

---

# GALVESTON LABORATORY PRESERVATION PLAN

NOAA / NMFS  
Galveston, TX

---

Prepared  
for the  
National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administration

Silver Spring, MD

---

Prepared by:

Design Constructs  
437 Humphrey Street  
New Haven, CT 06511-3710

30 December 1994

---



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

### SECTION A OVERVIEW

- A1 Project Overview
- A2 Outline History - Fort Crockett
- A3 Site Map
- A4 General Preservation Issues

### SECTION B BUILDING PROFILES

- B1 Building 216
- B2 Building 300
- B3 Building 301
- B4 Building 302
- B5 Building 303
- B6 Building 304
- B7 Building 305
- B8 Building 306
- B9 Building 307
- B10 Building 308

### SECTION C ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### SECTION D ATTACHMENTS

- D1 Project Contacts
- D2 "Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas"  
A History of Fort Crockett, by Betty Hartman.
- D3 Texas Historical Commission Letters
- D4 Meeting Minutes - Texas Historical Commission 6/20/94 and 9/15/94



## PROJECT OVERVIEW

---

### BACKGROUND

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Laboratory at Galveston, Texas, occupies buildings that originally were a part of Fort Crockett, an Army coastal defense facility constructed shortly after 1900, though not all buildings were constructed at the same time. Although they have not been named to the National Register of Historic Places, the original military buildings have been identified as eligible for such designation, and are considered to be "historic properties" and thus subject to requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The Laboratory was the subject of an intensive Facility Condition Survey performed by Bibb and Associates, Inc., in 1991. This survey found that the Laboratory was in need of serious repair and renovation of a number of individual structures. As a result of the Survey and due to the extent of these repairs and their potential impact on the Laboratory's operations, the renovation of this facility was selected as a pilot project to implement a phased renovation process. Rather than establish priorities for the needed repairs on a component-by-component basis, which would entail revisiting each building numerous times, thereby disrupting the on-going scientific work, it was proposed to NMFS management that each individual structure at the Laboratory be upgraded in a multi-year program to a specified condition, so that when completed, only periodic maintenance will be required, until replacement of building systems or components is necessitated at the end of their useful life.

Subsequent to the preparation of the Facility Condition Surveys, the Galveston Laboratory Phasing Plan was prepared by Design Constructs, in consultation with NMFS management in the Spring of 1993 to outline a strategy to accomplish the needed repairs and renovations to specific buildings, the requirements placed on NOAA's repair and renovation activity by appropriate preservation statutes and agencies, and the need to minimize disruption to the Laboratory's mission and staff during the repair and renovation activity.

### IN PROGRESS

The engineering firm of BES Company, Inc. has been contracted to design an overall Schematic Plan for the needed renovations. When complete, the Schematic Plan will be used in conjunction with this Galveston Laboratory Preservation Plan as the basis for later detailed renovation designs for each individual building, following the Phasing Plan described above, revised as required. NMFS management expressed need to have consulting assistance to guide the development of this preliminary design work, particularly with respect to historic preservation concerns and compliance with the approach delineated in the Phasing Plan, and proposals to utilize a single, facility-wide HVAC system, for which Design Constructs was retained. In addition, because of the pilot nature of this project within NOAA and its potential as a demonstration project / precedent setting approach for repairs and renovations at many NOAA facilities nationwide, there is a national level of interest in assuring the soundest possible execution of the Galveston designs.

### REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Representatives from NOAA and Design Constructs met with the Texas Historical Commission on June 20, 1994 as a general orientation to the site and project. The project was outlined as one which would involve sequential rehabilitation of each of the buildings, including historic and non-historic structures.

NOAA will provide documents for review by the Texas Historical Commission at predefined stages in the development of the construction documents. The plans and specifications shall be distributed when they are 35% and 90% complete (Bid Documents). The Texas Historical Commission's review period for each submission is 30 days.

It has not yet been determined whether all of the documents for all of the buildings will be prepared at one time or developed sequentially as they are needed for construction of each of the buildings in accordance with a phased implementation plan.

The following letter from NOAA to the Texas Historical Commission (dated December 12, 1994 ) is provided to summarize the actions which NOAA will be undertaking as part of the current rehabilitation campaign.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

---

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,**  
Host Agency serving:  
Bureau of the Census  
Economic Development Administration  
International Trade Administration  
Minority Business Development Agency  
Office of Export Enforcement  
Office of the Inspector General  
U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Central Administrative Support Center**  
Federal Building, Room 1736  
601 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

December 12, 1994

Mr. Gerron Hite, R.A.  
Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
P.O. Box 12276  
Austin, TX. 78711

**SUBJECT: Galveston NMFS Laboratory Renovation/Construction  
Project**

Dear Mr. Hite:

The following Preservation Plan represents our earnest desire to be historically sensitive in the development and renovation of the National Marine Fisheries Service facilities at Fort Crockett. The Plan states our intention to relate new facilities to the old in scale and complementing materials and to restore many features of the old facilities to original or near original form. We will be faithful to this plan to the degree practical in our development of a functional facility. The functionality of the facility is our first priority. Budget restrictions may also influence the amount of restoration that is possible at this time. We will fully comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. With this Plan as a guide we are pressing on in our efforts to provide a functional facility which both preserves the historic environment of Fort Crockett and enhances our ability to accomplish our mission. We welcome and will consider any guidance you may offer.

Sincerely,  
*Joseph L. Burton*  
Joseph L. Burton  
SEPO Program Manager

## OUTLINE HISTORY - FORT CROCKETT

---

The following history is excerpted from Attachment D2 "Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas", by Betty Hartman.

January 18, 1897	125 Acres between 45th and 49th Streets purchased by the United States for \$35,000 from the Galveston Land and Improvement Company, during the Spanish American War.	1942	Work on the fortifications of the fort was resumed in 1942 when the menace of German submarines entering the Gulf of Mexico became apparent. The work was done in complete secrecy and was finished in 1943.
April 17, 1900	The federal government acquired the adjacent parcel of land from 49th to 53rd Streets for \$126,000.	1943	Fort Crockett became a prisoner of war camp in 1943 when the first group of 165 POWs arrived in Galveston. The compound was from 53rd Street to 57th Street and from Avenue Q to Seawall Boulevard. The compound fence went across the Boulevard, down to the beach and across the beach into the water. A total of 650 POWs were detained at the camp until it was deactivated.
September 8, 1900	Twenty-nine of the 129 men housed at Fort Crockett in temporary barracks and rented houses in the town (officers) lost their lives during the hurricane that struck the island. Seven men died when their temporary barracks collapsed.	May 8, 1946	Fort Crockett was deactivated.
1903	The fort with a garrison, was turned over to the Army engineers for repairs.	July 22, 1948	After having been blocked off to traffic from the start of the war in 1941, the Seawall Boulevard was reopened passed the fort.
December, 1904 - October, 1905	The Fort Crockett Military Reservation was given its name, in general order #43 from the Adjutant General's office, in honor of David Crockett, American pioneer, born in Limestone, Tennessee, August 17, 1789, a member of Congress from Tennessee, who lost his life March 16 in a gallant defense of the Alamo.	1948 - 1951	The fort was the Galveston Recreation Center for the Fourth Army.
1911	The Fort Crockett seawall extension, 4,925 feet long was constructed at a cost of \$295,077. A total of \$750,000 was appropriated to finance seawall construction and filling of the enlarged reservation up to a grade of eighteen feet.	1951	The fort was again on a caretaker basis, and there was a possibility that it might be reactivated for use by the army, navy or air force.
1915	The Coast Artillery Corps returned to the site at the time of the border troubles with Mexico when the fort was a mobilization center.	1953	The fort was declared surplus, and three years later was released to the General Services Administration for disposal.
WWI	The hurricane of 1915 blew into the bay the encampment of a brigade which had been stationed on the parade ground in tents since 1912, however this time the troops could take refuge in the concrete barracks.	1957	The GSA began to auction off tracts of the reservation. The City of Galveston purchased the eastern section from 45th to 49th Street, 9.0438 acres, and the Moody Foundation purchased the western section of 9.4738 acres. (In 1962 The Moody Foundation sold the grounds to the Palmetto Corporation, and in 1971 the property was sold to the Mitchell Development Corporation. Two large hotels, The San Luis and the Holiday Inn, now occupy this part of the Fort Crockett Military Reservation.)
1922	3,000 troops are estimated to have been at the fort at one time. All available space was covered with cantonments, kitchens and warehouses and the parade ground was occupied by two regiments in tents. It was estimated that Fort Crockett sent 100 to 200 replacements (to France) per month. Beside training and organizing troops for the European forces, the fort was alert to danger from German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and held its batteries ready for action.	1961	Paving and straightening of the Seawall Boulevard in 1961 eliminated the narrow curve around the old gun emplacements. The three batteries to the east of Battery Hoskins were leveled and covered by the roadway.
March 29, 1935	Galveston was stunned to hear that the fort was to be put on a caretaker basis. Among other considerations they believed that Fort Crockett was there for their protection, safety, and welfare. The orders (to close the fort) were revoked when Galveston's congressman succeeded in getting plans changed and on June 26, 1926, the Third Attack Group from Kelly Field was ordered to Fort Crockett for their permanent station.		Some of the property was cleared and sold to private parties for the construction of the Fort Crockett Apartments, the Kroger Supermarket and other stores.
	An anti-aircraft regiment is moved to Fort Crockett.		The remaining Fort Crockett buildings are now used for the Galveston College, Texas A&M University at Galveston, housing for Coast Guard personnel, a private apartment building, and for the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service's Galveston Laboratory. The NOAA buildings were previously controlled by the Bureau of Fisheries.

## OUTLINE HISTORY - FORT CROCKETT

---

The following is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Souvenir of the Encampment of First Separate Brigade of U.S. Troops At Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas", published in 1911 by J. M. Maurer, Photographer, the original of which is located in the Rosenberg Library:

### FORT CROCKETT

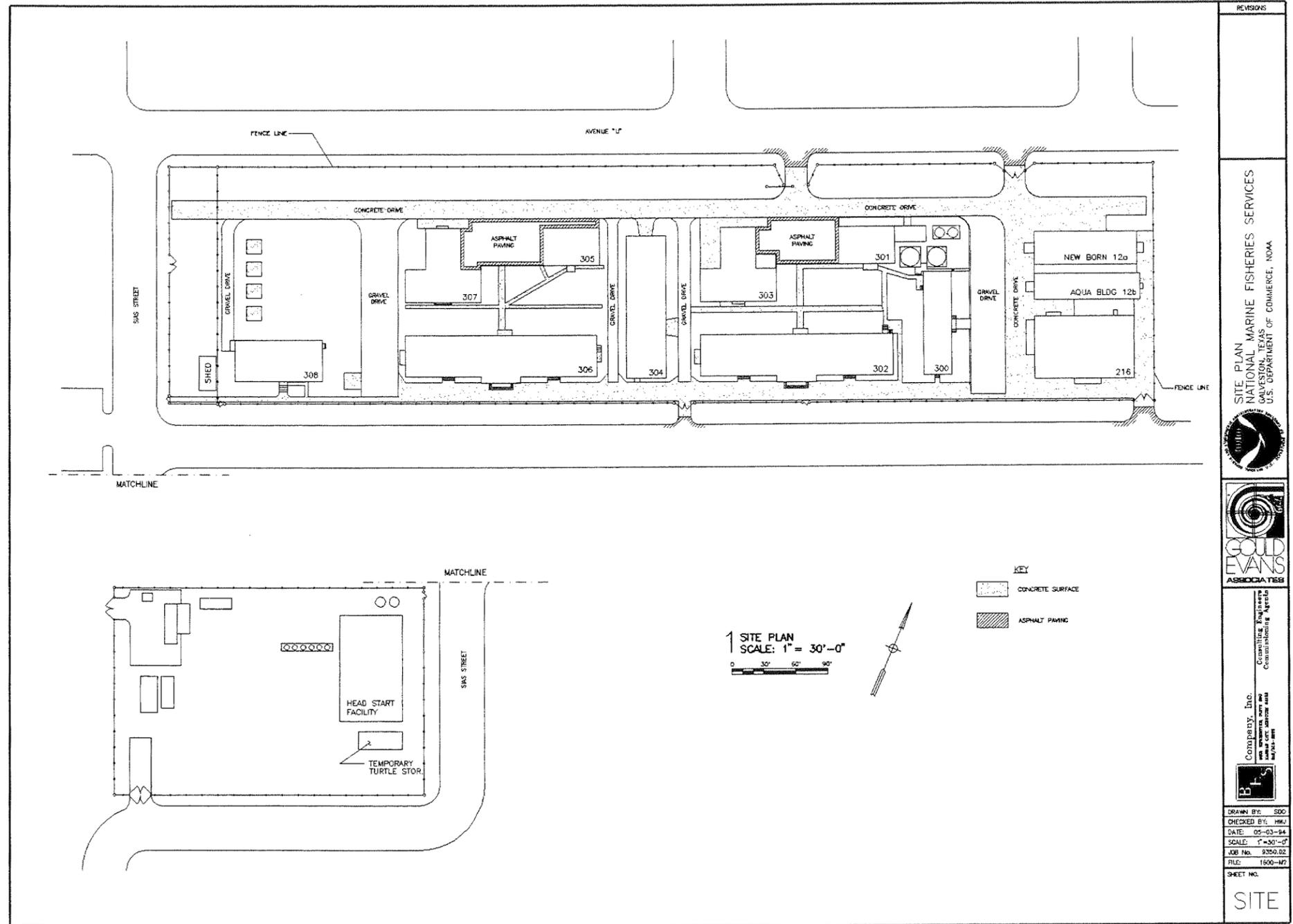
The Fort Crockett Reservation comprises 126 acres. Along the gulf side it is protected by a seawall of reinforced concrete 17 feet high, 16 feet wide at the base and 5 feet wide at the top, with a concave outer surface. The wall joins the Galveston County seawall at Thirty-ninth street and extends to Fifty-third street. Three batteries compose the fort, and the seawall is joined to them. The entire reservation is raised having an elevation from 10 to 17 feet, the fill being protected on the west and north sides by a rock retaining wall. The building of the seawall cost the government about \$750,000. As originally acquired the Fort Crockett reservation was situated between Forty-fifth and Fifty-third streets, the beach and Avenue U. After the Galveston seawall was well underway, the business interests of the city conceived the idea of inducing the United States government to build a similar protection for the Fort Crockett reservation, and to construct the wall west of Thirty-ninth street. In order to get the government to do this, it was necessary to deed the United States a strip of land as a right of way. Galveston County purchased a 200-foot right of way from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fifth streets and deeded it to the government, whereupon contracts were let and the work of building the seawall west from Thirty-ninth street was promptly taken up. This was in 1904. The wall was completed the following year. Early in 1906 the contract was let for the filling and surfacing of the reservation, and this work was completed in 1908. In the fall of 1909 work was inaugurated on the Fort Crockett army post, which, when completed, will be one of the best equipped in the United States. The buildings for a two-company post are nearing completion, and \$400,000 worth of work is covered by contracts. It is intended, however, to provide for three, and possibly five companies.

There have been completed and under construction a total of about thirty buildings. With very few exceptions the buildings are of reinforced concrete construction and absolutely fireproof. The principal buildings are two barracks, each with a detached lavatory and mess hall; one hospital; one administrative building; one guard house; one post exchange and gymnasium; four double sets of commissioned officers' quarters; four sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters; quartermasters' storehouse; one field officers' quarters; ordinance shop; quartermasters' workshop; forage storehouse; stable; wagon shed; oil storehouse; bakery; fire station, and several smaller buildings. The barracks, post exchange and gymnasium, bakery, warehouses, workshops, administration buildings, guardhouse, and commissioned officers' quarters are arranged in a straight line along the north side of the reservation, the officers' quarters extending furthest east. In the extreme northwest corner is located the stable, while further to the south and arranged in a slight curve are the noncommissioned officer's quarters. Between these buildings and the barracks is located the hospital. Driveways will extend along the front of these buildings, while a system of walks will be laid out. The buildings have all been equipped with sanitary plumbing and wired for electricity. The electric light system has been installed, also an elaborate waterworks system connected with the city system. A sewerage system is also installed and connected with the city system. Thus, it will be seen that every modern convenience is being provided for the men who will man the fort upon the completion of the improvements. The buildings have all been constructed to meet the requirements of the climate. Wide galleries have been provided and to a large extent the mission style of architecture has been carried out. The buildings overlook the Gulf of Mexico, the waters of which in high tide lick the base of the formidable mass of concrete that forms the seawall and affords absolute safety from storm. The view of the great expanse of water from this vantage point is inspiring, and there is not to be

found in any part of the country a more pleasant spot for the location of Uncle Sam's fighters.

Fort Crockett is one of three systems of fortifications that protect the Port of Galveston. Fort San Jacinto is located on the extreme east end of Galveston Island, and commands the entrance to the harbor, while on the west end of Bolivar Peninsula is located Fort Travis. A seawall has been built to protect Fort Travis and the reservation, and similar protective works are to be built for Fort San Jacinto and reservation. Fort Crockett, however, will undoubtedly be made the headquarters of the men who are to man the fortifications, because of its easy access to the city, whereas the other forts are isolated.

SITE PLAN



REVISIONS

SITE PLAN  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

Company, Inc.  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISORS

DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: HWL  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"  
JOB NO.: 2750-02  
FILE: 1500-47  
SHEET NO.

SITE

## GENERAL PRESERVATION ISSUES

---

Within the funding levels identified, it will be necessary to investigate and review numerous options to determine the most appropriate solutions to the rehabilitation issues of the various historic and non-historic buildings which NOAA occupies. In a major rehabilitation program, such as the one planned for the Galveston Laboratory, numerous factors compete for limited dollars and the impact of preservation issues is one of the major factors in the equation, along with other major factors such as the fundamental need to support the scientific mission of the laboratory and the selection of appropriate systems will ultimately determine the success of the adaptive re-use of these buildings.

The following listing of general preservation issues is extrapolated from the Galveston Laboratory Phasing Plan and updated with information which has evolved during the development of the Schematic Plan to provide the framework for the Preservation Plan:

### General Preservation Issues:

- Preservation issues will affect the rehabilitation of the buildings, due to the eligibility of the majority of the buildings for the National Register of Historic Places, since they were originally built as part of Fort Crockett. This will include reversing or diminishing the impact of some of the renovations / interventions previously made to the buildings. Successful integration of the program required renovations can be carried out in a way which is sympathetic to the historic fabric as demonstrated at other laboratory sites, such as NOAA's Sandy Hook Laboratory and the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in Cold Spring Harbor, NY. One of the items in Attachment D3 is a letter from the Texas Historical Commission which outlines the disposition of a number of the buildings with regard to their significance or the need for further documentation, including permission to demolish certain buildings.
- The Texas Historical Commission will be the review agency to insure that the work performed is in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation.
- The majority of the historic buildings are constructed of durable materials, which if properly rehabilitated and maintained can and will continue to serve the long term needs of the laboratory. Ongoing maintenance and future alterations should be accomplished in conformance with "A Guide to the Maintenance, Repair and Alterations of Historic Buildings" booklet, published by the General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service (latest edition).
- The impact of the proposed work on the historic fabric should be minimized, with exterior modifications limited to those which must be done to accommodate the laboratory functions and systems. Detailing and system integration will be among the issues which will need to be carefully addressed by the design team and reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission. Interior modifications should be restricted to those necessary to accommodate a reasonable layout of the new functions of the building, while respecting and preserving the structural integrity and spatial qualities of the building were possible.
- Copies of original documents for most of the historic buildings were found on site, except for Building 308. The Texas Historical Commission and the Corps of Engineers both noted that original drawings of the buildings might be in the National Archives in Fort Worth, Texas, however no documents were found when contact was made with that office. The Corps of Engineers regional headquarters in Galveston retains some un-catalogued documents regarding maintenance of and repairs to the site, but no original drawings.

The following listing of other major factors is also extrapolated and updated from the Galveston Laboratory Phasing Plan:

### A. Programmatic Elements:

- Buildings 302 and 306 will serve as the core NOAA buildings for general administrative, office, lab office, and dry lab functions.
- A new Wet Laboratory Building, will be built to add to the wet lab functions currently housed in the Aqua Cell Buildings 1 & 2, the New Head Start Facility, and the Temporary Turtle Storage Building. Building 301 will be converted from its current wet lab use to Texas A&M University office and laboratory space.
- The need to rehabilitate the buildings presents an opportunity to redesign a number of the spaces in a way which is more sympathetic to the historic configuration and to provide the flexibility and adaptability required in modern laboratories and research facilities in order to accommodate changes in the program over time without major expense.
- Texas A&M University will continue to occupy Building 303, and will occupy Buildings 301 (instead of Building 305) and 216 (in substitution for the parts of Buildings 302, 306 and 307 which they currently occupy).

### B. Structural and Systems Problems:

- The structural problems, together with the replacement of the mechanical systems, in Buildings 216, 302 and 306 will require that the buildings be vacated in order to rehabilitate the buildings cost effectively and minimize the disruption to the ongoing mission of the laboratory.
- The structural problems with Building 308 and the condition of the unprotected wood construction of Building 300 and 304 (along with the lack of program need) have made them candidates for demolition.

### C. Code Issues:

- Building, Fire and Life Safety codes will require that certain modifications be made during the process of rehabilitation. Issues such as providing a code compliant, second means of egress from each building and each floor will impact the cost of rehabilitation, the final layout of the buildings, and the amount of intervention to the historic fabric.
- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) / UFAS (Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards) requirements will impact the historic fabric, due to the introduction of full wheelchair accessibility, signage, and visual / audible alarm signals.

## GENERAL PRESERVATION ISSUES

---

### D. Life Cycle Costs:

- The major issue relating to this item will be choosing appropriate materials and systems to utilize less energy and maintenance dollars and, therefore, lessen the impact of these costs on the laboratory's operating budget.
- Since many of the previous repair efforts on the exterior of the buildings (eg. concrete and plaster patches) appear to be the areas which currently need attention, it will be necessary to find suitable long term solutions for these, and other, areas now in need of repair, to effect savings in the laboratory's operating budget.
- The layout and orientation of the historic buildings illustrates a superior understanding of the climatic factors which affect the Gulf area. The East-West orientation (of the longitudinal axis) of the major buildings, in conjunction with the south facing porches (remaining unenclosed only on Buildings 302 and 306) responds to the issue of direct solar heat gain by shading the south facing wall areas and openings, while minimizing the east and west facing facades/wall areas: As a result, Buildings 302 and 306 have lower cooling costs per square foot than buildings in which the porches have been enclosed, which now exposes their south facing walls to direct solar gain. This design feature of the buildings will be maintained on Buildings 302 and 306 as this is a character-defining feature of the buildings. Building porches on the remaining buildings (except 303 which will see minimal renovation during this campaign) will be reopened to reinstate the original design features (eg. arches and ornamental railings), however, due to limited space and the need to maximize the programmatic use of existing space, the porches of some or all of the buildings may have their arches glazed to create climate controlled space.
- Since the Houston Light & Power rebates have a yearly limit of \$100,000, consideration should be given to phasing the implementation of qualifying improvements to maximize the benefit in terms of rebate dollars.

### E. Cost Issues:

- Given the premise of a phased implementation plan, if it will be necessary to rehabilitate certain buildings before construction documents are prepared for other buildings which will be rehabilitated later in the plan, it will be necessary to provide accurate cost forecasting from the initial estimates of the Schematic Plan throughout the multi-year implementation process, to insure that all of the buildings can be renovated in conformance with this Preservation Plan.
- Due to the effects of the harsh salt / high humidity environment, exterior metal should be minimized. All exposed metal should be treated with a high quality coating system to prevent corrosion.

