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Determination of NRHP Eligibility for Buildings 28414, 32100, 33800, 36300, and 36302 at Fort Gordon, Georgia

Includes a Criteria Consideration G Evaluation of the 1988 Barracks Complex

Adam D. Smith and Sunny E. Adams

January 2017



Construction Engineering
Research Laboratory

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Cover Photo: Photo of the west side of Building 33800, mid-1980s (DPW, Fort Gordon).

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Final Report

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Prepared for Cultural Resources Manager
Directorate of Public Works
Fort Gordon, GA 30905

Under Project 450904, "NHPA Building Evaluations at Fort Gordon"

Abstract

This document is an architectural survey for 5 buildings (28414, Chapel; 32100, Theater; 33800, Administration; 36300, Bank, and 36302, Post Office) and 14 buildings (24401 through 24414, Barracks, Administration, and a Mess Hall) at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The Army constructed the 5 buildings from 1966 to 1977 and the 14 buildings in 1988. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these 19 buildings to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that only Buildings 33800 and 36300 are significant under NRHP criteria; however, only Building 36300 retains enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C. Buildings 24401 through 24414 did not meet the requirements for exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G and therefore need to be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources office in the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) at Fort Gordon, Georgia, under Project 450904, "NHPA Building Evaluations at Fort Gordon." The technical monitor was Ruth "Renee" Lewis (Archaeologist, DPW).

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CNC) of the Installations Divisions (CN), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael S. Hargrave was Chief, CEERD-CNC; and Ms. Michelle J. Hanson was Chief, CEERD-CN. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti, and the Director was Dr. Ilker Adiguzel.

COL Bryan S. Green was the Commander of ERDC, and Dr. Jeffery P. Holland was the Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
BOQ	Bachelors Officer Quarters
CMU	concrete masonry unit
DMJM	Daniel Mann Johnson and Mendenhall
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ERDC-CERL	Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
HQ	Headquarters
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WWII	World War II

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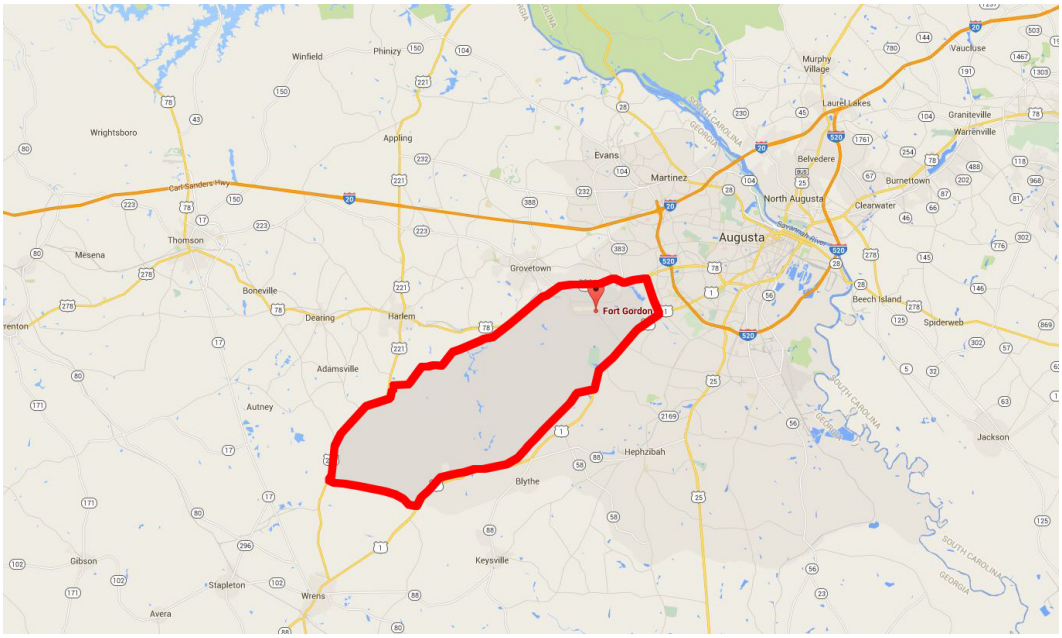
1 Methodology

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, in order to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our nation's past. This preservation was done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation (NHPA Sections 110 and 106) are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The U.S. Army first established Fort Gordon as a World War II (WWII) temporary camp in the Augusta, Georgia, area (Figure 1). Fort Gordon was nearing deactivation at the close of WWII; however, the Signal Corps Training Center relocated to Fort Gordon in 1948, preventing its closure. Currently, Fort Gordon remains home to the U.S. Army Signal Center. Fort Gordon is located in east-central Georgia, directly southwest of Augusta. Most of Fort Gordon is within Augusta-Richmond County, with small portions in Columbia, McDuffie, and Jefferson Counties.

Figure 1. Boundary outline and location of Fort Gordon, Georgia, southwest of Augusta (www.google.com, accessed June 2016).



1.2 Objective

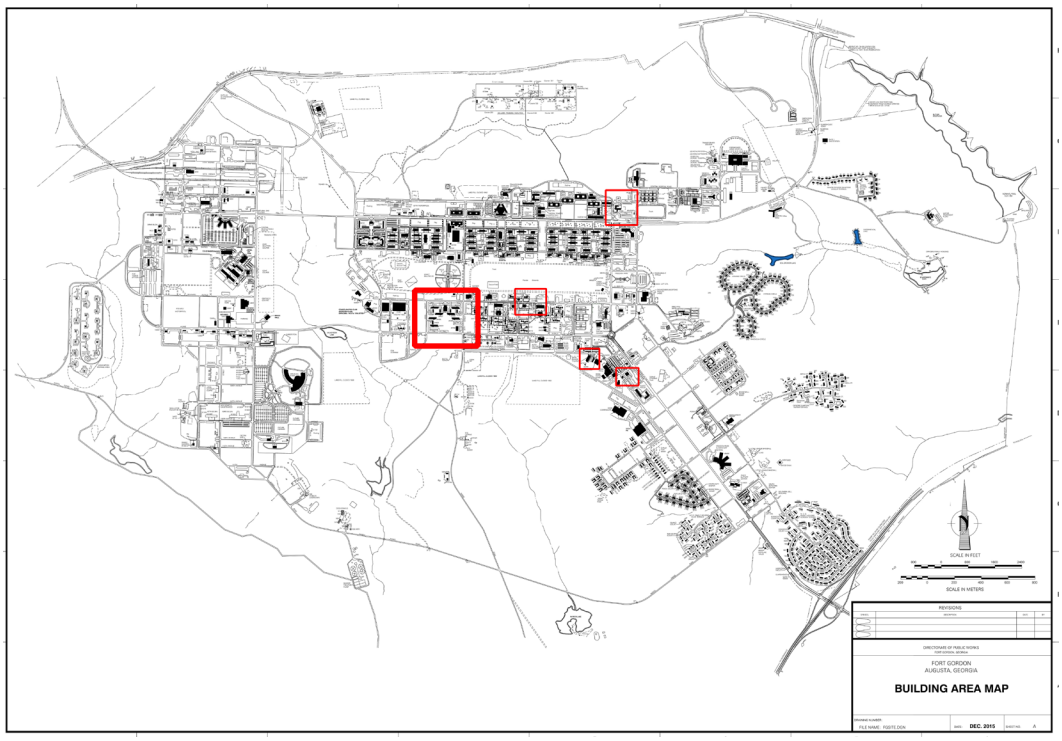
The objective of this effort was to assess the eligibility for the NRHP of two sets of buildings at Fort Gordon, Georgia. All of the buildings are located within the cantonment at Fort Gordon (Figure 2). The first set consisted of 5 buildings completed in a range of years from 1966 to 1977. Four of those buildings (32100, Theater; 33800, Administration; 36300, Bank, and 36302, Post Office) were previously surveyed for exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G[1] of the NRHP in the *Fort Gordon Cold War Architectural Survey: 1942–1956* report from 2005 (ERDC-CERL SR-05-7), but the survey's recommendation was that these four buildings did not meet Criteria Consideration G's standards for exceptional importance.[2] A fifth building, Building 28414 (Chapel) was added to the current project by the Fort Gordon cultural resources office due to its construction date being close to that of Building 36302. The Fort Gordon cultural resources office also wanted a second set of buildings—14 buildings in the Fort Gordon 1988 Barracks Complex—to be made part of

[1] The full title is "Criteria Consideration G: Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years." National Park Service (NPS), National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 41.

[2] Adam Smith and Sunny Stone, *Fort Gordon Cold War Architectural Survey Vol. 1: Historic Context and Survey Results*, ERDC/CERL SR-05-7 (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2005), 101.

this effort and to be preliminarily surveyed for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G (see Appendix). This survey satisfies Section 110 of the NHPA, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these 19 buildings for inclusion on the NRHP.

Figure 2. Location of the buildings within the Fort Gordon, GA, cantonment in 2015 with the 5 buildings outlined by thin boxes (post office and bank located in same area), and the 14 buildings outlined by the thick box (DPW, Fort Gordon).



Analyses of the first set of five buildings (Table 1) was performed, including basic history and assessment of current conditions. Similar analyses were performed on the second set of 14 buildings (

Table 2) To qualify for the NRHP, a property must meet at least one of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, must be significantly associated with an important historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

Table 1. List of five buildings constructed from 1966 to 1977 at Fort Gordon, GA, that were given to ERDC-CERL for evaluation, 2015 (Fort Gordon Real Property Office).

Facility #	Year Built	Description
28414	1977	Chapel
32100	1967	Theater
33800	1968	Administration, General Purpose
36300	1966	Bank

Facility #	Year Built	Description
36302	1974	Post Office

Table 2. List of 14 buildings constructed in 1988 at Fort Gordon, GA, that were given to ERDC-CERL for evaluation, 2015 (Fort Gordon Real Property Office).

Facility #	Year Built	Description
24401	1988	Army Lodging
24402	1988	Battalion Headquarters (HQ)
24403	1988	Company HQ
24404	1988	Barracks
24405	1988	Army Lodging
24406	1988	Barracks
24407	1988	Barracks
24408	1988	Company HQ
24409	1988	Company HQ
24410	1988	Company HQ
24411	1988	Company HQ
24412	1988	Barracks
24413	1988	Barracks
24414	1988	Mess

This final report's main text includes a short historic context and determination of eligibility for the set of 5 buildings constructed from 1966 to 1977 (Table 1). The inventory, history, and evaluation under Criteria Consideration G for the set of 14 buildings constructed in the 1988 Barracks Complex (

Table 2) can be found in the appendix.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager with 18 years of experience in military architectural history and Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 13 years of experience.

1.4 Site visits

1.4.1 Fort Gordon

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to Fort Gordon to inventory the buildings in May 2015. During that week, members of the team evaluated them for their historic integrity and architectural integrity. A second trip was conducted in July 2016, specifically to photograph and inventory the interior of Building 33800.

1.4.2 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Fort Gordon, Mid-Century Modern architecture, Army chapels, Cold War Era women's built environment, and Army community support buildings. The following places were contacted and/or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online at https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm);
- Historic drawings, maps, and photographs , and information were provided by the Cultural Resources Office of the Directorate of Publics Works (DPW), the Historian's Office, and the Real Property Office's database at Fort Gordon;
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland (NARA 111-SC and 111-CCS).

1.4.3 Analysis and evaluation

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

Using information from the historic context, the overarching historic integrity was evaluated per the NRHP's definition. A cultural resource can retain or lose its historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. From this evaluation process, a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP was made. The evaluation

followed guidelines published by the National Park Service (NPS) in National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*;[3] National Register Bulletin #16A, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*;[4] the National Register Bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations;*[5] and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[6]

[3] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*

[4] NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

[5] NPS, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

[6] Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995).

2 Historic Context

2.1 Fort Gordon development pre-1965[7]

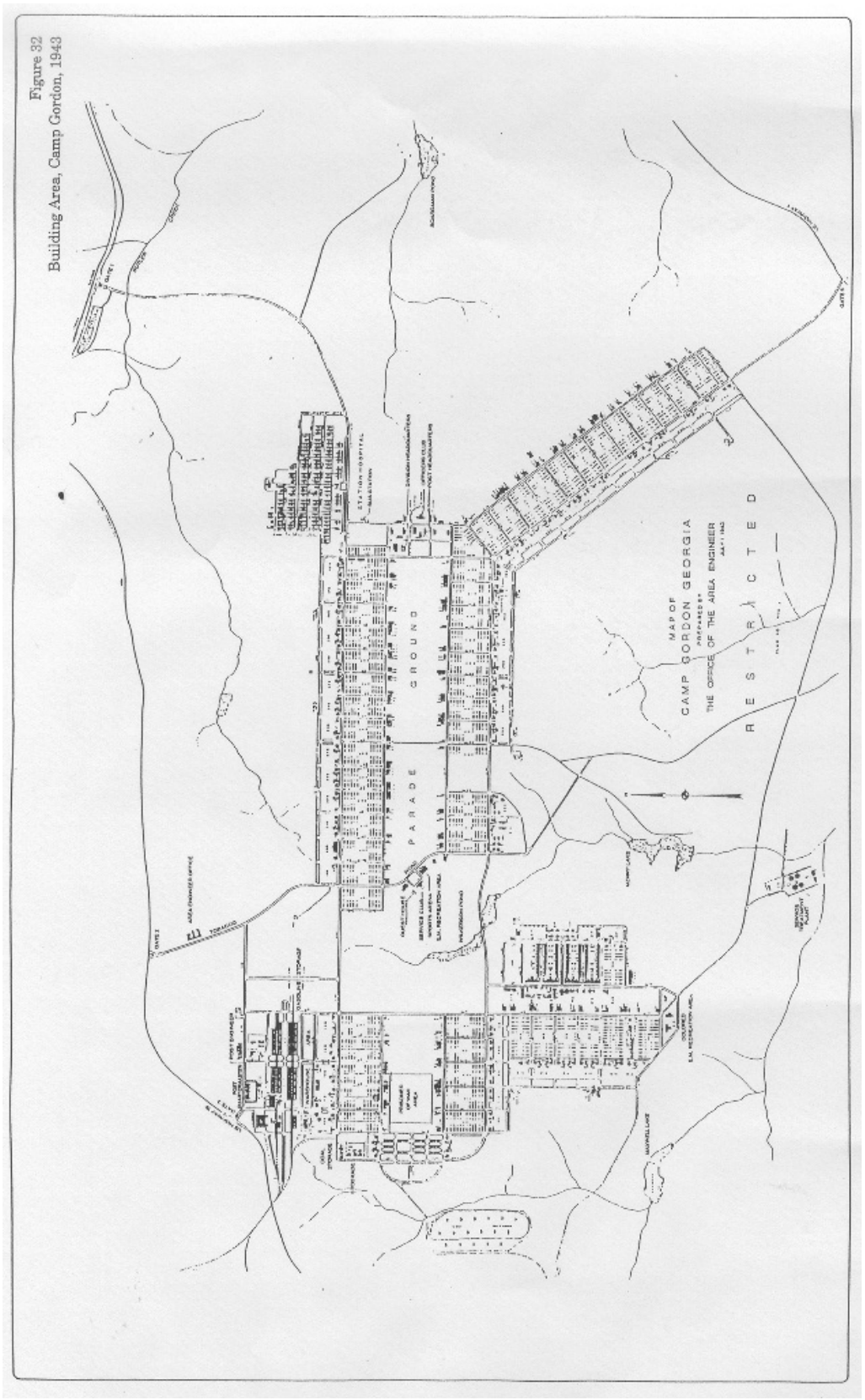
The Army formally established Camp Gordon on 18 October 1941, when the official groundbreaking and flag-raising ceremony took place. Although facilities were incomplete, on 17 December 1941 the 4th Division arrived at Camp Gordon for combat training from Fort Benning, Georgia. The design of the cantonment followed the standard U.S. Army Quartermaster plans of a large parade field surrounded by wooden World War II (WWII) temporary buildings (Figure 3). The cantonment, located in the northeastern portion of the installation, was separated into the following distinct areas:

- the administrative/community area on the eastern edge of the parade field,
- the station hospital area in the northeastern part,
- barracks compounds to the north and south of the parade field (a dogleg containing barracks compounds extended to the southeast of the parade field),
- recreational facilities on the western edge of the parade field, and
- a warehouse/maintenance area on the far west, separated from the main cantonment by McCoys Creek.

The original layout of the cantonment remained intact until the mid-1960s, when the new Signal School buildings were constructed. On 21 March 1956, Camp Gordon became a permanent Army post and was redesignated as Fort Gordon.

[7] For a full historic context of Fort Gordon prior to 1957, please refer to either or both of these two references: Adam Smith and Sunny Stone *Fort Gordon Architectural Survey: 1942 to 1956* (ERDC/CERL SR-05-1), prepared for United States Army Signal Command and Fort Gordon Directorate of Public Works, Logistics (Champaign, IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2005); Carol E. Stokes, ed., *A History of Fort Gordon, Georgia* (Fort Gordon, GA: Command Historian Office, 1993).

Figure 3. The layout of Camp Gordon, with north to the left, 1943 (DPW, Fort Gordon).



