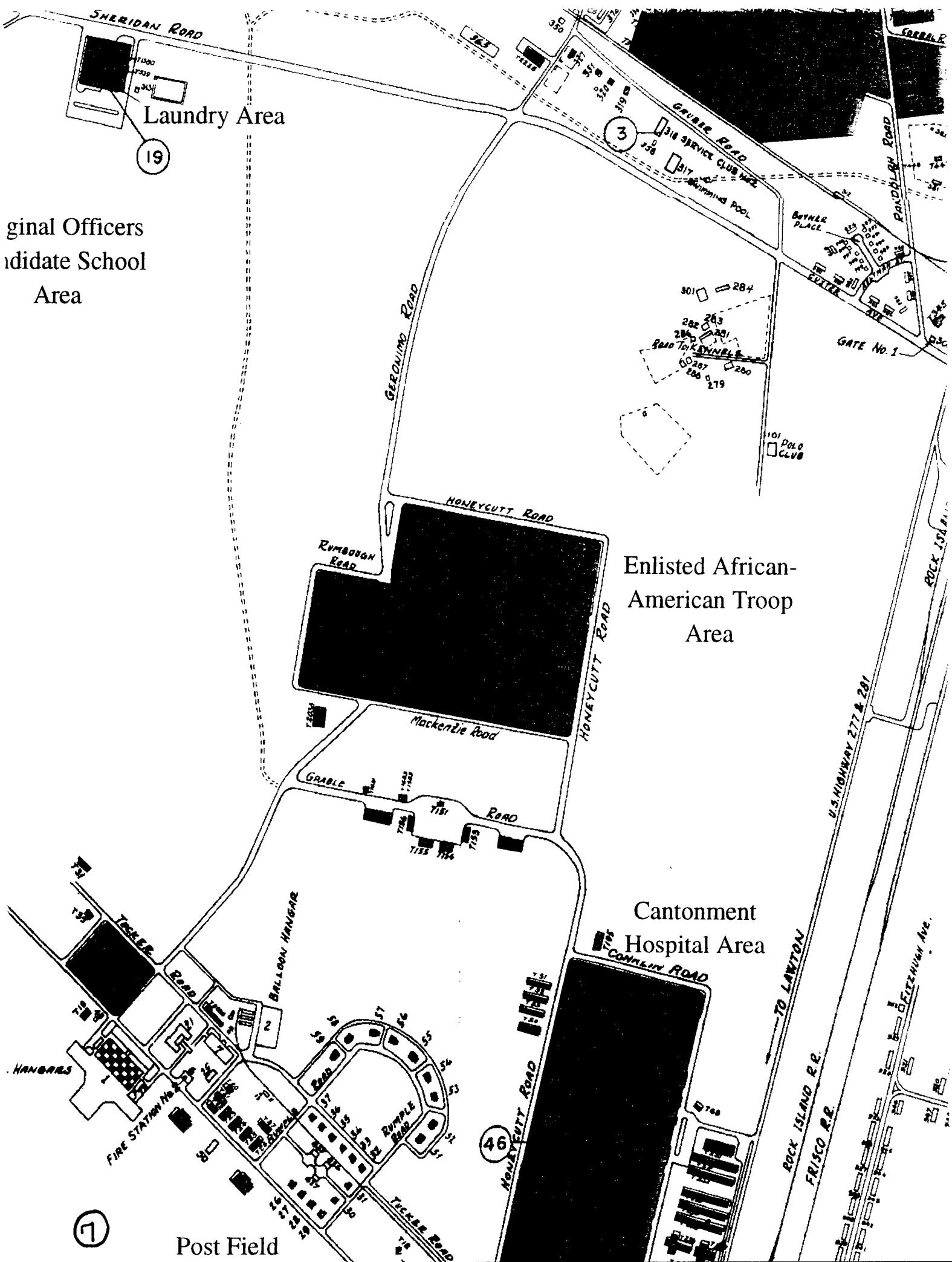
Possible Motor Pool Area



Original Office
Candidate Sch
Area

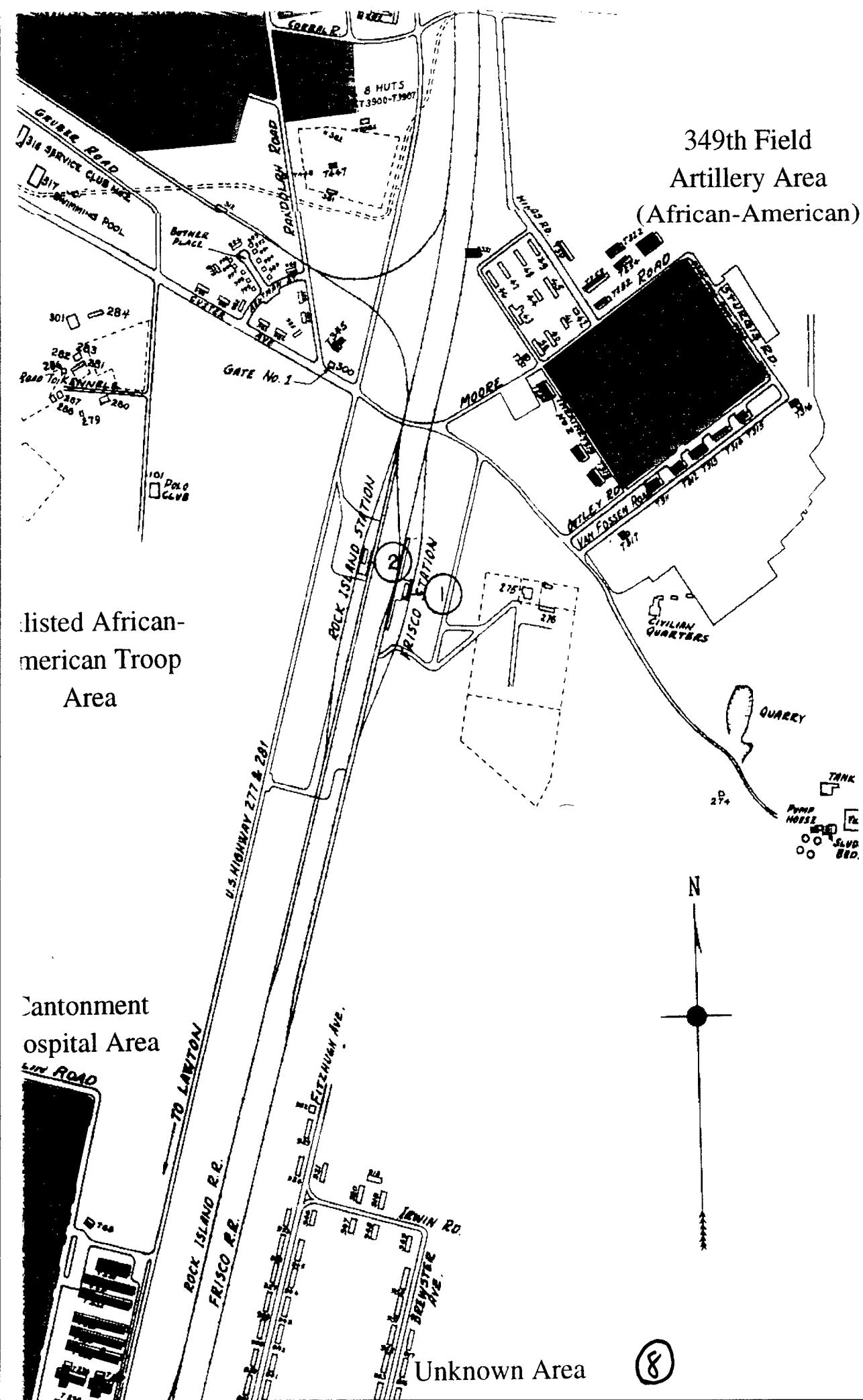
Concurrent Camp/Officers
Candidate School Area