BUILDING 216

---

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: Unknown

BUILDING 216

---

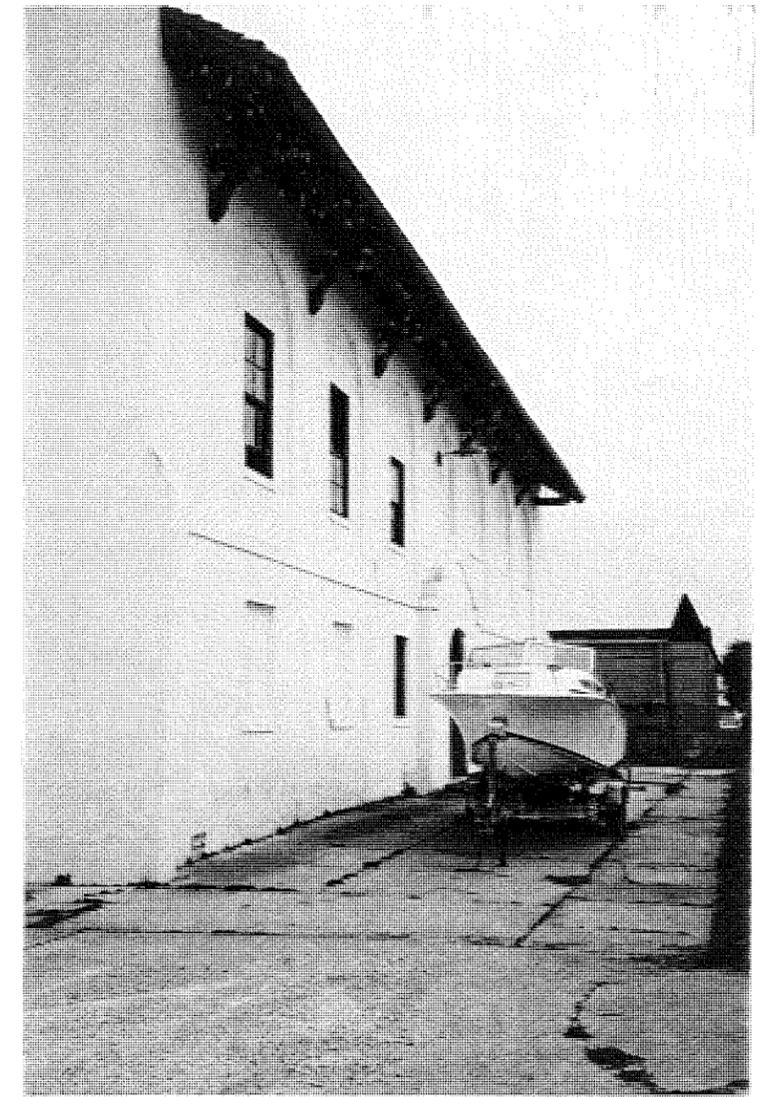
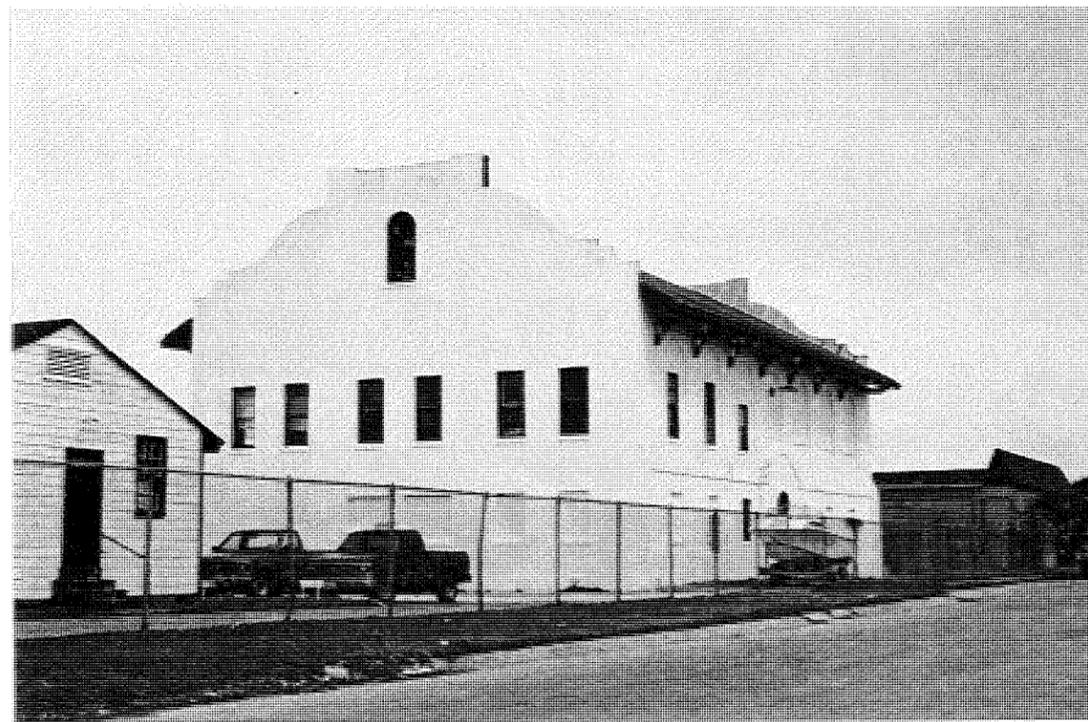
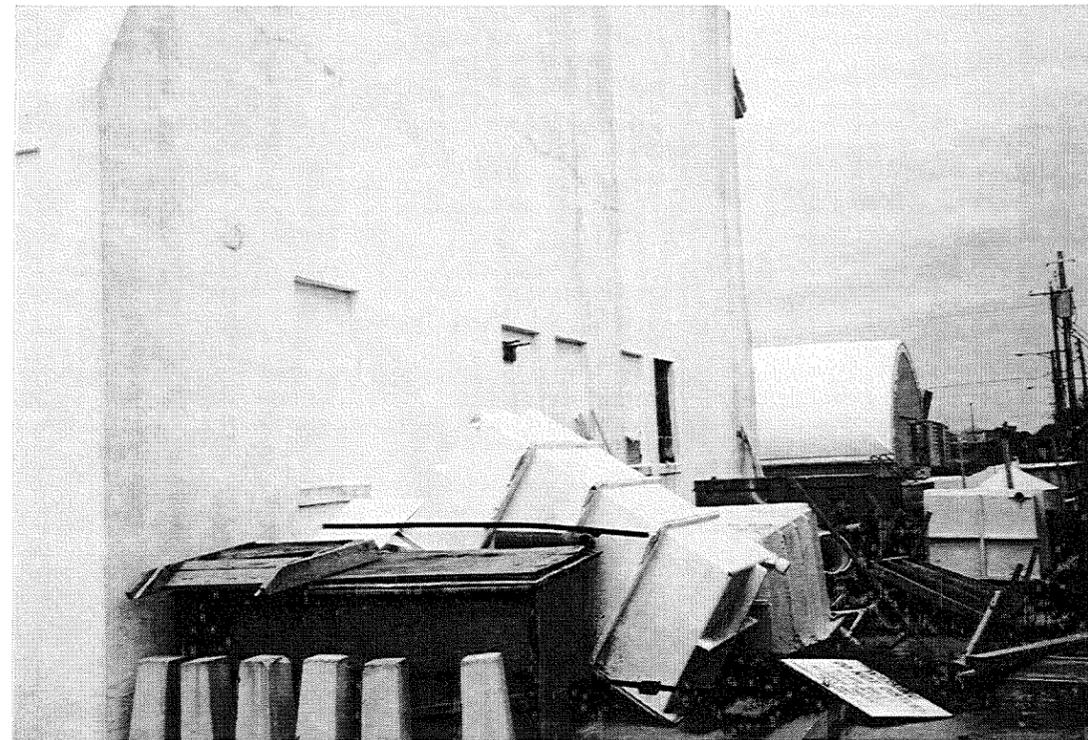
HISTORIC / ORIGINAL SKETCH



Date of Sketch: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

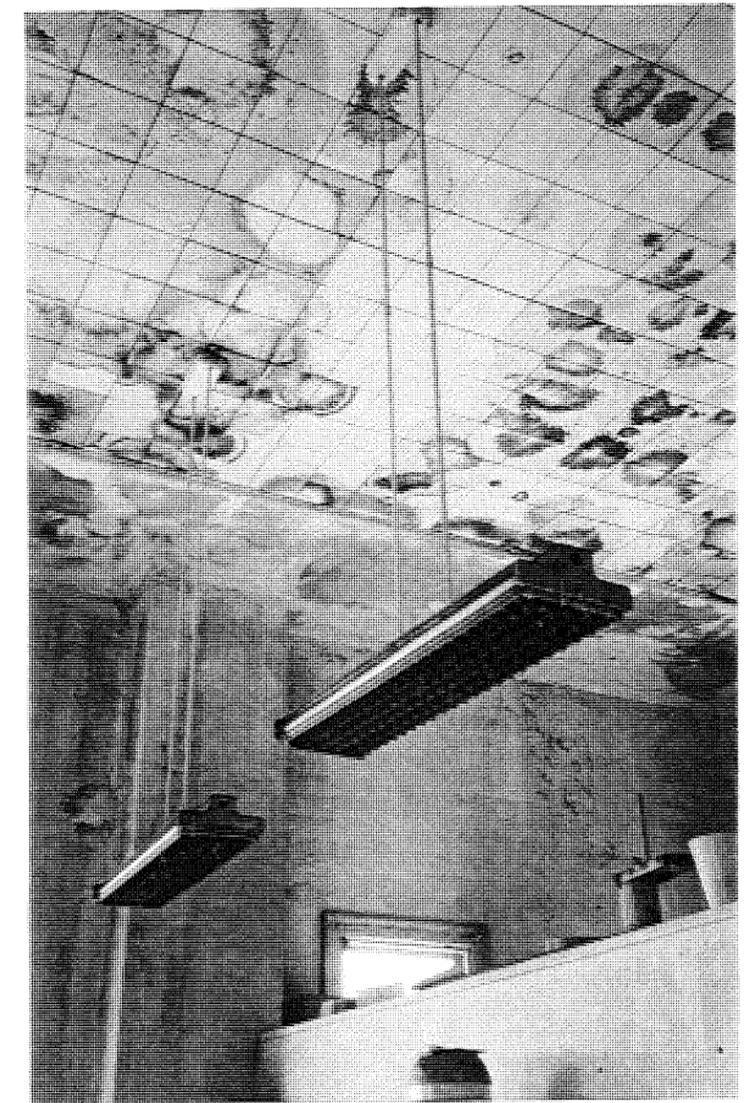
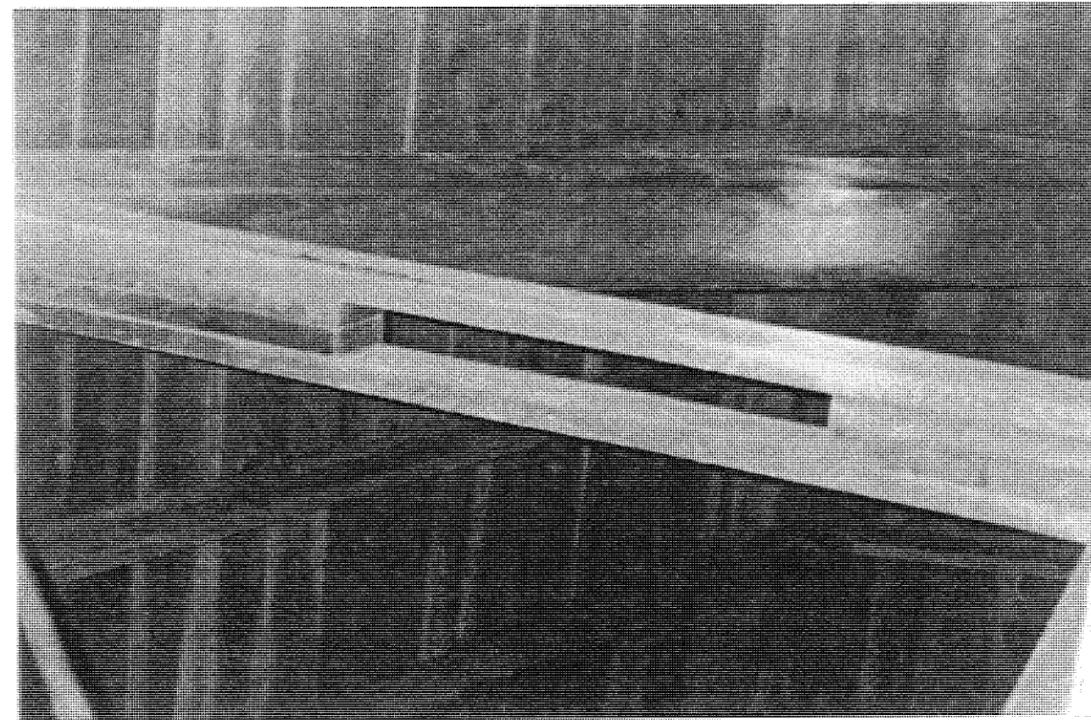
BUILDING 216

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS - EXTERIOR



BUILDING 216

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS - INTERIOR



## BUILDING 216

### HISTORIC DATA

*Date of Construction:* 1910  
*Original Use:* Army Post Exchange and Gymnasium  
*Other Uses:* Shrimp Hatchery - 1955-19??  
*Current Use:* Storage / Unused  
*Proposed Use:* Office / Laboratory Space for Texas A & M University

### SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME

<i>Year:</i>	<i>Alteration:</i>
1955	Modifications to convert the building into a shrimp hatchery (Fish & Wildlife Service)
1957?	West facing doors closed in.
1957?	East facing door closed in.
1957?	North facing door added.

### DIMENSIONS

<i>Overall Dimensions:</i>	94'-0" x 58'-0"
<i>Stories:</i>	Two floors with a mezzanine overlooking a portion of the second floor.
<i>Gross Square Footage:</i>	5,452 GSF      First Floor
	5,452 GSF      Second Floor
	1,460 GSF      Mezzanine
	<hr/>
	12,364 GSF      Total GSF

### HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

#### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The first floor concrete slab will need to be replaced (or otherwise substantially altered).
- The exterior of the building is in good condition. Significant historic features appear to be generally intact and are quality construction - tile roofs, concrete walls, etc.
- The significant historic features on the interior of the building are in fair condition - wood flooring and bead board ceiling;; while others are in fair poor condition - plaster ceiling and wood paneling and trim finish.

#### *Restoration Potential*

- All wood finishes are restorable.
- Most plaster ceiling finishes will need to be replaced.

### BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

<i>Foundation:</i>	Wood Piles		
<i>Exterior Wall Construction:</i>	Reinforced Concrete		
<i>Floor Construction:</i>	Reinforced Concrete	<i>Second Floor Mezzanine:</i>	Wood
<i>Roof Construction:</i>	Wood Framing		
<i>Flooring:</i>	Part Terrazzo / Part Concrete		
	Wood	<i>Second Floor Mezzanine:</i>	Wood
<i>Wall Finishes:</i>	Concrete / Plaster Walls with Wood Wainscot in areas		
<i>Ceiling Finishes:</i>	Plaster, in all but the Gymnasium which is Wood with Wood Box Beams.		
<i>Roofing:</i>	Clay Tile		

### SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Exterior:</i>	Original Non-symmetrical Windows on Front and Rear Elevations.			
	<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
	<i>Body</i>	None or Whitewash	White	White
	<i>Trim</i>	White	Red	White
	<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	Red
<i>Interior:</i>	Varied space sizes and types.			

### PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The original floor plan reflects the multi-use program of the building with no hierarchical or formal plan organization.

Tall Second Floor Spaces - Originally used as a gymnasium, lecture room and billiard room.

Mezzanine - This feature which originally served as a viewing space above the gymnasium imposed constraints on the exterior facade where windows were forced to change configuration to accommodate the mezzanine structure on the exterior wall construction.

### PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The building "fronts" Fort Crockett Boulevard and what was originally the parade ground.

### EVALUATION

The historic configuration is still very much intact, as the building exists in essentially its' original plan and exterior configuration, with only minor alterations having been performed in 1968 which are easily reversible. This building is currently unused, except for minor storage use. This structure appears well suited for adaptive reuse as a mixture of laboratory and library space (or other use which would be enhanced by the double height space). The large windows on the second floor would make for a pleasant working environment and so spaces which do not need natural light should be located on the first floor. The re-use of this building will require the integration of new fire stairs, accessibility modifications and all new services to serve any program function. Previous reports have well documented structural problems with the floor slab of the first floor.

## BUILDING 216

---

### DESIGN FACTORS

---

#### PLAN

##### *Structural Configuration:*

- This building's structural columns and walls allow for a variety of functions to be fitted into the first and second floors without obstruction or destruction of historic fabric, however since the first floor will have to be replaced most of the first floor walls will be lost as well.

##### *Spatial Configuration:*

- The historic configuration would generally be well-suited to library, open office, conference and dry laboratory functions. Most of the spaces are too large for typical offices, within any reasonable square footage guideline.

##### *Functional Requirements:*

- The placement of new functions should be carefully chosen to allow for the minimizing of intervention. Functions which require large open spaces should be located on the second floor in the space which was originally the gymnasium, whereas the smaller spaces can house functions which need to be separated from other functions for acoustical privacy or due to ventilation requirements.

##### *Emergency Egress:*

- Two new fire stairs will need to be added internally to serve as the means of egress.

##### *Accessibility Modifications for the Mobility Impaired:*

- The accessible entrance will be on the north (or west side) of the building and due to the existing grade differential will need to be ramped.
- Accessible toilet rooms will need to be added on each floor.
- An elevator will be required.

#### ELEVATION / FACADE

- **Windows:** All of the windows will be repaired or replaced to match the original drawings and to provide insulated glazed units. All original openings are to be restored, except those which will be altered to provide door openings to meet egress requirements.
- **Doors:** All original openings are to be restored to their original configuration, reversing the 1968 revisions, except the door added to the north elevation in the 1968 renovation campaign and the new door (at an original window opening) on the north side which is needed to meet egress requirements.
- **Storm Protection:** Hurricane shutters similar to those on the other buildings or storm screens similar to those manufactured by Exeter Products shall be used to protect all windows. The Exeter "Storm Screens" are recommended due to the ornamental nature of the windows on this building.
- **Other:** Remove cobra head light fixture from south facade.

#### INTERIORS / FINISHES

- **Walls:** The original walls finishes are to be retained, except where removal of unsound material makes the retention of materials impractical.
- **Floors:** Retain the second floor and mezzanine floor finishes. The first floor finishes will be lost due to the replacement of the failed floor slab.

#### SYSTEMS

##### *Mechanical Systems:*

- Existing: None
- Proposed: Forced Air Heating and Cooling fed from the Central Utility Plant.

##### *Systems Integration:*

- Intake: Intake air louvers should be located only in existing openings on the east and west elevations.
- Exhaust: The existing chimneys shall be used for exhaust air discharge.
- Other: Exposed ductwork, sprinkler piping, etc. shall be minimized and should not be planned in public areas.

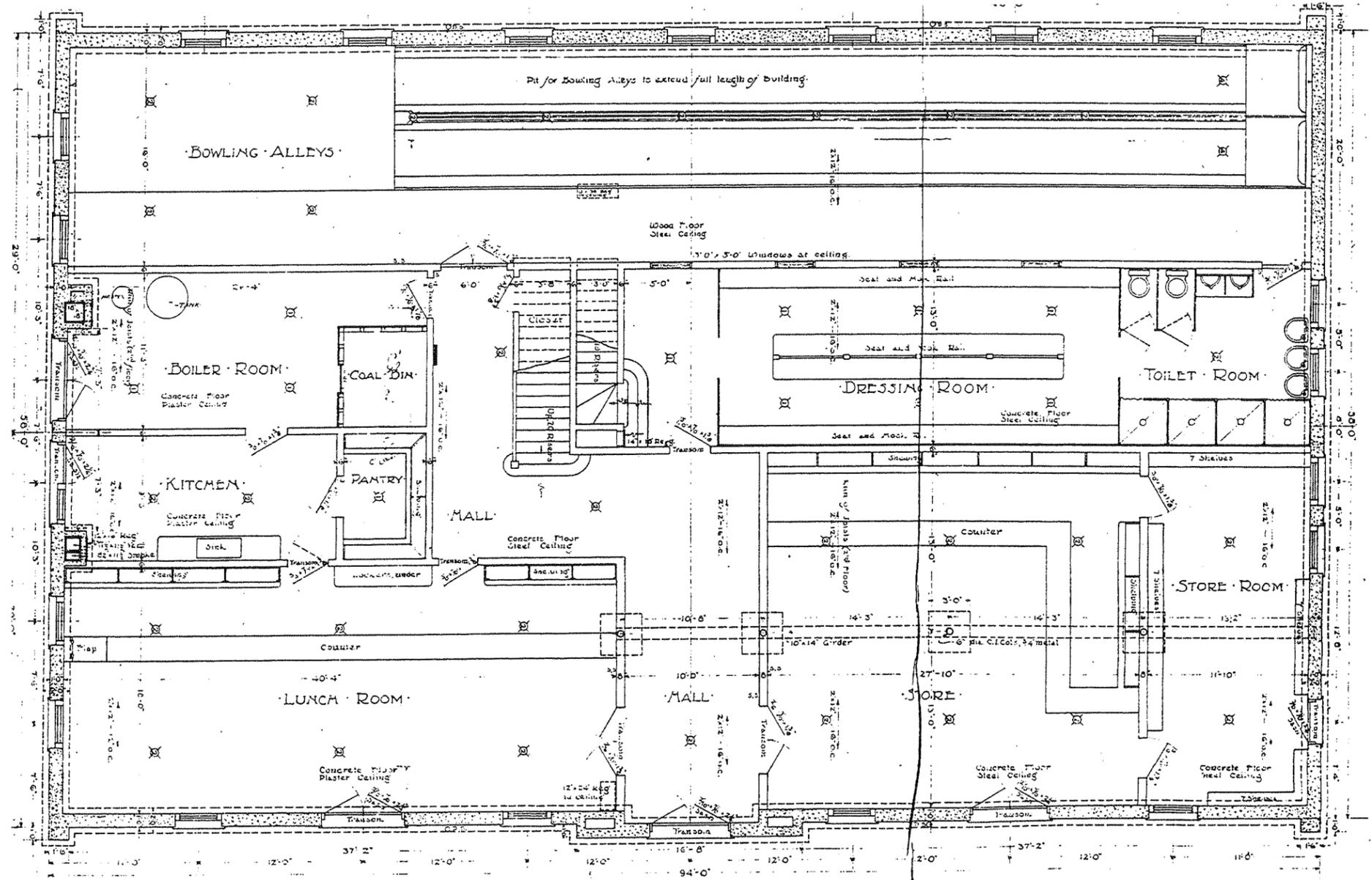
#### SITE

##### *Site Considerations:*

- The original front door which faces Fort Crockett Boulevard will be retained, however the new main (accessible) entry will be on the north or west elevation facing the other buildings due to functional considerations.

BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - FIRST FLOOR PLAN



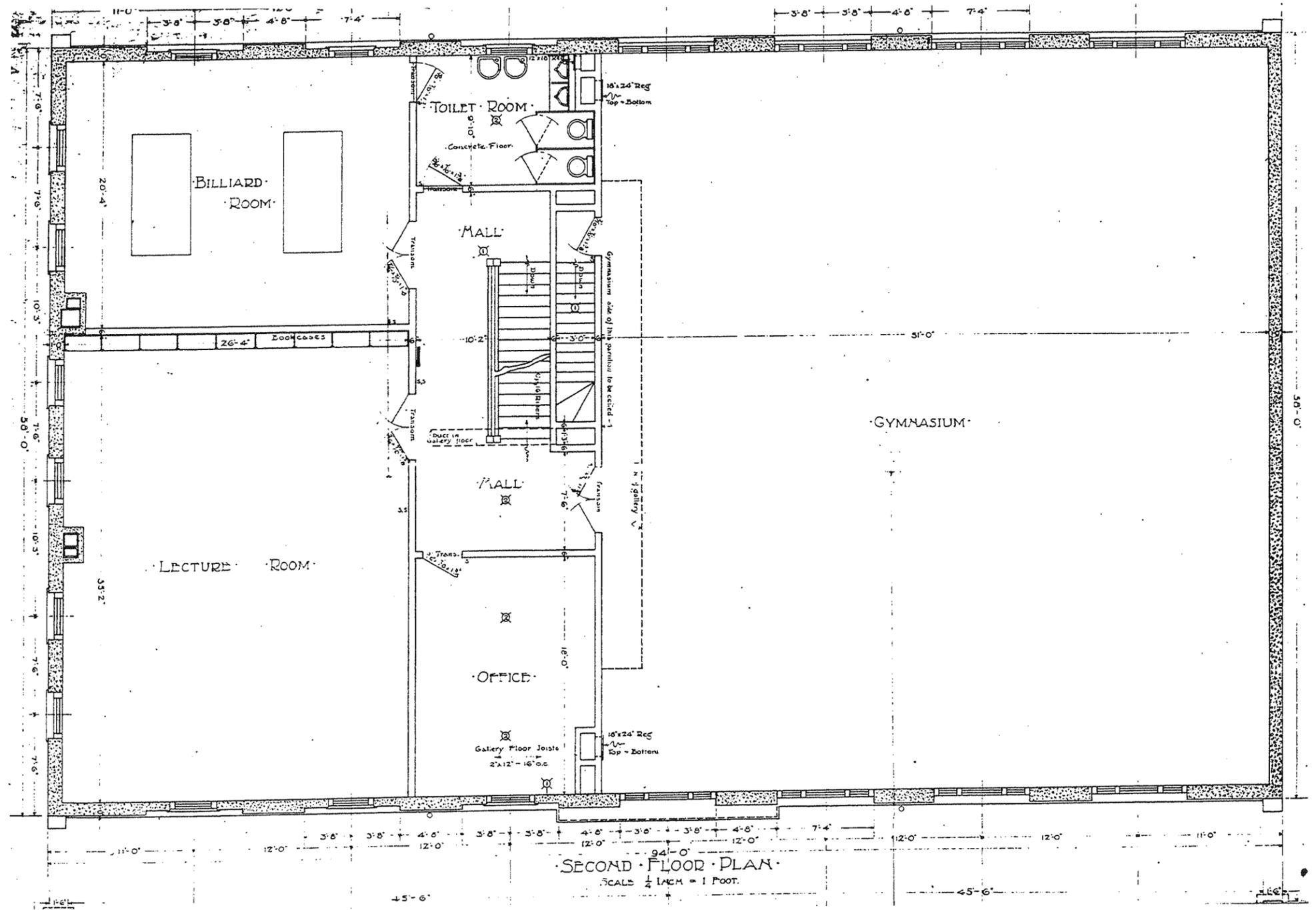
174-A  
SHEET NO. 1  
CONSTRUCTION SHEETS  
OST EXCHANGE & GYMNASIUM  
JAN 1909

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FOOT

EXAMINED  
CONSTRUCTION  
DRAWING  
DATE

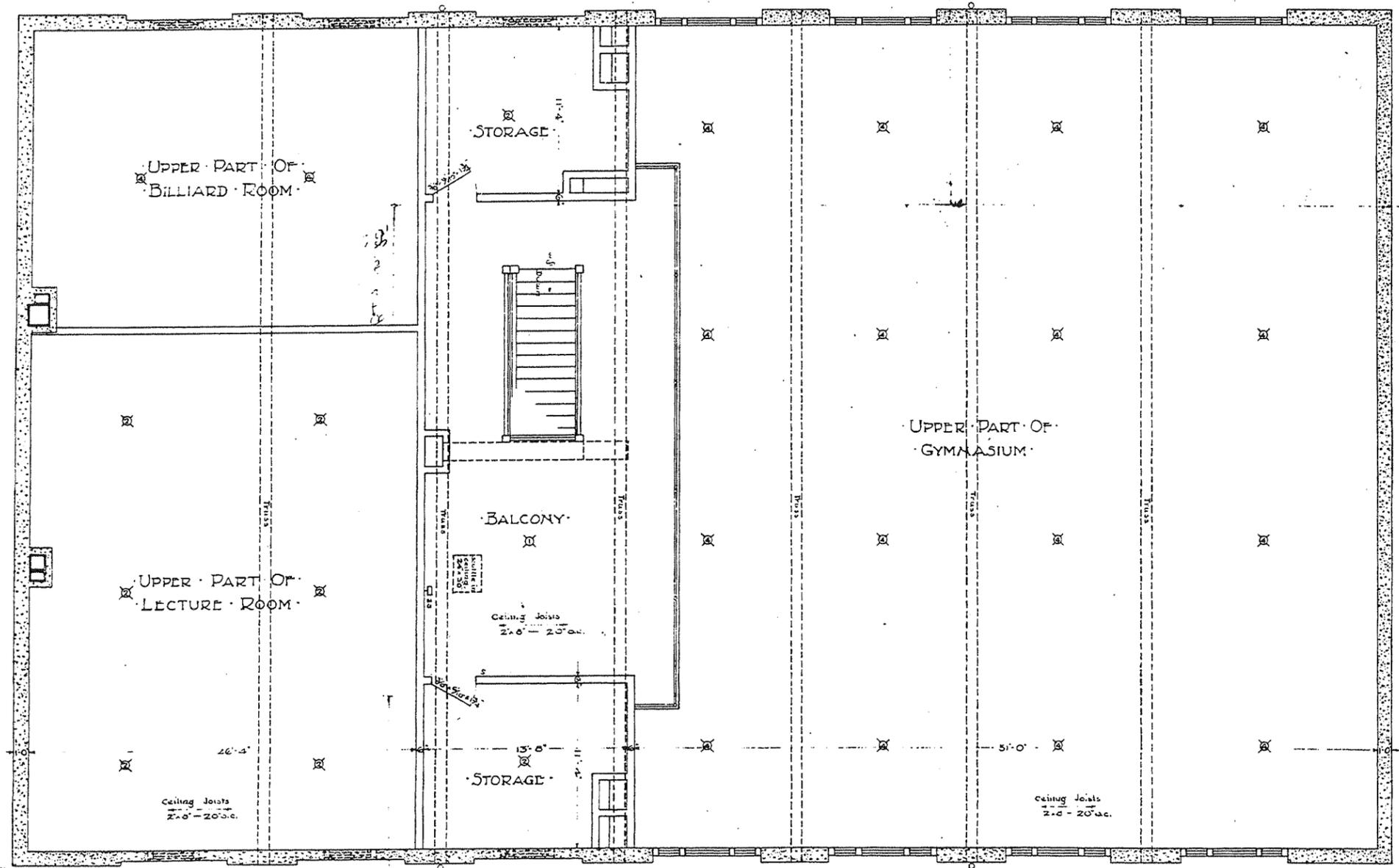
BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - MEZZANINE PLAN