2.2 1960s and 1970s development of the Fort Gordon cantonment

A major reorganization at Fort Gordon occurred in June 1964. The Third United States Army redesignated the U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Gordon as the U.S. Army School/Training Center, Fort Gordon. The U.S. Army Signal Training Center became the U.S. Army Training Center, Signal, and basic training was redesignated as the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry. By the end of 1964, Fort Gordon contained the U.S. Army School/Training Center, the U.S. Army Hospital, the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School, the U.S. Army Military Police School, the U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, and the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory.

The old WWII wood temporary buildings finally reached the limits of their lifespan. By the end of 1965, the various projects that would change the landscape of Fort Gordon were planned and under construction. This construction included new classroom buildings for the Southeastern Signal School, new permanent barracks between the new Southeastern Signal School and the parade field, new Bachelor Officers Quarters (BOQ) on the far northeast portion of the cantonment, and new permanent support buildings spread throughout the cantonment (Figure 4).

2.2.1 Building 32100 (Theater)

The Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service contracted in 1965 with the Washington, D.C., office of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall (DMJM) architecture and engineering firm to design a new standardized movie theater plan for use on Army forts and Air Force bases (Figure 5). The style that DMJM utilized for these new theaters was New Formalism so the front of the theaters had a flat heavy roofline/cornice supported by concrete pillars while the sides and rear of the theater were concrete block with a simple brick veneer (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The movie theater (Building 33100) was placed outside the old WWII temporary building area in the “crook” of the cantonment between the northern and southeastern portions (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Detail of cantonment at Fort Gordon, GA, showing locations of major projects, 1967 (DPW, Fort Gordon).

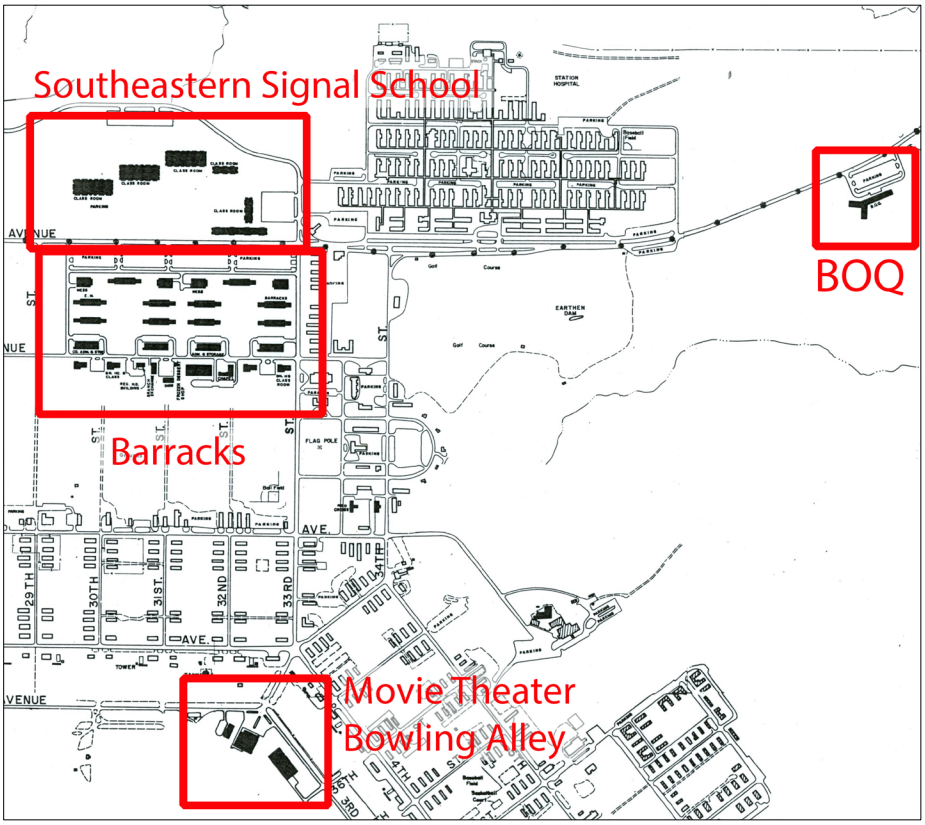


Figure 5. Detail of title block from 1000-seat theater drawings at Fort Gordon, GA (DPW, Fort Gordon).

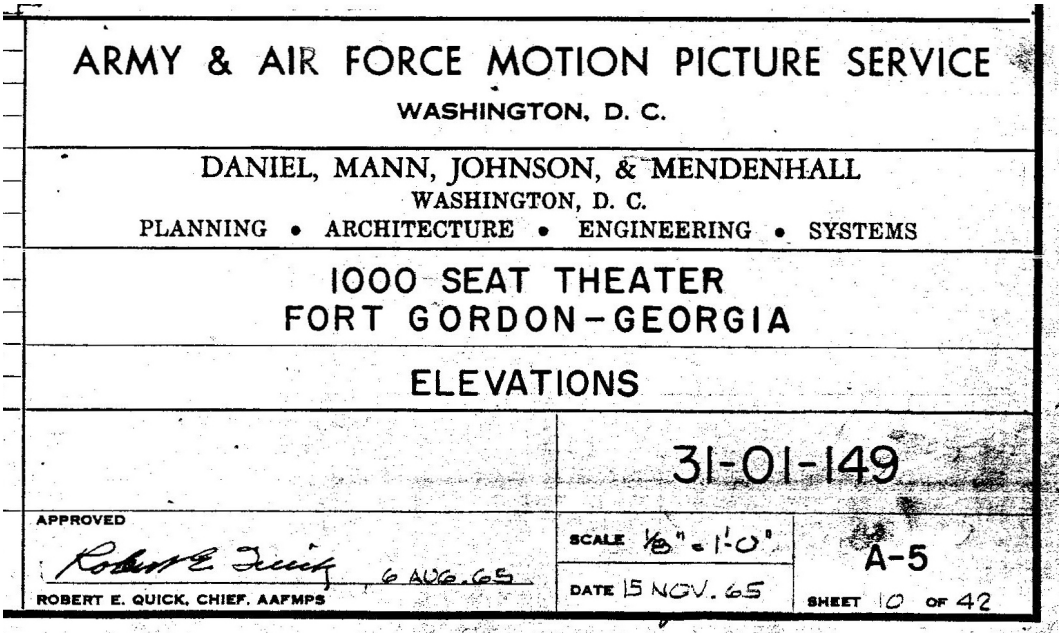


Figure 6. Front elevation of 1000-seat movie theater at Fort Gordon, GA, as drawn by DMJM (DPW, Fort Gordon).

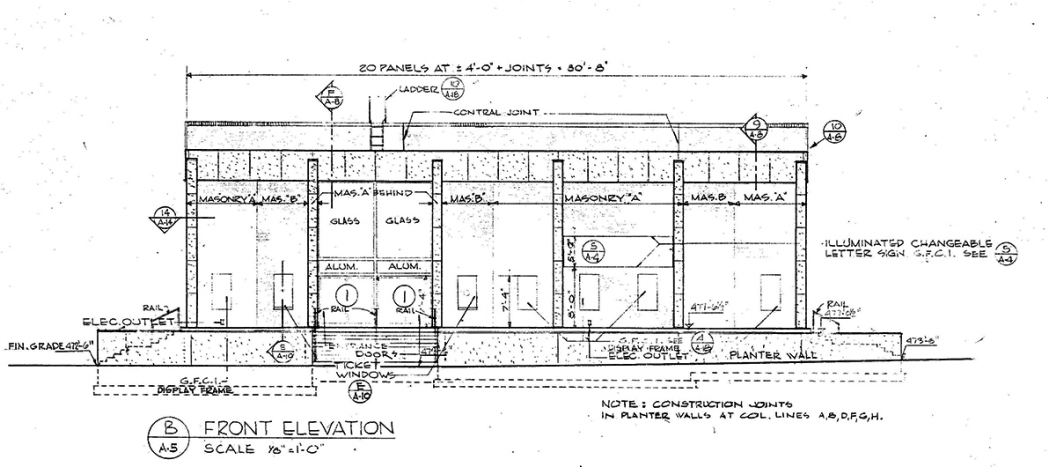


Figure 7. Looking southwest toward the new movie theater at Fort Gordon, GA, May 1967 (NARA College Park RG111SC-639906).



2.2.2 Bachelor Officer's Quarters and Post Exchange

The middle-to-late 1960s also saw the construction of a new BOQ (Figure 8) on the far northeast portion of the cantonment and a new Post Exchange (Figure 9) on the southeastern leg of the cantonment (Figure 4).

Figure 8. Looking east toward Griffith Hall at Fort Gordon, GA, May 1966 (Historian Office, Fort Gordon).



Figure 9. Looking southwest toward the new Post Exchange entrance at Fort Gordon, GA, May 1967 (NARA College Park RG111SC-675489).



2.2.3 Building 36302 (Bank)

At the same time the Corps of Engineers and Fort Gordon were expanding the community service facilities into permanent facilities, the Georgia

Railroad Bank constructed a branch bank (Building 36302) south of the new Post Exchange (Figure 10).

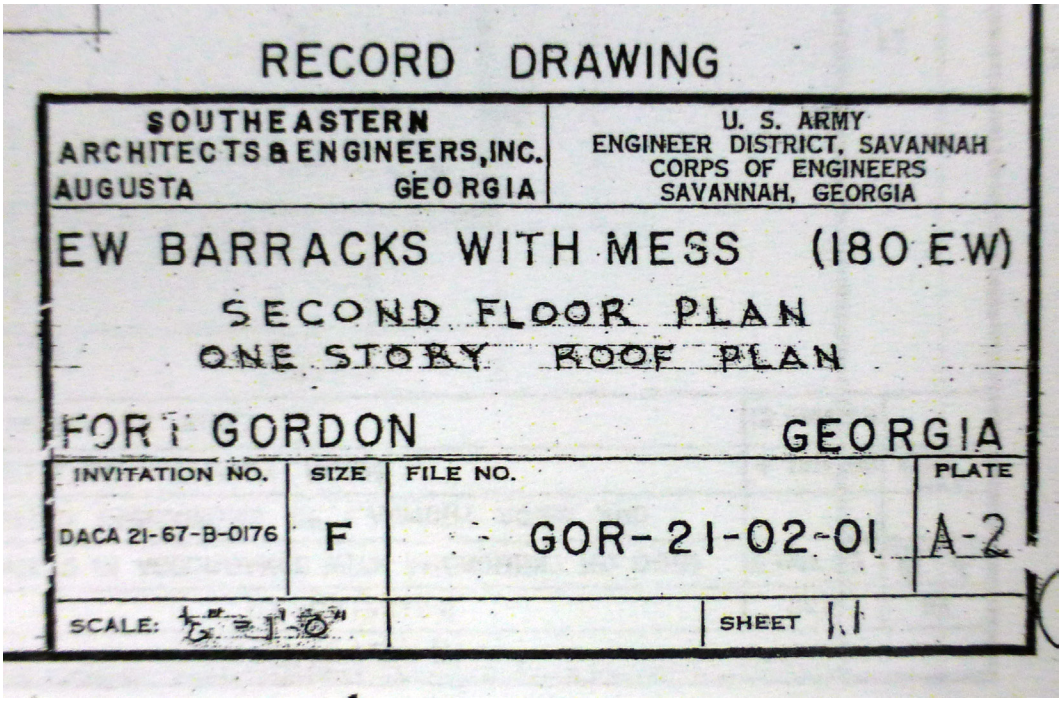
Figure 10. Looking southeast toward the new Georgia Railroad Bank at Fort Gordon, GA, November 1966 (NARA College Park RG111CCS-Box 25 37720).



2.2.4 Building 3380 (Administration, General Purpose; was Enlisted Women's Barracks

To house the many enlisted women training at Fort Gordon in the 1960s, the Corps of Engineers let a contract to Southeastern Architects and Engineers of Augusta, Georgia, to adapt an existing 1959 plan for an enlisted women's barracks and mess for 204 women (Figure 11). Southeastern Architects modified the original by omitting the basement and shrinking the size of the building to only house 180 enlisted women. The facility (Building 33800) was completed in 1968 and included three floors of double-occupancy rooms and a large mess hall with kitchen (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

Figure 11. Detail of title block from drawings of enlisted women's barracks at Fort Gordon, GA (DPW, Fort Gordon).


RECORD DRAWING

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS, INC.
AUGUSTA GEORGIA

U. S. ARMY
ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

EW BARRACKS WITH MESS (180 EW)

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
ONE STORY ROOF PLAN

FORT GORDON GEORGIA

INVITATION NO.	SIZE	FILE NO.	PLATE
DACA 21-67-B-0176	F	GOR-21-02-01	A-2

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" SHEET 1.1

Figure 12. Enlisted women's barracks floor plan for Fort Gordon, GA, with offices, mess, kitchen, lavatory, and laundry shaded and labeled (DPW, Fort Gordon).

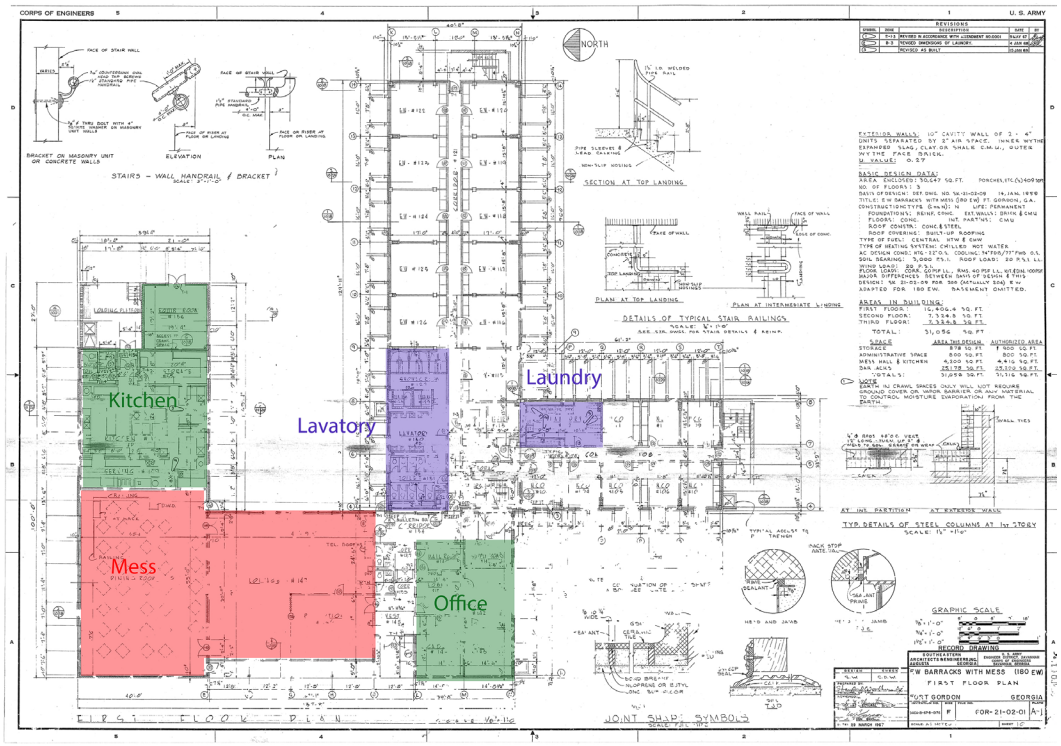


Figure 13. Looking northeast toward the west side of the enlisted women's barracks (Building 33800) at Fort Gordon, GA, May 1968 (Historian Office, Fort Gordon).



2.2.5 Building 300, Eisenhower Medical Center

The last large piece of construction in this period was the Eisenhower Medical Center. The old Fort Gordon hospital had grown to a sprawling complex of 139 single-story wood buildings spanning over 89 acres and connected by almost eight miles of corridors. On 17 April 1967, the Office of the Secretary of Defense approved a new Army hospital to be built in the southeastern United States. Congressional and presidential approval followed in 1970. Groundbreaking occurred on 23 April 1971. The new hospital complex opened 24 April 1975 (Figure 14).

Figure 14. View of the completed hospital in 1978 at Fort Gordon, GA (NARA College Park RG111SC-675497).



Along with the new Eisenhower Army Medical Center Complex, the last of the 1960s and 1970s rebuild occurred with construction of a new permanent Post Office (Figure 16) in 1974 and a new Bicentennial Chapel in 1977.

2.2.6 Building 36302 (Post Office)

The Post Office design is based on a Corps of Engineers standardized plan designed by Wilson and Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the for the Corps of Engineers Omaha District to be placed at Fort Riley, Kansas (Figure 15).

2.2.7 Building 28414 (Chapel)

The Bicentennial Chapel (Building 28414; Figure 17) was placed on the south side of the parade field, surrounded by standardized plan barracks that were built from previously designed plans by Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle, and Wolff of Columbia, South Carolina (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger of Alexandria, Virginia, designed the chapel in 1974 for the Corps of Engineers Omaha District as a standardized plan

that was utilized throughout the Army and the Air Force during the 1970s and early 1980s (Figure 20).

Figure 15. Detail of title block from the post office drawings (DPW, Fort Gordon).

