



1281

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brooke Army Medical Center
other names/site number Brooke General Hospital; Brooke General Hospital and Convalescent Center

2. Location

street & number Building 1000, Stanley Road, Fort Sam Houston not for publication
city or town San Antonio vicinity
state Texas code TX county Bexar code 029 zip code 78234-5000

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Raymond J. Felt October 3, 2001
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 3-10-2000
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Jonda McCulland 11/30/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DEFENSE	Military facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DEFENSE	Military facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT/TILE

other STONE (Decorative elements)

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets pp. 5-10

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Description

Introduction

The building that housed the former Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC) is the focal point of a complex of buildings constructed during the mid-1930s in the New Post Section of Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation in San Antonio, Texas. Also known as Building 1000, the 418-bed hospital (original capacity) was built to provide modern medical facilities to the then 60-year-old military post. In addition to providing improved and larger facilities, the hospital's construction also provided much-needed employment to local residents during the Depression. The new hospital was erected at a cost of \$1,620,631, and funding was obtained through appropriations from the National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Works Administration (PWA). Banspach Brothers, a local firm, was the contractor for the building's foundation, and R. E. McKee of El Paso served as the contractor for the building's construction. In 1937, an additional allotment under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) allowed for landscaping, the addition of concrete curbs, and other final site improvements, and the labor force for this segment of the project consisted of workmen employed directly through the Re-employment Bureau of the WPA.

Designed by the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, the building's Spanish Colonial Revival style is reflective of the government's application of this style in the design of buildings at military installations in the South and Southwest during the mid-1920s and 1930s. The vertical emphasis of the building's form and the stepped arrangement of the primary façade also suggest an element of Art Deco or Art Moderne influence. Clad in brick, the eight-story structure (plus basement and subbasement) features built-up and tile roofs, a heavily embellished cast-stone entry, tile and terrazzo floors, and an ornate coffered ceiling in the lobby.

Construction of the hospital's foundation began in April 1935. By November 1937, the new facility was operational. From that date until September 4, 1942, the medical facility functioned as a station hospital. In 1942, the station hospital was given new status and renamed "Brooke General Hospital" in honor of General Roger Brooke, the commander of the old station hospital from 1929-1933. This action signified the facility's growing national importance as an armed forces hospital and medical training center. Additionally, it reflected the first in a series of steps that changed Fort Sam Houston from an infantry post to a medical post. In 1946 the facility was renamed Brooke Army Medical Center. The Depression-era building was abandoned in the mid-1990s when a new hospital was built in the eastern part of Fort Sam Houston; the name "Brooke Army Medical Center" was then transferred to this new facility. Despite the loss of its hospital function, the 1930s BAMC building retains a high degree of integrity in its setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Description (continued)

Exterior

BAMC is located at the terminus of a circular drive flanked by two 1930s era (former) barracks. A parade ground extends from the complex formed by the three buildings and weaves through the New Post to the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post. The visual impact of the building's location combined with its monumental character is significant and suggest the national importance of the former hospital.

Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, BAMC rises eight stories at its highest point above ground and has a basement and a subbasement below ground. The total floor area above the basement is 213,640 square feet. The main building measures approximately 433-by-51 feet, and the wings are each approximately 102 by 75 feet. The hospital has a reinforced concrete frame and a smooth-faced, coursed ashlar base; brick and cast stone walls; and built-up composition and tile roofing. The brick varies in color from a brown to a light tan.

In plan, the building is a modified T-shape. The top of the "T" forms the primary façade and is composed of the main body of the structure and two inset wings. The short base of the modified "T" forms the central rear portion of the building. The vertical emphasis of the building's form and the stepped arrangement of the primary façade suggest an element of Art Deco or Art Moderne influence. The main body of the hospital is delineated by the eight-story, central, tower-like element and the six flanking stories, which exhibit inset and projecting building faces. The eight-story tower element is capped by a hipped clay tile roof, and the remaining portion of the six-story main body has a built-up roof. The wings of the building step down to five stories from the main body, and the last two bays only reach two stories in height—forming the base and first floor. Both of the five-story wings display built-up roofs. A string course (between the base and first floor and the fourth and fifth floors) and four cornices (above the first, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors) add emphasis to the varied roof lines. Building entries are located on the south (primary), east (side), and north (rear—ambulance and emergency) elevations. Windows are multilight metal casement.