BALCONY FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

174-A  
MEET. NO. 2  
CONSTRUCTION - 6 SHEETS

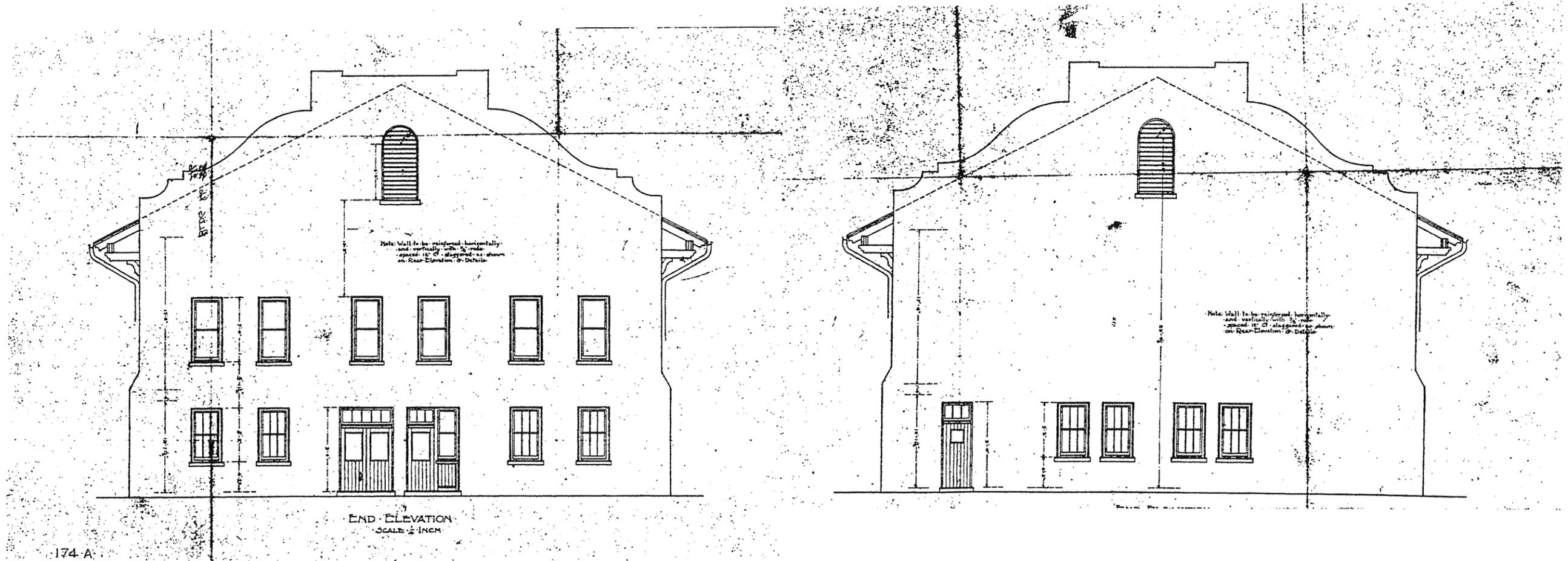
BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - SOUTH ELEVATION



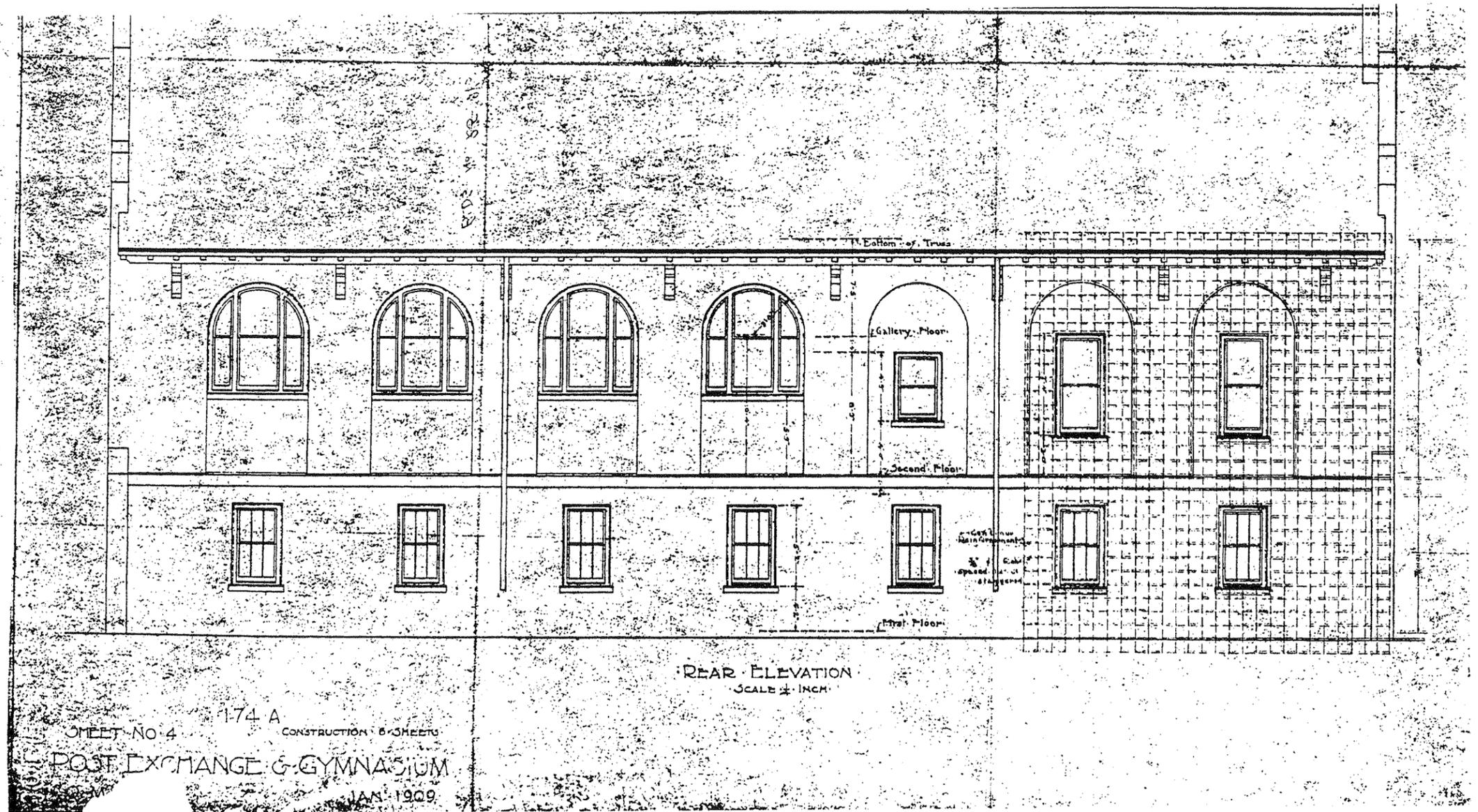
BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS



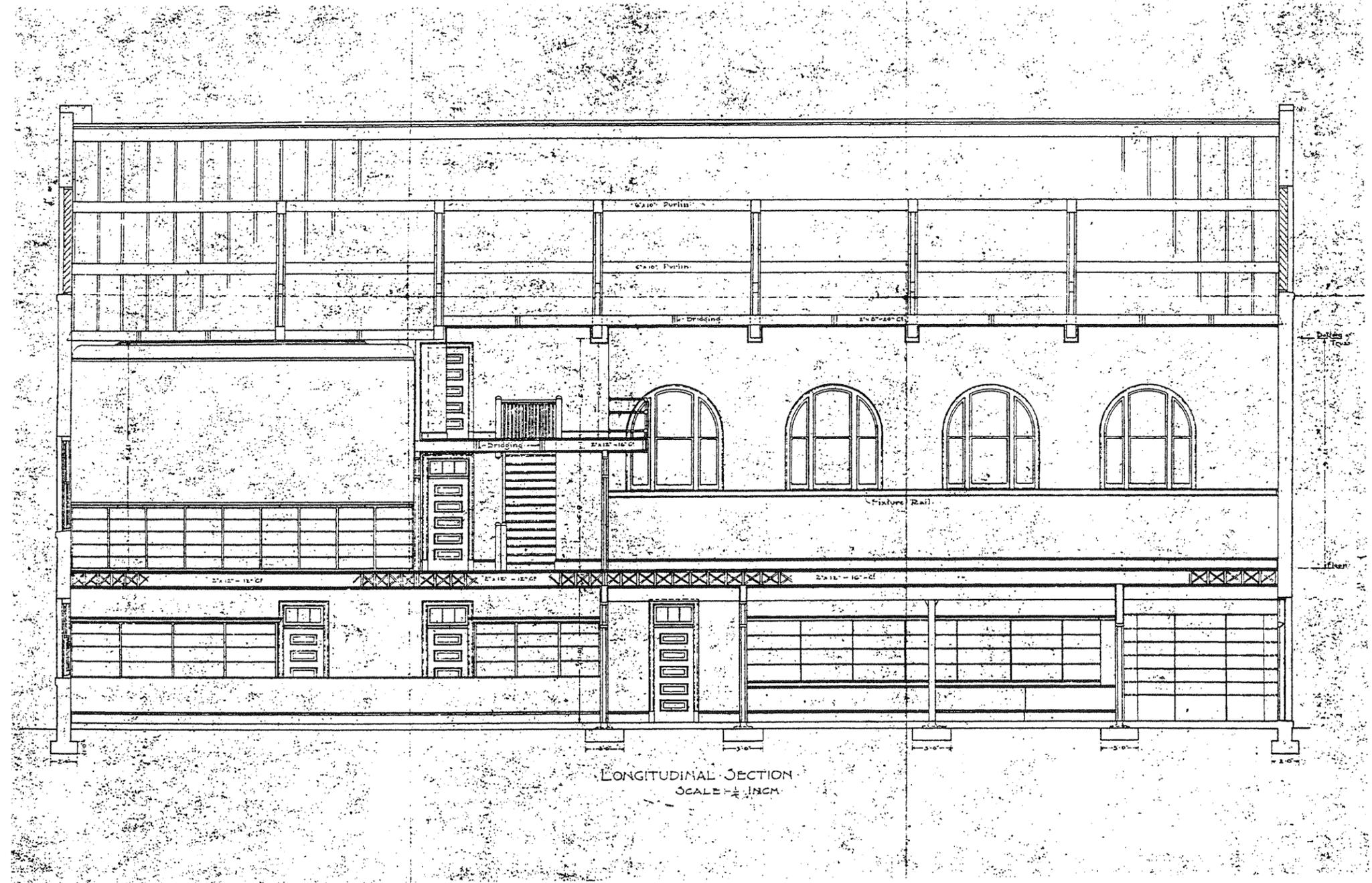
BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - NORTH ELEVATION



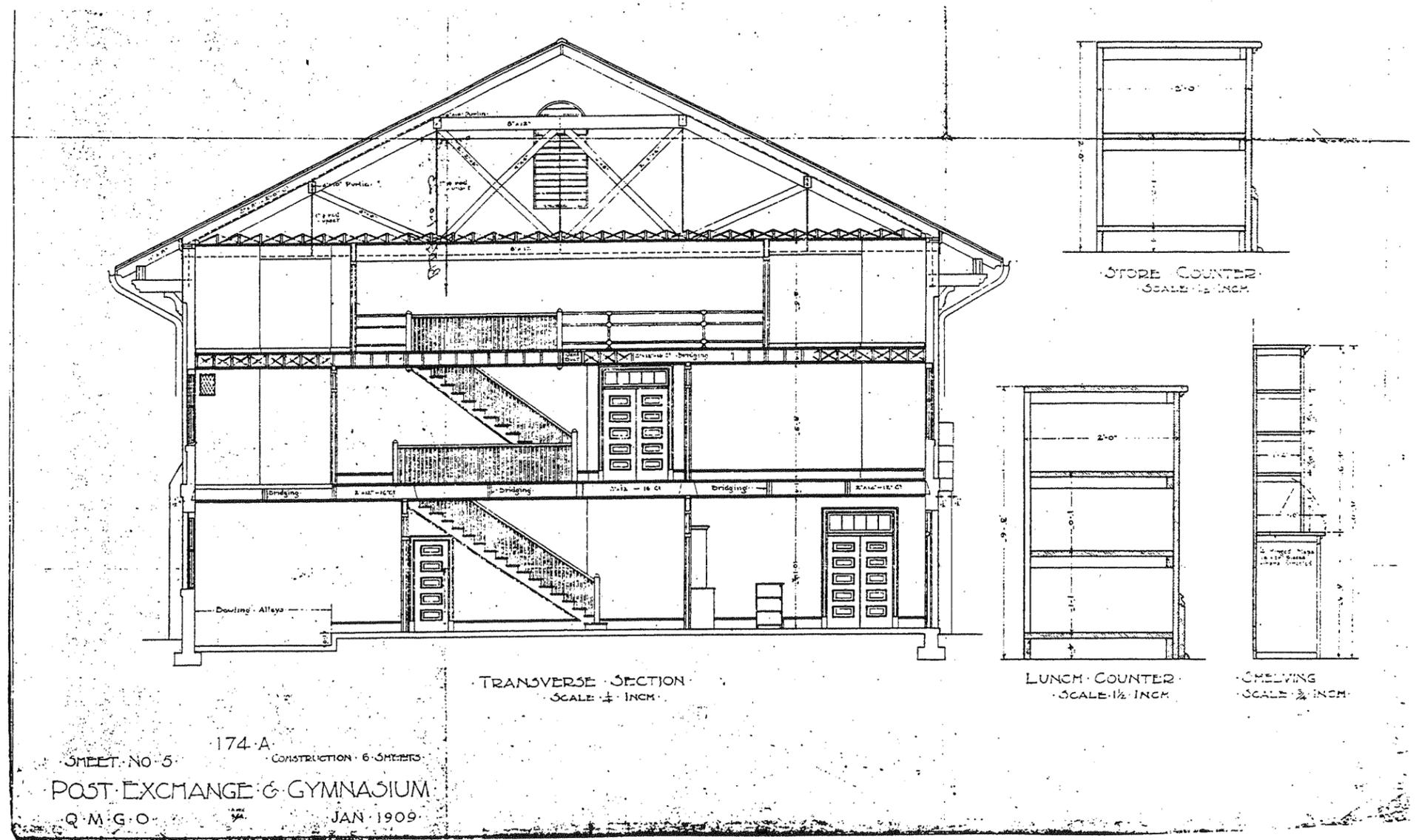
BUILDING 216

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - LONGITUDINAL SECTION



BUILDING 216

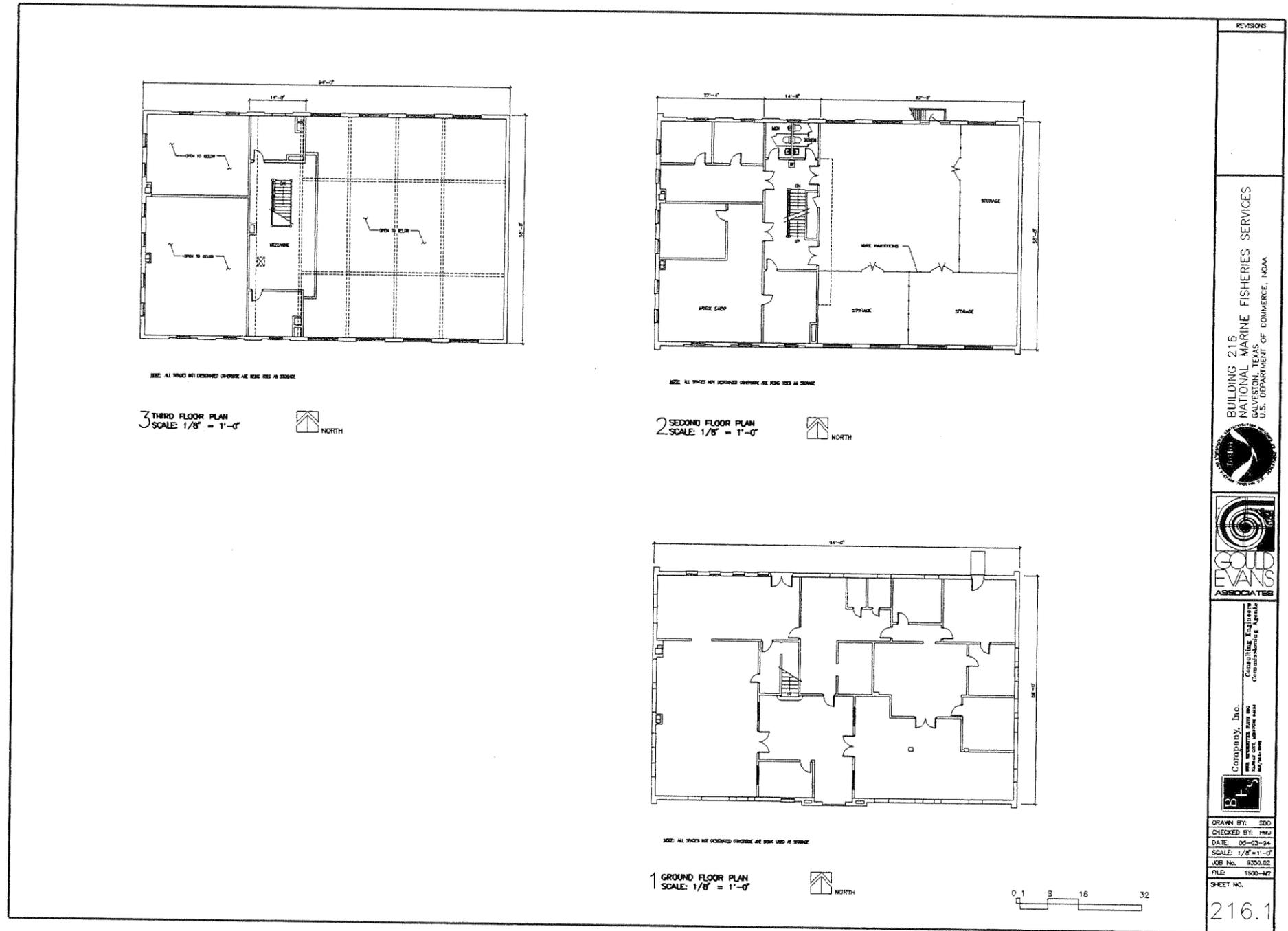
HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - TRAVERSE SECTION





**BUILDING 216**

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS



REVISIONS
BUILDING 216 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES GALVESTON, TEXAS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA
Gold Evans Associates Consulting Engineers Consulting Architects
Company, Inc. 1500-402 1500-402 1500-402
DRAWN BY: SDO CHECKED BY: HML DATE: 05-03-94 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" JOB No. 9200.02 FILE: 1500-402 SHEET NO.
216.1

BUILDING 216

CURRENT ELEVATIONS

4 NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2 SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

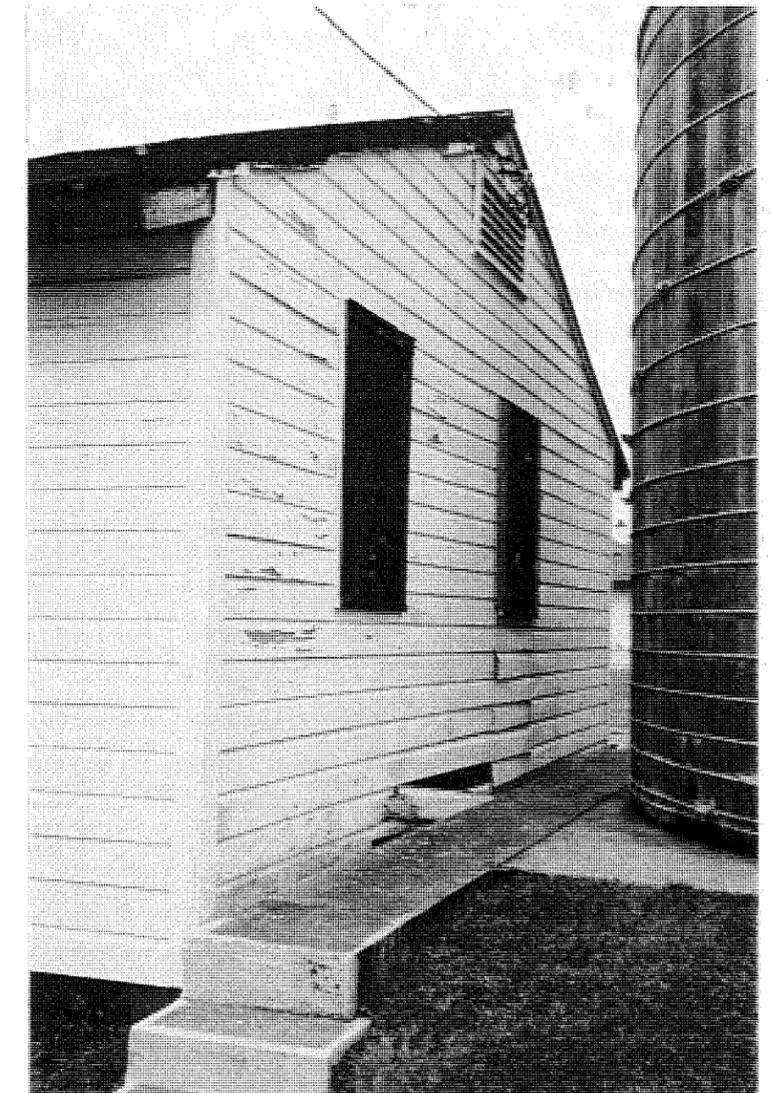
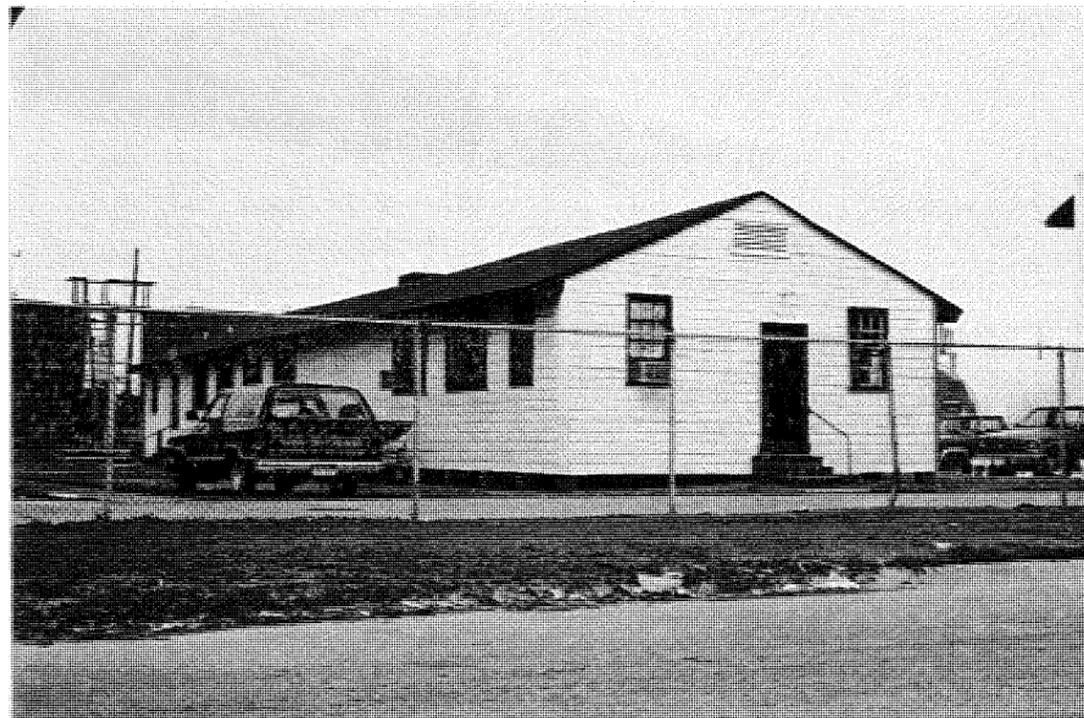
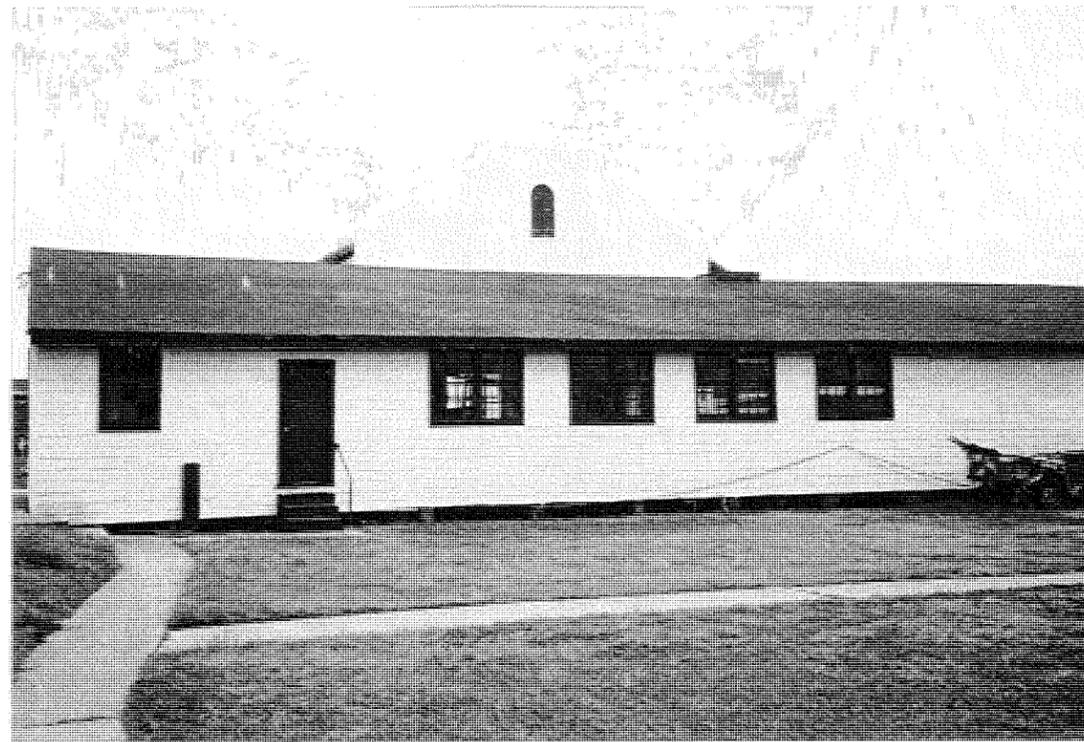
0 8 16 32