WILSON & COMPANY ARCHITECT - ENGINEER ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO SALINA, KANSAS ATLANTA, GEORGIA	**U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT** OMAHA CORPS OF ENGINEERS OMAHA, NEBRASKA
DESIGNED BY: GLG DRAWN BY: GLG TRACED BY: GLG CHECKED BY: WKC SUBMITTED: WILSON & COMPANY	FORT RILEY, KANSAS MAIN POST OFFICE BUILDING ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS-DETAILS 73 MCA-211
RECOMMENDED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH	APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION DATE: JULY 1972
APPROVED: COL. C.E. DISTRICT ENGINEER	SCALE: SPEC. NO. SHEET A-2 DRAWING NUMBER 36-08-01

Figure 16. Looking south toward the new Post Office at Fort Gordon, GA,, April 1978 (NARA College Park RG111SC-675493).



Figure 17. Looking east toward the west side of the Bicentennial Chapel at Fort Gordon, GA, April 1978 (NARA College Park RG111SC-675494).



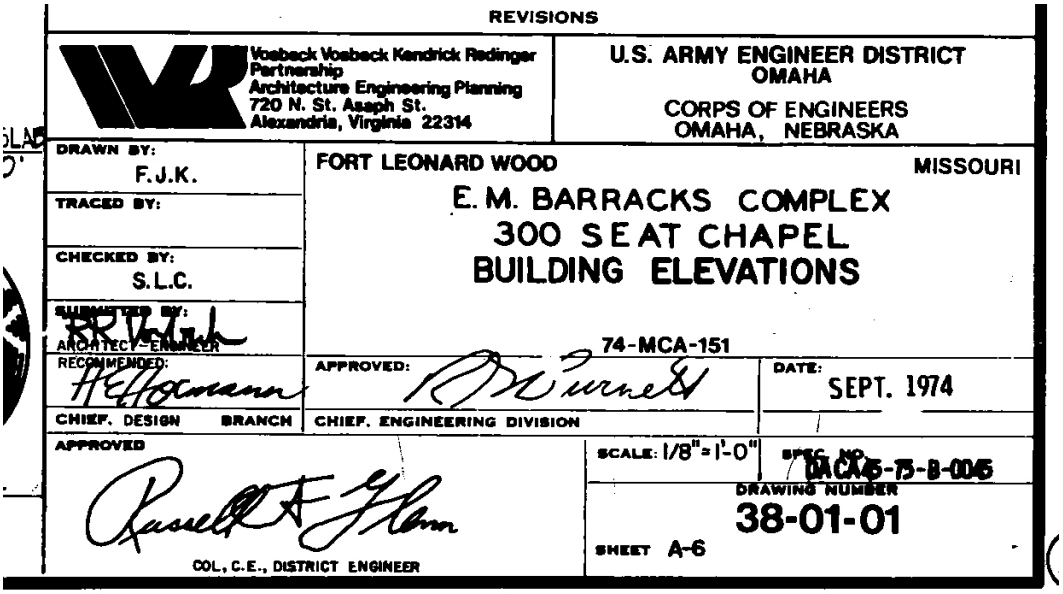
Figure 18. Aerial of Fort Gordon, GA, looking southeast in the 1980s at a small area of the southern portion of the cantonment (DPW, Fort Gordon).



Figure 19. Example of a 1975 barracks at Fort Gordon, GA, no date (Historian Office, Fort Gordon).



Figure 20. Title block from the elevations drawing for the chapel at Fort Gordon, GA (DPW, Fort Gordon).



The movie theater was transformed into a dinner theater in 1991, but the bank, post office, and chapel have their original uses. The enlisted women's barracks was changed into a childcare center and medical offices in the early 1980s (Figure 21). The mess hall and kitchen area was transformed into the childcare facility while the individual rooms in the three-story section were utilized for offices. The childcare facility was re-

categorized as Administration General Purpose in 2002, while the offices are now utilized for the Inspector General and the 707th Military Intelligence Battalion.

Figure 21. West side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA, in the 1980s (DPW, Fort Gordon).



3 Determination of Significance

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through the evaluation of their position within the larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "…the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood, and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[8] A historic property is determined significant or not significant based on the application of standardized NRHP criteria within the property's historical context. To qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation describe how properties and districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and Criterion B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D). A property may be significant under one or more criteria. The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, excerpted from *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:[9]

> **A. Event**—associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> **B. Person**—associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> **C. Design/Construction**—embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

[8] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15, 7*.

[9] ibid., 2.

D. Information Potential—yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.1 Final recommendations of significance

While the overall time period for the historic context for Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), 33800 (Administration), 36300 (Bank), and 36302 (Post Office) in this report was from 1966 through the present-day, the period of significance varies depending on the construction date of the particular building.

3.1.1 Buildings 28414, Chapel; 32100, Theater; 33800, Administration; 36300, Bank; and 36302, Post Office

The following sections detail this study's findings regarding the historical significance of Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), 33800 (Administration), 36300 (Bank) and 36302 (Post Office).

For Criterion A — Event

There is no significant event associated with Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), 36300 (Bank) and 36302 (Post Office); however, Building 33800 (Administration) is significant for its original role as an enlisted women barracks and mess during the final years of gender segregation in the Army.

For Criterion B — Person

There is no significant person associated with Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), 33800 (Administration), 36300 (Bank) and 36302 (Post Office).

For Criterion C — Design/Construction

Building 28414 (Chapel) is an Army/Air Force standardized plan utilized on many installations in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Its design is not significant for either Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger that designed it or for its Brutalist style.[10]

[10] Adam Smith and Sunny Adams, *Military Chapels Historic Context*, ERDC/CERL SR-08-5 (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, 2008).

Building 32100 (Theater) is an Army/Air Force standardized plan utilized on many installations in the 1960s and early 1970s. Its design is not significant for either DMJM that designed it or for its New Formalist style.[11]

Building 33800 (Administration) is not significant for its design by Southeastern Associates or for its Mid-Century Modern mundane style.

Building 36300 (Bank) is significant as an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern Googie style with its folded-plate roof hovering over the central pavilion.

Building 36302 (Post Office) is an Army/Air Force standardized plan utilized on many installations in the mid-1970s. Its design is not significant for either the Wilson and Company that designed it or for its Mid-Century Modern mundane style.

For Criterion D — History

The available historical records provided no indication that Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), 33800 (Administration), 36300 (Bank) and 36302 (Post Office) have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

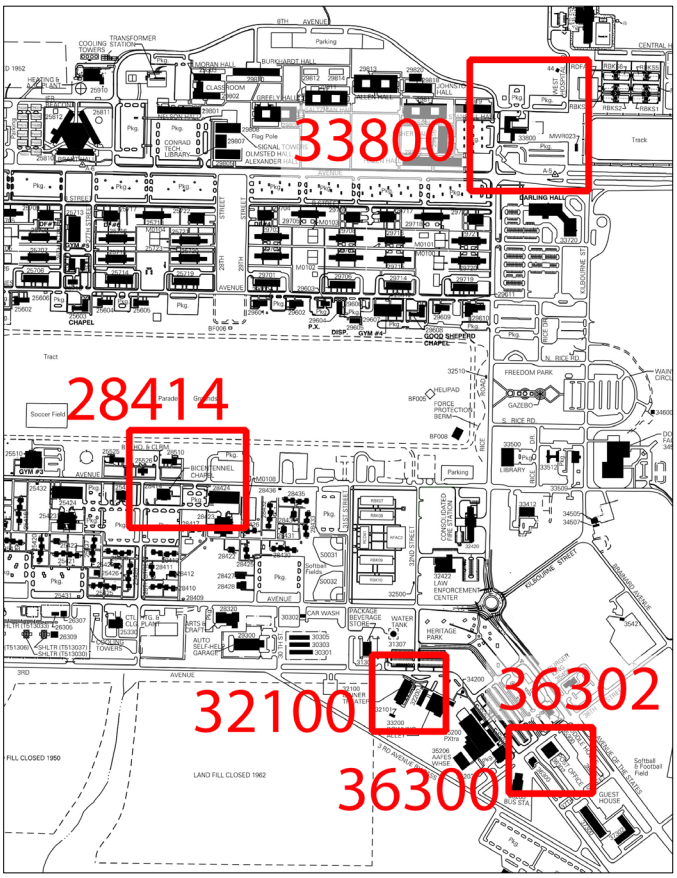
3.1.2 Historic district

It was the finding of the *Fort Gordon Cold War Architectural Survey Volume 5: Support Buildings Survey Forms* (ERDC-CERL SR-05-7) that the community support buildings constructed at Fort Gordon during the 1960s and 1970s were not linked together in either planning or location to form a historic district (Figure 22).[12]

[11] Smith, Adam, Sunny Stone, Megan Weaver Tooker, and Bruce MacAllister. *Military Chapels Historic Context*. Legacy Resource Management Project No. 06-296. Flash® Media presentation that constitutes one-half of ERDC/CERL SR-08-5 (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, 2008).

[12] Adam Smith and Sunny Stone, *Fort Gordon Cold War Architectural Survey Volume 5: Support Buildings Survey Forms*, ERDC/CERL SR-05-7 (Champaign IL: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2005), 22.

Figure 22. Location of the five buildings within the Fort Gordon, GA, cantonment highlighting how spread out their locations are from each other (DPW, Fort Gordon).



3.1.3 National, state, or local significance

Building 36300 (Bank) is significant at the local level because it embodies distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern Googie style of architecture.

Building 33800 (Administration) is significant at the national level due to its role as an enlisted women's barracks and mess during the final years of gender segregation in the Army.

Buildings 28414 (Chapel), 32100 (Theater), and 36302 (Post Office) are found to be not significant.

4 Buildings

There were four support buildings located within the Fort Gordon cantonment that were recommended for further review in 2005 in the *Fort Gordon Cold War Architectural Survey* (ERDC-CERL SR-05-7). Building 28414 was added by the Fort Gordon cultural resources office due to its construction date being close to that of Building 36302. For convenience, these five buildings and their years of construction are shown again in Table 3.

Table 3. List of buildings described in this chapter.

Facility #	Year Built	Description
28414	1977	Bicentennial Chapel
32100	1967	Movie Theater
33800	1968	Administration, General Purpose
36300	1966	Bank
36302	1974	Post Office

4.1 Building 28414 (Bicentennial Chapel)

Building 28414 (Bicentennial Chapel) was designed by Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger of Alexandria, Virginia, and opened in 1977. The architects designed it with Brutalist architectural style ideology, and the Army and Air Force used it as a standardized plan on installations in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Building 28414 is located within the cantonment southeast of the intersection of Brainard Avenue and 28th Street. Building 25440 is located to the west and Building 25526 is located to the northwest.

The chapel is one-story tall, with a complex footprint in the overall shape of a square that encompasses an interior courtyard space. The exterior walls are clad with split-rib concrete block (Figure 23). The roof is flat with a textured, pre-cast concrete panel fascia system that wraps around the entire structure. A pyramidal, terne metal-clad roof projects off the flat roof on the middle section of the south side of the building (Figure 24). The pyramidal roof has a skylight at the top point. A textured, pre-cast concrete carillon tower projects upward from the interior courtyard and soars above the flat roofline (Figure 25). The windows are one-over-one

bright-aluminum awning-style windows with pre-cast concrete windowsills. The doors are a combination of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate glass, with sidelights and transoms and steel doors. A combination of shrubs and trees line the perimeter of the building, and landscape rocks line the planting beds.

Figure 23. Detail of the split-rib concrete block on the side of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 24. Terne metal-clad pyramidal roof with skylight cap on Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 25. Detail of the top of the carillon tower on Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The west (front) elevation of the chapel faces 28th Street, and a wide concrete sidewalk leads to the main entry (Figure 26). The main entry bay is located near the left side of the elevation and is recessed from the left and right sides of elevation. The entry consists of a wall of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass doors and large fixed-pane sidelights. The split-rib concrete block wall has a bright-aluminum display case placed just to the left of the entry bay.

Figure 26. West (front) elevation of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The south elevation faces a paved parking lot. The middle of the elevation projects outward slightly from the left and right sides of the building (Figure 27). There is a single-entry door and one window located on the left side of the elevation.

Figure 27. South elevation of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The east elevation also faces a paved parking lot. A concrete sidewalk leads from the parking lot to a secondary entry on this side of the building. The entry is located slightly to the left of center and is recessed into the building (Figure 28). It consists of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass doors and sidelights. The right side of this elevation has a set of metal doors recessed into the wall (Figure 29).

Figure 28. East elevation of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 29. Northwest oblique of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The chapel's north elevation faces Brainard Avenue. There are two recessed bays—one located on the left side and one on the right side of the elevation—that each have original bright-aluminum one-over-one awning windows (Figure 30). There are two more window bays located on this elevation that are flush with the concrete wall. These windows are replacement anodized-bronze aluminum-framed windows.

Figure 30. North elevation of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The interior of the chapel features a lobby, an interior courtyard, chapel/nave, offices, and an activity room. The lobby is located on the west side of the building and consists of brick flooring with an inlaid detail. A curtain wall of replacement anodized-bronze aluminum and plate-glass windows characterizes the east wall of the lobby and provides an open view into the interior courtyard space (Figure 31). The courtyard is rectangular in footprint. The same inlaid brick flooring flows out of the lobby space into the courtyard space. The walls of the courtyard are the same split-rib concrete block with pre-cast concrete fascia system. The base of the concrete carillon tower is located in the northeast corner of the courtyard. Trees provide shade for the courtyard and its seating areas (Figure 32). The nave area is located southeast off the lobby space (Figure 33). It is square in footprint and features the pyramidal roof with a

skylight at its point. The ceiling is plaster with replacement hanging-pendent light fixtures (Figure 34). The flooring is carpet. The original pews are of blonde wood with red upholstery (Figure 35).

Figure 31. Looking south in the lobby of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 32. Looking east in the courtyard of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 33. Looking southeast in the nave of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 34. One of the replacement light fixtures in the nave of Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 35. Detail side view of one of the pews in Building 28414 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



4.2 Building 32100 (Movie Theater)

The architectural firm of DMJM designed Building 32100 (Movie Theater) in the New Formalist architectural style ideology, and it opened in 1967. It is a standardized plan utilized throughout the Army and Air Force in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Building 32100 is a large, simple structure that consists of a poured concrete foundation, concrete-block walls clad with a red brick veneer, a flat built-up gravel roof, replacement anodized-aluminum and plate-glass entry doors, original poster display cases, cast-in-place concrete planters, and architectural cast-stone column enclosures (Figure 36). The cast stone is also used as a decorative panel along the top of the front, left, and right elevations.

The northeast (front) elevation faces a paved lot. This elevation has the most architectural detail, while the other three elevations are simple. The front elevation consists of a large covered portico where patrons once purchased their theater tickets. Six cast-stone columns support the overhang of the portico's roof (Figure 37). Poured-concrete steps provide access to the portico (Figure 38). A cast-in-place concrete planter wall is

located in front of the building. The exterior wall of the front elevation is mostly red brick veneer; however, three large vertical sections of the wall are white brick laid in a running bond. Two of the vertical sections frame the entry, while the third is located on the right side of the elevation. Two sets of double-entry anodized-aluminum and plate-glass doors are located slightly to the left of center of the elevation (Figure 39). Above the doors are two large plate-glass windows. There are six poster display windows spaced across the front elevation (Figure 40). There are five original, round, light fixtures located on the underside of the portico.

Figure 36. Looking southwest at the front of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 37. Looking east at the front portico on the front of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 38. Looking east at the front steps of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 39. Looking southwest at the front doors of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 40. Detail of the different brick and the movie poster cases on the front of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The northwest and southeast (side) elevations mirror each other. Neither elevation has windows. Two different roof heights define the side elevations. The portico area, located on the right side of the southeast elevation and the left side of the northwest elevation, is shorter in height than either of the roof heights. The architectural cast-stone panels are used as a parapet detail on the exterior of these two walls. Cast-in-place concrete planters are located on both elevations near the portico (Figure 41). The northwest and southeast elevations have two side entries each into the building. A large egress from the auditorium is on either side (Figure 42) that is inset into the brick wall. The other two exits are set within cast-in-place concrete wind protector walls located around replacement metal doors (Figure 43).

Figure 41. Looking north at the southeast side of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA, with the lobby on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 42. Looking southeast at Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA, with the lobby at left and auditorium on the right (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 43. Emergency exit door from the auditorium on the southeast side of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The southwest (back) elevation is divided into two sections (Figure 44). The tall back section is completely void of any architectural detail or fenestration. The front section of the elevation is a one-story brick-clad support area which features architectural cast-stone panels located at the top of its exterior wall. This section also has a single-entry metal door and a set of metal doors into the building. A concrete loading dock provides access to these doors. On the far left side of the elevation is a set of steps that lead down to a single-entry door, and the door leads into the mechanical room.

Figure 44. Looking northeast at the rear of Building 32100 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



4.3 Building 33800 (Administration, General Purpose)

Building 33800 (Administration, General Purpose) was designed by Southeastern Architects and Engineers, Augusta, Georgia in 1967 by transforming an existing plan from 1959. The enlisted women's barracks opened in 1968.

Building 33800 is located within the cantonment, just west of the Fort Gordon Signal School Complex and northeast of the intersection of Chamberlain Avenue and 8th Street.