Primary Elevation

A magnificent, single-story, three-bay portico with engaged Corinthian columns graces the hospital's main entry on the primary (south) façade. The portico is heavily embellished with cast stone ornamentation that suggests a Spanish Baroque influence in its design. Features reminiscent of this ornate form of Spanish architecture include its enriched arches, the curvilinear shape of the central parapet, the parapet's pinnacled crest, and the detailed entablature over the rectangular bay openings. Latin-inscribed panels and a sculptured shield depicting a medical symbol serve as evidence of the building's original mission. Translated, one of the panel inscriptions reads, "Dedicated not to us but solely to the health of mankind."

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Description (continued)

The entry doors inside the portico are set in an arched surround that mimics the design of the portico's other arches. The double doors are a contemporary storefront type and sit under an arched transom. Concrete steps with metal handrails lead to the double doorway. Multilight casement windows and two ornate brass, lantern-style light fixtures flank the doorway. A similar light fixture is suspended above the steps.

The stone detailing rises above the central portico and encompasses the three window bays above the entry. The engaged diamond-patterned columns that frame these windows extend to the fifth floor. Cartouche and foliate spandrels serve as separations between floors. The spandrels between the fifth and sixth floors exhibit a slightly different embellishment, as do the fluted pilasters that extend above the spandrel. Narrow paired windows on the second through the sixth floor add vertical emphasis to the tower's outer bays. The paired windows on the sixth floor also display stone balconets enriched by a cartouche and foliate (stylized leaf) relief. The tower's seventh floor has three bays of arched windows, each set within a pilastered and keystone surround. Each window is further adorned with a balconet. A single, narrow, rectangular window flanks these central window bays. The seventh floor pilasters extend upward to a balustrated parapet that caps the seventh floor roofline. Above the arched windows, the balustrade takes on a more elaborate appearance; pinnacles set in cast stone niches cap the pilasters and an ornamental shield sits above the middle window bay. The eighth floor penthouse has quatrefoil windows separated by cartouches and pilasters. A bracketed cornice supports its red barrel tile, hipped roof, which is surmounted by a crown-like crest.

Some of the same detailing that appears on the central tower section is captured in the design of the two outer projecting faces. The central window bays on the two projections are framed by smooth-faced stone that extends from the first to the fifth floors. Stone balconets are found on the first and fifth floors of these bays and polished metal balconets on the third and fourth floors. A cartouche and balustrade characterize the metal balconets, while the stone balconets are enriched by a cartouche and foliate relief. Additionally, the brackets that support the base of each stone balconet are adorned with an acanthus leaf. The fifth floor stone balconets are further embellished by decorative pilasters that support a lintel with a scroll-shaped and shell-ornamented keystone; these elements sit under an enriched cornice and Mission-style pediment. The central sixth floor windows are unadorned. Single rectangular windows flank the central stone-enriched window bays from the first to the sixth floors.

Details incorporated into the design of the inset sections of the primary façade and the wings add harmony to the entire elevation's design. Polished metal balconets sit in most of the third and fourth floor windows and are similar in design to those on the outer projecting faces. Denticulated panels further ornament these windows. Finally, an arched colonnaded enclosed porch graces the sixth floor.

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Description (continued)

Secondary Elevations

The east and west side façades comprise the ends of the wings and are only six window-bays in width. Their stark appearance is in sharp contrast to the other building faces.

The rear elevation (north), which forms the base of the building's T-shaped plan, is characterized by the varied heights of its components. Originally designed as an ambulance loading zone, the rear of the building served a very functional purpose. However, because of its visibility, some of the decorative elements found on the primary façade were incorporated into the design of this elevation. The elements include cast stone balconets, colonnaded enclosed porches mirroring those found on the sixth floor of the primary façade, and an elaborate seventh floor parapet associated with the tower section.

Interior

As designed, the ground floor of BAMC contained the entry lobby, offices, the main kitchen, officers' and enlisted patients' mess, medical and dental exam and treatment rooms (located in the wings), a pharmacy, utility space, and restroom facilities. The most heavily trafficked of these areas was the entry lobby, which is also the most richly appointed of the interior spaces. One of the prominent features of the room is its ornate coffered ceiling. Strands of green leaves with red budding rosettes border square panels, which are embellished with a red-and-gold-hued rosette. A dentil-patterned molding provides a larger frame to the coffered ceiling. Scrolled brackets with medical and pharmaceutical shields serve as supports for the exposed ceiling beams, which extend from the north to the south wall. The walls are wood wainscot and plaster. The floor treatment is equally enriched with a checkerboard pattern of plain and decorative ceramic tiles. The decorative tiles display a snowflake motif. The floor is bordered by an outer band of black tiles, a zigzag band, an alternating triangular-patterned band, and finally an inner band of small stone flakes.