REVISIONS
<p>BUILDING 216 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES GALVESTON LABORATORY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA</p> <p>Gold Evans Associates Consulting Engineers Architects Interior Designers 1000-1000 1000-1000</p> <p>COMPANIES, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS INTERIOR DESIGNERS 1000-1000 1000-1000</p> <p>DRAWN BY: SDG CHECKED BY: JMJ DATE: 05-03-94 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" JOB NO.: 2350.02 FILE: 1000-1000 SHEET NO.: 216.2</p>

BUILDING 300

---

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



## BUILDING 300

---

### BUILDING DATA

---

*Date of Construction:* 1942  
*Original Use:* Army "Mobilization Building"  
*Other Historic Uses:* Undetermined  
*Current Use:* Maintenance Shop

### SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME

---

*Year:* 1957  
*Alteration:* Change of Use to Shop for Fisheries use.

### DIMENSIONS

---

*Overall Dimensions:* 99'-0" x 25'-4"  
*Stories:* One  
*Gross Square Footage:* 2,508 GSF

### HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

---

#### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The floor structure is in poor condition.
- The exterior of the building is in poor condition.
- The interior of the building is in poor condition.

#### *Restoration Potential:*

- Any more intensive usage would substantially alter the historic fabric of the building.
- The current use is only marginally served by the building as it exists.

### ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

---

*Foundation:* Masonry Piers  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Wood Frame with Clapboard Siding  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Trusses  
*Flooring: First:* Wood  
*Wall Finishes:* None (Open to framing)  
*Ceiling Finishes:* None (Open to Framing)  
*Roofing:* Shingle

### SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

---

*Exterior:* Clapboard Siding

<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	White	White	White
<i>Trim</i>	?	Red	(Match Original)
<i>Roofing</i>	Unknown	Red	Red

*Interior:* Open Plan

### PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

---

Large open plan, subdivided at the south end for offices.

### PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

---

Located in between the original fort buildings with entry door facing Fort Crockett Boulevard and originally the parade ground.

### EVALUATION

---

The historic configuration is still very much intact. Previous reports have documented structural problems with the floor and noticeable sagging of the facades indicates foundation problems. Due to the building's wood construction and age, it appears ill-suited for any function currently programmed for the site for the foreseeable future.

It is NOAA's intention to demolish this building.

BUILDING 300

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - FLOOR PLANS, ETC.

The drawing set includes the following components:

- KEY PLANS:** A grid of smaller floor plan types (AA through AG) showing various room layouts and structural details.
- FLOOR PLAN TYPE A10:** A large, detailed floor plan of the main building, showing multiple rooms, corridors, and structural elements.
- FLOOR FRAMING PLAN TYPE A10:** A structural plan showing the layout of floor joists and beams.
- FOUNDATION PLAN TYPE A10:** A plan showing the foundation layout for the building.
- FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION 'A':** A detailed elevation of the front facade, showing window and door placements.
- REAR FRAMING ELEVATION 'C':** A detailed elevation of the rear facade.
- RIGHT FRAMING ELEVATION 'D':** A detailed elevation of the right side of the building.
- CROSS SECTION:** A vertical section through the building, showing the roof structure, floor joists, and foundation.
- LEFT FRAMING ELEVATION:** A detailed elevation of the left side of the building.

**GENERAL NOTES:**

- ALL DIMENSIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ARE IN FEET AND INCHES.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE BUILDING CODES AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME FRAME.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE BUILDING CODES AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND APPROVAL BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER.
- ALL WORK SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME FRAME.

**SET OF DRAWING NUMBERS APPLYING TO THIS BUILDING:**

NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO.	DESCRIPTION
000-100	GENERAL NOTES	000-100	GENERAL NOTES
000-101	FOUNDATION PLAN	000-101	FOUNDATION PLAN
000-102	FLOOR FRAMING PLAN	000-102	FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
000-103	FLOOR PLAN	000-103	FLOOR PLAN
000-104	FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION	000-104	FRONT FRAMING ELEVATION
000-105	REAR FRAMING ELEVATION	000-105	REAR FRAMING ELEVATION
000-106	RIGHT FRAMING ELEVATION	000-106	RIGHT FRAMING ELEVATION
000-107	CROSS SECTION	000-107	CROSS SECTION
000-108	LEFT FRAMING ELEVATION	000-108	LEFT FRAMING ELEVATION

**GRAPHIC SCALES:**

SCALE: AS NOTED

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENL

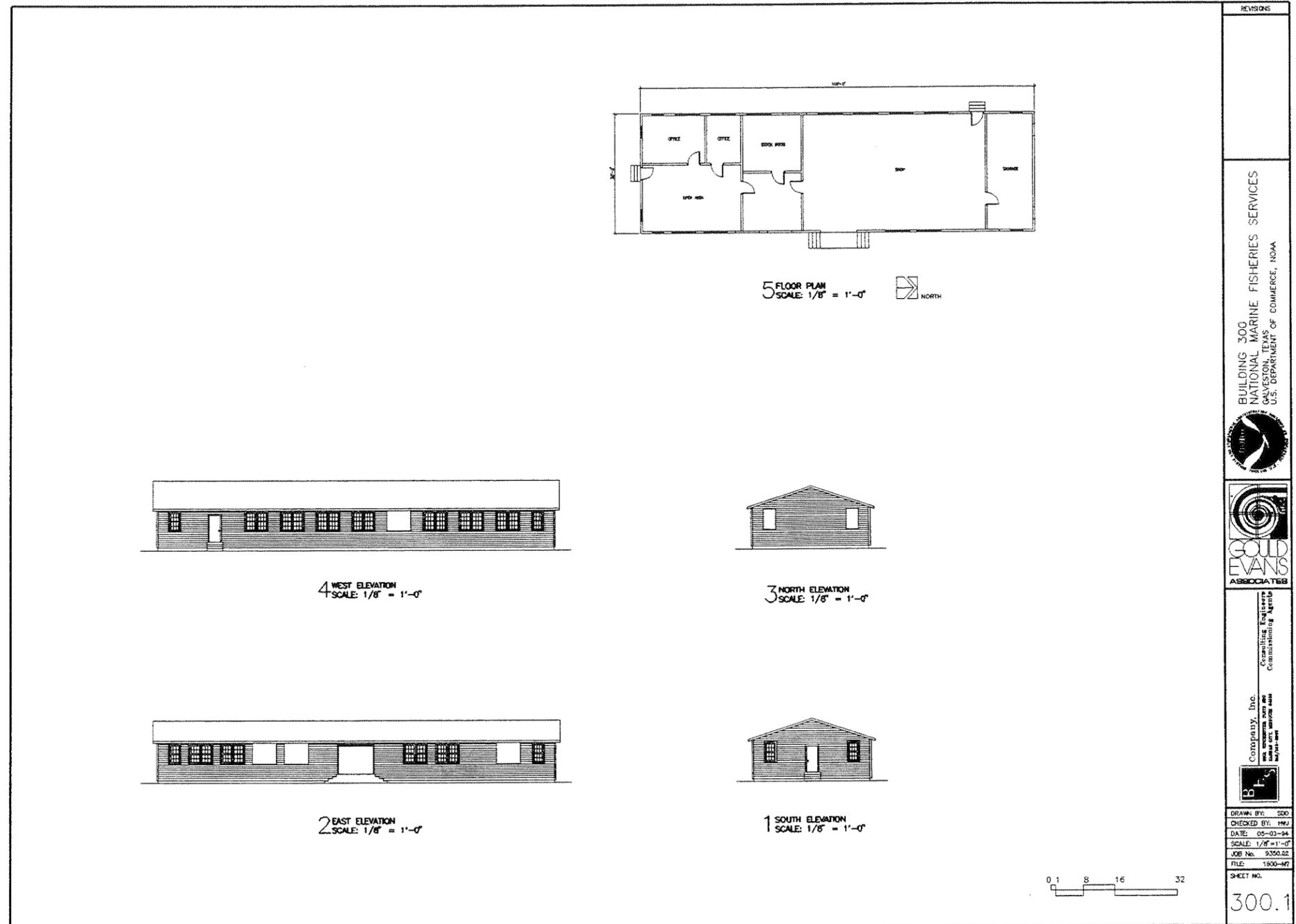
MODERNIZATION BUILDING  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
TYPES A4, A5, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A24, A25, A26, A27, A28, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A34, A35, A36, A37, A38, A39, A40, A41, A42, A43, A44, A45, A46, A47, A48, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55, A56, A57, A58, A59, A60, A61, A62, A63, A64, A65, A66, A67, A68, A69, A70, A71, A72, A73, A74, A75, A76, A77, A78, A79, A80, A81, A82, A83, A84, A85, A86, A87, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A97, A98, A99, A100

APPROVED BY: [Signature]  
DATE: [Date]



**BUILDING 300**

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS & ELEVATIONS



REVISIONS

BUILDING 300  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

Gold Evans Associates  
Consulting Engineers  
Commissioning Agent

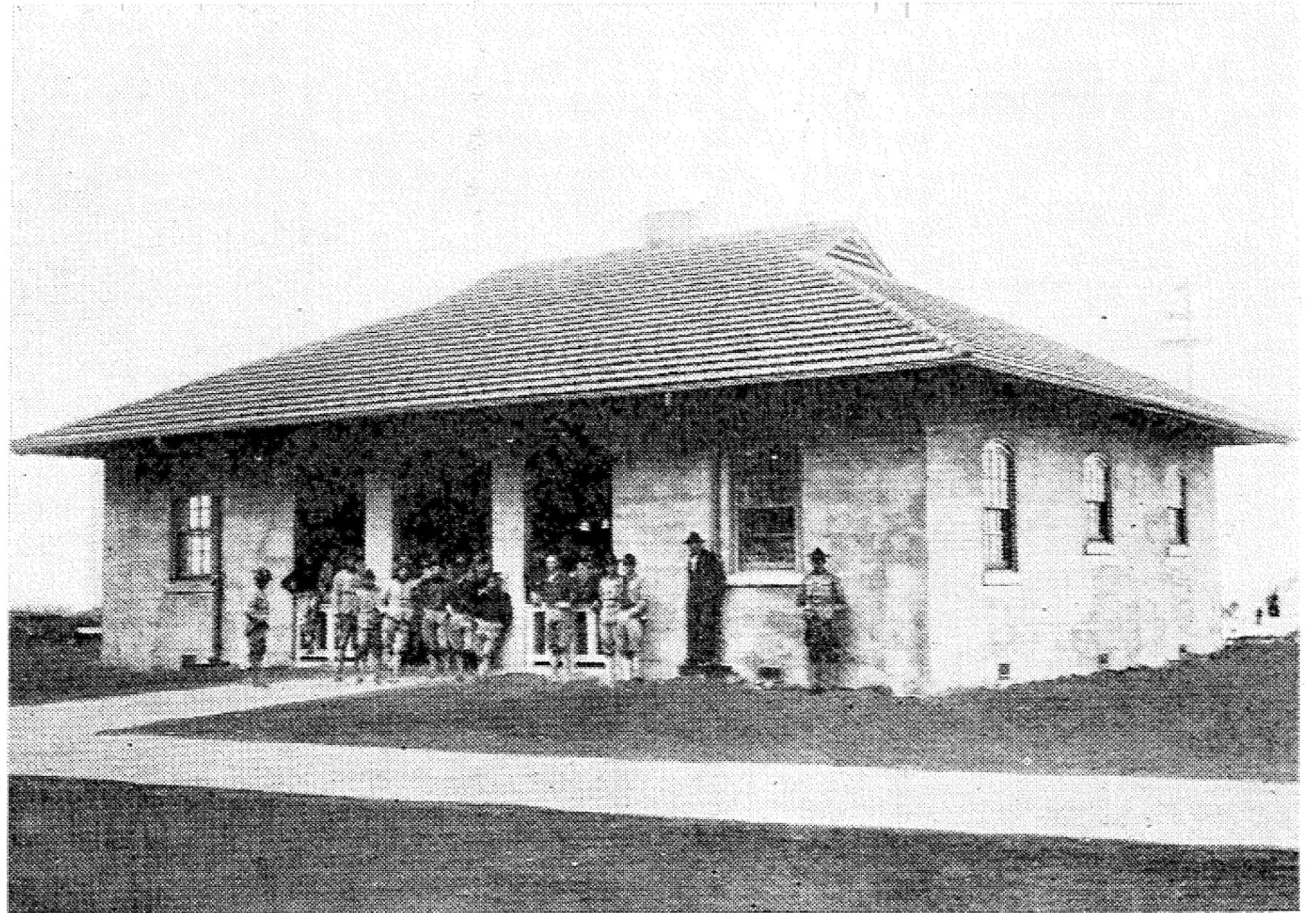
Company, Inc.  
1000 West 10th Street  
Galveston, Texas 77550  
409/762-1000

DRAWN BY:	SSO
CHECKED BY:	HWJ
DATE:	05-03-94
SCALE:	1/8" = 1'-0"
JOB No.	9300.02
FILE:	1800-407
SHEET NO.	300.1

BUILDING 301

---

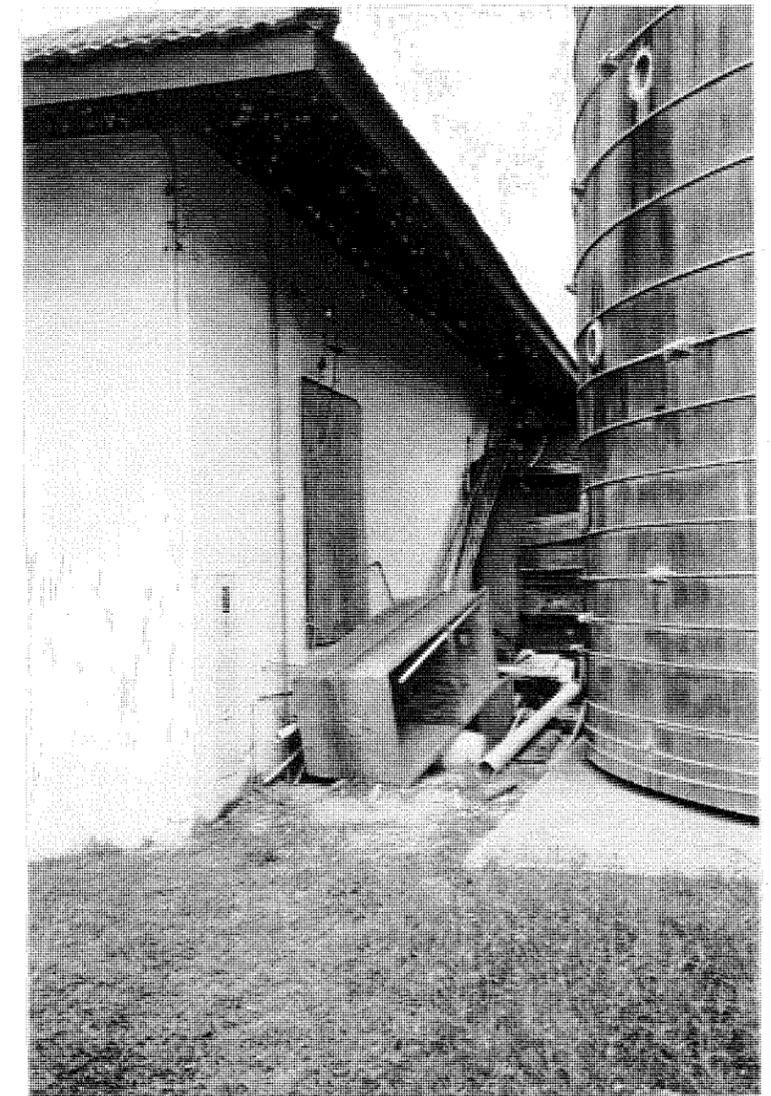
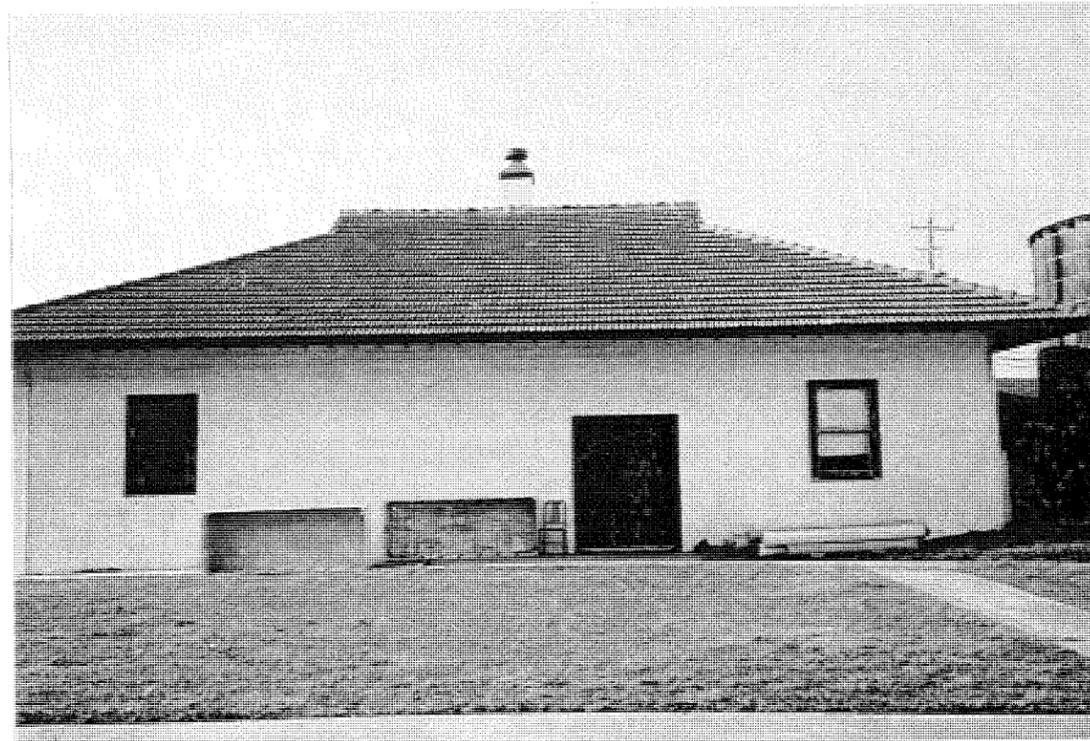
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

BUILDING 301

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



# BUILDING 301

## BUILDING DATA

*Date of Construction:* 1910  
*Original Use:* Army Lavatory (including toilets, showers, and barber and tailor areas)  
*Current Use:* Office / Wet Laboratory and Seawater Pumping Station  
*Proposed Use:* Conference Center and Seawater Pumping Station

## SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME

*Year:* 1957  
1968  
*Alteration:* Conversion to office and laboratory space (Fish & Wildlife Service). Enclosure of the south facing porch, including removal of the original railing. Removal of most of the original window and door openings. Addition of the Seawater Pumping Station to the east side of the building.

## DIMENSIONS

*Overall Dimensions:* 51'-8" x 37'-2", plus the addition @ 30'-0" x 15'-0"  
*Stories:* One Floor, plus an unfinished attic  
*Gross Square Footage:* 1,920 GSF, plus the addition @ 450 GSF

## HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The exterior of the building is in good condition. Significant historic features appear to be generally intact and are quality construction - tile roofs, concrete walls, etc.
- The interior of the building is in fair condition.

### *Restoration Potential:*

- The proposed uses would allow for retention or rehabilitation of the significant features of the historic fabric (eg. the south facing porch and original window openings) which were previously altered.

## ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

*Foundation:* Wood Piles  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Reinforced Concrete  
*Floor Construction:* Reinforced Concrete (Raised above grade)  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Framing  
*Wall Finishes:* Concrete / Plaster  
*Ceiling Finishes:* Plaster  
*Roofing:* Clay Tile

## SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

*Exterior:* South Facing Porch (Enclosed)  
*Colors:*

	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	White (?)	White	White
<i>Trim</i>	White (?)	Red	(Match Original)
<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	Red

  
*Interior:* Axial Plan

## PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The original floor plan reflects the axial layout of a central entry with flanking toilet and shower spaces.

## PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The building faces the rear of the barracks building which it served.

## EVALUATION

The historic configuration of this building can be readily restored, including the window, door and porch openings; except that the seawater pumping station addition will remain. This building appears well suited for the laboratory functions which are proposed, however some original fabric will have to be removed / reworked to accommodate the required functions. The reuse of this building will require the introduction of a second means of egress, accessibility modifications and all new services to serve any program function.