The overall footprint is complex, with a combination of two distinct L-shaped structures joined together. The north L-shaped structure is one-story in height, has a flat roof with a stucco panel fascia system, exterior walls clad with textured brick veneer (Figure 45), bright aluminum-framed windows with panel inserts, and bright-aluminum and plate-glass entry doors. The south L-shaped structure's design consists of a three-story mass designed in a Mid-Century Modern mundane style with three-story brick panels separated from three-story bright-aluminum window frames and stucco spandrels by an inset/projecting textured brick detail (Figure 46). A concrete sunshade projects out over the third floor windows (Figure 47). This part of the building has a flat roof with a parapet. The south and west wings have external concrete switchback staircases that have a brick supporting wall and a concrete shed roof over the top-floor opening. At some point, chain link fence panels were added to the openings between the concrete panels.

Figure 45. Detail of the textured red brick utilized on the exterior of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).

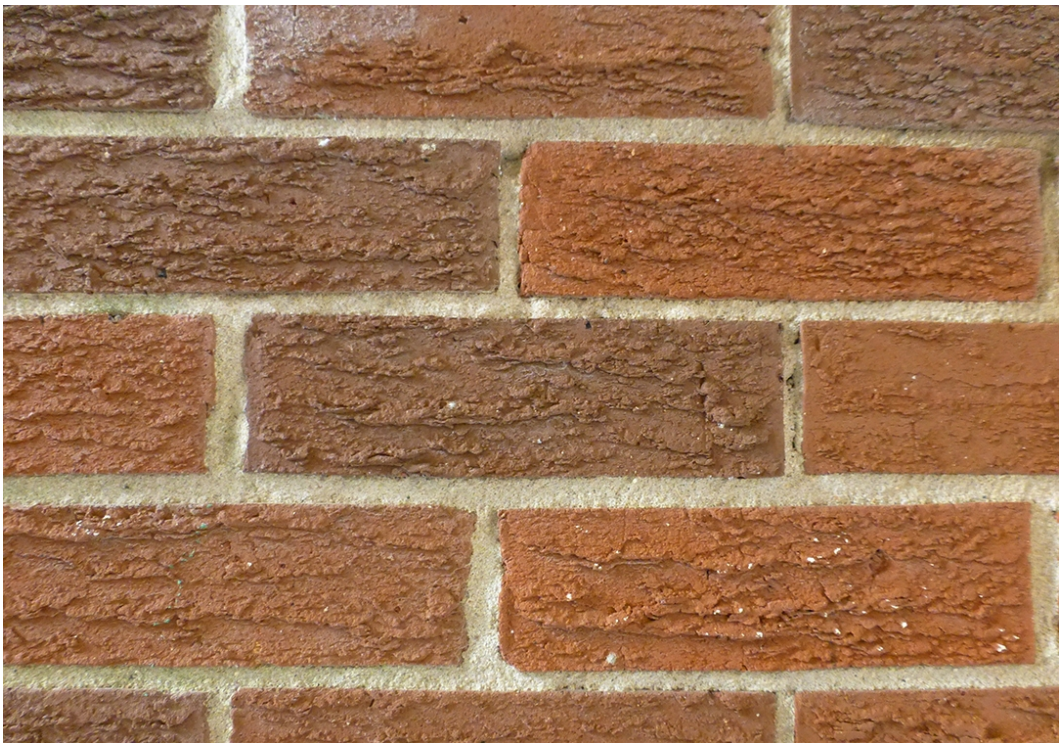


Figure 46. Detail of the bright-aluminum windows, stucco spandrels, and red brick detailing of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 47. Detail of the concrete canopy above one of the third-floor windows on Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



North L-shaped structure (one-story): The west (front) elevation faces 8th Street and is defined by a wall of bright aluminum-framed three-pane windows with panel inserts. This window bay is located in the middle of the elevation and is slightly recessed under the concrete fascia system overhang that is supported by concrete posts (Figure 48). This detail creates a colonnade along the west elevation that ends on the north at an original bright-aluminum and plate-glass door that leads into the former mess hall (Figure 49 and Figure 50). The main entry is recessed farther back than the window bay and consists of replacement steel and glass doors, sidelights, and transom (Figure 51). A bright-aluminum display case is located on the adjacent wall just to the right of the entry.

Figure 48. Looking at the west side (front) of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 49. Looking north down the colonnade on the west side (front) of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 50. Original bright-alumnium plate-glass door that leads into the former mess hall on the west side (front) of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 51. Looking at main entrance on the west side (front) of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The north elevation of the north L-shape is defined by a repetitive pattern of narrow vertical strips of brick and stucco panels/bright-aluminum windows (Figure 52). The majority of the original windows have been removed and filled with stucco panels. There is an original bright-aluminum and plate-glass entry door flanked by an original window with panels that is located on the north elevation (Figure 54). The far left side of the elevation exhibits an original perforated brick wall that hides the concrete loading dock behind it (Figure 53).

Figure 52. Looking at the loading dock and original perforated block wall on the north side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 53. Close-up of original perforated block wall on the north side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 54. Original bright-aluminum plate-glass door on the north side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The east elevation of the north L-shape is two-part. The right side projects outward. A raised concrete loading dock is located on this part of the building (Figure 55). There are two sets of metal entry doors on this part of the elevation; one set is service doors with metal louvered vents located at ground level, the other is a set of metal doors with one light each and a transom above located at the loading dock level. The left side of the east elevation is defined by a curtain wall of original bright aluminum-framed three-pane windows and stucco panels (Figure 56 and Figure 57). A single-entry bright-aluminum door is located on the left side of this elevation near the junction where the two L-shapes join together.

Figure 55. Close-up of loading dock on the east side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 56. Looking at the east side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 57. Looking at the original bright-aluminum window system on the east side of the old mess hall of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA [the door on the left is not original] (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The south elevation of the north L-shaped structure has a single-entry bright-aluminum and plate-glass door on the left side and three narrow window bays with stucco panels in the middle of the elevation. A small lean-to shed addition has been added to the right side of the elevation.

The southwest part of the north L-shaped one-story structure is where it is connected to the northwest corner of the south L-shaped three-story structure.

South L-shaped structure (three-stories): The west elevation faces 8th Street and has five narrow strips of single windows/stucco panels separated by the brick bay detail. The south elevation is two-part and faces a paved parking lot. The left side of the elevation projects outward and is where one of the two exterior staircases is located (Figure 58). The right side of the elevation has a repetitive pattern of tall vertical bays of six bays of brick and six bays of bright-aluminum windows/stucco panel combination (Figure 59). The windows are set in pairs on this elevation.

Figure 58. Detail of the external stair tower on the south side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing the non-original roof and chain link (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 59. Southeast oblique of the three-story L-shaped leg of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The east elevation is two-part, with the left side recessed. This part of the elevation has five narrow strips of single windows/stucco panels separated by the brick bay detail. The right side of the elevation projects outward and is capped off with the second exterior staircase enclosure (Figure 60 and Figure 61).

Figure 60. Looking at the external stair tower on the east side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 61. Detail of the external stair tower on the east side of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing the non-original roof and chain link (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The north elevation of the south L-shaped structure has a repetitive pattern of tall vertical bays of brick and bays of bright-aluminum windows/stucco panel combination. There are nine bays of brick, four bays of paired windows/stucco panels, and three bays of single windows/stucco panels.

The mess hall for the enlisted women's barracks was on the west side of the building in a one-story wing. The front doors faced west. Inside the front doors was a lobby (Figure 62), with office space to the south (Figure 63) and a large lounge area to the north (Figure 64). Past the lounge was a mess hall (Figure 65) that was serviced by a kitchen on the east side. The interior was completely transformed in the 1980s when this portion of the building was converted into a childcare facility. None of the original open feeling of the two large rooms was left due to the addition of many drywall-covered walls (Figure 66). The kitchen equipment was removed and the space divided (Figure 67).

Figure 62. Looking west into the lobby of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 63. Detail of the office window in the lobby of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 64. Former lounge area on the north side of the lobby of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 65. Example of the non-original walls inside the former mess hall of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 66. Example of the non-original walls inside the former mess hall of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 67. Example of the non-original walls inside the former kitchen of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



To the east of the mess hall and office space were the enlisted women's rooms, double-loaded off a central hallway (Figure 68). The walls between the rooms and the walls between the rooms and hallway were concrete block. The hallway had a telephone alcove (Figure 69).

Figure 68. Example of one of the concrete-block hallways on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 69. Detail of a telephone niche on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The men's and women's latrines on all three floors were originally large lavatory, toilet, and shower/bath rooms for the enlisted women (Figure 70). The toilet room had two banks of toilets; the lavatory had a large open area with a bank of sinks on either side; and the shower/tub room had six showers on one side and two tub alcoves (Figure 71 and Figure 72) on the other. In the 1980s conversion into a medical office building, the lavatory room was divided by a wall so that half the sinks and all of the toilets were in the women's latrine, while the other bank of sinks was in the men's latrine and half of the showers were converted over to toilets (Figure 73), and one of the tub alcoves was converted over for urinals (Figure 74). The walls in the lavatory and toilet rooms generally used glazed concrete block on the lower two-thirds of the walls and painted concrete block above, while square tiles were used in the shower/tub room. The floor tile is a mix of large squares, small, squares, and rectangular multicolored tile (Figure 76). The windows have soapstone windowsills (Figure 75), and the doors are blond stained wood (Figure 77).

Figure 70. Comparison of the original women's lavatory of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA, from the 1967 plan, with the changes necessary for conversion into male and female latrines in the 1980s (DPW, Fort Gordon with notes by ERDC-CERL).

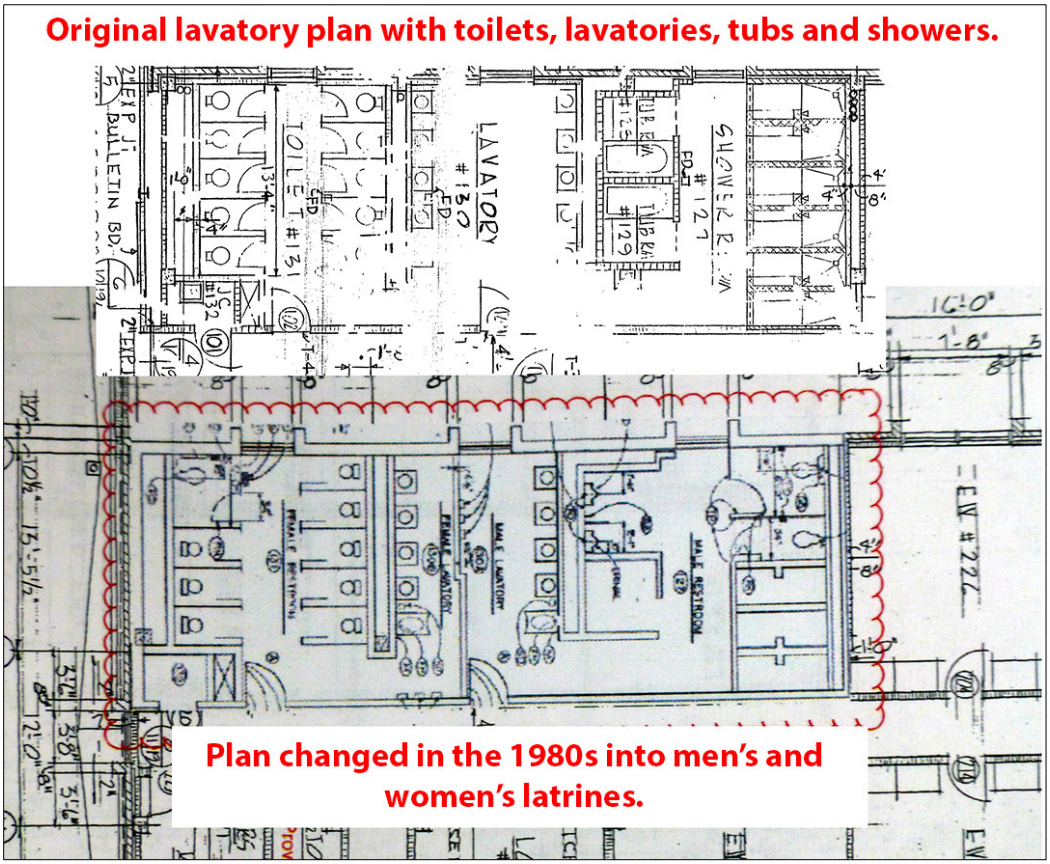


Figure 71. View of one the original tubs in the men's latrine on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 72. View of the sinks in the men's latrine on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 73. View of three of the original showers in the men's latrine on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 74. View of how the second tub area has been transformed with the removal of the tub and the addition of urinals in the men's latrine on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 75. Detail of one of the original soapstone windowsills in the women's latrine on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 76. Detail of the original tile floor in the latrine in Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 77. Example of an original latrine door on the first floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The second floor of the barracks rooms had the same configuration and construction as the first floor—in the shape of an "L" with the lavatory and laundry at the intersection. The walls were concrete block (Figure 78), and

there again was a telephone alcove (Figure 79). The light fixtures are replacement fluorescent fixtures (Figure 80).

Figure 78. Example of one of the concrete-block hallways on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 79. Detail of a telephone niche on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 80. Detail of a replacement ceiling light fixture on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The original plan for the enlisted women's barracks had a laundry room with metal cabinets on each floor (Figure 81). The second-floor space was divided into office space, and the metal cabinets were replaced with wood cabinets (Figure 82).

Figure 81. Detail of the original metal cabinets in the laundry room of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (DPW, Fort Gordon).

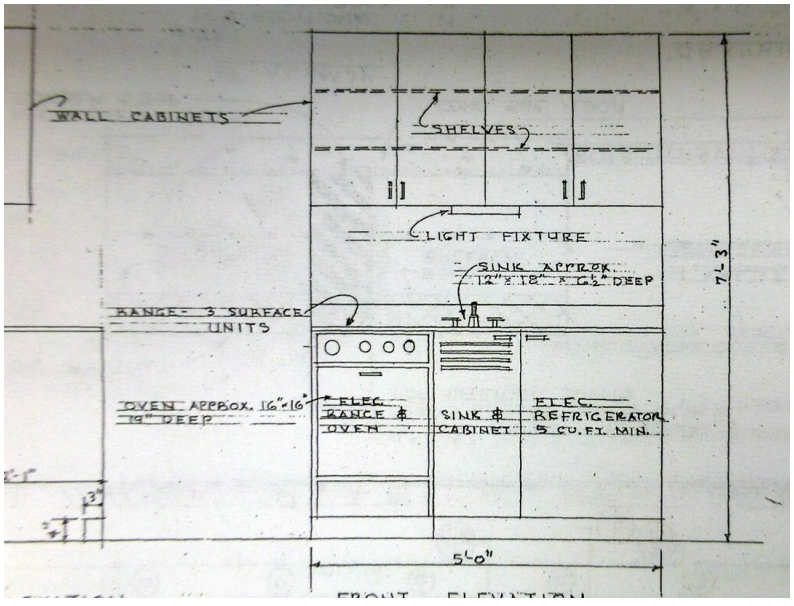


Figure 82. Original cabinets have been removed and replaced in the laundry room on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The individual rooms on the first, second, and third floors all followed the same plan with metal closets (Figure 83) and bookshelves manufactured by KLN Products of San Antonio, Texas. These have been removed in many of the room to provide more space for offices (Figure 84). Glazed concrete block are used for baseboards in all of the enlisted women's rooms.

The two latrines on the second floor follow the same configuration as the latrines on the first floor. A partition wall was constructed in the 1980s to separate the former lavatory into two spaces, with a women's latrine on the west and a men's latrine on the east (Figure 85). Unlike the first-floor men's latrine, all of the original sinks were replaced in both second-floor latrines. Both tubs were replaced in the second-floor latrine, with one alcove having benches (Figure 86) and the other having urinals (Figure 87). The original tile floor was replaced throughout both latrines.

Figure 83. Example of one of the enlisted women's rooms with original metal closets on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 84. Example of one of the enlisted women's rooms where the original metal closets have been removed on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 85. Sinks in the lavatory were removed and replaced, and a wall was constructed to separate the room into male and female latrines on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 86. This tub has been removed and replaced with benches in the latrine on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 87. This tub has been removed and replaced with urinals in the latrine on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



The third-floor hallway followed the same construction method as the first two floors, with concrete-block walls (Figure 88). The third-floor rooms had the same metal closets and bookshelves manufactured by KLN Products (Figure 89). The two latrines on the third floor had the same transformation as the ones on the first two floors (Figure 90). The original laundry room cabinets were changed out when the room was transformed into a staff lounge (Figure 91).

Figure 88. Example of one of the concrete-block hallways on the second floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 89. Example of one of the enlisted women's rooms with original metal closets on the third floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 90. Sinks in the lavatory were removed and replaced on the third floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



Figure 91. Original cabinets were removed and replaced in the laundry room on the third floor of Building 33800 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2016).



4.4 Building 36300 (Bank)

Building 36300 (Bank) is located in the cantonment with 36th Street to the northwest, Avenue of the States on the northeast, 37th Street to the southeast, and 3rd Avenue to the southwest. Building 36302 (Post Office) is just to the northeast of the Building 36300.