The lobby's north wall is penetrated by the elevator doors, which are set within a bracketed surround. The original wood doors, which were characterized by a pattern of interlocking squares (similar in appearance to a watchband), have been replaced with contemporary metal doors. The pattern originally depicted in the doors was also applied to the spandrel above the elevator. This element has been retained, but a shield-faced clock originally set in the pattern has been removed. Two brass sconces flank the elevator doors. Two other sconces are similarly placed on both sides of the entry vestibule doors on the south wall.

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Brooke Army Medical Center
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Description (continued)

Double wood doors flank the elevator doors and sconces on the north wall. These doors display the same features incorporated into the design of the original elevator doors, with the exception of a frosted glass cross that embellishes the center. The east wall of the lobby contains the information desk. The desk has a wood counter that is supported by wood brackets and pilasters; the pilasters are incorporated into the design of the wood wainscoting. Next to the corridor doorway and inset into the west wall is an ornate marble fountain surrounded by ceramic tiles. The fountain's back splash has a beautiful relief that depicts two peacocks perched on grapevines growing out of an urn. Trumpeting angels look over the birds from the relief's spandrels. The base of the fountain is ornamented with grapevines bearing grapes. An old mail chute and another brass sconce are also located on this wall.

The flooring materials throughout the remainder of the ground floor are characterized by terrazzo, carpet, or tile; the tile flooring is similar to that found in the lobby but is restricted to public corridors. Terrazzo flooring is the most common. Several of the original administrative offices on the west side of the lobby retain their original wood-paneled doors and molding. What appears to be the original freestanding nurses', pharmaceutical, or admission desk is located in the corridor east of the lobby. This four-sided desk has four open bays and is constructed of a dark wood. Pilasters support its paneled base. The office space, the treatment rooms, the dining areas, and the kitchens have been modified to a large extent. Some of the ceilings have been dropped, and all of the lighting fixtures except those in the restroom appear to be contemporary.

The second through the seventh floors are characterized by hospital wards, treatment and exam rooms, patient rooms, operating and recovery rooms, waiting areas, nurses' workrooms and stations, and supply areas. Floors are either terrazzo, vinyl tile, or carpeted (with terrazzo underneath), with the exception of the ceramic tile flooring that appears primarily in the bathrooms. Ceilings vary between original height and contemporary dropped acoustical tile. Walls are painted plaster or dry-wall in most spaces. Walls in the exam, treatment, and operating rooms are also partially clad in ceramic tile. Light fixtures are predominantly fluorescent. Built-in cabinets (metal and wood) are located in many of the work spaces as well as in the exam rooms and nurses' stations. Doors are of metal, a light-colored wood, and paneled and flush dark wood. Glass doors are also present but appear to be restricted to the former intensive care unit and infant nursery.

Of particular interest on the seventh floor is a room in the southwest corner. This room originally served as an observation ward but was converted into a patient suite. Former President Lyndon Johnson stayed in this suite during periods of hospitalization after his presidency. Patio flooring was added to the adjacent sixth floor roof area outside the room to provide the suite with a comfortable area for outside seating.

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Description (continued)

The eighth floor penthouse is occupied by the elevator equipment and water tanks. The walls are exposed hollow tile and the floors are concrete. The subbasement is similarly functional in nature and design, providing space for the building's pipes.

The basement, however, served a purpose more directly involved with the hospital's mission—that of an Emergency Room (ER). The ER occupies the majority of the basement space. Finishes are typical of those described for the second through the seventh floors.

Alterations

Overall, the former BAMC retains a high degree of integrity in its setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While modifications have occurred, they have not impacted the building's ability to convey its historic significance as an important army medical center nor its architectural significance as an excellent example of a quartermaster-designed Spanish Colonial Revival building.

The building has been altered over the years to accommodate war-time mobilization, advancements in health and medicine, general facility improvements, and the hospital's teaching and research missions. These alterations have been primarily restricted to the interior and have included the replacement of original fixtures, doors, and hardware, as well as the addition of dropped ceilings, partition walls, and new tile/carpeting (over the original terrazzo). The most architecturally enriched of the interior spaces, the lobby, has not been significantly modified. With the exceptions of the loss of the wall clock and one sconce and the replacement of the elevator doors, the lobby remains remarkably intact.