BUILDING 301

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS / ELEVATIONS

5 FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

4 NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2 SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 8 16 32

REVISIONS

BUILDING 301  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

GOLD EVANS ASSOCIATES

Company, Inc.  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
COMMISSIONING AGENTS  
1000 WEST 26TH STREET  
SUITE 100  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219

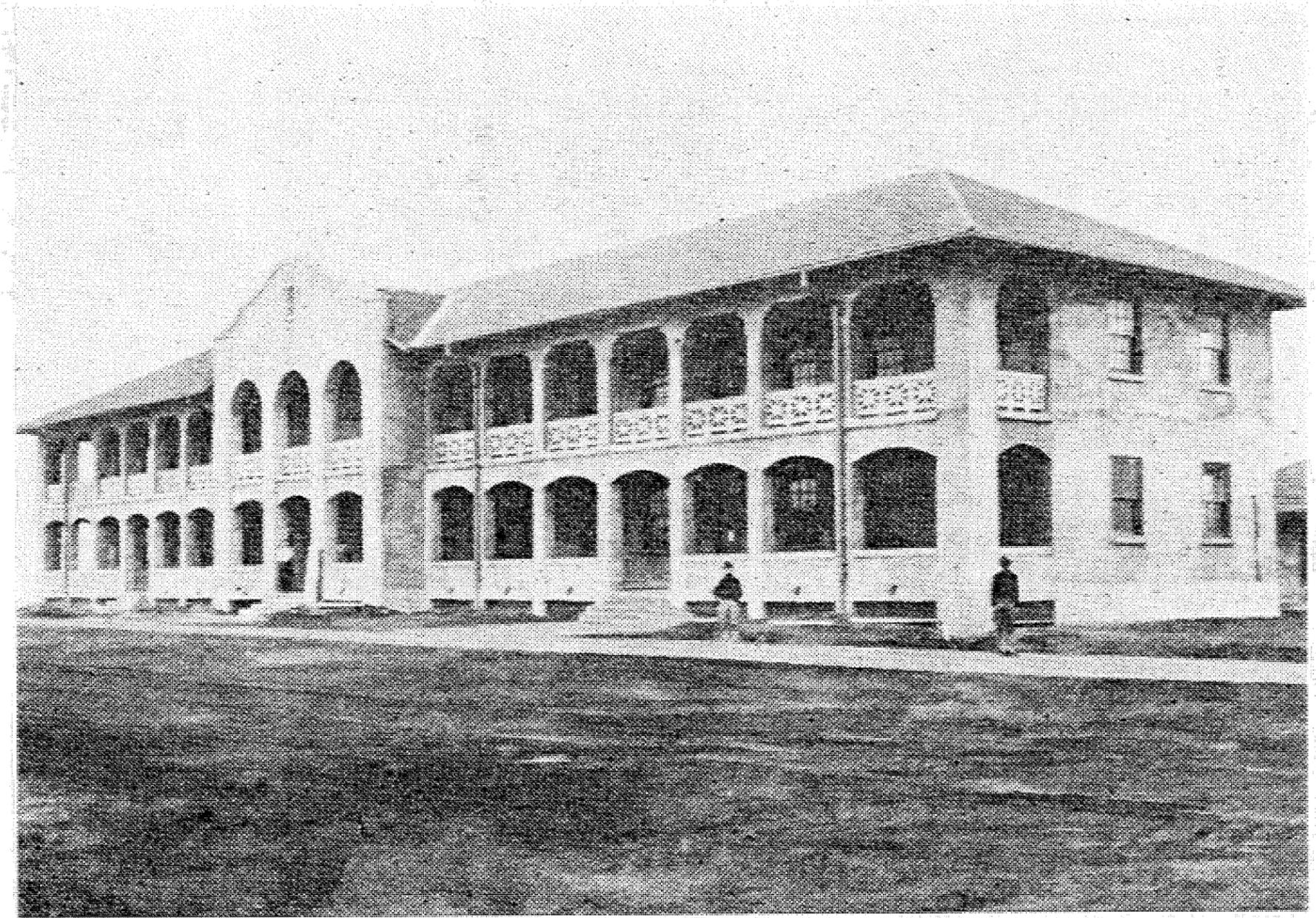
DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: HWJ  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350.02  
FILE: 1600-147

SHEET NO.  
301.1

**BUILDING 302**

---

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

**BUILDING 302**

---

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



**BUILDING 302**

**HISTORIC DATA**

*Date of Construction:* 1910  
*Original Use:* Army Barracks  
*Current Use:* Office / Laboratory  
*Proposed Use:* Office / Laboratory

**SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME**

<i>Year:</i>	<i>Alteration:</i>
1957 1968	Conversion to laboratory and office space (Fish & Wildlife Service). Enclosure of a portion of the south facing porch. Modification of the floor plans from open plan, barracks spaces to partitioned, office / laboratory spaces. Modification of the openings below the first floor of the porch from square topped to arched openings. Replacement of the original ("X" pattern) railing with the present (vertical post) railing on the second floor of the porch. Addition of a vestibule on the back side of the building.
19??	Addition of handicapped ramps to and on the porch, and a stair lift from the first to the second floor.

**DIMENSIONS**

*Overall Dimensions:* 177'-4" x 38'-10"  
*Stories:* Two (2)  
*Gross Square Footage:* 6,886.44 GSF First  
 6,886.44 GSF Second

---

13,772.88 GSF

**HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT**

*Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The first floor concrete slab will need to be replaced (or otherwise substantially altered).
- The exterior of the building is in good condition. Significant historic features appear to be generally intact and are quality construction - tile roofs, concrete walls, etc.
- The interior of the building is in fair condition, with most of the original finished covered over.

*Restoration Potential:*

- The proposed office and laboratory uses allow for retention or rehabilitation of the significant features of the historic fabric.

**ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS**

*Foundation:* Wood Piles  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Reinforced Concrete  
*Floor Construction:* First: Reinforced Concrete (Raised Above Grade)  
 Second: Reinforced Concrete  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Framing  
*Wall Finishes:* Concrete / Plaster  
*Ceiling Finishes:* Plaster  
*Roofing:* Clay Tile

**SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS**

<i>Exterior:</i>	South Facing Porch.		
<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	None or Whitewash	White	White
<i>Trim</i>	White	Red	White
<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	Red
<i>Interior:</i>	Central Stair Hall.		

**PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The original floor plan reflects the structured, formal layout of a central entry with flanking bunk spaces. Both floors of the building open onto the south facing porch.

**PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS**

The building "fronts" on Fort Crockett Boulevard, which originally faced a parade ground. The rear door provided access to the mess halls and other secondary use / support buildings.

**EVALUATION**

The historic configuration is still very much intact. This building is currently used for the same type of uses which are proposed after the rehabilitation. This building appears well suited for a mixture of office and laboratory functions. The numerous windows make for a pleasant working environment and so spaces which do not need natural light should be located elsewhere. The reuse of this building will require the integration of new fire stairs, accessibility modifications and all new services to serve any program function. Previous reports have well documented structural problems with the floor slab of the first floor.

## BUILDING 302

---

### DESIGN FACTORS

---

#### PLAN

##### *Structural Configuration:*

- This building's first floor has a single row of concrete columns down the center of the building which will affect the layout of spaces on this floor. The second floor is column-free since the roof framing spans from the front to back of the building.

##### *Spatial Configuration:*

- The historic configuration would generally be well-suited to library, offices, open office, and dry laboratory functions. The laboratory functions provide an opportunity to re-open the floor plate to an open plan, more sympathetic to the original plan configuration.

##### *Functional Requirements:*

- The non-original doors and steps at the east end of the building shall be removed and the elevation returned to its original configuration, since its interim function will not persist after the rehabilitation.
- The non-original doors and loading dock / steps at the west end of the building shall be retained in the current renovation campaign to provide desired access for laboratory functions proposed for this building.

##### *Emergency Egress:*

- Two new fire stairs will need to be added to the building to serve as the means of egress. The exits to the stairs shall discharge through the original porch doors on the second floor. New exposed stairs are to be added on each end of the porch.
- The existing central stair will remain as the primary entry / access stair and will be fire separated from either the first or the second floor as required by code.
- The corridors not need to be rated, since a full sprinkler system is proposed.

##### *Accessibility Modifications for the Mobility Impaired:*

- The main entrance will need to be ramped.
- Accessible toilet rooms will need to be added on each floor.
- An elevator will be required.

#### EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS / FACADE

##### • Windows:

Most of the windows are original; all of the windows are slated to be rehabilitated to match the original drawings, including the re-establishing of windows where they were changed to doors over time.

##### \* Doors:

All exterior doors (and transoms) shall be made to match the original doors.

##### • Storm Protection:

Hurricane shutters / louvers shall be used to protect all windows.

The existing, non-original vestibule on the north side of the building shall be modified to address accessibility requirements.

##### • Other:

Remove the exposed steel beams which support the east end of the second floor porch area. Reconstruct the area to match the original construction, since exposed steel is a short term fix in this harsh salt air environment.

Replace the failed second floor porch ceiling (Also see "Systems").

Replace the existing 1968 railings with railings which match the original design intent while conforming to current code requirements.

Remove the existing fire escape ladder from the south facade (Also see "Emergency Egress").

Consider restoring the modification to the openings under the porch from arched to squared off openings to increase ventilation of the crawl space.

Remove the cobra head light fixture from the south elevation.

#### INTERIORS / FINISHES

##### • Walls:

The original walls finishes are to be retained, except where removal of unsound material makes the retention of materials impractical.

##### • Floors:

Retain the second floor and mezzanine floor finishes. The first floor finishes will be lost due to the replacement of the failed floor slab.

##### • Ceilings:

In public spaces and other suitable spaces (eg. laboratory and entry spaces) the original ceiling height should be maintained.

#### SYSTEMS

##### *Mechanical Systems:*

- Existing: Forced Air Heating (Gas Fired) and Cooling (DX Coil and Multiple Condensing Units).
- Proposed: Forced Air Heating and Cooling fed from the Central Utility Plant.

##### *Systems Integration:*

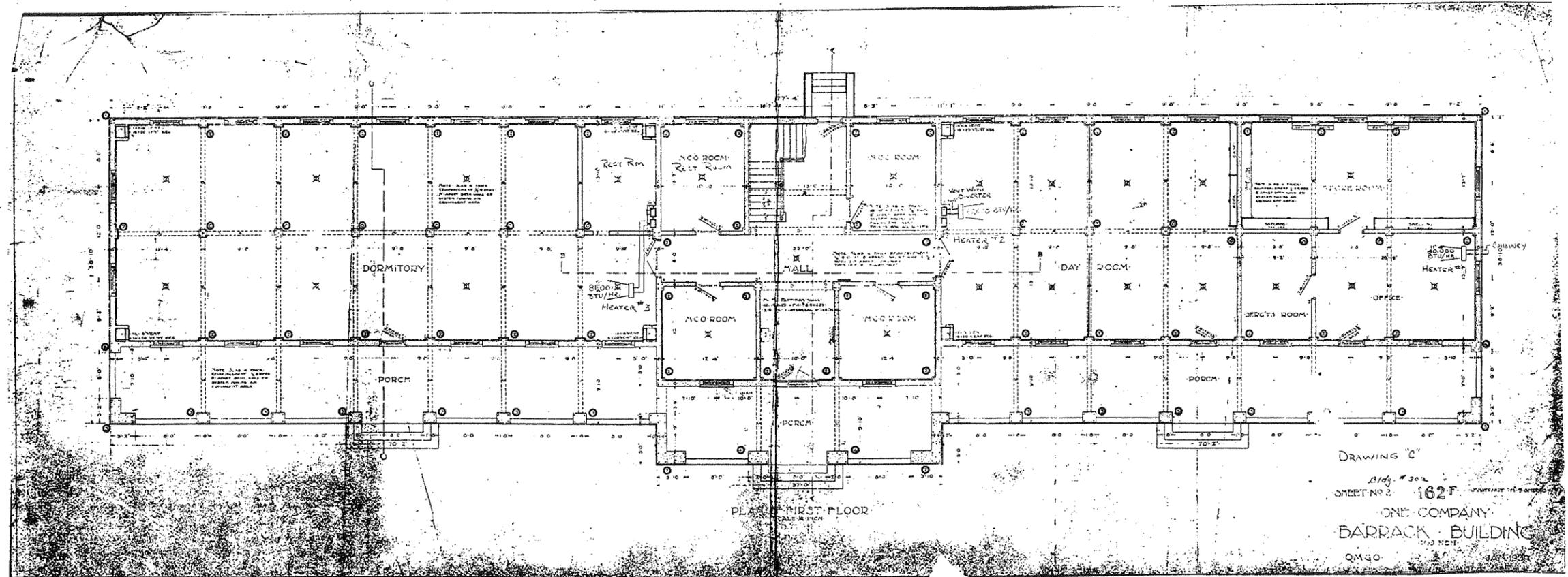
- Intake: Intake air louvers should be located in the soffit area of the south facing porch.
- Exhaust: The existing chimneys and new chimneys as required shall be used for exhaust air discharge of laboratory exhausts: All other exhaust shall be directed below the first floor slab to provide increased ventilation of the crawl space.
- Other: Exposed ductwork, sprinkler piping, etc. shall be minimized and should not be planned in public areas.

#### SITE

- Retain the original front door which faces Fort Crockett Boulevard, however the new main and accessible entry may want to be on the rear elevation facing the other buildings due to functional considerations.

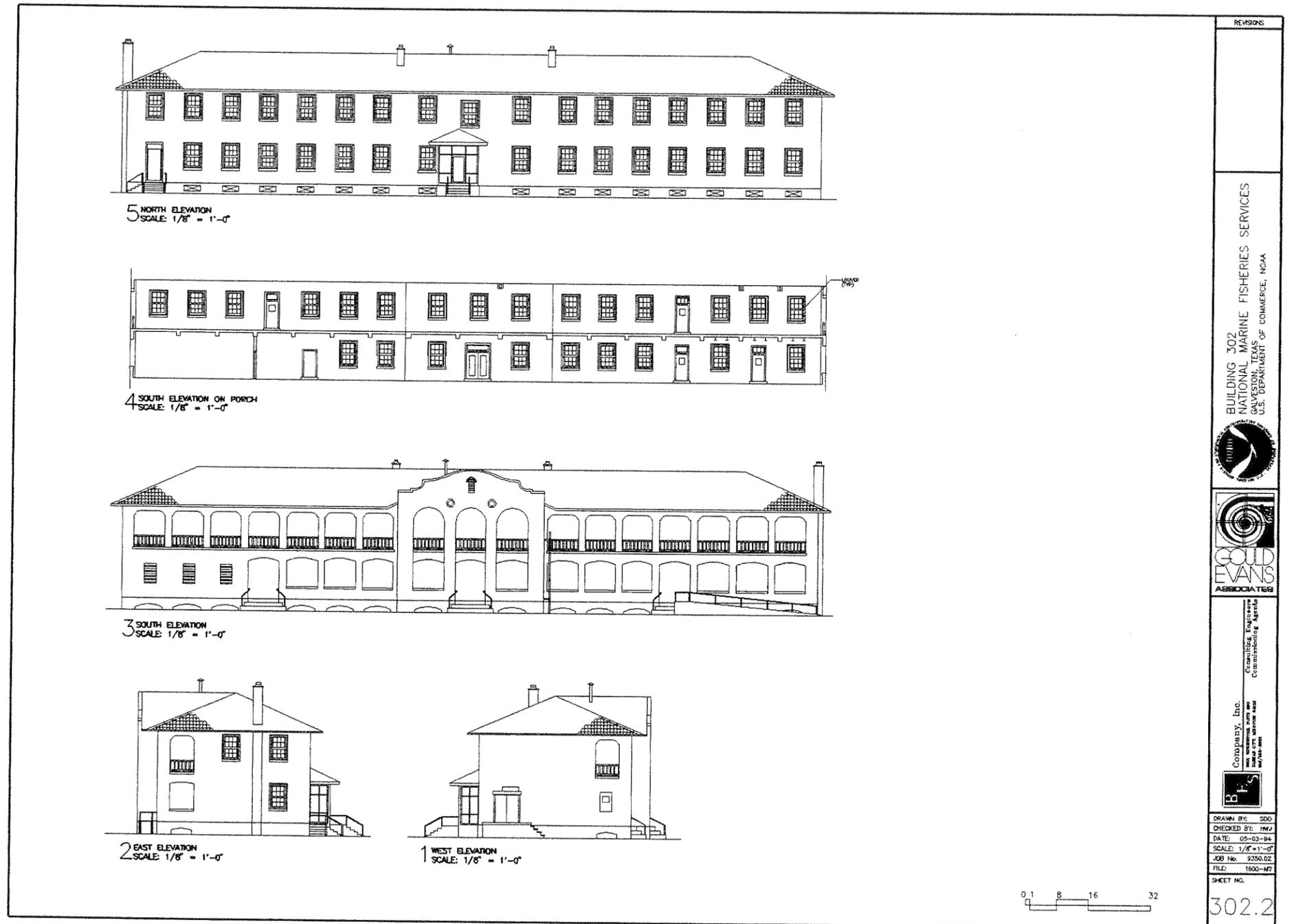
BUILDING 302

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING 302

CURRENT ELEVATIONS



REVISIONS

BUILDING 302  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

Company, Inc.  
Consulting Engineers  
Civil/Structural/Electrical

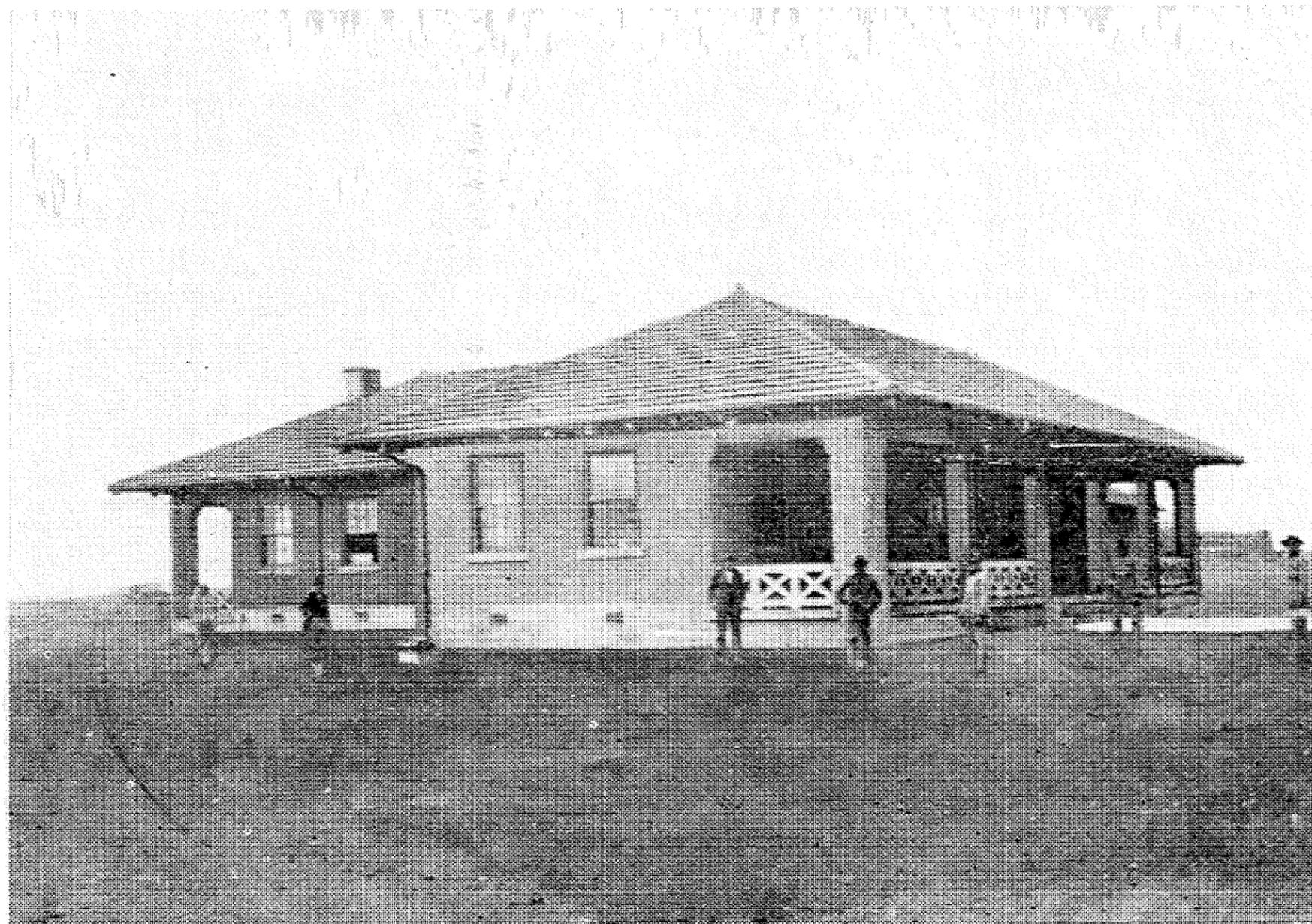
DRAWN BY: SZO  
CHECKED BY: HAJ  
DATE: 05-03-84  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350.02  
FILE: 1600-M7  
SHEET NO.

302.2

BUILDING 303

---

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

## BUILDING 303

### HISTORIC DATA

*Date of Construction:* 1910  
*Original Use:* Army Mess Hall  
*Current Use:* Office - Texas A&M University  
*Proposed Use:* Office - Texas A&M University

### SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME

*Year:* *Alteration:*  
1957 Conversion to laboratory and office space (Fish & Wildlife Service).  
1968 Enclosure of the south facing porch and the rear porch, including removal of the original ("X" pattern) railing and removal of original window openings.

### DIMENSIONS

*Overall Dimensions:* 71'-0" x 30'-0" and 42'-6" x 30'-0"  
*Stories:* One Floor, plus an unfinished attic.  
*Gross Square Footage:* 3,405 GSF

### HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

#### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The exterior of the building is in good condition. Significant historic features appear to be generally intact and are quality construction - tile roofs, concrete walls, etc.
- The interior of the building is in good condition, with many of the historic finishes covered over by paneling and suspended ceilings.

#### *Restoration Potential:*

- Due to the fact that only code, mechanical and accessibility upgrades will be made no opportunity exists at this time to restore the significant features of the historic fabric (eg. the south and north facing porches and original window openings). Future renovations of this building should consider restoring the historic character to the exterior of the building, since the enclosure of the porches was done after the period of significance of the site.

### ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

*Foundation:* Wood Piles  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Reinforced Concrete  
*Floor Construction:* Reinforced Concrete (Raised above grade)  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Framing  
*Wall Finishes:* Plaster  
*Ceiling Finishes:* Plaster  
*Roofing:* Clay Tile

### SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

*Exterior:* South Facing Porch (Enclosed) and Rear Porch (Enclosed)

<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	?	White	White
<i>Trim</i>	White	Red	(Match Original)
<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	Red

*Interior:* Axial Plan

### PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The original floor plan reflects the near-symmetrical, axial layout of a central entry with flanking support spaces.

### PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The building faces the rear of the barracks building which it originally served.

### EVALUATION

The historic configuration is still very much intact. This building appears well suited for the office function which is proposed to remain. The renovation of this building will require the introduction of a second means of egress, accessibility modifications and all mechanical services to serve the existing program function and to connect to the new central utility plant, since the existing mechanical system are nearing the end of its useful life.

## BUILDING 303

---

### DESIGN FACTORS

---

#### *Structural Configuration:*

- This building's historic structural integrity is very much intact and should be retained where possible in any future renovation.

#### *Spatial Configuration:*

- This T-shaped building has a near-symmetrical, axial floor plan. Small features such as rear exit doors and minor spaces are the components which throw off the symmetry. The abundance of small spaces which have been created over time by dividing up the dining spaces creates a much different feel than the original spatial configuration.

#### *Functional Requirements:*

- The historic configuration is generally well-suited to medium sized, subdivided functions. Continued use of this building by Texas A&M, with only minor renovations at this time, will not result in the interior of this building returning to its historic configuration.

#### *Emergency Egress:*

- The corridor will need to be rated unless a full sprinkler system is provided and a second means of egress is required.

#### *Accessibility for the Mobility Impaired:*

- A ramp or sloped walk will need to be provided to make a primary entrance accessible.
- Accessible toilet rooms are required.

### ELEVATION / FACADE

#### • Windows:

Some of the windows are original; all of the windows should be rehabilitated to match the original drawings, including the re-establishing of windows where they were changed to doors or filled in over time; however, in the current renovation campaign only minor work is planned for this building.

#### \* Doors:

All exterior doors shall be made to match the original doors.

#### • Storm Protection:

Operable hurricane shutters / louvers shall be utilized to protect all windows and provide solar shading similar to those on the other buildings or similar to those manufactured by Exeter.

#### • Porches:

The original arches which formed the south facing porch will be restored to their original configuration, but enclosed with glass to accommodate the programmatic elements of the new use of this building.

### INTERIORS / FINISHES

#### • Walls:

The original wall finishes are to be retained, except where removal of unsound material makes the retention of materials impractical.

#### • Floors:

The stepped floor condition between what was originally the porch space and the main body of the building will need to be leveled by raising the aforementioned spaces to provide accessibility, as a part of a future renovation effort.

#### • Ceilings:

In public spaces and other suitable spaces the original ceiling height should be maintained.

### SYSTEMS

#### *Mechanical Systems:*

- Existing: Forced Air Heating (Gas Fired) and Cooling (DX Coil and Condensing Unit).
- Proposed: Forced Air Heating and Cooling fed from the Central Utility Plant.

#### *Systems Integration:*

- Intake: Intake air louvers should be located in the soffit area of the south facing porch.
- Exhaust: All other exhaust shall be directed below the first floor slab to provide increased ventilation of the crawl space or through the original chimney.
- Other: Exposed ductwork, sprinkler piping, etc. shall be minimized and should not be planned in public areas.

### SITE

- Retain the original front door which faces toward the barracks building it originally served.
- Parking for Texas A&M University should be located close to this building, but should not interfere with the building's historic relationship to the other buildings.
- The removal of parking from up against the building, as well as the elimination of pad-mounted condensing units will rehabilitate the area surrounding the building to a condition approximating the historic configuration.

BUILDING 303

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS



BUILDING 303

CURRENT FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS



REVISIONS

BUILDING 303  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

**GOLD EVANS ASSOCIATES**  
Consulting Engineers  
Commissioning Agents

Company, Inc.  
1000 West Loop West, Suite 2000  
Houston, Texas 77030  
713/865-1000

DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: HFA  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350.02  
FILE: 1600-M7

SHEET NO.  
303.1

BUILDING 305

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



## BUILDING 305

---

### BUILDING DATA

---

*Date of Construction:* 1910  
*Original Use:* Army Lavatory (including toilets, showers, and barber and tailor areas)  
*Current Use:* Office / Laboratory - Texas A&M University  
*Proposed Use:* Office / Laboratory - Texas A&M University

### SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES THROUGH TIME

---

*Year:* *Alteration:*  
1957 Conversion to laboratory and office space (Fish & Wildlife Service).  
1968 The south facing porch was enclosed, including removal of the original railing and removal of original window openings. Removal of the toilet and shower fixtures and installation of laboratory equipment.