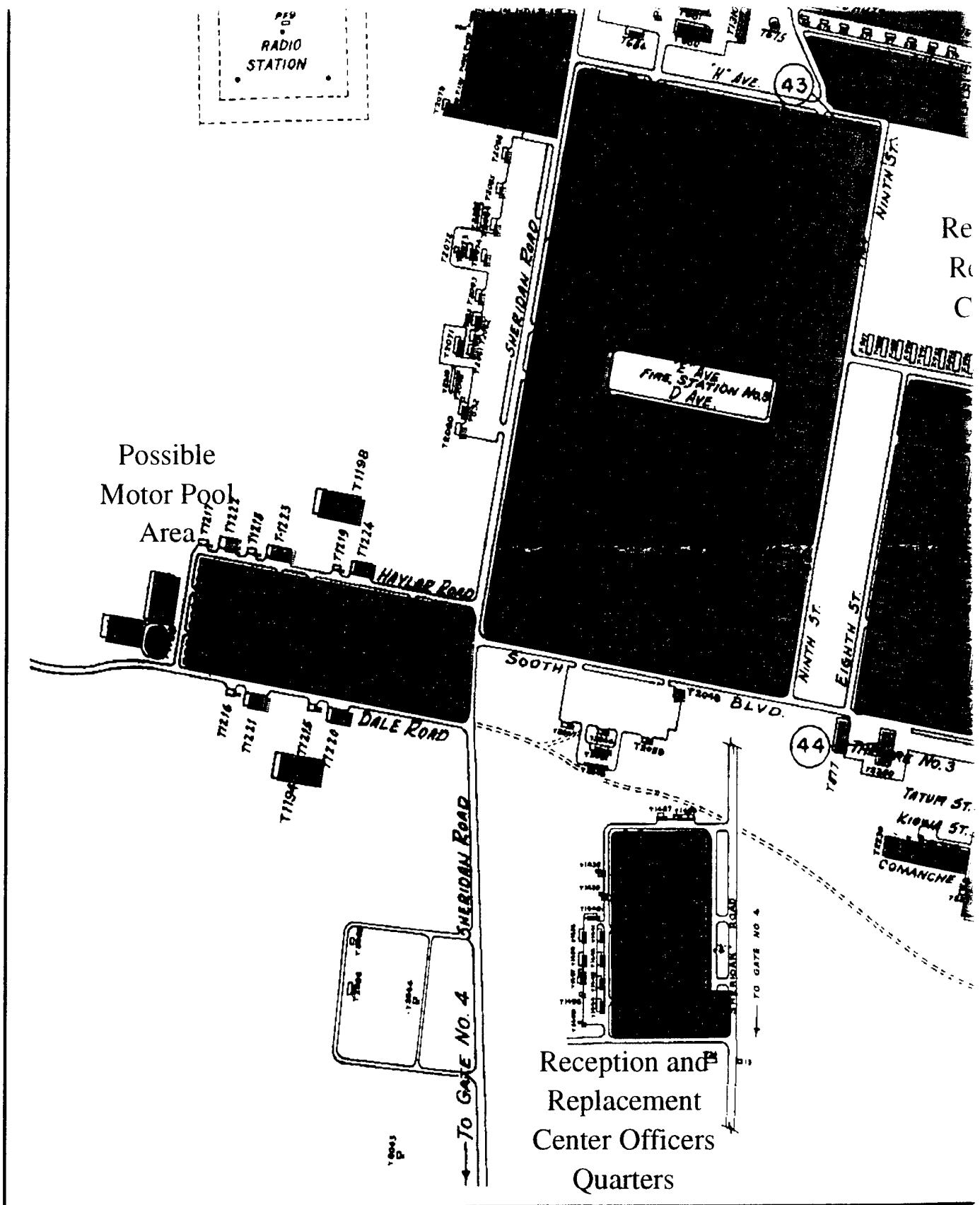
Reception and
Replacement
Center Area



ginal Officers andidate School Area

349th Field
Artillery Area
(African-American)

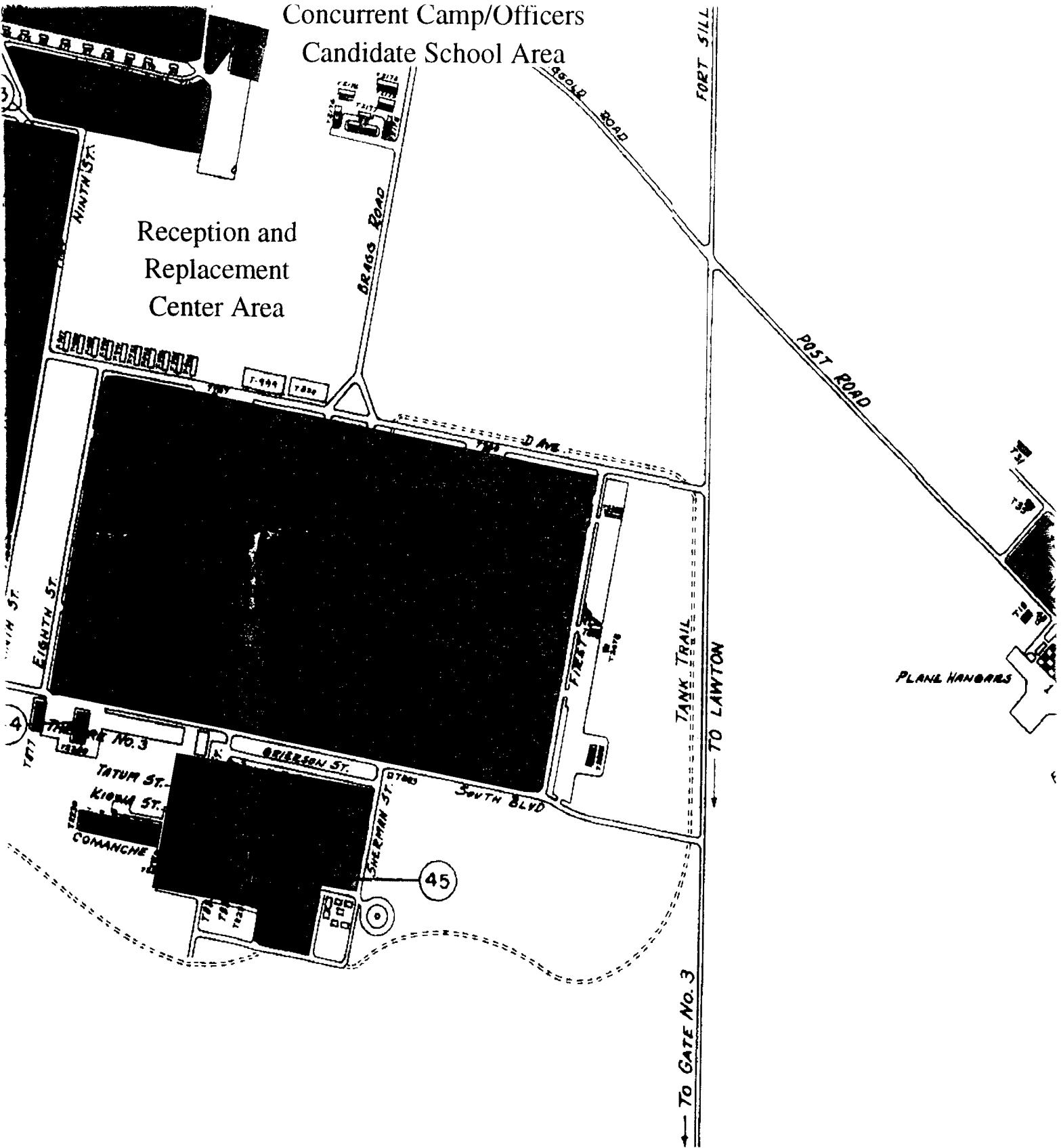




Map 1. Map showing World War II-era buildings at Fort Sill ca. April 1945 (see Appendix D for sources and additional notes).