The Georgia Railroad Bank designed (although the architect could not be found) and constructed Building 36300, and it opened in 1966. Fort Gordon acquired it as Real Property in 1999. Building 36300 is a one-story building designed in the "Googie" style of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The building has a complex footprint in the shape of a rectangle; the main building has a projecting flat roof canopy structure over the drive-through bays. The building has exterior walls clad with tan brick veneer. There are two different types of roofing systems, with the key feature roof being the pre-cast, folded-plate concrete structure over the middle section, and then the flat roof with a concrete fascia system that wraps around the main structure and includes the canopy structure over the drive-through bays. The windows are large one-over-one windows set in bright-aluminum frames.

The northwest (front) elevation is defined by the pre-cast concrete folded-plate roof and by bright-aluminum and plate-glass doors and windows framed by concrete columns (Figure 92). The main entry is six bays wide and divided by concrete columns that support the concrete folded roof (Figure 93). Four of the bays have large plate-glass windows and two of the bays have single-entry bright-aluminum and plate-glass doors with sidelights and transoms. Underneath the folds of the concrete folded roofing system is a unique triangular window (Figure 94). Just to the left of the middle entry bay and set within the brick wall is a metal night-deposit box. Between the original night-deposit box and the plate-glass window, tan brick was installed in the opening of the location of a walk-up teller window. The far left side of the northwest elevation has five drive-through banking bays covered by canopy that were added in 1995, while the right side has an addition to the one-story brick-faced wing added in the same year.

Figure 92. Northwest (front) elevation of Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 93. Main entry bay on the northwest (front) elevation of Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 94. Detail of the pre-cast concrete folded-plate roof on Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The southwest elevation faces 3rd Avenue. The left side of the elevation projects outward and has three tall narrow plate-glass windows set in bright-aluminum frames (Figure 95); these windows were relocated to this wall when the addition was constructed in 1995. A row of shrubs lines this side of the building.

Figure 95. Left side of the southwest elevation of Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The southeast elevation faces a paved parking lot (Figure 96). The far left side of the elevation is the southwest addition, with one tall, narrow, plate-glass window. A secondary entry vestibule is located on this side of the building. The vestibule is defined by bright aluminum framing a plate-glass door, sidelights, and transom. The right side of the southeast elevation has five drive-through banking bays and a canopy that were added to the bank in 1995.

The northeast elevation of the bank faces the drive-through banking bay area. The bays are covered with a flat canopy structure, and banking windows face the bays. The drive-through window is not original to the building and neither are the five drive-through bays.

Figure 96. Southeast elevation of Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



4.5 Building 36302 (Post Office)

Building 36302 (Post Office) is located within the cantonment with 36th Street to the northwest, Avenue of the States on the northeast, 37th Street to the southeast, and 3rd Avenue to the southwest. Building 36300 (Bank) is just to the southwest of the Building 36302.

Building 36302 was designed by Wilson and Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, as a standardized plan for the Corps of Engineers Omaha District, and it opened in 1974. It is designed in the Mid-Century Modern mundane style. The building is one-story tall with a square footprint, a flat built-up roof, a pre-cast concrete panel with exposed aggregate fascia system wrapping around the entire building at the cornice level, and exterior walls clad with a brick veneer. Large plate-glass windows are set into bright-aluminum frames with porcelain panel inserts and two-over-two bright aluminum-framed windows with concrete windowsills and mesh screens. The doors feature bright aluminum, plate glass, and steel elements. A loading dock area is located on the southeast side of the building.

The northeast (front) elevation faces a paved parking lot (Figure 97). There are two main entries on this side of the building; the left entry is a single-entry door framed by metal details and a small metal awning above, the right entry consists of a set of doors with a transom framed by metal details and a metal canopy above (Figure 98). A poured-concrete ramp with metal handrails provides access to this entry. The majority of the northeast wall has a curtain wall of large plate-glass windows, and porcelain panels that are located at the top and bottom of each window. Cast-aluminum lettering is placed on the brick wall, spelling out "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE FORT GORDON."

Figure 97. Northeast (front) elevation of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 98. Detail of one of the entrance on the northeast side (front) of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The northwest elevation faces 36th Street (Figure 99). There are five paired two-over-two windows and two single windows spaced across this side of the building (Figure 100).

Figure 99. Northwest elevation of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 100. Detail of a paired two-over-two window on the northwest side of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The southwest elevation faces Building 36300 (Bank). There are no windows on this side of the building. There is a single-entry metal door located on the right side of this elevation. A concrete ramp with metal-pipe handrails provides access to the elevated entry. Two flat, metal, canopy structures are located over the door and are part of the ramp (Figure 101).

Figure 101. South oblique of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



The southeast elevation faces a paved parking lot. This side of the building is where the loading dock is located (Figure 102). The roof of the loading dock area is shorter in height than that of the main building, has metal fascia, and projects out over the concrete platform that stretches across the entire elevation. There are two sets of metal doors, two single-entry metal doors, and a paired window located on this side of the building.

Figure 102. Southeast elevation of Building 36302 at Fort Gordon, GA, looking at the loading dock (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



5 Aspects of Historic Integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, a property must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features in order to convey its significance and be eligible to the NRHP.[13] Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Historic properties both retain integrity and convey their significance, or they do not.

5.1 Seven aspects of integrity

The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and summarized below:[14]

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

   Building 33800 (Administration) and Building 36300 (Bank) retain their integrity of location.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

[13] NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #15, 44–45.

[14] ibid.

Building 33800 (Administration), while retaining key aspects of its original exterior design, has had massive changes to key aspects of its interior layout with a complete lack of original design for the lounge, mess hall, kitchen, lavatories, and laundries.

Building 36300 (Bank) retains original aspects of its designs, with major uses in their original spaces; it also has its original height and layout including landscape.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

   Building 33800 (Administration) and Building 36300 (Bank) retain their integrity of setting.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form a historic property.

   Building 33800 (Administration) retains key architectural materials such as textured brick, stucco, and concrete.

   Building 36300 (Bank) retains key architectural materials such as folded-plate concrete roof and brick.

   NOTE: for a complete list of original elements still in these two buildings, please consult text on character-defining features in Section 5.3.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

   Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for either building.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Building 33800 (Administration) no longer has the feeling of an enlisted women's barracks due to the massive changes to the interior of the building which removed the distinctive gender segregation elements such as laundry rooms, kitchenettes, bathtubs, the lounge, and dining room.

Building 36300 (Bank) still conveys its identity as Mid-Century Modern bank.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

   Building 33800 (Administration) no longer has a direct link between the important aspects of its interior and role of architectural planning in the gender-segregated Army.

   Building 36300, Bank is still a bank, but association with banking was not determined significant for the building.

Historic districts and individual resources are considered significant if they possess a majority of the seven aspects outlined above. Properties are classified as either "contributing" or "noncontributing" resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance that has been established. They contribute significance and character through their historical associations and/or architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that—due to the date of construction, alterations, or other factors—do not contribute to the district's historic significance or character.

5.2 Integrity determinations

• Building 33800 (Administration) *does not* retain its integrity due to the loss of most of the gender-segregated design from the building's period of significance.

• Building 36300 (Bank) *does* retain its integrity from the building's period of significance.

5.3 Character-defining features

In Preservation Brief #17,[15] Nelson reminds readers that the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*[16] embodies two important goals: (1) the preservation of historic materials, and (2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building; its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces, and features; and various aspects of its site and environment.

If the various materials, features, and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change.

A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or changed in many ways, and some ways that damage or change can occur are listed below.

- Inappropriate repointing of the brickwork
- Removal of a distinctive side porch
- Changes to the window sash
- Changes to the setting around the building
- Changes to the major room arrangements
- Introduction of an atrium
- Painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

5.3.1 Features – descriptions

Character-defining features are defined here only for those buildings that were determined significant and that also retain their integrity from their period of significance; noncharacter-defining features for those buildings are also summarized.

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[15] Lee H. Nelson, *National Park Service Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character-Identifying the Visual Aspect of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1998), http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm.

[16] Weeks and Grimmer, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.

Architectural character-defining features for Building 36300, Bank

Examples of character-defining features for Building 36300 are listed below and can be seen in Figure 103.

- Overall massing
- Pre-cast concrete folded-plate roof
- Brick
- Painted concrete
- Bright-aluminum plate-glass door frames
- Bright-aluminum plate-glass window frames
- Shrubs

Figure 103. Examples of character-defining features for Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL 2015).

<table>
<tr>
<td> 

Overall massing on the front.</td>
<td> 

Rectangular massing on the southwest side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
Pre-cast concrete folded-plate roof.</td>
<td> 
Detail of pre-cast concrete folded-plate roof.</td>
</tr>
</table>



Tan-colored brick.



Painted concrete.



Bright-aluminum and plate-glass door frames.



Bright-aluminum and plate-glass window frames.



Shrubs.

Noncharacter-defining features for Building 36300, Bank

The five-bay drive-through structure and canopy is the only architectural structure that is not a character-defining feature for Building 36300 (Figure 104). The building's only other addition (on the southwest side of the original building) is in-scale and in keeping with the original design precepts; therefore it is a character-defining feature (Figure 103). The Wells Fargo sign is the only nonarchitectural feature for Building 36300 that is not character-defining (Figure 105).

Figure 104. Five-bay drive-through structure and canopy is a noncharacter-defining feature for Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Figure 105. Wells Fargo sign is noncharacter-defining feature for Building 36300 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



6 Final Recommendations for Eligibility and Conclusion

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[17] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

Sections 6.1–6.5 summarize this study's findings regarding the eligibility of the set of 5 buildings constructed from 1966 to 1977, and Section 6.6 summarizes this study's findings on the eligibility of the set of 14 buildings that are part of the 1988 Barracks Complex: Buildings.

6.1 Building 28414, Chapel

The researchers determined that Building 28414 (Chapel) was not eligible for the NRHP at the national, state, or local level.

6.2 Building 32100, Theater

The researchers determined that Building 32100 (Theater) was not eligible for the NRHP at the national, state, or local level.

6.3 Building 33800, Administration

The researchers determined that Building 33800 (Administration) was significant for its association with gender segregation in the Army under Criterion A ; however, it was found that Building 33800 (Administration) had lost its integrity of the design aspects that linked it to its association of gender segregation in the Army.

[17] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

6.4 Building 36300, Bank

The researchers determined that Building 36300 (Bank) was significant for its Mid-Century Modern Googie design at the local level under Criterion C, and that it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

6.5 Building 36302, Post Office

The researchers determined that Building 32100 (Theater) was not eligible for the NRHP at the national, state, or local level.

6.6 1988 Barracks Complex

As explained in this report's appendix, the researchers determined that none of the 14 buildings in the 1988 Barracks Complex (Buildings 24401, 24404, 24405, 24406, 24407, 24412, and 24413 – Barracks; Buildings 24403, 24408, 24409, 24410, and 2411 – Administration; Building 24414 – Mess Hall; and Building 24402 – Battalion HQ) are not currently eligible for the NRHP since they are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance; however, it is recommended that the complex and its associated buildings be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age, since the Army's UPH historic context does consider barracks and their associated buildings to be significant property types. FABRAP was also one of the major architecture firms in the state of Georgia, having designed the Coca-Cola headquarters and Southern Bell headquarters in Atlanta, but not enough time has passed to determine how the design of the barracks complex fits into the overall history of the firm for Criterion C.

6.7 Conclusion

This report concludes that only Building 36300 (Bank) is **ELIGIBLE** for the NRHP at the local level under Criterion C for its Mid-Century Modern Googie design.

Appendix: Preliminary Determination of Eligibility for the 1988 Barracks Complex

The Fort Gordon cultural resources office also wanted 14 buildings in the 1988 Barracks Complex to be preliminarily surveyed for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G. The 14 buildings are inventoried here under subsections for Barracks (Buildings 24401, 24404, 24405, 24406, 24407, 24412, and 24413); Administration (Buildings 24403, 24408, 24409, 24410, and 24411); Mess Hall (Building 24414); and Battalion HQ (Building 24402).

Barracks

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">FORT GORDON
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM</th></tr>
<tr><td><u>PROPERTY BOUNDARIES</u>
Brainard Avenue on the north, 25th Street on the east, Lane Avenue on the south, and 23rd Street to the west.</td><td colspan="2"><u>COMMON/HISTORIC NAME</u>
Buildings 24401, 24404, 24405, 24406, 24407, 24412, 24413 / Former Barracks</td><td><u>STATUS</u>
Usable</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>
FABRAP Architects, Atlanta, GA</td><td><u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>
1988

<u>DATE OF ALTERATIONS</u>
None</td><td><u>NO. OF STORIES</u>
3</td><td><u>FOOTPRINT</u>
Rectangular</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ROOF FORM</u>
Clipped Gable</td><td><u>FOUNDATION</u>
Concrete</td><td><u>WALLS</u>
Steel and concrete masonry units (CMU)</td><td><u>ROOF</u>
Steel</td></tr>
</table>

PROPERTY FUNCTION	
HISTORIC USE(S)	**CURRENT USE**
Barracks	Office (24401 and 24405 are vacant)

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BUILDINGS

See map.

NOTABLE FEATURES

Red metal roof
Clipped gable roof
Tan bricks
Precast concrete belt course between 1st and 2nd floors
Brick soldier course above 2nd and 3rd floors
Precast-concrete windowsills
Open stair landings
Precast-concrete columns
Cross gable
Round vents
Precast-concrete coping on cross gables
Square window openings
1 over 1 windows

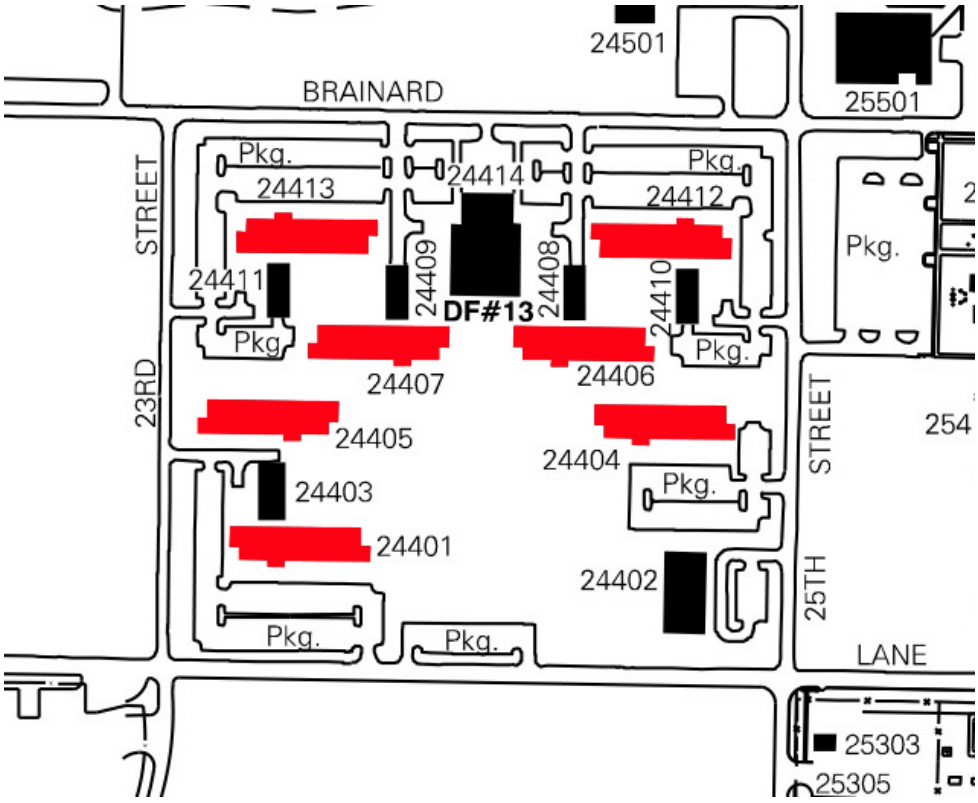


Photo 1. Site map of the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, GA, showing the seven barracks buildings in red (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).