### DIMENSIONS

---

*Overall Dimensions:* 51'-8" x 37'-2"  
*Stories:* One Floor, plus an unfinished attic.  
*Gross Square Footage:* 1,920 GSF

### HISTORIC FABRIC CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

---

#### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The exterior of the building is in good condition. Significant historic features appear to be generally intact and are quality construction - tile roofs, concrete walls, etc.
- The interior of the building is in good condition.

#### *Restoration Potential:*

- Due to the fact that the entire building will be renovated during the current renovation campaign the opportunity exists to restore the significant features of the historic fabric (eg. south facing porch and original window openings) which were previously altered.

### ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

---

*Foundation:* Wood Piles  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Reinforced Concrete  
*Floor Construction:* Reinforced Concrete (Raised above grade)  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Framing  
*Wall Finishes:* Plaster  
*Ceiling Finishes:* Plaster  
*Roofing:* Clay Tile

### SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

---

*Exterior:* South Facing Porch (Enclosed)

<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	White	White	White
<i>Trim</i>	White?	Red	White (Match Original)
<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	Red

*Interior:* Axial Plan

### PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

---

The original floor plan reflects the axial layout of a central entry with flanking toilet and shower spaces.

### PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

---

The building faces the rear of the barracks building which it served.

### EVALUATION

---

The historic configuration is still very much intact. This building appears well suited for the conference center function which is proposed, however some original fabric will have to be removed to accommodate the free span required for the conference room function. The renovation of this building will require the introduction of a second means of egress, accessibility modifications and all mechanical services, as well as to connect to the new central utility plant, since the existing mechanical systems are nearing the end of their useful life.

## BUILDING 305

---

### DESIGN FACTORS

---

#### PLAN

##### *Structural Configuration:*

- This building has a number of structural walls which will have to be removed to accommodate the new conference center function programmed.

##### *Spatial Configuration:*

- The historic configuration is generally well-suited to the proposed conference center function proposed with the exception that several original bearing walls will need to be removed to accommodate the proposed function. The previously enclosed south facing porch is to be returned to its original configuration, except that its floor shall be raised to match the main floor level and it shall be glazed.

##### *Functional Requirements:*

- The re-established porch will need to be glazed to fulfill the programmatic functions proposed.

##### *Emergency Egress:*

- Two means of egress are required from this building.
- The corridors need to be rated (eg. rated doors with closures and rated partitions) unless a full sprinkler system is provided.

##### *Accessibility Modifications for the Mobility Impaired:*

- The main entrance must be made accessible. A ramp or sloped walk will need to be added.
- Accessible toilet rooms are required
- The floor of the porch will need to be raised to match the main floor level.

#### EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS / FACADE

##### • Windows:

Some of the windows are original; all of the windows are slated to be rehabilitated to match the original drawings, including the re-establishing of windows where they were changed to doors or filled in over time.

Rework the louvered areas on the north facade to be compatible with the appearance of the hurricane shutters or the restore the window opening if the venting area is no longer required.

##### \* Doors:

All exterior doors (and transoms) shall be made to match the original doors.

##### • Storm Protection:

Hurricane shutters / screens shall be used to protect all windows and to provide solar shading.

#### INTERIORS / FINISHES

##### • Walls:

The original wall finishes are to be retained, except where removal of unsound material makes the retention of materials impractical.

##### • Floors:

The stepped floor condition between what was originally the porch, barber and tailor spaces and the main body of the building will need to be leveled by raising the aforementioned spaces to provide accessibility.

##### • Ceilings:

In public spaces and other suitable spaces the original ceiling height should be maintained.

#### SYSTEMS

##### *Mechanical Systems:*

- Existing: Forced Air Heating (Gas Fired) and Cooling (DX Coil and Condensing Unit).
- Proposed: Forced Air Heating and Cooling fed from the Central Utility Plant.

##### *Systems Integration:*

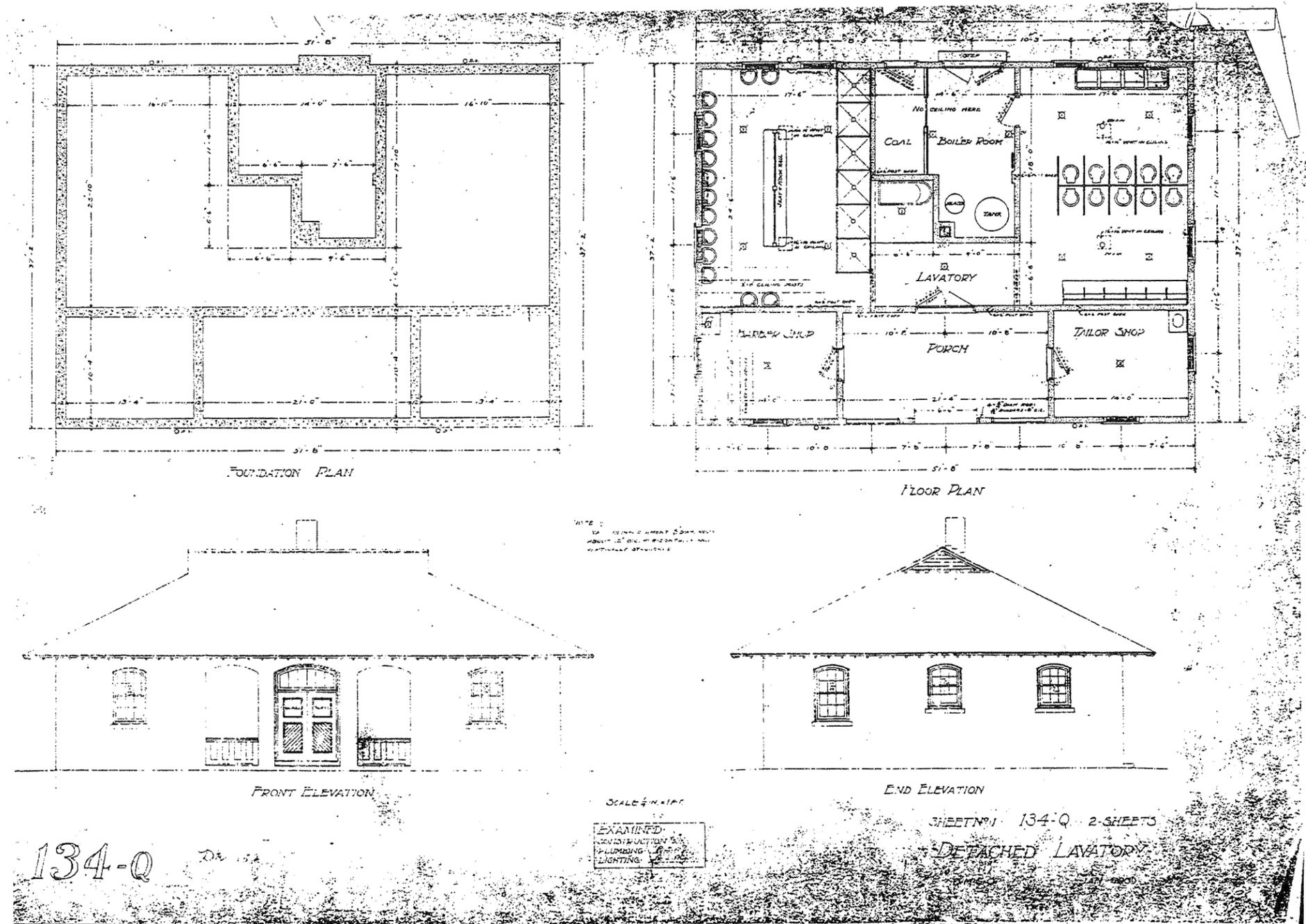
- Intake: Intake air louvers should be located in the soffit area of the south facing porch.
- Exhaust: All other exhaust shall be directed below the first floor slab to provide increased ventilation of the crawl space or through the original chimney.
- Other: Exposed ductwork, sprinkler piping, etc. shall be minimized and should not be planned in public areas.

#### SITE

- Retain the original front door which faces toward the barracks building it originally served.
- Designated parking for Texas A&M University should be located close to this building, but should not interfere with the building's historic relationship to the other buildings.

BUILDING 305

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS



BUILDING 305

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

5 FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

4 NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2 SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 32

REVISIONS

BUILDING 305  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

GOLD EVANS ASSOCIATES

Company, Inc.  
Architectural, Engineering, Planning, and Construction Services

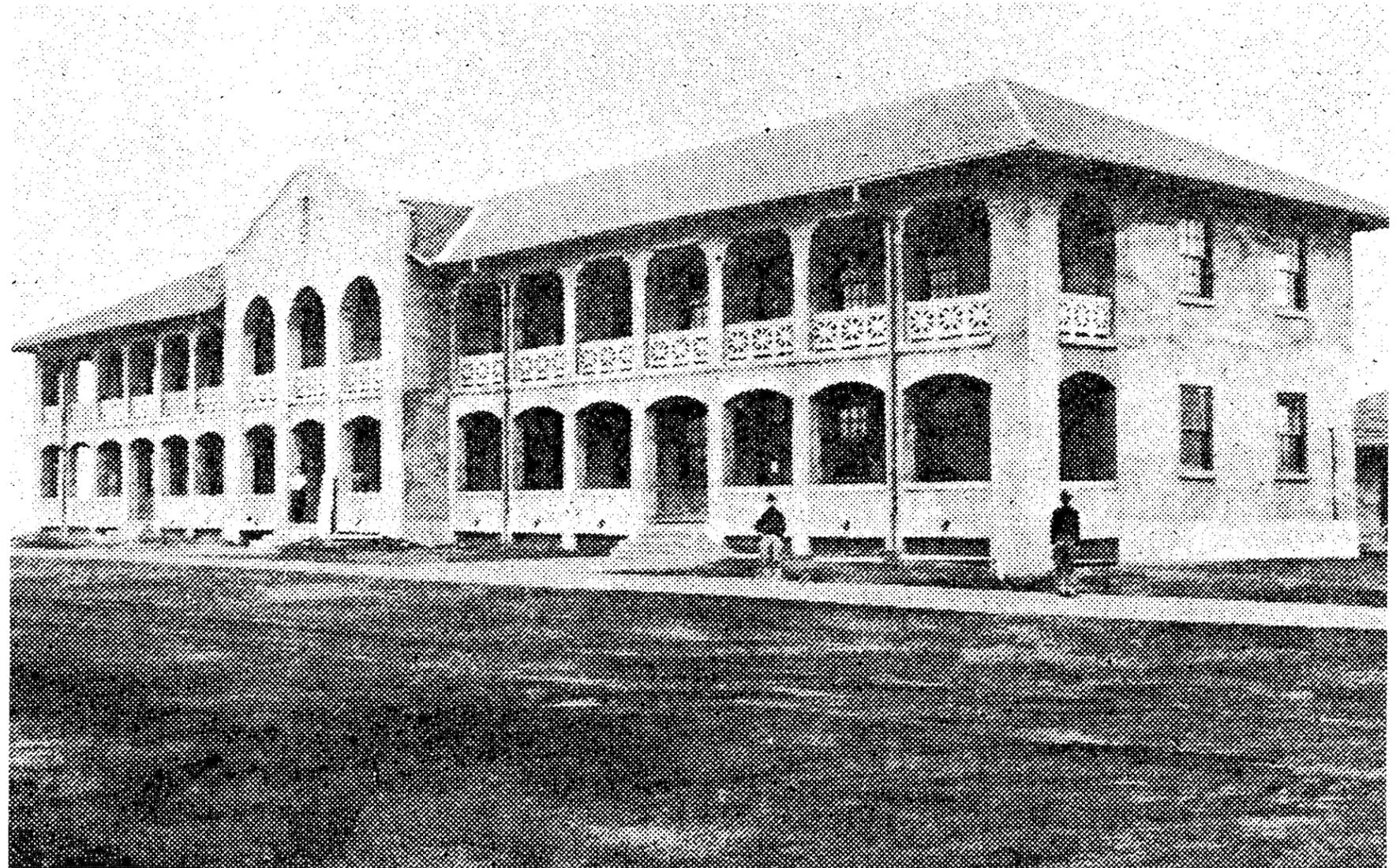
Commissioning, Engineering, Construction Administration

DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: HML  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350.02  
FILE: 1500-M2  
SHEET NO.  
305.1

BUILDING 306

---

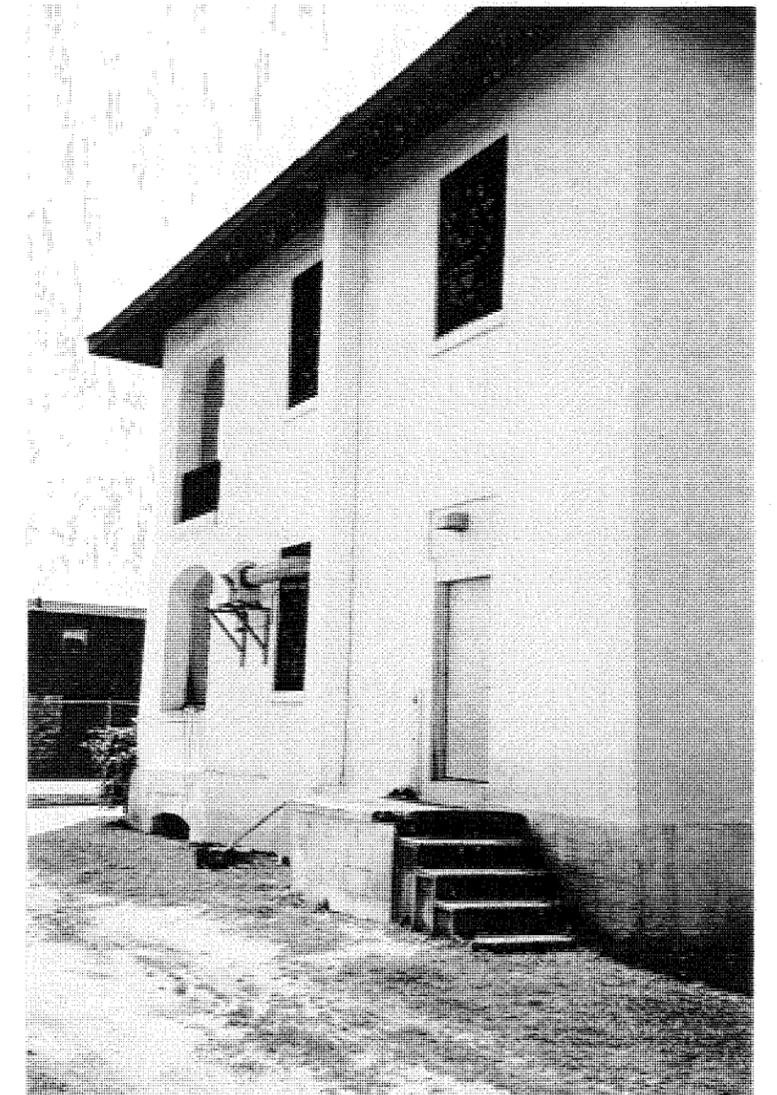
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

BUILDING 306

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



## BUILDING 306

---

### DESIGN FACTORS

---

#### PLAN

##### *Structural Configuration:*

- This building's first floor has a single row of concrete columns down the center of the building which will affect the layout of spaces on this floor. The second floor is column-free since the roof framing spans from the front to back of the building.

##### *Spatial Configuration:*

- The historic configuration would generally be well-suited to library, offices, open office, and dry laboratory functions. The laboratory functions provide an opportunity to re-open the floor plate to an open plan, more sympathetic to the original plan configuration.

##### *Functional Requirements:*

- The non-original doors and loading docks / steps at each end of the building shall be removed and the elevations returned to their original configuration, since their interim function will not persist after the rehabilitation.

##### *Emergency Egress:*

- Two new fire stairs will need to be added to the building to serve as the means of egress. The exits to the stairs shall discharge through the original porch doors on the second floor. New exposed stairs are to be added on each end of the porch.
- The existing central stair will remain as the primary entry /access stair and will be fire separated from either the first or the second floor as required by code.
- The corridors not need to be rated, since a full sprinkler system is proposed.

##### *Accessibility Modifications for the Mobility Impaired:*

- The main entrance will need to be ramped.
- Accessible toilet rooms will need to be added on each floor.
- An elevator will be required.

#### EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS / FACADE

##### • Windows:

Most of the windows are original; all of the windows are slated to be rehabilitated to match the original drawings, including the re-establishing of windows where they were changed to doors over time.

##### \* Doors:

All exterior doors (and transoms) shall be made to match the original doors.

##### • Storm Protection:

Hurricane shutters / louvers shall be used to protect all windows, to match existing.

The existing, non-original vestibule on the north side of the building shall be modified to address accessibility requirements.

##### • Other:

Replace the failed second floor porch ceiling (Also see "Systems").

##### • Other (Continued):

Replace the existing 1968 railings with railings which match the original design intent while conforming to current code requirements.

Remove the existing fire escape ladder from the south facade (Also see "Emergency Egress").

Consider restoring the modification to the openings under the porch from arched to squared off openings to increase ventilation of the crawl space.

Remove the make-shift canopy and steps at the door on the west facade (Also see "Windows").

#### INTERIORS / FINISHES

##### • Walls:

The original walls finishes are to be retained, except where removal of unsound material makes the retention of materials impractical.

##### • Floors:

Retain the second floor and mezzanine floor finishes. The first floor finishes will be lost due to the replacement of the failed floor slab.

##### • Ceilings:

In public spaces and other suitable spaces (eg. laboratory and library spaces) the original ceiling height should be maintained.

#### SYSTEMS

##### *Mechanical Systems:*

- Existing: Forced Air Heating (Gas Fired) and Cooling (DX Coil and Multiple Condensing Units).
- Proposed: Forced Air Heating and Cooling fed from the Central Utility Plant.

##### *Systems Integration:*

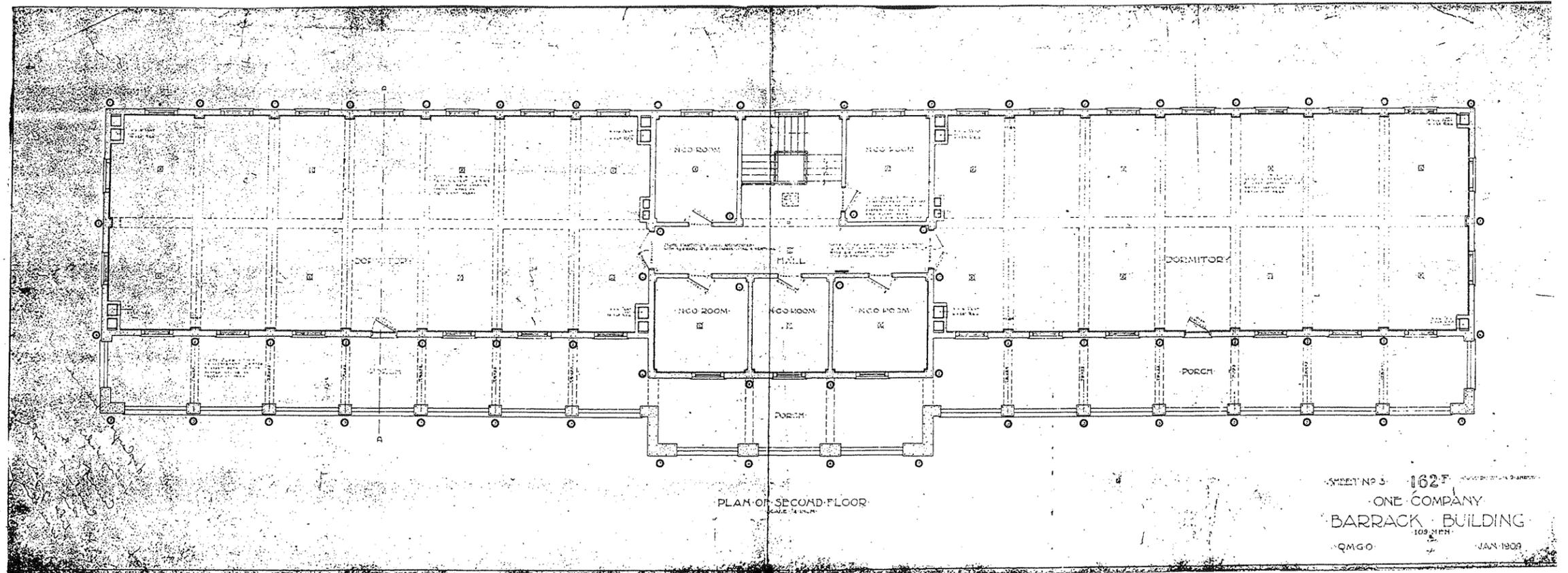
- Intake: Intake air louvers should be located in the soffit area of the south facing porch.
- Exhaust: The existing chimneys and new chimneys as required shall be used for exhaust air discharge of laboratory exhausts. All other exhaust shall be directed below the first floor slab to provide increased ventilation of the crawl space.
- Other: Exposed ductwork, sprinkler piping, etc. shall be minimized and should not be planned in public areas.

#### SITE

- Retain the original front door which faces Fort Crockett Boulevard, however the new main and accessible entry may want to be on the rear elevation facing the other buildings due to functional considerations.

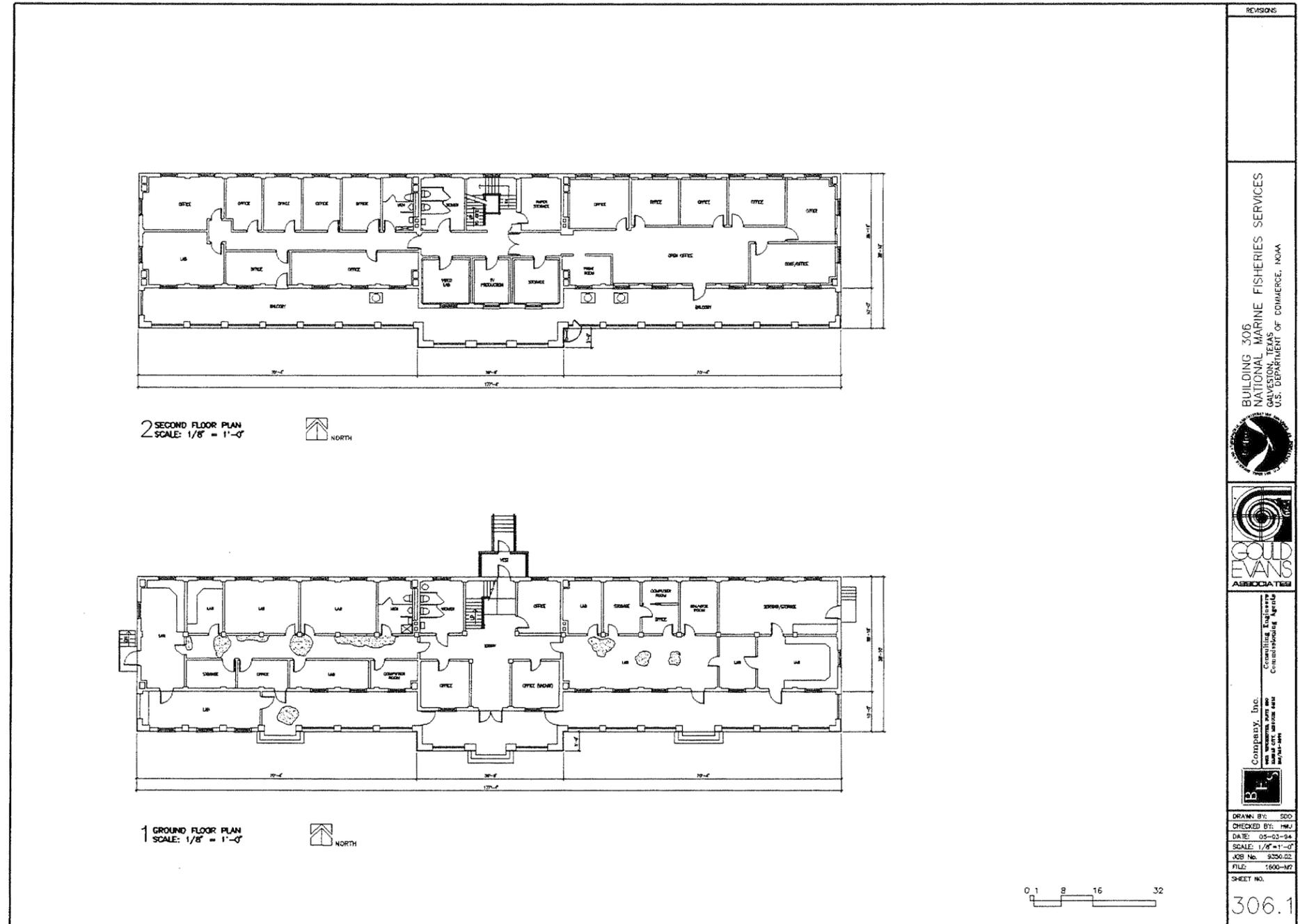
BUILDING 306

HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS - SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING 306

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS



BUILDING 306

EXISTING ELEVATIONS

5 NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

4 SOUTH ELEVATION ON PORCH  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2 EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 8 16 32

REVISIONS	

BUILDING 306  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

GOLD EVANS ASSOCIATES

Company, Inc.  
Construction Services  
10000 West Loop South  
Suite 1000  
Houston, Texas 77042

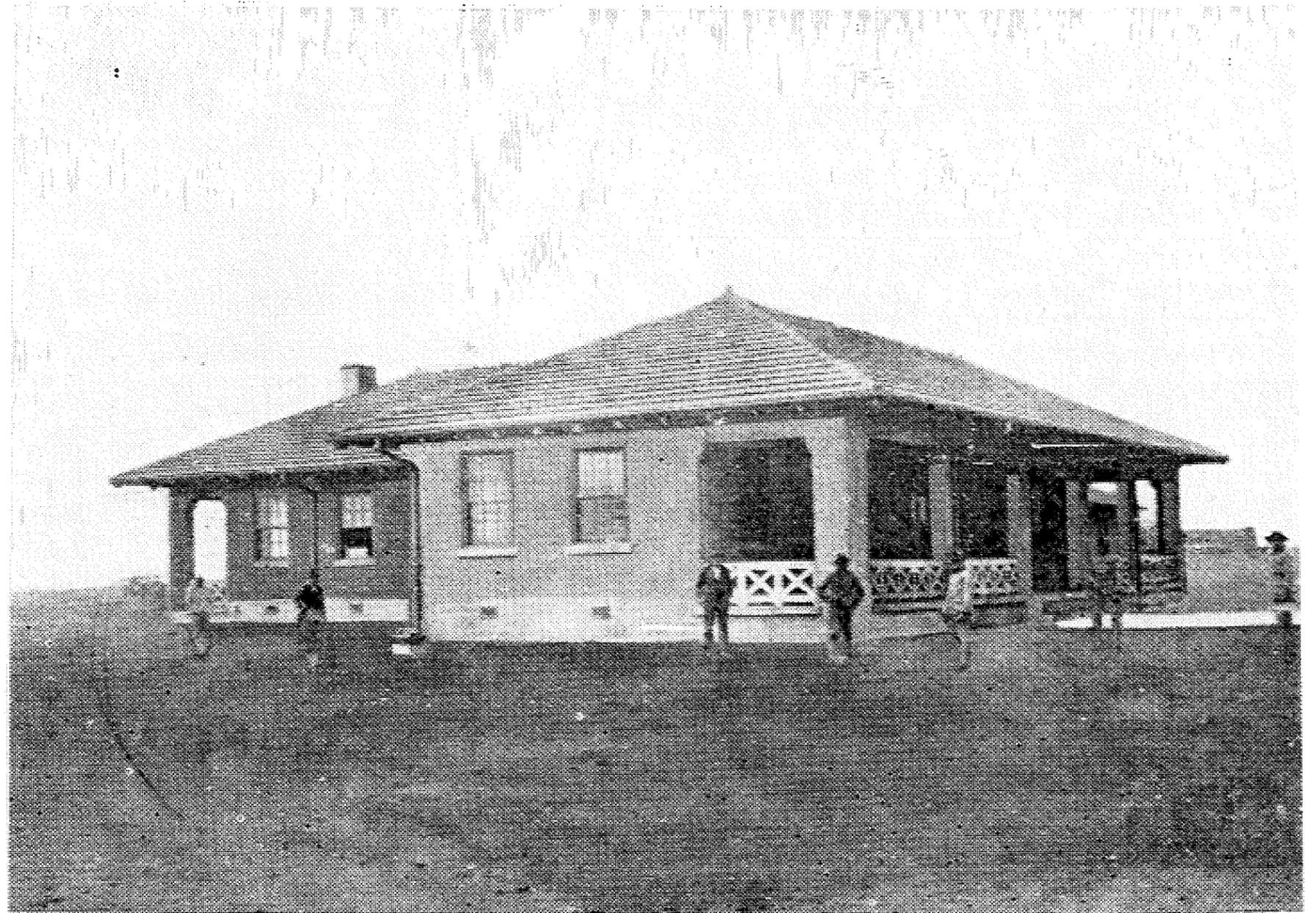
DRAWN BY: SDO  
CHECKED BY: HML  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350.02  
FILE: 1600-M7  
SHEET NO.