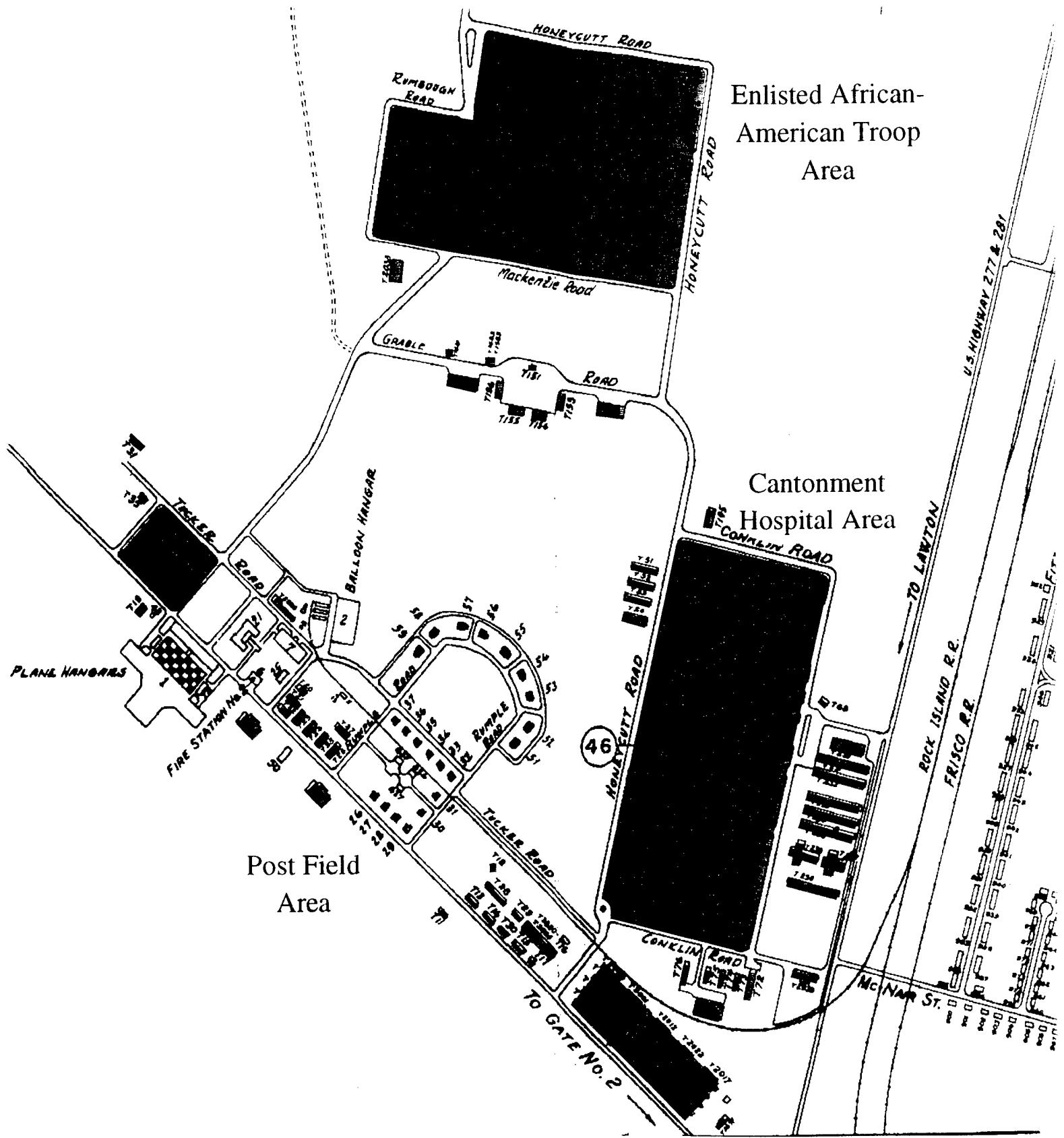
Concurrent Camp/Officers
Candidate School Area