Photo 2. Overview of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon, GA, with the mess hall (Facility 24414) in the middle and barracks on either side (Facility 24407 on the left and Facility 24406 on the right), looking north (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 3. North side of Building 24413 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing the clipped gables, the cross gable, square window openings, precast-concrete belt course, and precast-concrete windowsills (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 4. West side of Building 24413 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 5. South side of Building 24413 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, precast-concrete belt course, precast-concrete windowsills, and square window openings (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 6. East side of Building 24413 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 7. West side of Building 24407 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 8. West side of Building 24405 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 9. Southwest oblique of Building 24405 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 10. East side of Building 24405 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing gable end with open stair landings, precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 11. Northwest oblique of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing precast-concrete columns and open stair landings (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 12. Southwest oblique of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing clipped gables and projecting entrance bay (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 13. Detail of projecting entrance bay on southside of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing cross gable with balconies , precast-concrete columns, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 14. Detail of windows on southside of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing square window openings, precast-concrete belt course, and precast-concrete windowsills (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 15. Detail of double window and precast-concrete windowsill on southside of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 16. East side of Building 24401 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 17. South side of Building 24404 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing projecting entrance bay (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 18. East side of Building 24404 at Fort Gordon, GA, with open stair landings and precast-concrete columns at the corner (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 19. Northeast oblique of Building 24404 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing clipped gable (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 20. Northwest oblique of Building 24404 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 21. West side of Building 24406 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 22. South side of Building 24406 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

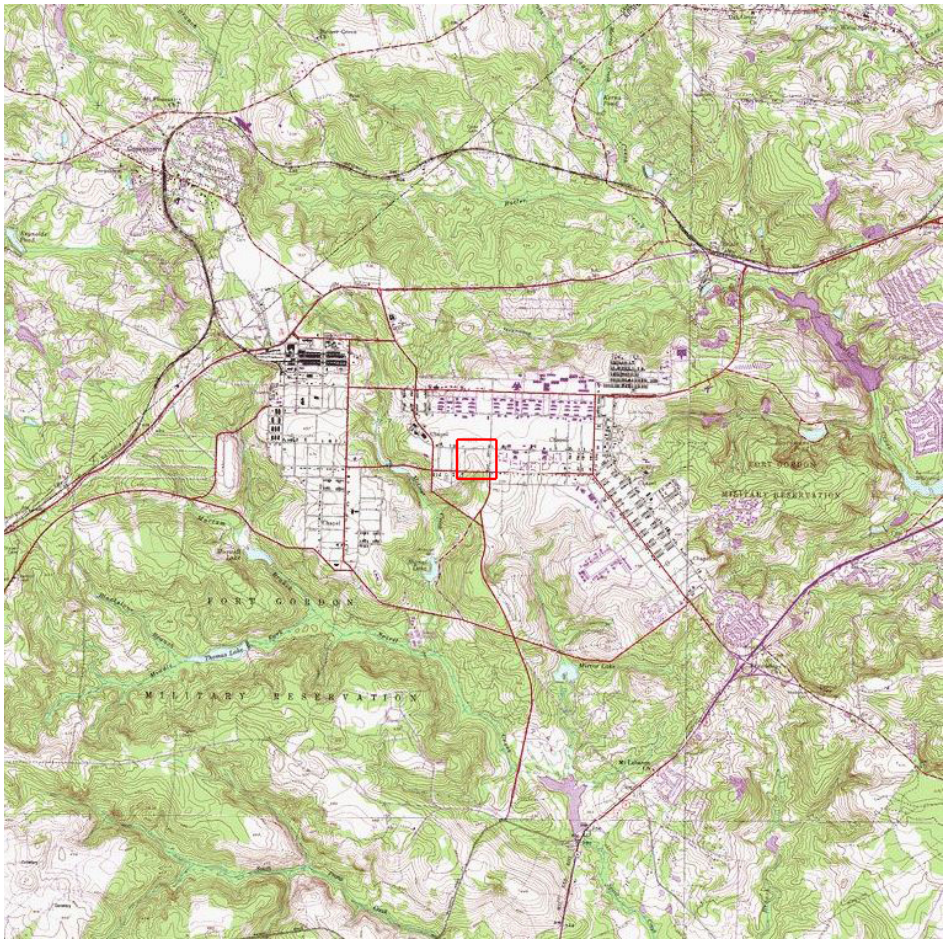


Photo 23. North side of Building 24412 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

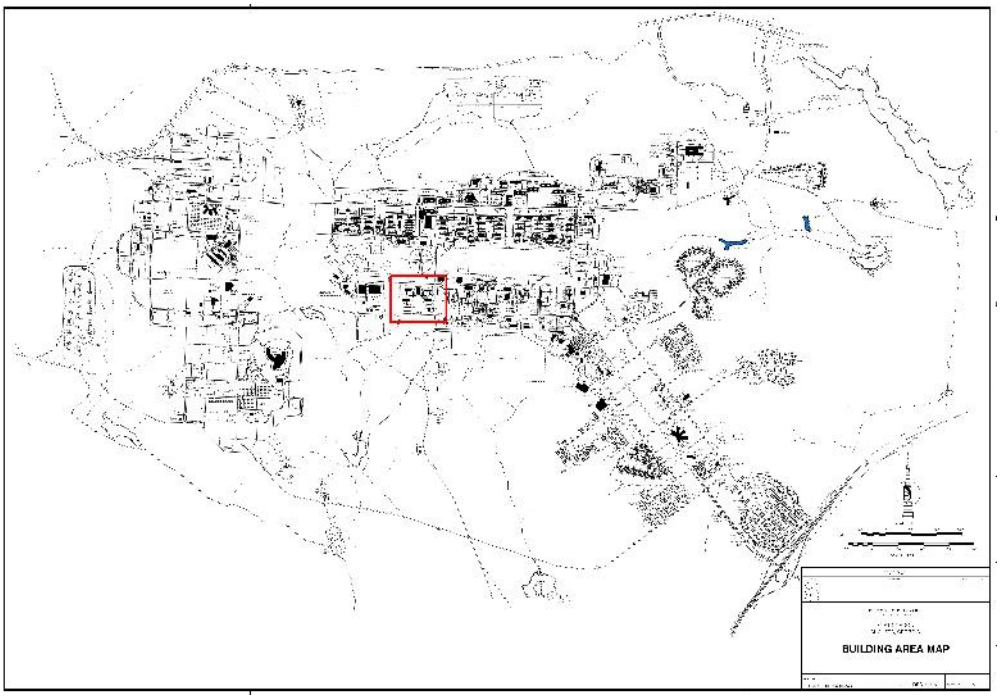


Photo 24. Northwest oblique of Building 24412 at Fort Gordon, GA (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

COORDINATES (center of complex)	**USGS QUAD**
UTM 17S 3698240.20N 392679.02E	Grovetown



Grovetown, Georgia, Quad Map, with 1988 Barracks Complex outlined in red (source: U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]).



Location of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).

PRESENT OWNER	**OWNER ADDRESS**
Fort Gordon Garrison Commander	Department of the Army US Army Installation Management Command Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Gordon 307 Chamberlain Avenue Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5730
GENERAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY **EXCELLENT** ■ **GOOD** ☐ **POOR** ☐	**ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS** ☐ **YES** ■ **NO** **IF YES, SEE HISTORY**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Brian Cleven, Nathaniel Patch, Katherine Grandine, and Christine Heidenrich. *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)*. Baltimore, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for U.S. Army Environmental Center, 2003.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Records on file at the Fort Gordon DPW office.

Records on file at the Fort Gordon Real Property office.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY	**FORM PREPARED BY:**
ELIGIBLE/ CONTRIBUTING ☐ **NOT ELIGIBLE/ NON-CONTRIBUTING** ■	Adam Smith Engineer Research and Development Center Construction Engineering Research Laboratory 2902 Newmark Drive Champaign, IL 61822 **DATE: December 2016**

DESCRIPTION

There are seven former barracks in the complex. For point of reference, the long side of each barracks *without* the extension and that faces the company administration buildings is considered the front, while the long side *with* the extension and the small cross-gable roof is considered the rear. Building 24401 is located in the southwest corner of the complex and faces north toward Building 24403. Buildings 24404 and 24405 face north toward the central sidewalk. Building 24407 faces north toward Building 24409, and Building 24406 faces north toward Building 24408. Building 24412 faces south toward Building 24410, and Building 24413 faces south toward Building 24411. The building descriptions for the seven former barracks will be combined since they are all the same—using the same features on the front, rear, right, and left sides.

The front for the former barracks buildings is flat with no extensions, except for Buildings 24404 and 24405 that have a covered vestibule leading out toward the central sidewalk and a short-width decorative one-story wall along part of the sidewalk. The front sides of the seven former barracks are 20 bays wide and three stories high. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course between the 1st and 2nd floors, and brick soldier courses above the 2nd and 3rd floors. The window openings are square and contain two anodized-bronze double-hung 1-over-1 windows. The window openings on the 1st and 3rd floors have precast-concrete windowsills. The doors are anodized-bronze with plate glass. The elevation extends flush out to the ell on the right end of this side of the former barracks.

The rear of the former barracks buildings has a three-story ell with a large pediment that contains a large round vent. The pediment has precast-concrete coping. The three-story ell has anodized-bronze plate-glass doors and anodized-bronze awning windows. The ell has precast-concrete columns on the corners on the 2nd and 3rd floors. There are six bays to the left of the ell and ten bays to the right of the ell. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course between the 1st and 2nd floors, and brick soldier courses above the 2nd and 3rd floors. The window openings are square and contain two anodized-bronze double-hung 1-over-1 windows. The window openings on the 1st and 3rd floors have precast-concrete windowsills. The elevation extends flush out to the ell on the right end of this side of the former barracks.

The right side's elevation has a three-story ell with a large pediment that contains a large round vent. The pediment has precast-concrete coping. The ell has precast-concrete columns on the outside corner of all three floors, and a closed, brick corner on the other side. The ell contains a stairway and has large openings at the half-story level and at each floor level. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course between the 1st and 2nd floors, and brick soldier courses above the 2nd and 3rd floors. The left side elevation is reverse of the right side elevation.

The roof is a large clipped gable with metal roofing and metal gutters. The roofing material extends out above each ell on the left and right sides of the building. A cross gable of the same metal roof extends out over the ell on the rear elevation.

HISTORY

This barracks complex was designed by FABRAP Architects (Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Paschal) of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1988 (although FABRAP had merged with Rosser White Hobbs Davidson McClellan Kelly to form Rosser Fabrap International in 1984). Nearly all of the barracks complex is now utilized for administration space for the Cyber Center of Excellence Noncommissioned Officer Academy and the 15th Regimental Signal Brigade (24401 and 24405 are vacant).

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, is not yet 50 years of age, so Criteria Consideration G was applied to the complex. For a property that is less than 50 years of age to be eligible for the NRHP, there needs to be a historic context. The Army does have the *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)* historic context document (see Bibliographic Sources section above); however, this type of barracks design is not mentioned within the context, nor is FABRAP.

INTEGRITY

The complex currently retains character-defining features from its 1988 design.

RECOMMENDATION OF CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING STATUS

It is the recommendation of this report that the former barracks buildings located in the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, are not currently eligible for the NRHP since they are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance; however, it is recommended that the complex and its associated buildings be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age, since the Army's UPH historic context does consider barracks and their associated buildings to be significant property types. FABRAP was also one of the major architecture firms in the state of Georgia, having designed the Coca-Cola headquarters and Southern Bell headquarters, but not enough time has passed to determine how the design of the barracks complex fits into the overall history of the firm for Criterion C.

Company Administration

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">FORT GORDON
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM</th></tr>
<tr><td><u>PROPERTY BOUNDARIES</u>
Brainard Avenue on the north, 25th Street on the east, Lane Avenue on the south, and 23rd Street to the west.</td><td colspan="2"><u>COMMON/HISTORIC NAME</u>
Buildings 24403, 24408, 24409, 24410, 24411 / Former Company Administration and Supply</td><td colspan="2"><u>STATUS</u>
Usable</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>
FABRAP Architects, Atlanta, GA</td><td><u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>
1988

<u>DATE OF ALTERATIONS</u>
None</td><td><u>NO. OF STORIES</u>
1</td><td colspan="2"><u>FOOTPRINT</u>
Rectangular</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ROOF FORM</u>
Clipped Gable</td><td><u>FOUNDATION</u>
Concrete</td><td><u>WALLS</u>
Steel and CMU</td><td colspan="2"><u>ROOF</u>
Steel</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>PROPERTY FUNCTION</u>
HISTORIC USE(S)</td><td colspan="2">CURRENT USE</td><td rowspan="3"><u>NOTABLE FEATURES</u>
Red metal roof
Clipped gable roof
Tan bricks
Precast-concrete belt course between 1st floor and roof
Cross gable
Round vents
Precast-concrete coping on cross gables
Square window openings
1 over 1 windows
Glass block windows</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Office</td><td colspan="2">Office</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"><u>RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BUILDINGS</u>
See map.</td></tr>
</table>

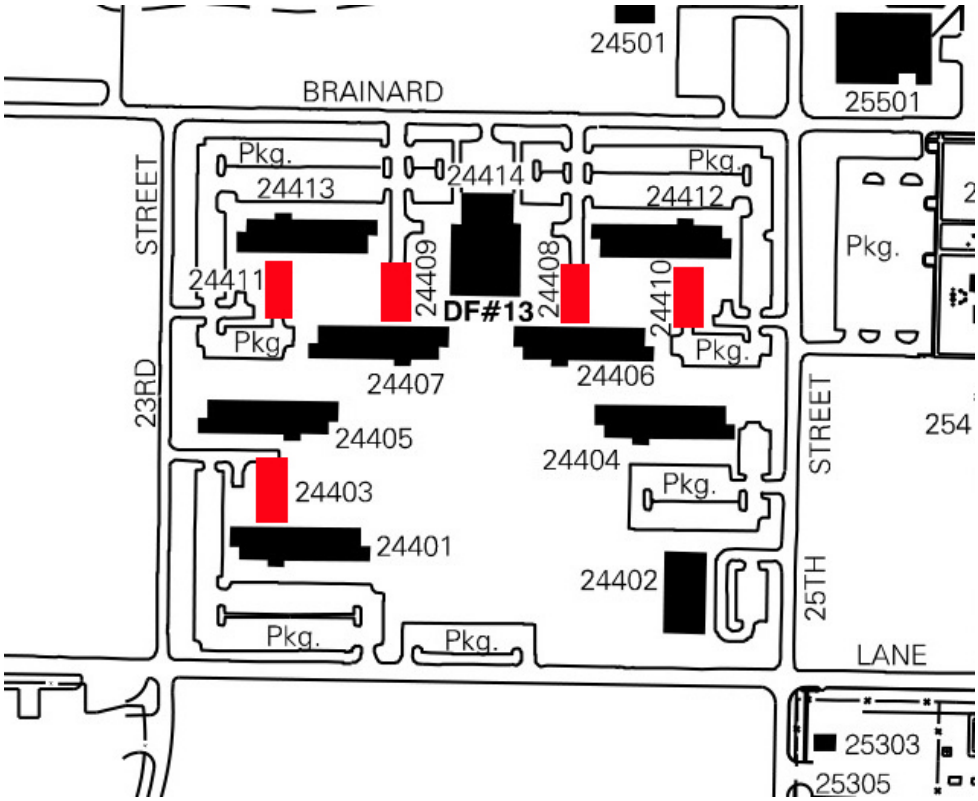


Photo 1. Site map of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon, GA with former Company Administration buildings shown in red. (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).



Photo 2. Overview of the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, GA, with the mess hall (Facility 24414) in the middle and barracks on either side (Facility 24407 on the left and Facility 24406 on the right), looking north (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 3. West side of 24411 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing cross gable on left and clipped gable on right (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 4. Northwest corner of 24411 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing curved glass block window, precast-concrete windowsill below, and precast-concrete belt course above (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

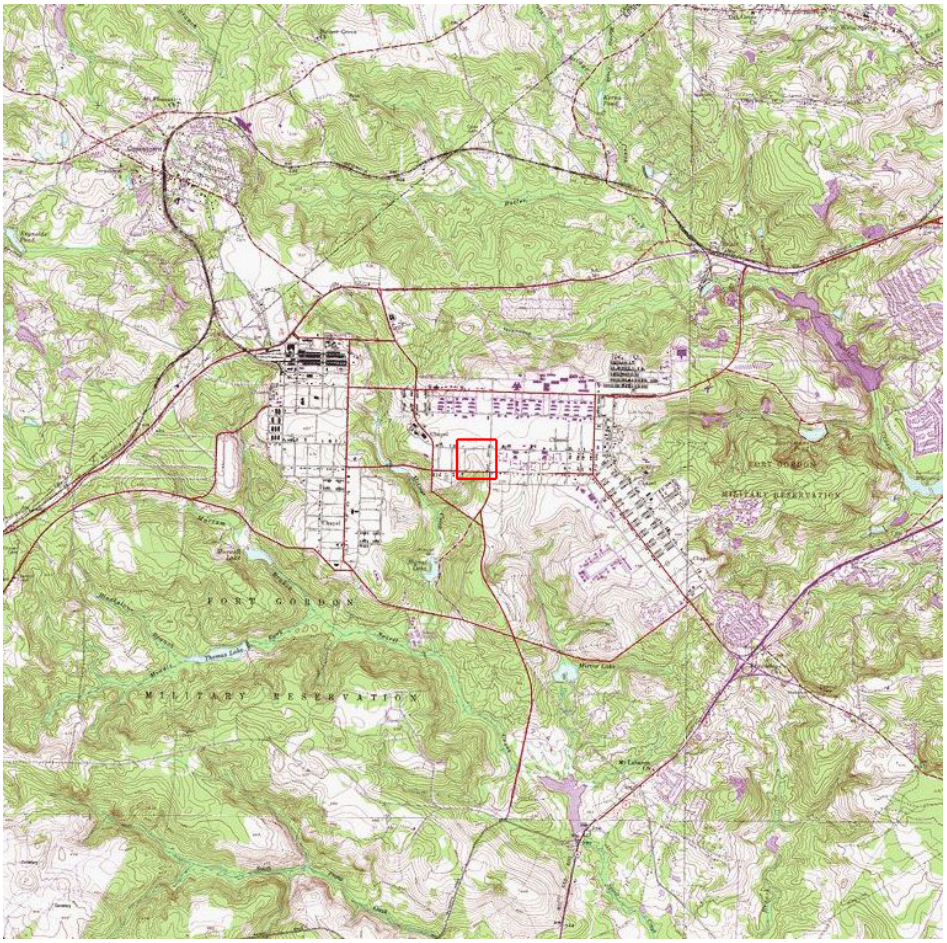


Photo 5. North side of 24409 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing clipped gable and two large openings with panel lift doors (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

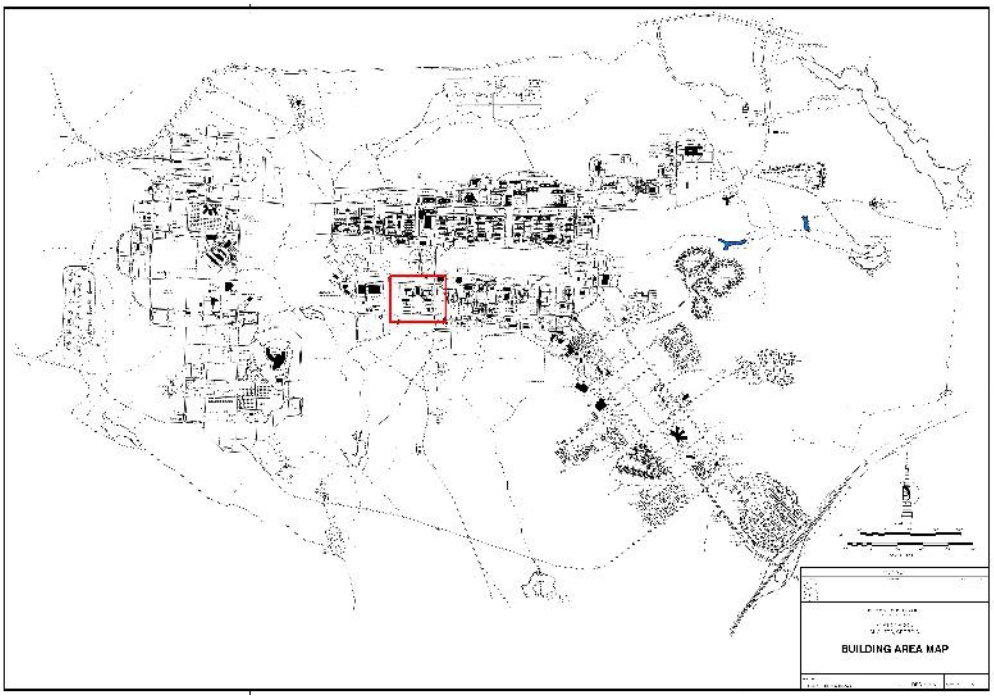


Photo 6. West side of 24411 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing clipped gable on left, cross gable on right, glass block windows, and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

COORDINATES (center of complex)	**USGS QUAD**
UTM 17S 3698240.20N 392679.02E	Grovetown



Grovetown, Georgia, Quad Map , with 1988 Barracks Complex outlined in red (source: USGS).