306.2

BUILDING 307

---

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH



Date of Photograph: 1911 (J. M. Maurer, Photographer)

BUILDING 307

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

**5 FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**4 NORTH ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**3 EAST ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**2 SOUTH ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**1 WEST ELEVATION**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 32

REVISIONS

BUILDING 307  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

Gold Evans Associates  
Architects

Company, Inc.  
Commissioning Agent  
Commissioning Agent

Company, Inc.  
100 West 17th Street  
Galveston, Texas 77550  
Tel: 409/763-1111

DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: MKJ  
DATE: 05-03-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No: 9306.02  
FILE: 100-107

SHEET NO.  
307.1

BUILDING 308

---

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH

(See the one story building in the middle of the row of two story buildings.)



## BUILDING 308

---

### BUILDING DATA

---

*Date of Construction:* 1910 ?  
*Original Use:* Army (Unknown Building Type)  
*Other Historic Uses:* Undetermined  
*Current Use:* Office  
*Proposed Use:* To be demolished

### SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO THE ORIGINAL FABRIC / CHANGES OVER TIME

---

<i>Year:</i>	<i>Alteration:</i>
1957	Conversion to laboratory and office space (Fish and Wildlife Service)
19??	Enclosure of Front Porch

### DIMENSIONS

---

*Overall Dimensions:* 80'-0" x 42'-4"  
*Stories:* One  
*Gross Square Footage:* 3,386.67 GSF

### ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

---

#### *Condition of the Historic Fabric:*

- The floor structure has failed.
- The exterior of the building is in poor condition.
- The interior of the building is in poor condition.

#### *Restoration Potential:*

- Any proposed usage would substantially alter the historic fabric of the building.
- The current use is only marginally served by the building as it exists.

### ORIGINAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

---

*Foundation:* Masonry Piers  
*Exterior Wall Construction:* Wood Framing with Stucco on the Body of the Building and Clapboard on the Porch  
*Flooring:* Wood  
*Roof Construction:* Wood Framing  
*Wall Finishes:* Concrete / Plaster  
*Ceiling Finishes:* Plaster  
*Roofing:* Shingle

### SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS

---

<i>Exterior:</i>	Clapboard Siding		
<i>Colors:</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
<i>Body</i>	White	White	-
<i>Trim</i>	?	Red	-
<i>Roofing</i>	Red	Red	-

*Interior:* Undetermined

### PRIMARY SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

---

The historic plan configuration is undetermined, however it appears that the south facing porch is an original feature.

### PRIMARY SITE CONSIDERATIONS

---

Located with entry door facing Fort Crockett Boulevard and originally the parade ground.

### EVALUATION

---

Previous reports have well documented structural problems with the floor slab of the first floor. Although this building appears to have been built during the 1910 building campaign, it appears to have been intended to be less permanent than all of the other buildings which are concrete structures.

It is NOAA's intention to demolish this building.

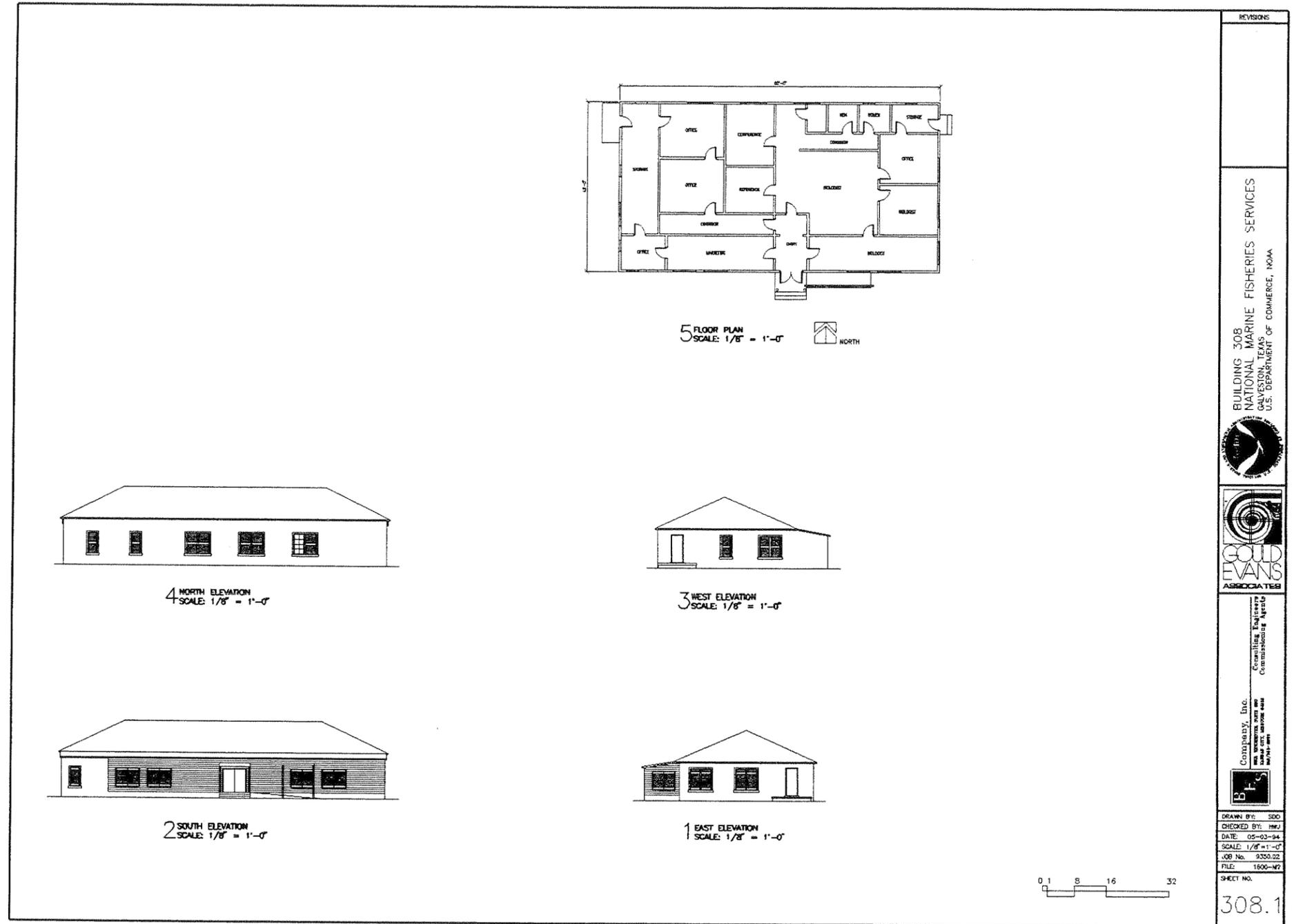
### HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

---

No original documentation was found.

**BUILDING 308**

CURRENT FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS



REVISIONS

BUILDING 308  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICES  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NOAA

GOLD EVANS ASSOCIATES

Company, Inc.  
1000 WEST 10TH STREET  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

Commissioning Engineer  
Commissioning Agent

DRAWN BY: SDC  
CHECKED BY: HML  
DATE: 05-02-94  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"  
JOB No. 9350-02  
FILE: 1806-N2  
SHEET NO.

308.1

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

### HISTORIES

- "Fort Crockett, Galveston Texas"
  - Written by Betty Hartman, PO Box 1001, Galveston, Texas 77550
  - Courtesy of the Galveston County Historical Commission
- Page A2.1 history taken from the "Souvenir of the Encampment of First Separate Brigade of U.S. Troops At Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas"
  - Published by J. M. Maurer, Photographer
  - Courtesy of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas

### HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

- Courtesy of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas

### CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS

- Design Constructs, New Haven, Connecticut

### CURRENT SITE PLAN, PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

- BES Company, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri

### HISTORIC / ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

- NOAA Galveston Laboratory, Galveston, Texas

### PRINTING OF THIS REPORT

- Special thanks to Joseph Cinquino for his xerographic artistry.

## PROJECT CONTACTS

---

### NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

*SPECIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR* Richard R. Gardner, Director  
NOAA Office of Administration  
Construction Staff  
1325 East-West Highway, Room 4426  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
301-713-0845 / Fax 301-713-0806

*NMFS FACILITIES COORDINATOR* Robert J. Williams  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
9721 Executive Center Drive North  
St. Petersburg, FL 33702  
813-570-5301 / Fax 813-570-5300

*LAB DIRECTOR* Dr. Roger Zimmerman, Director  
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA  
4700 U Avenue, Building 302  
Galveston, TX 77551-5997  
409-766-3500 / Fax 409-766-3508

*LAB ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER* Terry Johnstone  
National Marine Fisheries Service / NOAA  
4700 U Avenue, Building 302  
Galveston, TX 77551-5997  
409-766-3500 / Fax 409-766-3508

*CASC PROGRAM MANAGER* Margaret Caswell  
CASC, Facilities and Logistics Division, CC42  
Federal Office Building, Room 1749  
601 E. 12th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
816-426-7456

*PROJECT MANAGER* Joseph Burton, Program Manager  
CASC, Special Engineering Programs Office, CCX1  
Federal Office Building, Room 1862  
601 E. 12th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
816-426-3041 / Fax 816-426-2124

### PRESERVATION PLAN PREPARER

#### *PRESERVATION CONSULTANT*

Douglas McR. McKean, AIA, President  
Design Constructs  
437 Humphrey Street  
New Haven, CT 06511-3710  
203-777-6542 / Fax 203-777-6542

### REHABILITATION PROJECT DESIGN TEAM

#### *PRIME CONSULTANT (M&E)*

Randall D. Frymire, PE, Project Manager  
BES Company, Inc.  
6601 Winchester, Suite 290  
Kansas City, MO 64133  
816-358-5999 / Fax 816-358-8017

#### *ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT*

William Johnson, Project Manager  
Gould Evans Architects  
4600 Madison Avenue, Suite 950  
Kansas City, MO 64112  
816-358-5999 / Fax 816-358-8017

#### *STRUCTURAL CONSULTANT*

Jerry W. Shirley, PE  
Burns & McDonnell Engineers  
4800 East 63rd Street  
Kansas City, MO 64130  
816-822-3460 / Fax 816-822-3414

### TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

#### *THC PROJECT CONTACT*

Gerron Hite, R.A.  
Texas Historical Commission  
Division of Architecture  
PO Box 12276  
Austin, TX 78711  
512-463-6094 / Fax 512-463-6095

THC Street Address:  
108 West 16th Street, 2nd Floor  
Austin, TX 78701

## A HISTORY OF FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

---

FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Written by Betty Hartman

Fort Crockett was situated on a government reservation of 125 acres between 45th and 49th Streets on the beachfront in Galveston. The land was purchased by the United States for \$35,000 from the Galveston Land and Improvement Company, a Colorado corporation based in Denver, on January 18, 1897. On April 17, 1900, the federal government acquired the adjacent parcel of land from 49th to 53rd Streets for \$126,000.<sup>1</sup>

The Fort Crockett Military Reservation was given its name in 1903, in general order #43 from the Adjutant General's office, in honor of David Crockett, American pioneer, born in Limestone, Tennessee, August 17, 1789, a member of Congress from Tennessee, who lost his life March 16, 1836 in the gallant defense of the Alamo.

There have been many forts on Galveston Island since the days of the pirate John Lafitte who built his fort on the east end of the island. A thirty-six man Mexican army garrison was stationed on the island in 1830 after Galveston had been designated a provisional port and point of customs entry by the Mexican Congress. During the days of the Republic of Texas Fort Travis was built, and during the time of the Civil War there were ten forts on the island.<sup>2</sup> Fort Crockett was the last and largest of this succession of forts.

In the Texas State Archives is an early undated petition signed by thirty-one citizens of Galveston and sent to Members of Congress asking for two field pieces with appurtenances, ammunition, etc. to be allowed to remain in their custody, that a charter be granted for a Company of Artillery to be ready at all times to defend the city against the aggressions of an enemy either by sea or land.

Protesting that they could not depend on any effectual protection from the Squadron considering that it was intended rather for the protection of commerce on the open seas than for defense of any particular city, they pointed out that the only fortification previous to entering the harbour, namely that near the extreme eastern point of the island (Fort Travis) may be passed by vessels drawing from ten to twelve feet of water with perfect impunity, and that there was no further impediment to their entering the harbor, laying broadside to and commanding the city.<sup>3</sup>

This situation, a lack of protection and defense, was remedied during the Civil War with the rebel line of forts ringing the city, and when Fort Crockett was built in 1897 during the Spanish American War. However, an early awareness of the need to defend their low lying vulnerable island from enemy attack did not extend to an awareness of a need to make preparations against an attack from the forces of nature, although the island and its population had suffered through many severe storms.

Construction of Fort Crockett was not finished when the hurricane of September 8, 1900 struck the island. Garrisoned in 1899 by Battery O, 1st Coast Artillery Regiment, the men were housed in temporary barracks and the officers in rented houses in the town. Only the hugh concrete casemates were finished, housing the long ten-inch rifle, eight ten-inch mortars, and several smaller caliber rapid fire guns ready to protect the seaport. The guns stood on an artificial hill that raised the works fifteen feet above sea level in order to provide a better field of fire and to give some protection against unusual high tides.

As the violence of the storm increased cracks developed in the concrete and large chunks fell off. One of the mortars wrenched loose from its mountings and fell into the surging sea. Of the 129 men of Battery O in Captain W. C. Rafferty's command twenty-nine lost their lives during the storm. Seven men died when the temporary barracks collapsed. Others lost their lives trying to swim to safer buildings. Captain and his wife and children survived by taking refuge in the shell-hoist room beneath the ten-inch gun.<sup>4</sup>

The storm destroyed most of the fortifications, and the fort without a garrison, was turned over to the Army engineers for repairs. The storm almost destroyed the city of Galveston; but the people were determined that it should be saved and started construction of a seawall to be followed by raising the grade of the city. During construction of the first part of the seawall by Galveston County the United States Congress authorized construction of a seawall of a similar design to be built by the United States Corps of Engineers, to protect the federal investment in the port and the military reservation at Fort Crockett. In order to have continuous protection along the Gulf from 6th to 63rd Streets, the private and city property lying between 39th and 45th Streets was deeded to the United States.

The Fort Crockett seawall extension, 4,935 feet long, was constructed between December, 1904 and October, 1905 and cost \$295,077. A total of \$750,000 was appropriated to finance seawall construction and filling the enlarged reservation up to a grade of eighteen feet.<sup>5</sup>

By June of 1903 the wrecked batteries had been rebuilt. Sand pumped from the bayou in back of the reservation was used to fill in around the batteries. To barracks were built, and no garrison was stationed there until it was returned to the Coast Artillery Corps in 1911 at the time of the border troubles with Mexico when the fort was a mobilization center. In 1911 quarters of concrete construction with roofs of red tile were built.<sup>6</sup>

In 1912 the 5th Infantry Brigade commanded by General Fred Funstan, and made up of the 4th, 17th, 19th, and 28th infantry and a company of engineers arrived at the fort. The brigade camped on the parade ground with the exception of the 28th infantry which had its camp on the flats west of the fort. The brigade camped on the parade ground until 1914 when it was ordered to Vera Cruz and on return again camped on the parade ground. The hurricane of 1915 blew everything into the bay, but this time the troops could take refuge in the cement barracks.

The 127th and the 128th companies Coast Artillery Corps remained at the fort as a permanent garrison. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd provisional coast artillery regiments were made up of picked men from all coast defenses from Maine to New Orleans and were organized at the fort. Commander of the 2nd battalion of the First Artillery was Major Frank W. Cos who later was Major General Cos, Chief of the Coast Artillery at Washington, D.C. The 128th Company did their border service on patrol duty at Brownsville. The 127th Company was assigned to border patrol in 1916 at Marathon, Comstock, and Del Rio, Texas. In 1916 tragedy came to the fort when Captain E. P. Nones, CAC and several enlisted men drowned when the boat in which they were going to Fort San Jacinto was sunk in a collision with a tanker.<sup>7</sup>

During World War I 3,000 troops are estimated to have been at the fort at one time. All available space was covered with cantonments, kitchens and warehoused and the parade ground was occupied by two regiments in tents. Trench mortar units, railroad artillery and Howitzer organizations were sent across to France, and a steady stream of replacement batteries left the fort. It was estimated that Fort Crockett sent 100 to 200 replacements per month.

## A HISTORY OF FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

---

Troops organized or trained at Fort Crockett - World War I:

- Headquarters - 3rd Battalion and Battery F, 65th Artillery CAC (railroad)
- Battery F, 64th Artillery CAC (eight-inch Howitzers)
- Battery D, 1st Trench Mortar Battalion
- Battery D, 3rd Trench Mortar Battalion (entire)
- 15th Artillery CAC (railroads)
- 8th Regiment of Marines
- 9th Regiment of Marines
- 3rd Texas Infantry
- 14 companies of Coast artillery for harbor defense.

Besides training and organizing troops for the European forces, the fort was alert to danger from German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and held its batteries ready for action. Other military defenses were established by Fort Crockett at strategic points along the Texas coast, the most important at Freeport and Sabine Pass commanding the mouths of the Brazos and the Sabine rivers, armed with siege guns and searchlights. Major Marcellus G. Spinks commanded the garrison when the war began until September 1917.<sup>8</sup>

Batteries at the fort were Battery Wade Hampton, named in honor of Brigadier General Wade Hampton, who served with distinction during the War of 1812. Battery Jacint Laval, named for Colonel Jacint Laval, First United States Dragoons, who served during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Battery George Izard, named for General George Izard who served in the War of 1812. Battery Hoskins, built by the army engineers, was begun in August, 1917, and was turned over to the coast defense commander on May 16, 1921. This battery cost approximately \$300,000 with an additional \$15,000 for guns and carriage. It housed two 12-inch barbette breech-loading rifles.

Battery Hoskins was named in memory of Second Lieutenant Leonard C. Hoskins, Jr. who died in action in France in 1918. Hoskins of Trinidad, Colorado was the first coast artillery officer killed in the war. His father, Leonard C. Hoskins, Sr., was, at that time, a member of the senate of Colorado, and visited the fort in 1921 to inspect the battery named in honor of his son.<sup>9</sup>

The 5th and 6th Companies, Coast Defense of Galveston, which had been the 2nd and 3rd Artillery, Texas National Guard, were made up entirely of officers and men from Galveston and vicinity. The officers were: 5th Company, Captain W.C. Lothrop, and 1st Lt. Harry I. Cohan, later Captain; 6th Artillery AEF, 2nd Lt. Sidney I. Fisher; 6th Company, Captain John W. Young, 1st Lt. S.C. Lackey, Jr., and 2nd Lt. Marsene Johnson, Jr. After the war the garrison was reduced to three companies, the 127th, 128th, and 183rd CAC.<sup>10</sup>

In 1922, Galveston was stunned to hear that the fort was to be put on a caretaker basis. That the companies were to be rendered inactive and the personnel transferred to the field artillery of the 2nd Division at Camp Travis. The people protested vehemently. Among other considerations they believed that Fort Crockett was there for their protection, safety, and welfare.<sup>11</sup>

In a study of coastal harbor defenses the War Department decided that either a larger fleet or a much larger number of aircraft would provide more effective protection for harbor areas than the existing defenses. Primarily for that reason the General Staff decided in 1923 that permanent seacoast fortification should still be considered essential. It recommended the abandonment of a number of harbor defenses that were no longer of

military value and concentration on the improvement of those remaining. It also urged more combat aviation to supplement harbor defenses. It called for permanent defenses for eighteen coastal areas. The Navy considered all of the defenses, except those at Galveston, essential to its purposes.<sup>12</sup>

The orders were revoked when Galveston's congressman, Clay Stone Briggs, succeeded in getting the plans changed and on June 26, 1926, the Third Attack Group from Kelly Field was ordered to Fort Crockett for their permanent station.

Major Frank D. Lackland assumed command of the Third Attack Group on the same day the group was ordered to Fort Crockett. September 19, 1921, the First Surveillance Group, which had been on patrol duty at the Mexican border during 1919 and 1920, was designated as the Third Group (attack) and all tactical squadrons of this group were changed from surveillance to attack squadrons. The Third Group (attack) then consisted of the 8th, 13th, and 90th squadrons (attack). headquarters detachment, First Photographic Section, and Fifth Air Park.<sup>13</sup>

In 1926 there was no landing field at Fort Crockett and it was necessary to lease suitable ground. Before the airfield was completed and hangers built, the planes and equipment were kept under canvas. A strong wind storm scattered the equipment over a large area of Galveston, and for a time the group was faced with a severe shortage of planes and equipment.

April 27, 1928, the group, consisting of 22 of the new A-3 airplanes and six C-1 transports, gave demonstrations of attack aviation at Langley Field, Va., Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Sill, Ok., and Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas.

May of 1928, the 90th Squadron was called to active duty on the Mexican border to protect American property against the attacks of Mexican rebel forces on the border near Naco, Arizona. Orders for mobilization were received at 11 AM. The 90th Squadron was in the air and did not land until 11:30 AM; but by 1PM they were on their way to Arizona demonstrating the fact that the attack units could be put into the air with speed and efficiency.<sup>14</sup>

Major John H. Jouett relieved Major Lackland as commanding officer of the group on August 15, 1928. He resigned March 1, 1930, and Major Davenport Johnson assumed command.<sup>15</sup>

Lt. Col. Horace M. Hickam, commanding officer of the Third Attack Group and Fort Crockett from 1932 until his death in a plane crash November 5, 1934, was one of the most popular commanders of the post. he was killed when his plane nosed over as he was landing at Fort Crockett airfield. He had just completed a local solo flight and it was believed that his plane struck some obstruction as it neared the runway. Colonel Hickam took an active interest in civic affairs in Galveston and was a member of the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Hickam Field, near Kamchamecha, Hawaii, was named by the War Department in honor of Col. Hickam.<sup>16</sup>

Other high ranking officers and fliers served at Fort Crockett including General Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of the Air Force, General Nathan Twining, Chief of the Air Force, and General Richard Donovan, Chief of Staff of the Army.

Lt. Col. Earl L. Naiden served as commanding officer at Fort Crockett including the group was moved to

## A HISTORY OF FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

---

Barksdale Field, Louisiana, February 1935. In 1939, the Third Attack Group was redesignated the Third Bombardment Group Light.<sup>17</sup>

Three squadrons of the Third Attack Group saw service in France in the First World War. The three squadrons accounted for nineteen enemy planes, a feat commemorated in the group's insignia by nineteen crosses around the shield. The insignia is divided into two sections, the lower, larger part a square shield; and the upper part is a crest, around the border of which is the motto of the Third Attack Group in Latin "Non Solum Armis." Within the border of the crest is the standard insignia of the Air Corps, a pair of silver wings. The shield divided diagonally into the original colors of the Air Service, green and black.