Reception and
Replacement
Center Area

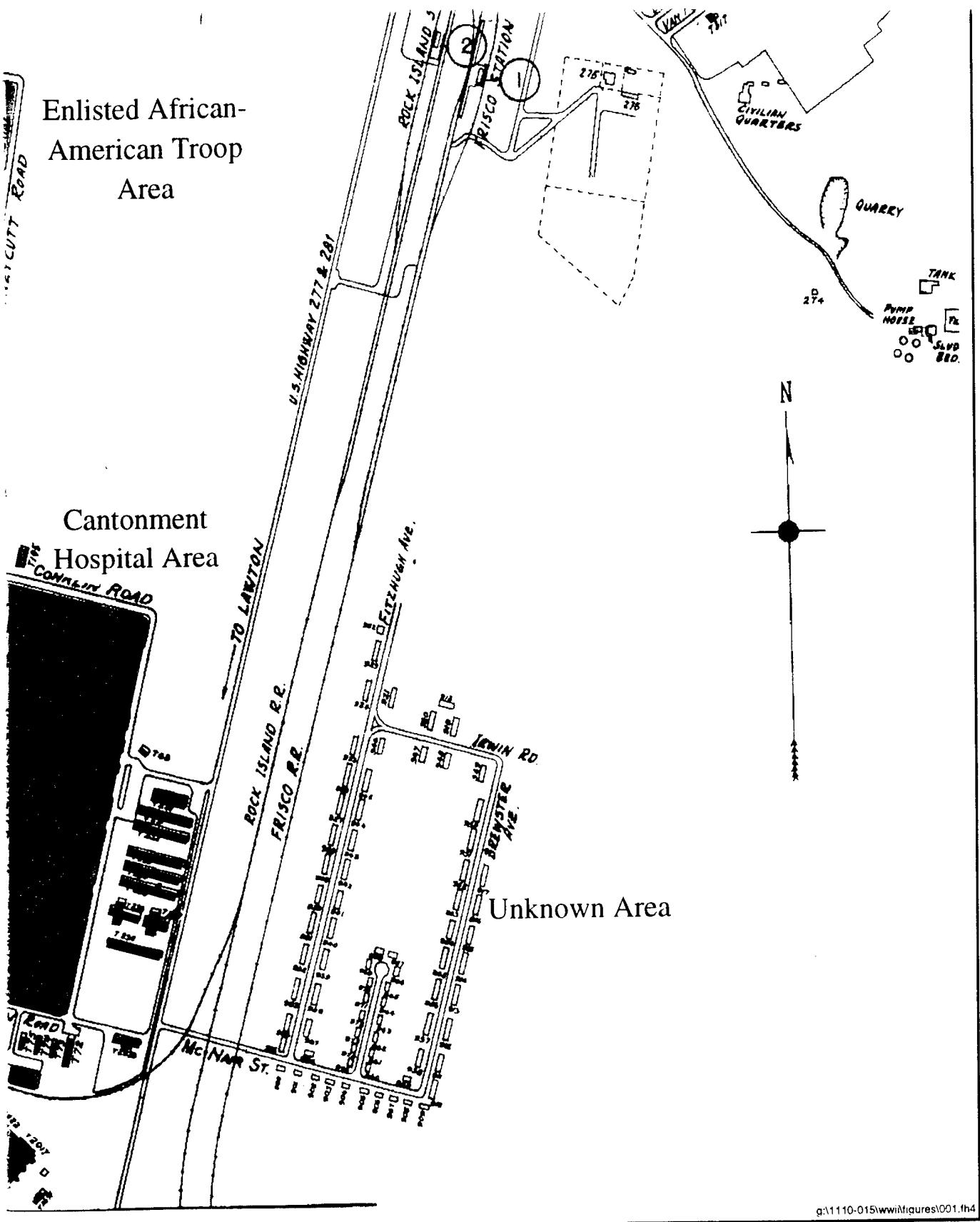


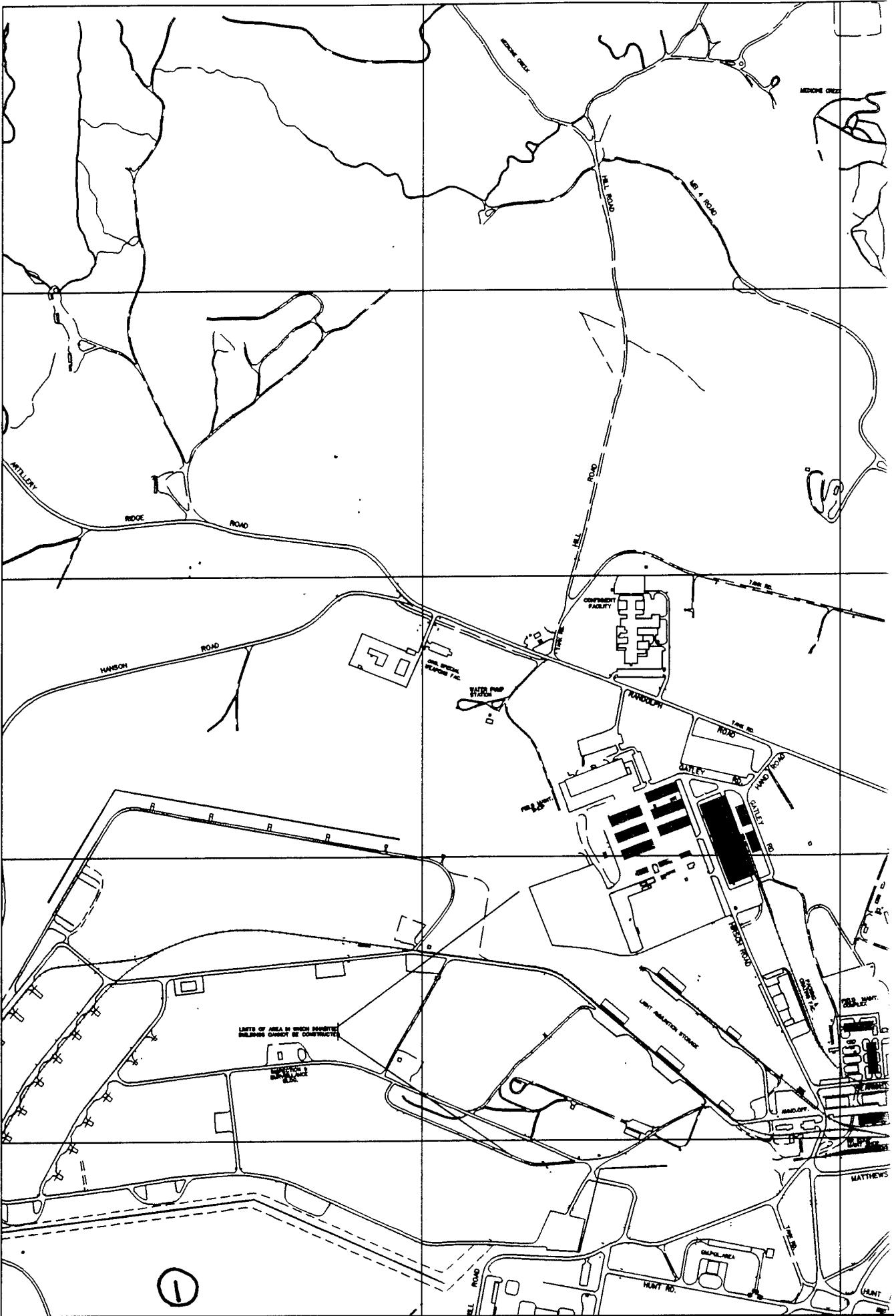
notes).