Location of the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, GA, outlined in red (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).

PRESENT OWNER	**OWNER ADDRESS**
Fort Gordon Garrison Commander	Department of the Army US Army Installation Management Command Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Gordon 307 Chamberlain Avenue Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5730
GENERAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY **EXCELLENT** ■ **GOOD** □ **POOR** □	**ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS** □ **YES** ■ **NO** **IF YES, SEE HISTORY**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Brian Cleven, Nathaniel Patch, Katherine Grandine, and Christine Heidenrich. *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)*. Baltimore, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for U.S. Army Environmental Center, 2003.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Records on file at the Fort Gordon DPW office.

Records on file at the Fort Gordon Real Property office.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY **ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING** ☐ **NOT ELIGIBLE/ NON-CONTRIBUTING** ■	**FORM PREPARED BY:** Adam Smith Engineer Research and Development Center Construction Engineering Research Laboratory 2902 Newmark Drive Champaign, IL 61822 **DATE: December 2016**

DESCRIPTION

There are five former company administration and supply buildings in the complex. For point of reference, the short side of each building that faces the former barracks buildings is considered the building's front, while the short side with the two roll-up doors is considered the rear. Building 24403 is located in the southwest corner of the complex and faces south toward Building 24401. Buildings 24408 and 24409 face south toward Buildings 24406 and 24407. Buildings 24410 and 24411 face north toward Buildings 24412 and 24413. Since they all have the same design, the building descriptions for the five former company administration and supply buildings will be combined by describing the front, rear, right, and left sides.

The front of each former company administration and supply buildings has the main entrance, with anodized-bronze and plate-glass doors on the entrance's left side. A large curved glass-block window is on the right side of the entrance, with a brick pillar at the far right corner. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the doors and windows. The glass-block windows have precast-concrete windowsills. The front side also has a large pediment that contains a large round vent, and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment.

The rear of each former company administration and supply building has two large door openings with panel roll-up doors. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the door openings.

The right side of each building has five small rectangular glass-block windows with three large glass-block windows between them to the left. A double door made of steel is between the first two small glass-block windows. The right side of this building has one large anodized-bronze awning window with a small anodized-bronze awning window to the right and then the other side of the large curved glass-block window is on the right. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the windows. All of the windows on the left side have precast-concrete windowsills. The left side of the building's right side has a large pediment that contains a large round vent, and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment.

The left side of the buildings has five small rectangular glass-block windows with four large glass-block windows between them to the left. The right portion of this side of the building has three large anodized-bronze awning windows with a small anodized-bronze awning window to the right of the leftmost window. The walls are composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the first-floor windows. All of the windows on the left side have precast-concrete windowsills. The left side has a large pediment that contains a large round vent and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment.

The roof is a large clipped gable (on the rear), with metal roofing and metal gutters. A cross gable of the same metal roof extends out over the left and right sides of the building.

HISTORY

This Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, was designed by FABRAP Architects (Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Paschal) of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1988 (although FABRAP had merged with Rosser White Hobbs Davidson McClellan Kelly to form Rosser Fabrap International in 1984). Nearly all of the barracks complex is now utilized for administration space for the Cyber Center of Excellence Noncommissioned Officer Academy and the 15th Regimental Signal Brigade (24401 and 24405 are vacant).

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia is not yet 50 years of age, so Criteria Consideration G was applied to the complex. For a property that is less than 50 years of age to be eligible for the NRHP, there needs to be a historic context. The Army does have the *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)* historic context document (see Bibliographic Sources section above); however, this type of barracks design is not mentioned within the context, nor is FABRAP.

INTEGRITY

The complex currently retains character-defining features from its 1988 design.

RECOMMENDATION OF CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING STATUS

It is the recommendation of this report that the buildings located in the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, are not currently eligible for the NRHP since they are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance; however, it is recommended that the complex and its associated buildings be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age, since the Army's UPH historic context does consider barracks and their associated buildings to be significant property types. FABRAP was also one of the major architecture firms in the state of Georgia, having designed the Coca-Cola headquarters and Southern Bell headquarters, but not enough time has passed to determine how the design of the barracks complex fits into the overall history of the firm for Criterion C.

Mess Hall

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">FORT GORDON
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM</th></tr>
<tr><td>PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
Brainard Avenue on the north, 25th Street on the east, Lane Avenue on the south, and 23rd Street to the west.</td><td colspan="2">COMMON/HISTORIC NAME
Mess Hall/Building 24414</td><td>STATUS
Usable</td></tr>
<tr><td>ARCHITECT/BUILDER
FABRAP Architects, Atlanta, GA</td><td>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1988

DATE OF ALTERATIONS
None</td><td>NO. OF STORIES
1</td><td>FOOTPRINT
Rectangular</td></tr>
<tr><td>ROOF FORM
Clipped Gable</td><td>FOUNDATION
Concrete</td><td>WALLS
Steel and CMU</td><td>ROOF
Steel</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">PROPERTY FUNCTION
HISTORIC USE(S) CURRENT USE
Mess Hall — Mess Hall

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BUILDINGS
See map.</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">NOTABLE FEATURES
Red metal roof
Clipped gable roof
Tan bricks
Brick buttresses
Precast-concrete windowsills
Cross gable
Round vents
Precast-concrete coping on cross gables
High-height space with clerestory windows
Precast-concrete columns
Glass-block windows</td></tr>
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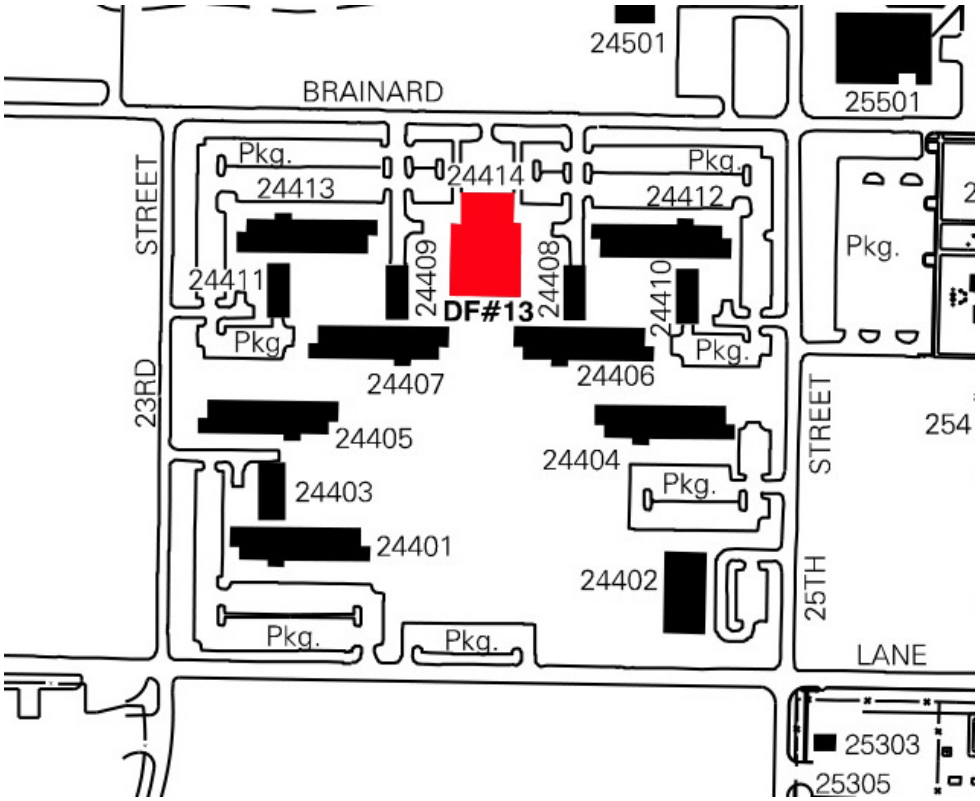


Photo 1. Site map of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon, with Dining Facility (DF) #13 (Facility 24414) highlighted in red (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).



Photo 2. Overview of the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, GA, with the mess hall (Facility 24414) in the middle, and barracks on either side (Facility 24407 on the left, and Facility 24406 on the right), looking north (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 3. South side of 24414 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing large entrance plaza, clipped gable in the center, a cross gable over each entrance, precast-concrete columns, and glass-block window (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 4. West side of Building 24414 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing tan brick, brick buttresses, and window openings (ERDC-CERL, 2015).



Photo 5. East side of Building 24414 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing red metal roof, high-height space, and clerestory windows (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

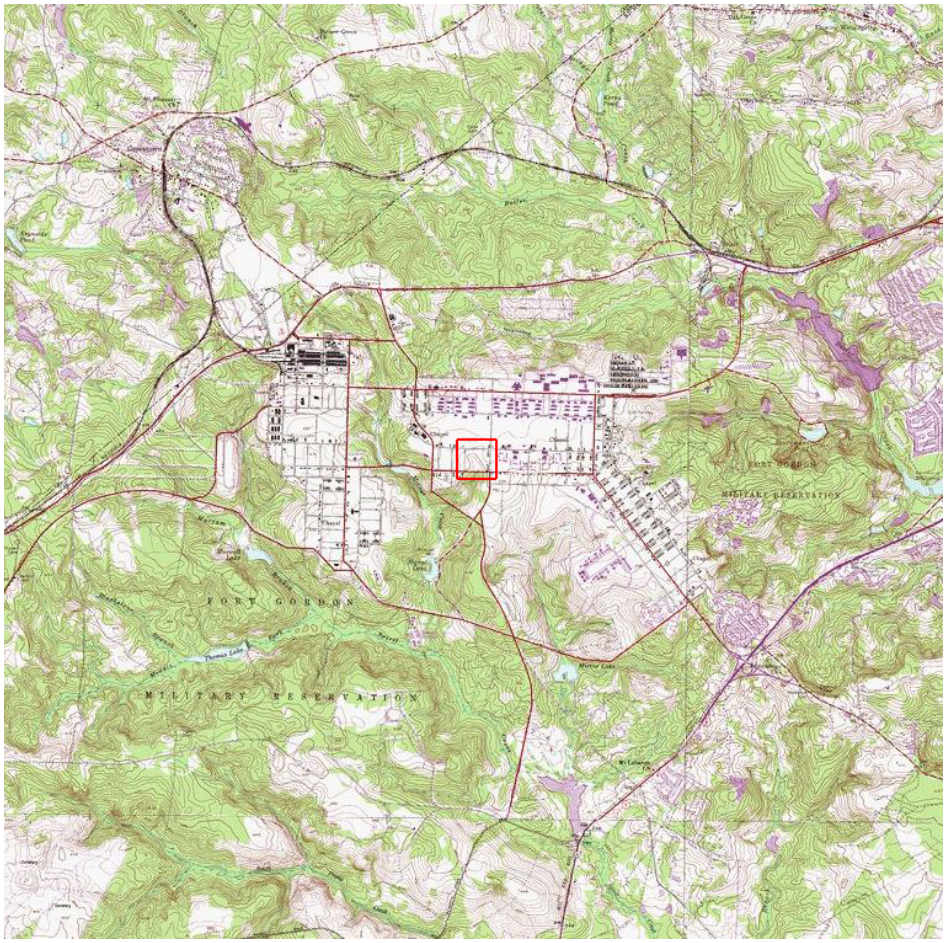


Photo 6. North side of Building 24414 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing clipped gable and loading dock (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

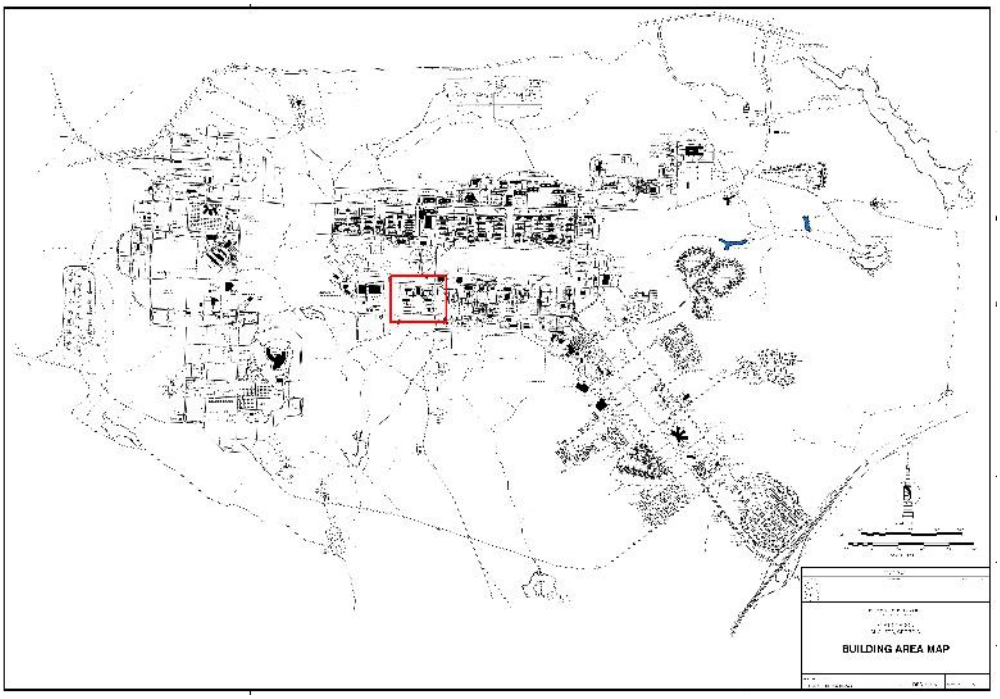


Photo 7. Detail of west side of Building 24414 at Fort Gordon, GA, showing west entrance, red metal roof, and clerestory windows (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

COORDINATES (center of complex)	**USGS QUAD**
UTM 17S 3698240.20N 392679.02E	Grovetown



Grovetown, Georgia, Quad Map (courtesy U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]).



Location of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon, GA (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).

PRESENT OWNER	**OWNER ADDRESS**
Fort Gordon Garrison Commander	Department of the Army US Army Installation Management Command Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Gordon 307 Chamberlain Avenue Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5730
GENERAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY **EXCELLENT** ■ **GOOD** □ **POOR** □	**ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS** □ **YES** ■ **NO** **IF YES, SEE HISTORY**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Brian Cleven, Nathaniel Patch, Katherine Grandine, and Christine Heidenrich. *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)*. Baltimore, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for U.S. Army Environmental Center, 2003.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Records on file at the Fort Gordon DPW office.

Records on file at the Fort Gordon Real Property office.