A band of blue edged with gold, the present Air Corps colors, divides the shield. On the green portion of the shield is a yellow cactus commemorating the Group's first service along the Mexican border. Around the entire shield is a white border in which there are nineteen black German Iron Crosses, the number of German airplanes the pilots of the Group shot down during the First World War.<sup>18</sup>

The 8th, 13th, and 90th squadrons saw service in France. The insignia of the 8th was an eagle, its wings extended and holding in its claws the Liberty Bell. The 13th had a skeleton swinging a scythe. The 90th had two dice. They have just rolled a natural.<sup>19</sup>

The Group took part in demonstrations and maneuvers, engaged in cross-country navigational flights, and by 1942 had experimented with more than twenty different types of aircraft. In June 1934 when the Army Air Corps started carrying the air mail, the unit assumed responsibility for operation in the Central Zone. In February 1935 the unit transferred to Barksdale Field, Louisiana.<sup>20</sup>

The 69th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment under the command of Lt. Col. Richard DOnovan moved into Fort Crockett March 29, 1935 as their permanent station. The Regiment was comprised of the headquarters staff, headquarters battery, Battery A, the search light battery; Battery B, the gun battery; Battery E, the machine gun battery, and the regiment's band. At that time there were four anti-aircraft regiments in the United States Army located at New York, Chicago, San Diego, and Galveston.

Galvestonians congregated on the seawall and thousands of cars lined the Boulevard when the regiment was engaged in night target firing. The high intensity searchlights illuminated the whole western areas of the beach as the three-inch guns and 50 caliber machine guns fired at targets towed over the water by airplanes.<sup>21</sup>

Work on the fortifications of the fort was resumed in 1942 when the menace of German submarines entering the Gulf of Mexico, sinking merchant ships, and threatening the coastal ports and industries became apparent. The army engineers began by casemating Battery Hoskins to withstand an attack of 5,000 pound naval shells. Before casemating, the projectile rooms, powder rooms, and plotting rooms were covered by concrete and earth and the two 12-inch barbette guns stood in the open. Two heavy casemates and the mechanical and electrical equipment necessary to update the guns were designed. The work was done in complete secrecy and was finished in 1943.<sup>22</sup>

Fort Crockett became a prisoner of war camp in 1943 when the first group of 165 POWs arrived in Galveston. The compound was from 53rd Street to 57th Street and from Avenue Q to Seawall Boulevard. The compound fence went across the Boulevard, down to the beach and across the beach into the water. A total of 650 POWs were detained at the camp until it was deactivated May 8, 1946. After having been blocked off to traffic from

the start of the war in 1941, the Seawall Boulevard was reopened past the fort on July 22, 1948. From 1948 to 1951 the fort was the Galveston Recreation Center for the Fourth Army.<sup>23</sup>

By 1951 the fort was again on a caretaker basis, and there was a possibility that it might be reactivated for use by the army, navy or air force. However, this did not happen and in 1953 the fort was declared surplus, and three years later was released to the General Services Administration for disposal. In 1957 the GSA began to auction off tracts of the reservation.<sup>24</sup>

Paving and straightening of the Seawall Boulevard in 1961 eliminated the narrow curve around the old gun emplacements. The three batteries to the east of Battery Hoskins were leveled and covered by the roadway.<sup>25</sup>

Now the buildings of the former Fort Crockett are used for the Galveston College, Texas A&M University at Galveston, and housing for military personnel permanently stationed at Galveston. Some of the property was cleared and sold to private parties for the construction of the Fort Crockett Apartments, the Kroger supermarket and other stores.

With guns and other wartime installations removed the present site has little to show of what was once a busy coastal fortification.

The Outlots that were purchased by the federal government for the military reservation were first sold by the Galveston City Company to R. H. Howard, March 4, 1890. Howard paid \$53,750 down on the property and signed promissory notes for \$53,750 at 8% interest for this and other property. That same day he sold the property to The Galveston Land and Improvement Company, a company formed by Galveston businessmen chartered in the state of Colorado and authorized to do business in the state of Texas under certificate of the Secretary of the State of Texas. He received twenty thousand shares of capital stock in the company and \$100.00 in cash.<sup>26</sup>

Outlots 203 and 204 were in the Denver Reserve, a survey done for The Galveston Land and Improvement Company. The survey area included all that part of the city south of Avenue J (Broadway) south to the beach and from 45th Street to 57th Street, and area known at that time as the "Fair Grounds."<sup>27</sup>

When the grounds were auctioned off by the General Services Administration in 1957 and 1958 the city of Galveston purchased the eastern section from 45th to 49th Street, 9.0438 acres, and The Moody Foundation purchased the western section of 9.4738 acres. In 1962 The Moody Foundation sold the grounds to the Palmetto Corporation, and in 1971 the property was sold to the Mitchell Development Corporation. Two large hotels, The San Luis and the Holiday Inn, now occupy this part of the Fort Crockett Military Reservation.<sup>28</sup>

## A HISTORY OF FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

---

### Sources

Alperin, Lynn M., Custodians of the Coast: History of the United States Army Engineers at Galveston. Galveston District United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1977.

Conn, Engleman and Fairchild, United States Army in World War II, The Western Hemisphere: Guarding the United States and Its Outposts. Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington, DC, 1964.

Davis, Albert B., Jr., Galveston's Bulwark Against the Sea: History of Galveston's Seawall, United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1974.

Galveston County Courthouse - Deed Records.

Galveston Daily News.

Galveston Tribune.

Guild, Eugene R., CAG, Coast Artillery Journal: History of the Defense of Galveston, April 1926.

Hayes, Charles W., Galveston: History of the Island and the City, Jenkins Garrett Press, Austin, Texas, 1974.

History of the Third Bombardment Group, 1919-1955, The Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, USAF, Maxwell AFB, AL.

In Between Magazine, POWs in Galveston County, by Ida M. Blanchett, July 1981.

Mason, Herbert Molloy, Jr., Death from the Sea: Our Greatest Natural Disaster, The Dial Press, New York, 1972.

Rosenberg Library, Galveston and Texas History Room.

Stewart Title Company, Galveston, Texas.

United States Corps of Engineers, Galveston, Texas. Holdings of U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fortification Files.

## A HISTORY OF FORT CROCKETT, GALVESTON, TEXAS

---

1. Lynn M. Alperin, "The Military Mission," *Custodians of the Coast: History of the United States Army Engineers at Galveston, Galveston District United States Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston, 1977*, p.181.
2. Charles W. Hayes, *Galveston: History of the Island and the City*, Jenkins Garrett Press, Austin, Texas, 1974 (written in 1897) Vol I, p.34. Rebel Defenses Map, surveyed and drawn August 1865 by order of C. L. Gillespie, Brevet Major and Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Gulf. Rosenberg Library Archives.
3. Signers of this petition were early settlers and businessmen in Galveston well known in the history of the city, and includes such men as J. S. Sydnor, Joshua C. Shaw, Charles Frankland, A. H. Allen, Stephen Southwick, and Hiram C. Close.
4. Herbert Molloy Mason, Jr., *Death from the Sea*, The Dial Press, New York, 1972, p. 138-142.
5. Alperin, *Custodians of the Coast*, "When Disaster Strikes," p.244.
6. *Galveston Tribune*, October 17, 1923, p. 15. *News*, June 28, 1903.
7. *Ibid*.
8. *Ibid*
9. Battery Wade Hampton, two 10-inch breech-loading rifles. Battery George Izard, eight 12-inch mortars. Battery Jacint Laval, two 15-pounder rapid-fire guns. Lillian E. Hertz reporting on an interview with Matt Hemingway, Galveston Historian, in the *Galveston Daily News*, January 22, 1961, states that Hemingway said that the Laval emplacement was not a fortress but a rampart with a parapet wall and two 14-inch guns. *Galveston Daily News*, June 10, 1921, p.12. *Tribune*, October 17, 1923, p.15.
10. *Tribune*, October 17th, 1923, p.15.
11. Lt. Eugene R. Guild CAC, *Coast Artillery Journal: History of the Defense of Galveston, Texas*, April 1926, pp. 409-412.
12. Conn, Engleman and Fairchild, *United States Army in World War II*, The Western Hemisphere: Guarding the United States and Its Outposts, Office of the Chief of Military History, Washington, D.C., 1964, pp.46-47.
13. *History of the Third Bombardment Group*, 1919-1955. The Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, USAF, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112. *Tribune*, August 16, 1930, Magazine Section, p. 1.
14. The first Fort Crockett airfield, from 1913 to 1918, was in the area where the Alamo School, Palm Gardens, and Cedar Lawn are now. There were seven plans at the field. The second airfield, 1927, was where the Gulf Crest and Gulf Village developments are today. *News*, January, 22, 1961. *Tribune*, August 16, 1930.
15. *Tribune*, August 16, 1930.
16. *Tribune*, November 6, 1934, p. 1, "Lt. Col. Hickam Fatally Injured in Plane Mishap." *News*, Nov. 6, 1934, p.1, "Col. Hickam Killed in Landing Crash." *News*, October 19, 1934, p.4, "Hickam Field to cost \$5,000,000."
17. *History of the Third Bombardment Group*.
18. *Air Force Combat Units - Groups*, The Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, USAF, Maxwell AFB, AL, pp. 29-32.
19. *Tribune*, August 16, 1930, p. 1.
20. *History of the Third Bombardment Group*.
21. *News*, March 31, 1935, p. 5. *News*, October 1, 1935, Sec. A, p. 14.
22. Alperin, *Custodians of the Coast*, p. 196.
23. *News*, July 23, 1948, p. 1. *News*, July 22, 1948, p. 1. In *Between Magazine*, July 1981, POWs in Galveston County, Part I: Fort Crockett, by Ida M. Blanchett.
24. *News*, October 12, 1951, p. 1.
25. *News*, December 6, 1959, p. 1. *News*, Feb. 16, 1962, p. 1.
26. Galveston County Courthouse Deed Records. Book 77, p. 113. Book 77, p. 195.
27. Deed Records. Book 91, p. 196. The Directors of the Galveston Land and Improvement Company in 1890 were: I.B. Porter; H.M. Trueheart; \_\_\_\_\_ Sinclair; J.P. Ernest; J. O'Donnell. The officers were: C.M. Williams, President; Julius Runge, Vice-president; Lucian Minor, Secretary; J. O'Donnell, Assistant Secretary; H.M. Trueheart, Treasurer.
28. *News*, November 21, 1958, p. 1, "City buys tract for playground." *Tribune*, September 3, 1958, p. 1, "GSA to sell tract for public park." *News*, May 9, 1962, p. 9, "Land, building at Fort Crockett open for kids." Deed Records. Book 3213, p. 524. Book 2807, p. 5. Book 1527, p. 660. Book 1539, p. 575.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276 AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711-2276 (TELEPHONE) 512-463-6100 (FAX) 512-463-6095 (RELAY TX) 1-800-735-2989 (TDD)

July 29, 1994

Mr. Douglas McKean, AIA  
Design Constructs  
437 Humphrey Street  
New Haven, CT 06511-3710

RE: Galveston Laboratory, Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Dear Mr. McKean:

This letter is in reference to our site visit to the Galveston Laboratory and subsequent examination of the documentation provided for the proposed complex-wide rehabilitation project. We have the following comments about immediate preservation issues associated with this proposed rehabilitation:

•Building No. 308

We have also concluded that the architectural integrity has been lost on this WW II building as it has been modified on the exterior with additions and installation of stucco, and on the interior with the changes to the original floor plan. We think that this building can be removed but will require recordation.

•Buildings No.s 300 and 304

We think that one of these W.W. II buildings should be retained as an example of the historical development of the complex. We think that one of these buildings can continue to be used for some function in the complex. Again, recordation will be required before one of the buildings is removed.

•Replacement of deteriorated floor slabs.

We agree with your approach to remove and replace the deteriorated concrete floor slabs.

•Archeological investigation before construction of new wet labs.

I have discussed this item with one of the archeologists at the Commission and it is agreed that if the new construction is only disturbing the 1900 fill then no investigation is required.

*The State Agency for Historic Preservation*

We look forward to working with you on a MOA to mitigate the proposed rehabilitation at the complex. If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 512/463-6214.

Sincerely,

Gerron S. Hite, AIA  
Division of Architecture

GSH/nrc

## Meeting Notes

Meeting with the Texas Historical Commission • June 20, 1994 • Prepared by Design Constructs

Project: Galveston Laboratory Renovation Project Manager: Dail Hobbs  
Phase: Schematic Planning Consultant: Design Constructs

Attendees: Gerron Hite, Dail Hobbs, Doug McKean, Roger Zimmerman and Terry Johnstone.

Distribution: Attendees, Richard Gardner (NOAA), Tim Tredway (BES)

### ORIENTATION

The following was presented to Gerron Hite by way of introduction to the project:

#### Work to date

##### *Conditions Assessment Reports*

The reports were prepared by Bibb & Associates to determine the amount of work required to rehabilitate the buildings to a condition where no further attention should be needed, save for a regular program of in-house maintenance combined with the periodic replacement of building systems or components as they approach the end of their life expectancy.

##### *Phasing Plan*

This report prepared by Design Constructs was the basis for funding a rehabilitation program for the entire site on a building by building basis, as opposed to system by systems renovation which would have caused far more disruption to the ongoing scientific mission of the laboratory. The major change to the work outlined in the previous Bibb Reports was that a Central Utility Plant was recommended, along with the replacement of all mechanical systems in the numerous buildings.

##### *Heating & Cooling System Study*

This study by BES Company resulted in the preliminary selection of a Central Utility Plant for the site with a cooling tower and boiler. Further consideration is being given to a Ground Coupled Water Loop Heat Pump System to determine if this type of system should be chosen over the more conventional cooling tower and boiler system.

##### *Schematic Plan (70% Draft)*

This report prepared by BES Company (with Gould Evans Associates and Burns & McDonnell, as consultants) is to further detail the project implications, including scope, cost and construction scheduling / sequence of the numerous buildings.

Further, NOAA has contracted with BES for the design of the new Wet Lab to allow construction to start in this fiscal year (FY94). Design contracts are anticipated to follow during the 3rd quarter of 1994 for the new Maintenance Building, the new Central Plant, and the renovation of Building 307 and 216 so that construction can start on these buildings during FY 95.

### Current Implementation Plan

The current Phasing Plan begins with the construction of a new Wet Lab during FY94: It is currently conceived as a metal building with insulated siding and roofing, and is to be constructed adjacent to the existing Head Start Building: This will vacate Building 301 and Aqua Cell #2. The occupants of Building 308 will need to be moved into rental space as soon as HABS quality documentation of Building 308 can be developed and accepted by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The construction of the new Maintenance Building is dependent on the removal / demolition of Building 308 and when constructed Buildings 300 and 304 will be vacated. (The conference room function which is currently housed in Building 304 will need to be relocated to rental space or space will need to be rented for each occasion, since it will not be able to be accommodated on site until completion of the renovation of Building 301 in FY 95.): Additionally, once the Maintenance Building is completed, the resource center (library) currently located in Building 307 will be relocated to the new Maintenance Building (until the end of FY 96, when it will be moved to its final location on the second floor of Building 302). FY 94 will also include the design of the new Central Plant, Building 307 and Building 216.

In FY 95, the new Central Plant and its attendant distribution system are to be constructed to allow all of the historic buildings to be renovated and connected to the water loop. Building 216 will be renovated to consolidate the TAMU functions from Buildings 302 and 306, as well as allowing for some expansion space. Building 301 will be renovated to allow the conference room function to be reestablished on site and Building 307 will be renovated to accommodate the former occupants of Building 308, who will have been housed in rental space for approximately one year. With Buildings 300 and 304 vacated as of FY 94 they will be removed from the site or demolished.

In FY 96, once TAMU vacates Building 302 and 306, all NOAA functions in Building 306 will be moved to Building 302 to allow Building 306 to be renovated. After Building 306 is renovated all NOAA functions housed in Building 302 will be relocated to Building 306 and rental space, if required, since the introduction of two fire stairs, an elevator and an elevator machine room will cause a reduction in assignable square footage. A new Necropsy Lab will be built, however at this time it is believed that the best option for the disposal of its' waste is to out-source the incineration of the waste, not to incinerate on site or at the East Lagoon site due to inordinate permitting issues and negative publicity. Buildings 303 and 305 (which house TAMU) will be minimally renovated, with the major work involving the replacement of the mechanical systems with a new fan units which will be connected to the water loop distribution system. Final site improvements, such as permanent parking lots and landscaping should be constructed once all utilities and other construction activity has been completed.

The resolution of the issue of the removal / demolition / documentation of Buildings 300, 304 and 308 is extremely important, and must be finalized before the new Maintenance Building can be designed and constructed, which is scheduled for FY 94 as noted above.

### REHABILITATION / PRESERVATION ISSUES

#### General

##### *Windows*

- At this point in time, the existing windows are to be refurbished (ie. replace broken glass, repair mechanisms, etc.).

## MINUTES FROM MEETINGS WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Meeting Notes - June 20, 1994: Texas Historical Commission

Page 3

### *Louvers*

- Where required for mechanical systems, louvers will be located in porch soffits, where possible. Additionally, the opportunity exists to exhaust non-fume hood exhausts underneath Buildings 302 and 306.

### *Exterior Coatings / Colors*

- Dail Hobbs has taken paint samples to determine the various trim colors through time.
- It was noted by Design Constructs that historic photographs indicate little (if any) contrast between the body and window/railing trim colors and that both appear to be near white.

### *Roof Penetrations*

- Various vents (eg. fume hood exhausts and toilet exhausts / vents) will penetrate the roofs, but will be "organized" to respect the ordered nature of the historic buildings. A comparison was made to the disorderly venting through the roof of the TAMU building just to the west of the site.

### *ADA / Accessibility*

- Gerron Hite is giving consideration to whether or not the integration of the ramps into the existing porches on Buildings 302 and 306 would be appropriate.

### *Code Issues*

- It was discussed that BES (the A/E) is investigating the sprinklering of all buildings, in lieu of providing code mandated one hour corridor rating (including one hour rated gypsum wallboard partitions, rated doors, automatic hold open devices and automatic door closers) which is required as the buildings are currently classified in the Draft Schematic Plan: This change is being evaluated to reduce life cycle costs, due to first cost implications and maintenance concerns, while increasing fire safety and future space use flexibility.
- It was discussed that the mezzanine in Building 216 will most probably be used as mechanical space, since the cost of making this minor amount of space accessible (through the introduction of another stop on the elevator) and code compliant (through the introduction of a second means of egress) would be disproportionately high.

### *Interior Layouts*

- The THC will want to review the interior layouts of each building as they are developed. Dail Hobbs noted that the reviews of construction documents will probably be at 30% and 90%.

### *Site Issues*

- The site plan, which indicates the new Cooling Tower, Central Utility Plant, Maintenance Building and Wet Lab Building was reviewed.

Meeting Notes - June 20, 1994: Texas Historical Commission

Page 4

### *Previous Modifications*

- Numerous modifications were noted during the tours of each building, however no decisions were made as to which modifications should be reversed, if any.

### *Deteriorated Items*

- The deteriorated concrete floor slabs in Buildings 216, 302 and 306 were discussed and it was noted that total replacement will be required, resulting in the loss of the terrazzo flooring in Building 216 and probably all first floor partitions in each building.
- The termite damage to and general deterioration of Buildings 300, 304 and 308 was discussed on the tour of each building.

### *Storm Shutters*

- It was noted that the storm shutters, while not original, are a necessary part of the protection of the buildings against storm damage.
- Doug McKean noted that he would distribute manufacturer's literature on a "screen" option, which is normally used for security and which might be less intrusive from the exterior and interior.

### **Two Story Buildings**

#### *Elevators*

- It was discussed that the elevator location proposed for Buildings 302 and 306 on pages 13 through 16 of the Appendix would probably not be deemed as appropriate by the THC, since it does not respect the historic plan configuration. Dail Hobbs noted that the elevator could be made to open to the exterior at grade (eliminating the need for ramps) and the first and second floor (with a door at the back of the cab). It was noted that the convenience of the main (formal) entrances to Buildings 216, 302 and 306 on the Fort Crockett Boulevard (South) side of the buildings is reinforced by the proposed parking at the ends of each building, as delineated in the 70% Draft Schematic Plan.

#### *Fire Stairs*

- It was discussed that THC should review the exterior stair tower additions (and "conference center" addition option) to Buildings 302 and 306 delineated in the 70% Draft Schematic Plan. The required fire stairs will either need to be integrated into the buildings (within the existing envelope exiting through the existing doors on the end elevations or on the porches, thereby minimizing exterior interventions) or be added as exterior additions as indicated in the Draft plan (minimizing the loss of program square footage). It has not been determined which solution would be less expensive.

#### *Other*

- The renovation of Buildings 302 and 306 should consider the retention of the enclosed porch areas and should consider reinstating the squared off openings below the first floor porches (eliminating the non-original arch) to return this detail to its original condition and improve air flow under the first floor slabs, which currently suffer from lack of ventilation.

## MINUTES FROM MEETINGS WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

---

Meeting Notes - June 20, 1994: Texas Historical Commission

Page 5

### RELOCATION / DEMOLITION ISSUES

#### *HABS Quality Documentation*

- The level of original documentation was noted during the tour of Building 300, which houses the drawing files: The exception to the rule is Building 308 for which only renovation drawings exist.
- Documentation will be required for all historic buildings which are to be demolished.

#### *New Construction*

- It was noted that since the site was filled approximately 6 to 8 feet after the 1900 hurricane, that no work currently anticipated would have any affect on any underlying archeological remains. The exception to this assumption is that, if the Ground Water Heat Pump System is chosen, the wells would be drilled to a minimum of 150 feet below existing grade.

### FOLLOW-UP ISSUES

#### *Preservation Issues*

- The demolition of Buildings 300, 304 and 308 was discussed with Gerron Hite of the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The THC is to issue a decision on these buildings as early as the week of June 27th, after consultation with their WWII expert as to the relative significance of the buildings.
- It was discussed that the new Maintenance Building will to be designed to be sensitive to the adjacent historic buildings; which may include such features as a high, center peaked roof and an insulated synthetic stucco exterior finish.

#### *Cost / Budget Issues*

- Roger Zimmerman noted that the ultimate test for all decision-making for this project will be to determine and minimize the impact (eg. cost and disruption) on the scientific mission of the laboratory.

#### *Information Distribution*

- Dail Hobbs will send Gerron Hite a copy of the 70% Draft of the Schematic Plan and a set of the As-Built Drawings. The THC will determine if the level of documentation is sufficient for Buildings 300, 304 and 308.

Please inform Design Constructs of any clarifications or corrections to this material.

# MINUTES FROM MEETINGS WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MEETING NOTES  
Texas Historical Commission Meeting

15 September 1994  
Galveston Laboratory

## INTRODUCTIONS

- Dail Hobbs, RA, NOAA Project Manager
- Margaret Caswell, NOAA Program Manager
- Randy Frymire, PE - BES Company, Inc. (Engineering Firm of Record)

## SCHEMATIC PLAN

- R. Frymire noted that Space Assignment Plans are to be prepared by BES Company, Inc. by September 30, 1994 for each of the buildings which NOAA intends to re-use. Comments on these plans are to be sent to D. Hobbs by October 15th.
- R. Frymire noted that he would send G. Hite copies of the as-built drawings for each of the buildings. G. Hite noted that he would provide BES Company with mylar base sheets for these drawings to be submitted to the Texas Historical Commission in HABS format.

## PRESERVATION PLAN - DRAFT REVIEW

- D. McKean noted that, subsequent to the review comments noted above, review comments on the draft Preservation Plan (dated 31 August 1994) are due by October 31, 1994.
- D. McKean noted that the Preservation Plan is meant to guide the design work to be performed under separate contract to BES Company, Inc. and that the design team had been asked to review the document for information which they might need in this regard, and that the Texas Historical Commission should review the document similarly.

## BUILDINGS 300 / 304 / 308

- Demolition  
  
M. Caswell noted NOAA's lack of programmatic need for each of these buildings and their desire to demolish them. It was discussed that M. Caswell would write a letter to the Texas Historical Commission describing their lack of need for the buildings and intention to demolish same.  
  
G. Hite noted that he would draft the MOA required for the demolition of Buildings 300, 304, and 308.

MEETING NOTES  
Texas Historical Commission Meeting

15 September 1994  
Galveston Laboratory

## BUILDINGS 300 / 304 / 308 (Continued)

- Documentation  
  
D. McKean asked for clarification as to what additional documentation would be needed to demolish all of the buildings.  
  
G. Hite noted that HABS quality drawings and photo-documentation would be required.

## OTHER ITEMS

- D. McKean noted that he would distribute information on windows which might be considered for replacements where required.
- D. McKean noted that he had information for a rated glass wall system which might be used to enclose the new fire stairs required in Building 215. D. Hobbs noted that since this project was not a restoration effort of the interiors of the buildings that this type of construction would probably not be used.
- D. McKean distributed copies of information (eg. a video and manufacturer's literature) on Exeter window protection systems which has been tested and approved for hurricane protection in Dade County, Florida. This product is recommended by Design Constructs for Building 215 and other buildings which do not currently have hurricane protection, to maintain the visibility of the windows while protecting them.

Attendees: G. Hite, D. Hobbs, M. Caswell, R. Frymire and D. McKean

Distribution: Attendees, R. Gardner, R. Zimmerman, T. Johnstone, File

File Name: THC Mtg Notes 9.15.94