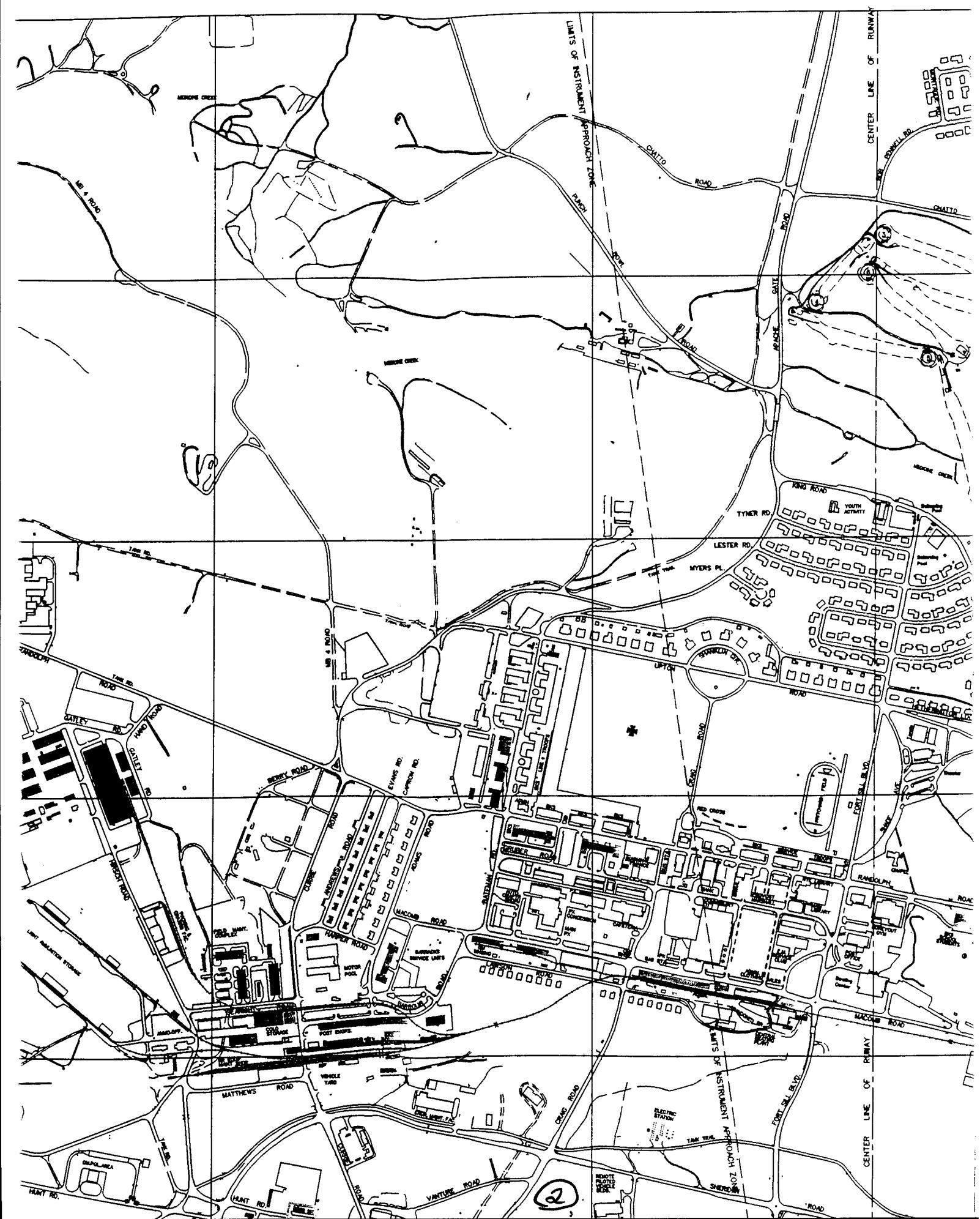
Enlisted African-American Troop Area

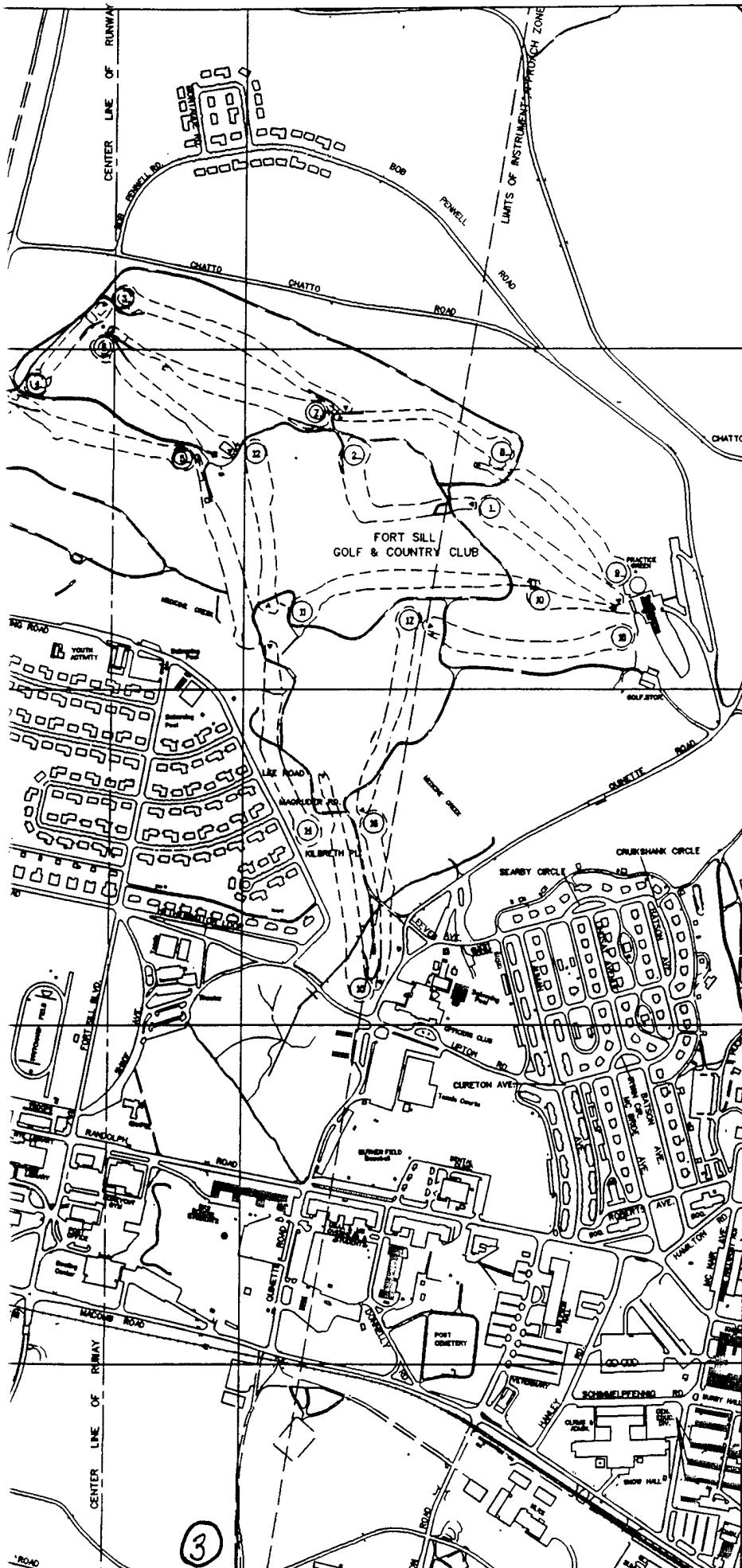


Enlisted African-American Troop Area









Legend

- World War II**
Temporary building
 - Permanent building**
Completed between 1939 and
 - Semipermanent building**
completed between 1939 and
 - Boundary of provisionally
identified World War II Hist.**

N



World War II
Temporary building

Permanent building
Completed between 1939 and 1945

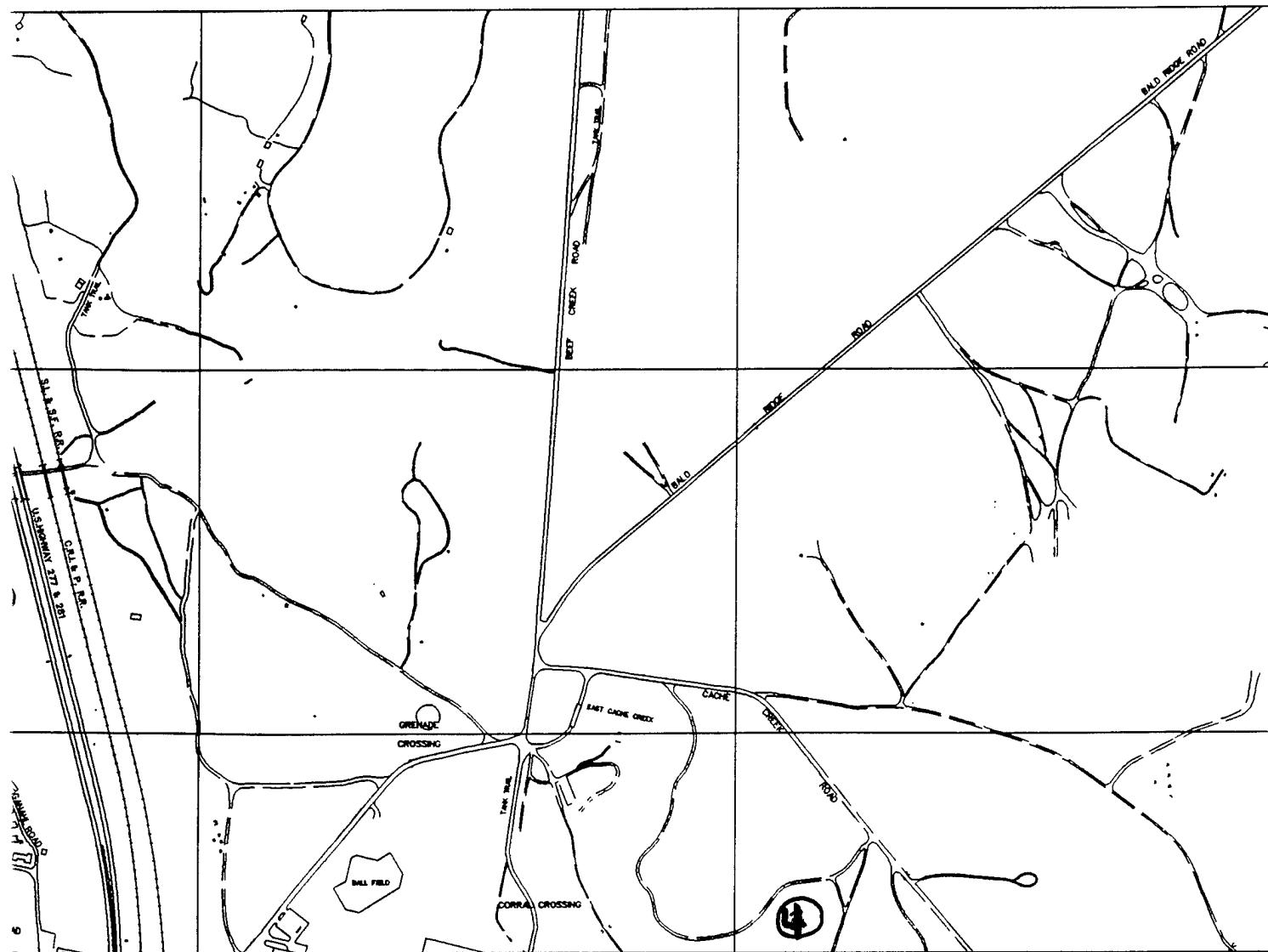
Permanent building
Completed between 1939 and 1945