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY **ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING** ☐ **NOT ELIGIBLE/ NON-CONTRIBUTING** ■	**FORM PREPARED BY:** Adam Smith Engineer Research and Development Center Construction Engineering Research Laboratory 2902 Newmark Drive Champaign, IL 61822 **DATE: December 2016**

DESCRIPTION

There is one mess hall (Building 24414) in the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

The front of the mess hall faces south into the middle of the complex. The mess hall has a large area in front that is paved with concrete, but there is a large circular area in the middle that is not paved and is sparsely planted with grass. The front is symmetrical with walls composed of tan brick veneer and entrances on either side. These entrances are underneath large pediments that contain large round vents and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment. Set within the two large openings are three large square glass-block windows. In between the two entrances are two long rectangular glass-block windows. All of the glass-block windows have precast-concrete windowsills. Set beneath the rectangular windows is a planter composed of the tan brick and precast-concrete coping.

The rear of the mess hall has walls composed of tan brick veneer. The rear has a large loading dock accessed by large area paved with asphalt.

The right and left sides of the building have walls composed of tan brick veneer with three window openings and precast-concrete windowsills. The openings contain four anodized-bronze awnings windows. The high-height portion of the dining portion of the mess hall is expressed with a row of anodized-bronze fixed-pane clerestory windows. There are entrances to the building on either side with anodized-metal plate-glass doors.

The roof is a large clipped gable with metal roofing and metal gutters. There is a metal shed-roof over the lower portions on the right and left sides of the building.

HISTORY

This barracks complex was designed by FABRAP Architects (Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Paschal) out of Atlanta, Georgia in 1988 (although FABRAP had merged with Rosser White Hobbs Davidson McClellan Kelly to form Rosser Fabrap International in 1984). The complex is now completely utilized for administration space for the Cyber Center of Excellence Noncommissioned Officer Academy and the 15th Regimental Signal Brigade (24401 and 24405 are vacant).

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, is not yet 50 years of age, so Criteria Consideration G was applied to the complex. For a property that is less than 50 years of age to be eligible for the NRHP, there needs to be a historic context. The Army does have the *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)* historic context document (Kuranda et al. 2003); however, this type of barracks design is not mentioned within the context, nor is FABRAP.

INTEGRITY

The complex currently retains character-defining features from its 1988 design.

RECOMMENDATION OF CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING STATUS

It is the recommendation of this report that the buildings located in the 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia, are not currently eligible for the NRHP since they are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance; however, it is recommended that the complex and its associated buildings be reevaluated when the complex reaches 50 years of age, since the Army's UPH historic context does consider barracks and their associated buildings to be significant property types. FABRAP was also one of the major architecture firms in the state of Georgia, having designed the Coca-Cola headquarters and Southern Bell headquarters, but not enough time has passed to determine how the design of the barracks complex fits into the overall history of the firm for Criterion C.

Battalion Headquarters

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">FORT GORDON
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM</th></tr>
<tr><td><u>PROPERTY BOUNDARIES</u>
Brainard Avenue on the north, 25th Street on the east, Lane Avenue on the south, and 23rd Street to the west.</td><td colspan="2"><u>COMMON/HISTORIC NAME</u>
Building 24402/
Battalion Headquarters</td><td><u>STATUS</u>
Usable</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ARCHITECT/BUILDER</u>
FABRAP Architects, Atlanta, GA</td><td><u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>
1988

<u>DATE OF ALTERATIONS</u>
None</td><td><u>NO. OF STORIES</u>
1</td><td><u>FOOTPRINT</u>
Rectangular</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>ROOF FORM</u>
Clipped Gable</td><td><u>FOUNDATION</u>
Concrete</td><td><u>WALLS</u>
Steel and CMU</td><td><u>ROOF</u>
Steel</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>PROPERTY FUNCTION</u>
HISTORIC USE(S) CURRENT USE</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3"><u>NOTABLE FEATURES</u>
Red metal roof
Clipped gable roof
Tan bricks
Precast-concrete belt course above windows
Precast-concrete windowsills
Precast-concrete columns
Cross gable
Round vents
Precast-concrete coping on cross gables</td></tr>
<tr><td>Office</td><td>Office</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BUILDINGS</u>
See map.</td></tr>
</table>

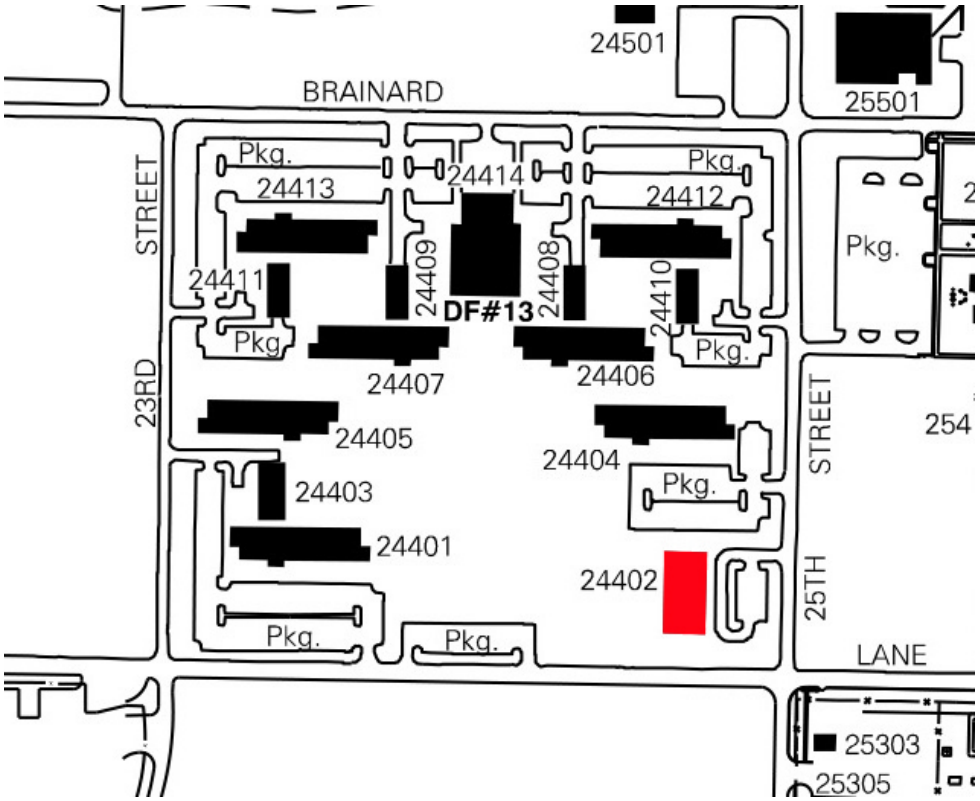


Photo 1. Site map of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).



Photo 2. Overview of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon with the mess hall (Facility 24414) in the middle with barracks on either side (Facility 24407 on the left and Facility 24406 on the right), looking north (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

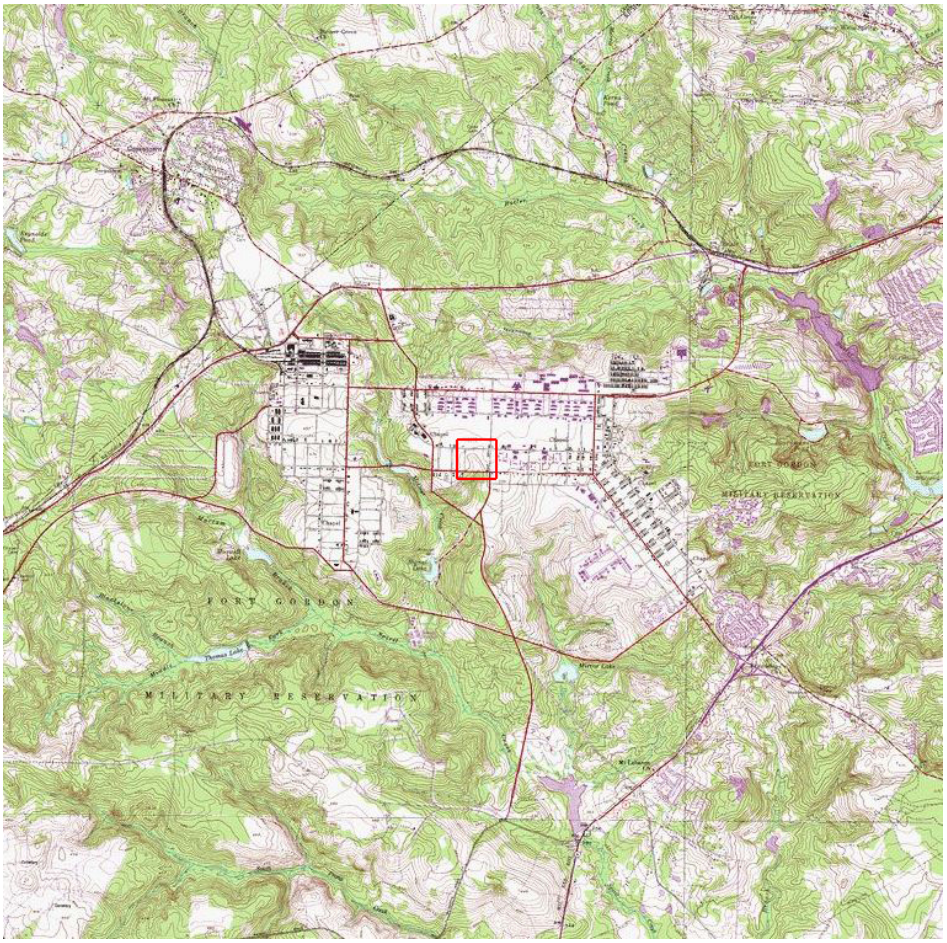


Photo 3. Northeast oblique of Building 24402 showing clipped gable, cross gables at entrances, precast-concrete columns, precast-concrete belt course, and precast-concrete windowsills (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

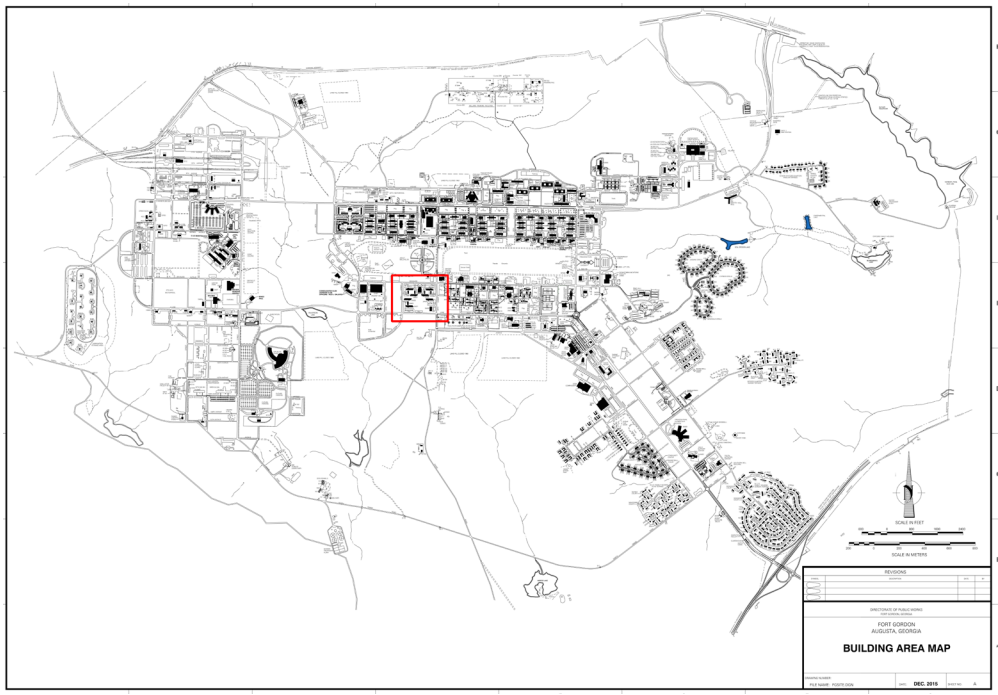


Photo 4. South side of Building 24402 showing cross gables and precast-concrete belt course (ERDC-CERL, 2015).

COORDINATES (center of complex)	**USGS QUAD**
UTM 17S 3698240.20N 392679.02E	Grovetown



Grovetown, Georgia Quad Map (courtesy U.S. Geological Survey [USGS]).



Location of the 1988 barracks complex at Fort Gordon (DPW Fort Gordon, 2015).

PRESENT OWNER	**OWNER ADDRESS**
Fort Gordon Garrison Commander	Department of the Army US Army Installation Management Command Headquarters, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Gordon 307 Chamberlain Avenue Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5730
GENERAL CONDITION OF PROPERTY **EXCELLENT** ■ **GOOD** ☐ **POOR** ☐	**ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS** ☐ **YES** ■ **NO** **IF YES, SEE HISTORY**

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Brian Cleven, Nathaniel Patch, Katherine Grandine, and Christine Heidenrich. *Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)*. Baltimore, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for U.S. Army Environmental Center, 2003.

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PRELIMINARY NATIONAL REGISTER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY **ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING** ☐ **NOT ELIGIBLE/ NON-CONTRIBUTING** ■	**FORM PREPARED BY:** Adam Smith Engineer Research and Development Center Construction Engineering Research Laboratory 2902 Newmark Drive Champaign, IL 61822 **DATE: December 2016**

DESCRIPTION

There was one battalion headquarters building in the complex. Building 24402 is located at the southeastern corner of the complex.

The front of Building 24402 faces east onto a parking lot and 25th Street. The front has walls composed of tan brick veneer and entrances on either end of this side. These entrances are underneath large pediments that contain large round vents and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment. A precast-concrete column holds up the interior side of each pediment. The windows are all anodized-metal with most of them being of the single awning type. In the middle of this side between the two entrances is a large window opening with a set of three anodized-metal awning windows. All of the windows have precast-concrete windowsills. There is a precast-concrete belt course above the door openings.

The rear of Building 24402 faces west out onto the grassy open area of the complex. This side is also composed of tan brick veneer. The left side of the rear has an entrance underneath a large pediment that contains a large round vent and precast-concrete coping tops the pediment The windows on the rear side of the building are anodized-metal two-pane awning, but none of the windows have precast-concrete windowsills. There is a precast-concrete belt course above the door openings.

The left side of Building 24402 faces out onto Lane Avenue. This side is also composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the windows. The windows are all anodized-metal awning style in different configurations, but none of the windows have precast-concrete windowsills.

The right side faces out onto a parking lot. This side is also composed of tan brick veneer with a precast-concrete belt course above the windows. The windows are all anodized-metal awning style in different configurations, but none of the windows have precast-concrete windowsills.

The roof is a large clipped gable with metal roofing and metal gutters. There is a metal shed-roof cross-gable style that extends out to the three pediments.

HISTORY

This barracks complex was designed by FABRAP Architects (Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild and Paschal) out of Atlanta, Georgia in 1988 (although FABRAP had merged with Rosser White Hobbs Davidson McClellan Kelly to form Rosser Fabrap International in 1984). The complex is now completely utilized for administration space for the Cyber Center of Excellence Noncommissioned Officer Academy and the 15th Regimental Signal Brigade (24401 and 24401 are vacant).

SIGNIFICANCE

The 1988 Barracks Complex at Fort Gordon, Georgia is not yet 50 years of age so Criteria Consideration G was applied to the complex. For a property to be eligible for the NRHP that is less than 50 years of age, there needs to be a historic context. The Army does have the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989); however, this type of barracks design is not mentioned within the context nor is FABRAP.

INTEGRITY

The complex currently retains its character-defining features from its 1988 design.

RECOMMENDATION OF CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING STATUS

It is the recommendation of this report that the buildings located in the 1988 barracks complex are not currently eligible for the NRHP since they are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration G for exceptional importance; however, it is recommended that the complex and its associated buildings be reevaluated when it reaches 50 years of age since the Army's UPH historic context does consider barracks and their associated buildings to be significant property types. FABRAP was also one of the major architecture firms in the state of Georgia having designed the Coca-Cola headquarters and Southern Bell headquarters, but not enough time has passed to determine how the design of the barracks complex fits into the overall history of the firm for Criterion C.

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Robinson, Judith H. and Stephanie S. Foell. Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Washington, DC: U.S. General Services Administration, Office of the Chief Architect, Center for Historic Architecture, 2003.

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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January 2017	Final Technical Report	

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Determination of NRHP Eligibility for Buildings 28414, 32100, 33800, 36300, and 36302 at Fort Gordon, Georgia: Includes a Criteria Consideration G Evaluation of the 1988 Barracks Complex

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)
Adam D. Smith and Sunny E. Adams

5d. PROJECT NUMBER
450904

5e. TASK NUMBER

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7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
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Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL)
PO Box 9005
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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

This document is an architectural survey for 5 buildings (28414, Chapel; 32100, Theater; 33800, Administration; 36300, Bank, and 36302, Post Office) and 14 buildings (24401 through 24414, Barracks, Administration, and a Mess Hall) at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The Army constructed the 5 buildings from 1966 to 1977 and the 14 buildings in 1988. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these 19 buildings to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is the recommendation of this report that only Buildings 33800 and 36300 are significant under NRHP criteria; however, only Building 36300 retains enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C. Buildings 24401 through 24414 did not meet the requirements for exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G and therefore need to be reevaluated when they reach 50 years of age.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Fort Gordon (Ga.), Military bases, Architectural surveys, Historic preservation, Historic buildings, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

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