Changes to the exterior of the building have been minor in scope. Contemporary storefront-type doors have been installed at the south, main entry. On the rear of the building, a handicap ramp has been added to the loading dock, and two small, single-story, brick, mechanical buildings have been built immediately adjacent to the rear of the hospital.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets pp. 12-17.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheet p. 17, 18

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Military
- Health/Medicine
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1935-1949

Significant Dates

1937; 1942; 1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dunston, Edwin V., Captain, Quartermaster Corps
R. E. McKee, Contractor, El Paso
Banspach Brothers, Foundation Contractor, San Antonio

Brooke Army Medical Center
Name of Property

Bexar, Texas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>14</u>	<u>553410</u>	<u>3259590</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet p. 18

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet p. 18

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Victoria Green Clow, Cultural Resources Project Manager

organization Geo-Marine, Inc. date December 2, 1999

street & number 550 East Fifteenth St. telephone (972) 423-5480

city or town Plano state TX zip code 75074

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of the Army

street & number Headquarters, Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston telephone (210) 221-5093

city or town Fort Sam Houston state TX zip code 78234-5000

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance

Summary

The former Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its role in the treatment of casualties and the training of medical personnel during World War II and for its association with the federal construction programs designed to relieve the economic depression of the 1930s. It is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The construction of the hospital, between 1935-1937, was one of a number of projects undertaken at Fort Sam Houston designed to improve and modernize the then 60-year-old post. Its construction, however, served the additional purpose of providing work during the country's greatest economic crisis. During World War II, the facility gained national importance as a general hospital and later as a medical center. It retained this status until 1996 when the new hospital opened. From an architectural perspective, the building's Spanish Colonial Revival design is characteristic of the Quartermaster Corps adoption of regional styles of architecture during the mid-1920s and 1930s.

Historical Background and Significance

Fort Sam Houston has a proud and extensive history that dates back to 1870, when the city of San Antonio donated 40 acres of land to the federal government for the purpose of constructing a permanent military installation. Additional donations of property followed, and by 1876 plans were underway for the construction of the post's first buildings—the Quartermaster Depot and the Department Headquarters (known as the Quadrangle). From 1879 to 1886, the first post hospital operated in the form of a medical dispensary located in a single-story wooden building. Construction of a permanent, two-story, brick hospital began in 1881 and was completed in 1886. This building included spacious wards, offices, a mess, a dispensary, storerooms, a kitchen, baths and earth closets, and rooms for the hospital steward and attendants.

During the 1880s the military installation grew and developed as additional land was acquired and a number of building projects was undertaken. As the century came to a close, post building programs had resulted in the construction of the Quadrangle, the Infantry Post, and the Staff Post where the hospital was located. On September 11, 1890, the installation, which on an official level lacked a name and title, was designated "Fort Sam Houston" by General Order Number 99.

Fort Sam Houston's permanency was reaffirmed in 1903 when the War Department selected it as one of three posts in the country for enlargement. New building projects were authorized for barracks, officers' quarters, messes, and a new hospital. According to a *San Antonio Daily Express* article that appeared in February 1905, a \$75,000 appropriation for the hospital was proceeding through the approval process. In the time between the appearance of this article and the

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance (continued)

initiation of construction in the fall of the following year, it was announced that Fort Sam Houston would be increased to a brigade-sized post. As a result, the T-shaped, three-story, Georgian Revival-style station hospital was built in anticipation of the enlarged post. Located at the west side of Fort Sam Houston, the hospital was considered to be among the nation's most modern medical facilities (BAMC History December 1999). Completed in 1908, it accommodated 84 beds and served the needs of not only Fort Sam Houston but other posts in the region as well.

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Fort Sam Houston was the largest army post in the United States, encompassing more than 600 acres. During the war an additional 2,118 acres were acquired. In order to accommodate the needs of the growing post, the less than 10-year-old station hospital was enlarged. By 1917, the hospital was a part of a complex of buildings in the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post that included the 1908 hospital (plus a large 1917 addition), a separate hospital ward building, a morgue, barracks for hospital personnel, a barber shop, and two houses for noncommissioned officers.