Boundary of provisionally
designated World War II Historic District

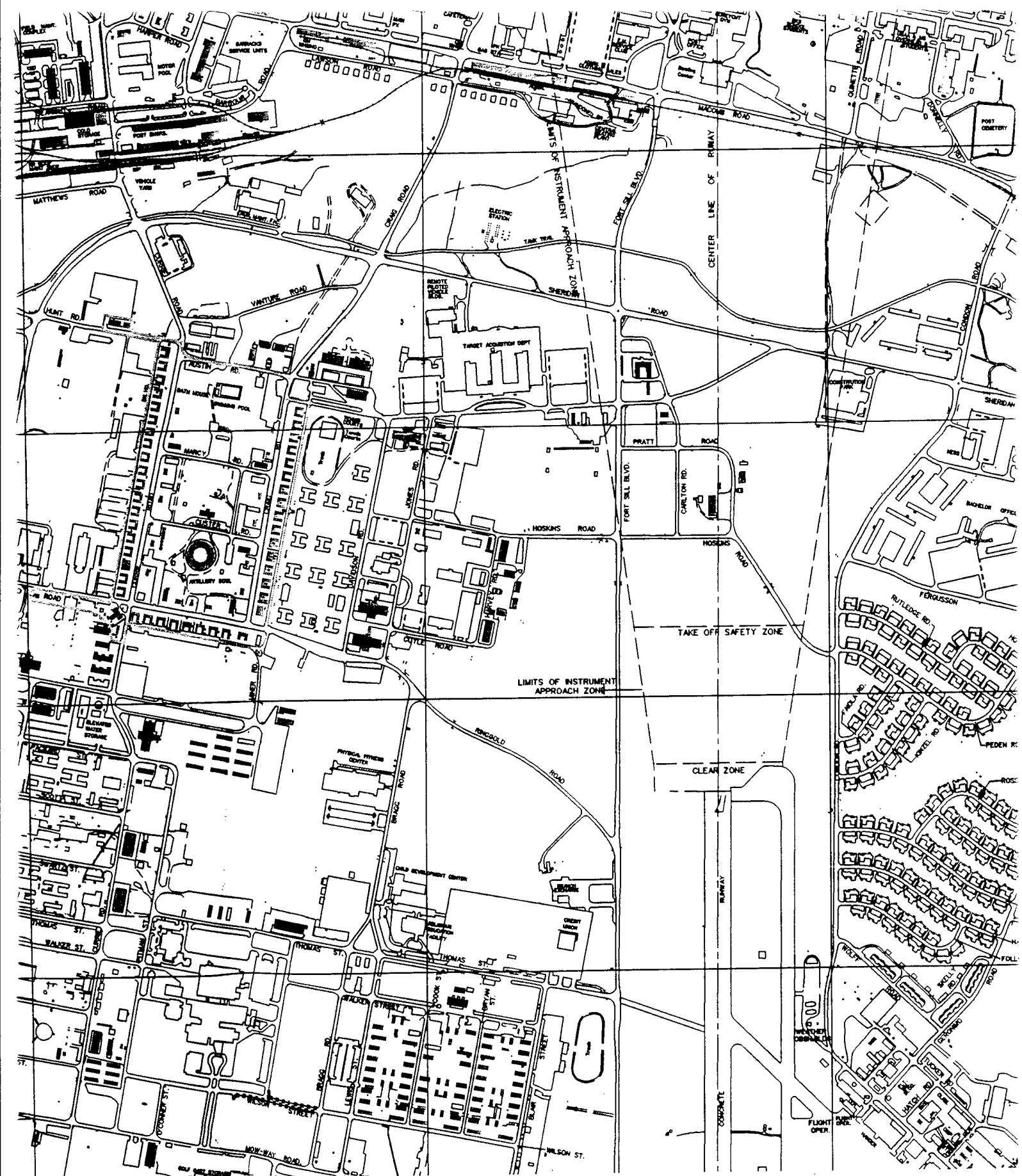
Scale

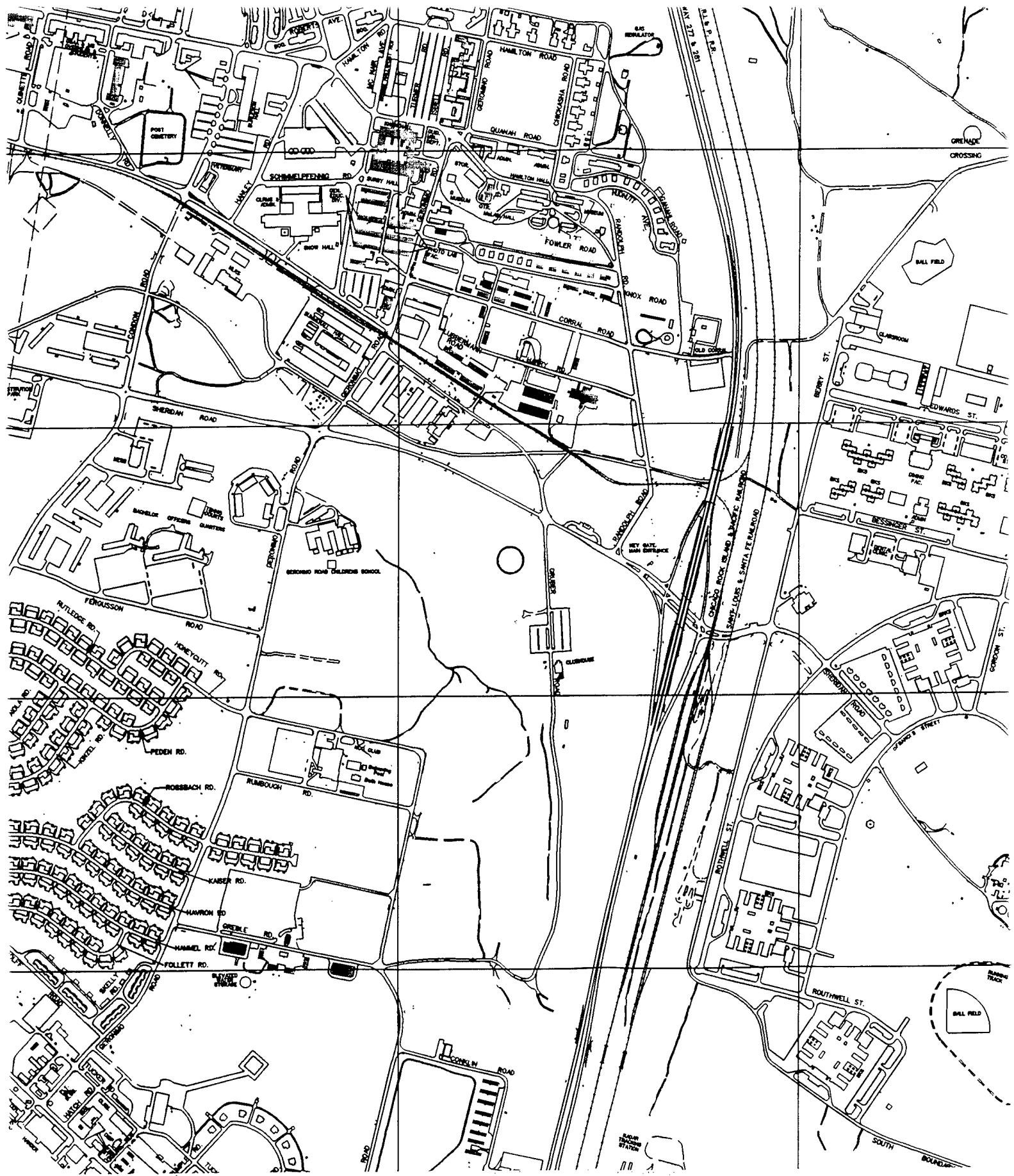
600 0 900 Feet

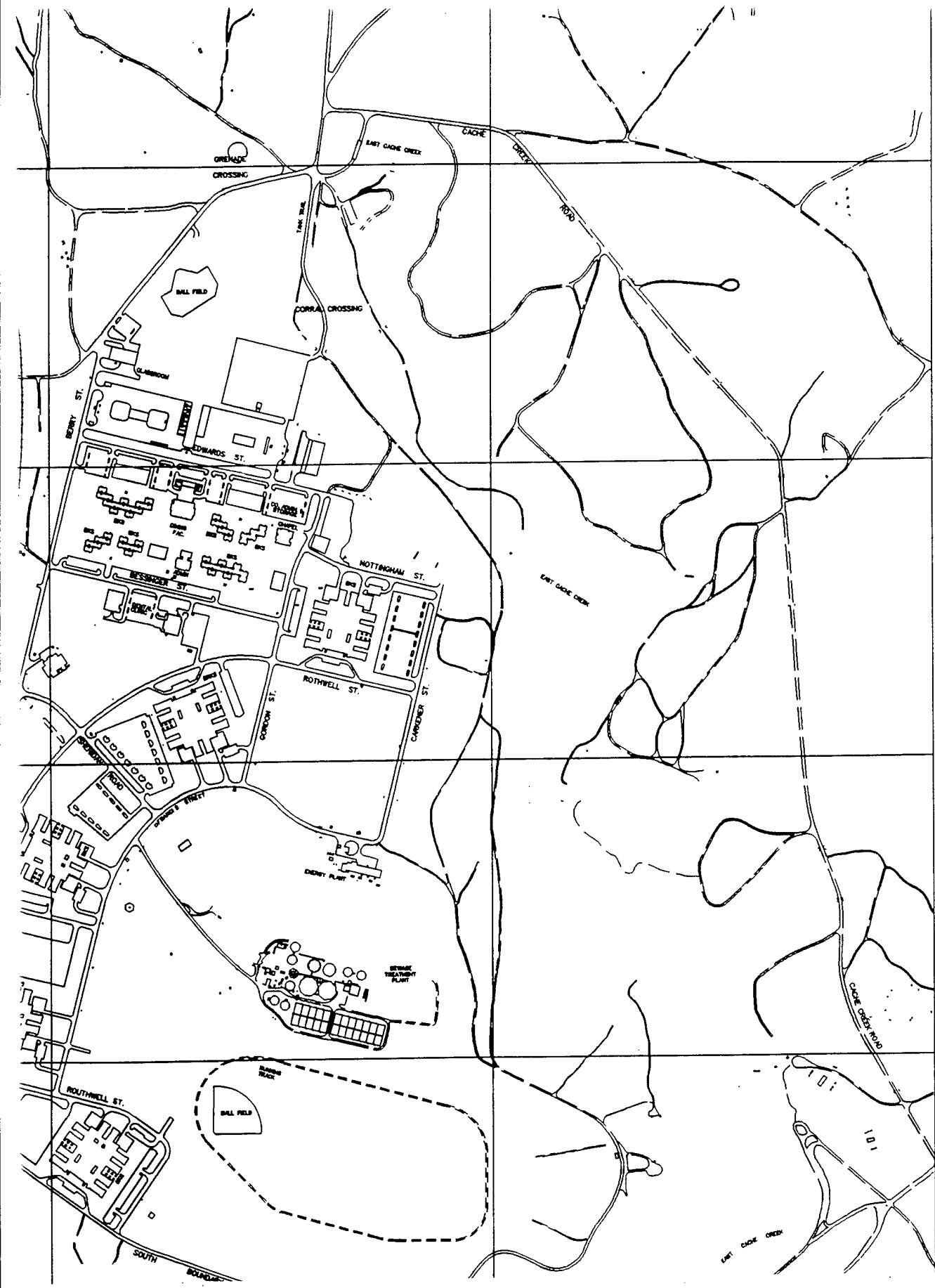
200 0 300 Meters



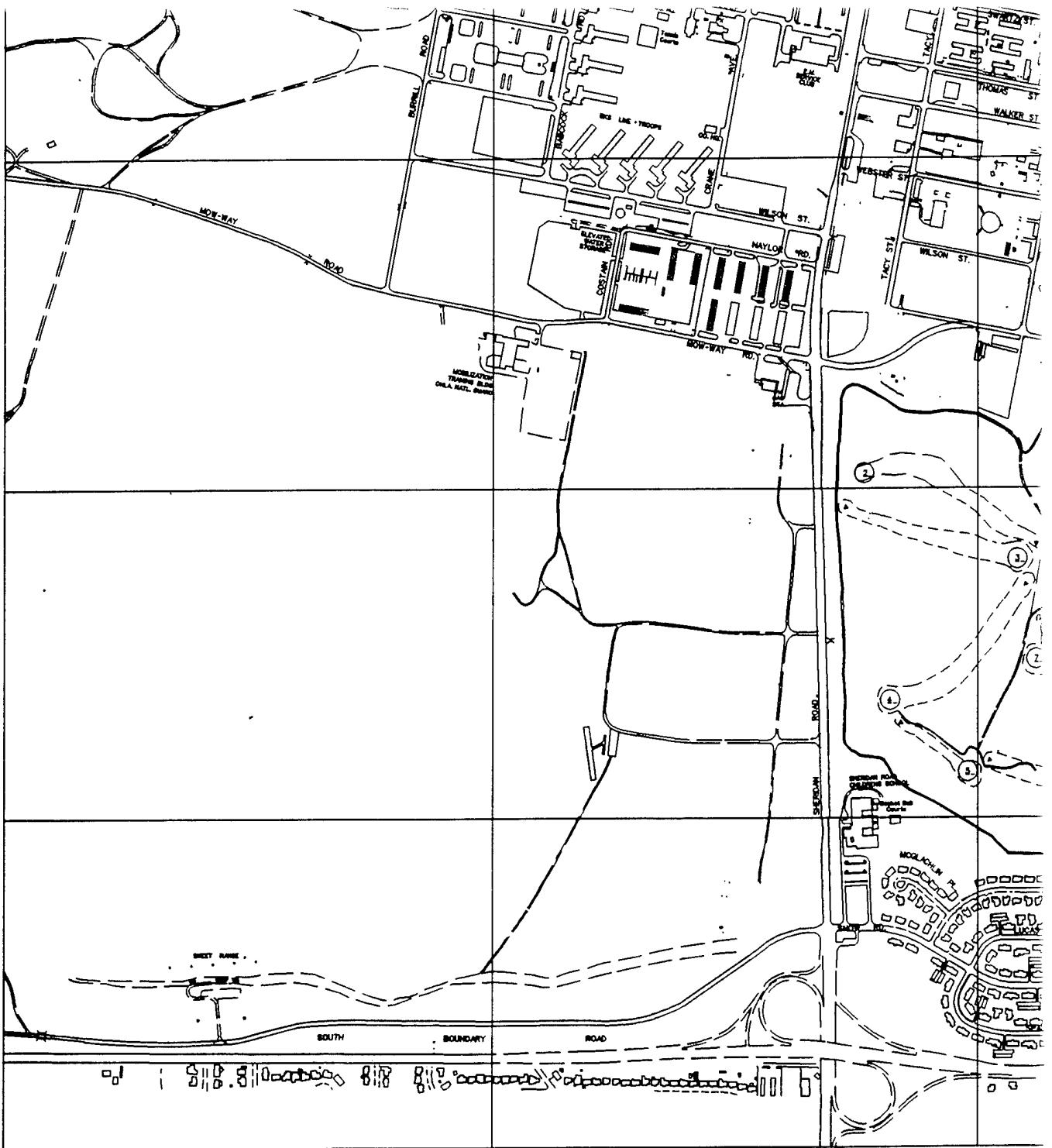




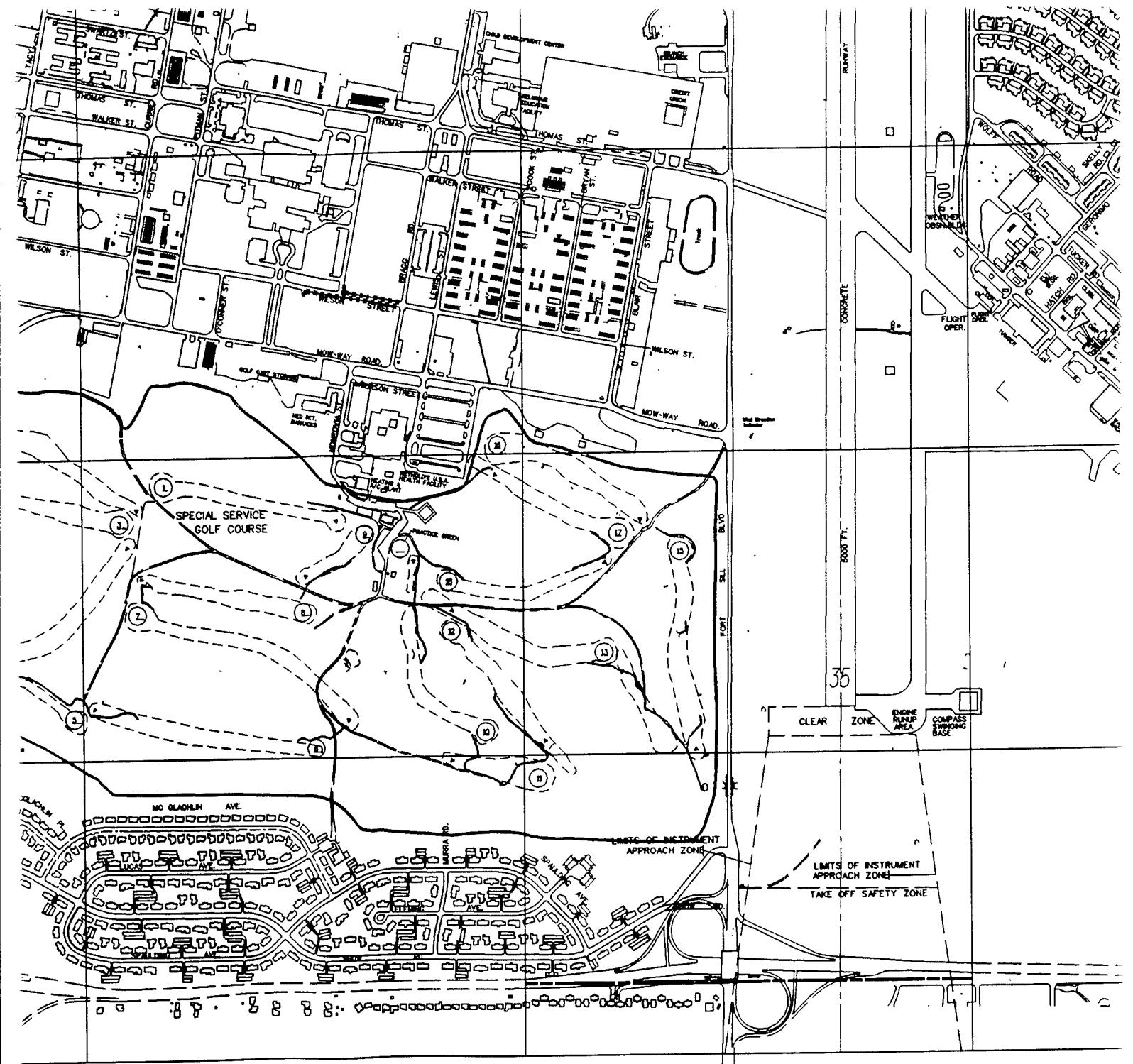




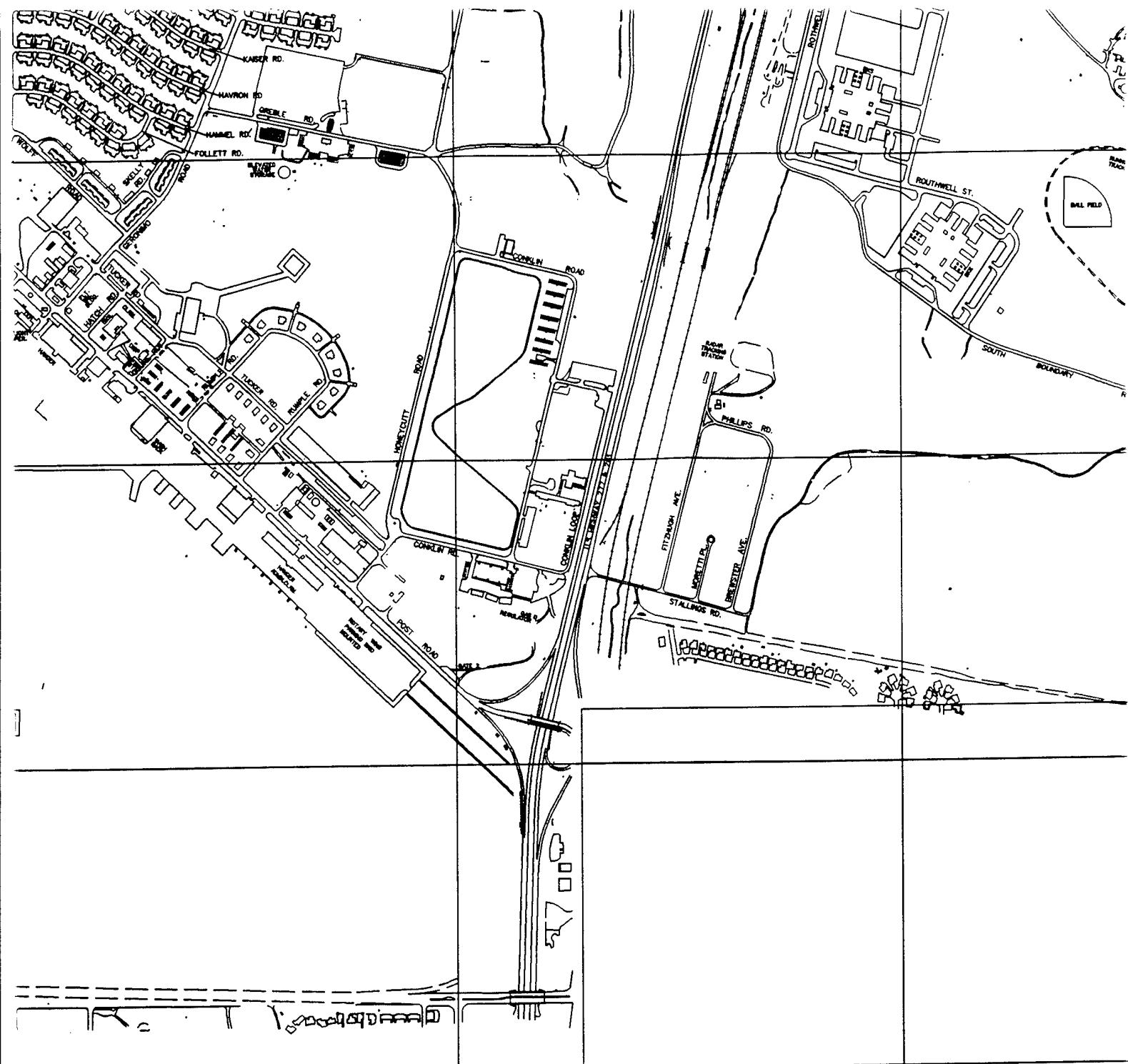
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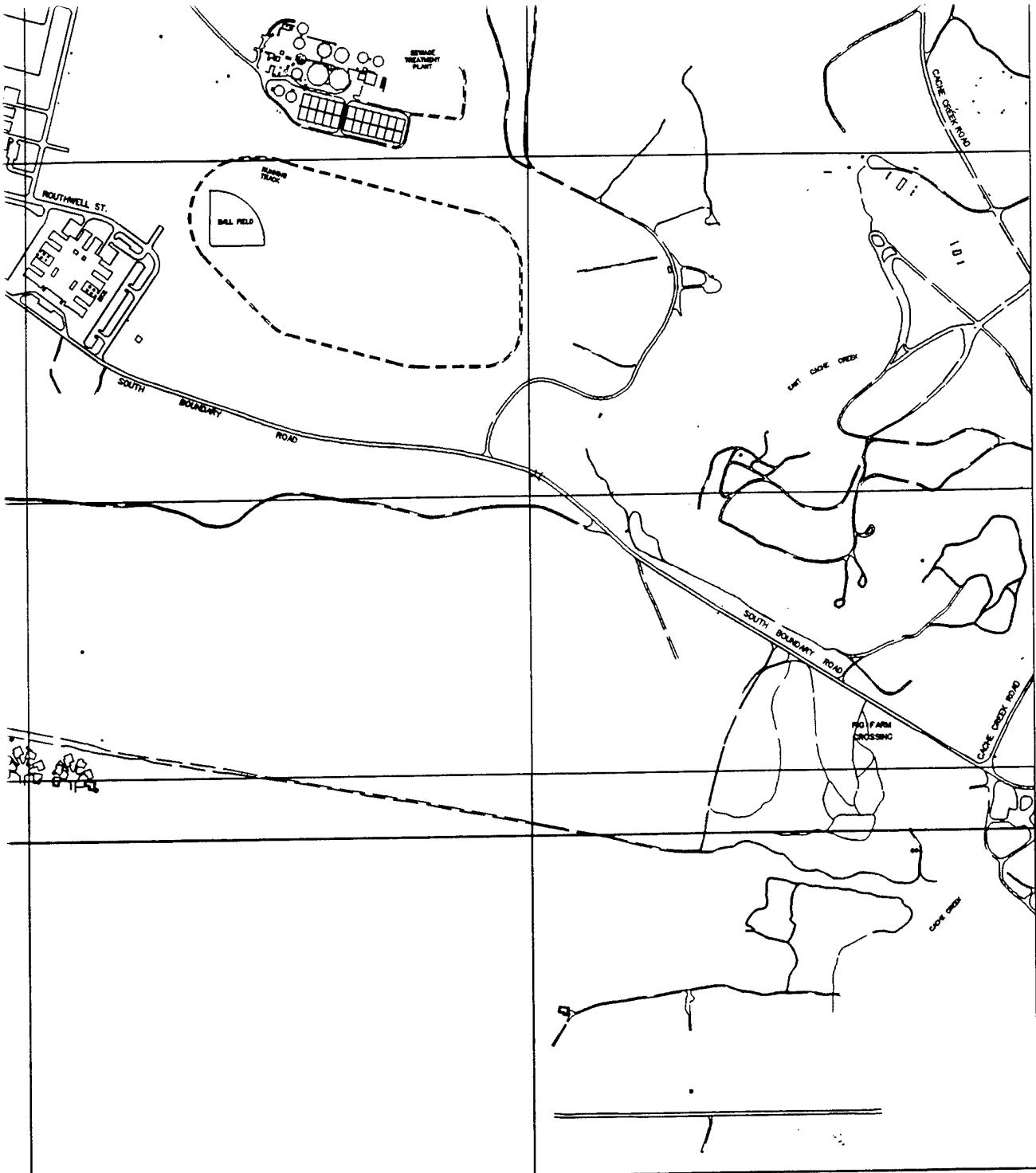


Map 2. Map showing World War II-era buildings at Fort Sill ca. May 1995 (see Appendix D for sources and notes).



(10)





12