Military facilities across the country, including Fort Sam Houston, experienced deterioration during the early 1920s. To alleviate the poor condition of army housing, Congress passed the Army Housing Act in 1926. This legislation heralded the beginning of a nationwide program to modernize and improve U.S. military posts. As the War Department and Quartermaster Corps embarked on the planning and design of new facilities at posts across the country, it took into consideration the latest concepts in city planning. The War Department hired city planning advisor George B. Ford to secure the "maximum beauty with utility and efficiency in all new layouts." In 1927, Mr. Ford prepared a plan for the expansion of buildings at Fort Sam Houston. His plan took into account the beauty that had already been achieved in the layout of the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post. The proposed new construction would preserve and extend the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post parade ground east then northeast into the new layout. It was designed to effectively harmonize the new buildings with the old architecture of the quadrangle (Manguso 1994). This was achieved through the use of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, which became the standard architectural style employed at military facilities in the South during the late 1920s and 1930s.

In 1930, plans for what was to become the "New Post" section of Fort Sam Houston were revised. The placement and types of officers' quarters and the size of the parade ground along New Braunfels reflected some of the changes made to Ford's original plan. However, none of these early plans indicated development around the existing hospital in the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post. While only designated as a station hospital, Fort Sam Houston's hospital was the fourth largest in the army. In many respects it functioned as a general hospital, and, in 1931, the Surgeon General petitioned for its re-designation. In a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 29, 1931, the Surgeon

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance (continued)

General stated,

The hospital is situated in the largest and most important center of military activity in the continental United States. . . . At the present time the station hospital is used as a general hospital for all posts in the 8th Corps area. . . . The hospital also receives patients from military posts in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. . . . In 1930, 6,544 patients were admitted to the Station Hospital and the average daily number of beds occupied was 588 [Patterson 1931].

The Surgeon General's recommendation did not receive support from the Corps Area Commander, whose headquarters was located at Fort Sam Houston. In his response to the Adjutant General, the Corps Area Commander made reference to the hospital's capacity:

. . . [although] the hospital has a normal capacity of seven hundred and fifty (750) beds, with a maximum expansion up to one thousand (1,000) beds, it may be noted that only one hundred and ninety-six (196) beds are permanent construction and three hundred beds are hollow tile buildings, hastily constructed at the close of the war and classed by the Surgeon as unsuited for permanent use. The remainder is made up of frame buildings, constructed during the War, which are no longer tenable [Collins 1932].

The War Department concurred with the Corps Area Commander's suggestion that the Fort Sam Houston hospital retain its designation as a station hospital. However, it was clear from the Commander's correspondence that the station hospital was utilizing a number of facilities that had a limited life span. By 1933, the temporary nature of a number of the hospital's buildings and the lack of space for expansion led Commanding General C. R. Howland from the Headquarters of the Second Division to request the construction of a new, modern hospital at Fort Sam Houston. According to his letter dated August 3, 1933, the station hospital was overrun with cockroaches and other vermin, associated buildings were in poor and dilapidated condition, and the hospital complex was almost completely cut off from cooling breezes. He further stated that "the present hospital is depressing from a morale standpoint, uneconomical to operate, and it is a continuous fire hazard. It is believed that now is the psychological time to strike for this project; public opinion approves, and furthermore, such a project will put a substantial number of unemployed to work under the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The time was indeed right for the construction of a new station hospital at Fort Sam Houston, as suggested by General C. R. Howland. In 1933, newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt enacted a series of programs designed to pump money into the depressed economy through building programs intended to improve the infrastructure of America's cities and military installations. Due in great part to his New Deal work programs, Fort Sam Houston more than doubled in size during the Depression (Freeman 1994). Between 1933 and 1938, the last of the large-scale projects initiated at the facility was the construction of a new station hospital—the current Building 1000.

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Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance (continued)

Work on the new post hospital began in April 1935 with the construction of the building's reinforced concrete foundation. Completion reports indicate that this first phase of work was funded through a National Industrial Recovery Act appropriation of \$130,894. Banspach Brothers of San Antonio served as the contractor. Work on the remainder of the building started immediately after the foundation's completion in November 1935. R. E. McKee of El Paso, Texas, and numerous subcontractors were responsible for the building's actual construction. Funding for this phase of the project was obtained through the PWA. In July 1936, the cornerstone was laid and by November of the following year, the new facility was operational. Designed by the Constructing Quartermaster under the supervision of Captain Edwin V. Dunstan, the eight-story brick structure was completed at a cost of \$1,620,631. Several months prior to its completion, a WPA appropriation allowed for site beautification. This included the grading of parking areas, preparation of concrete curbs, road repair, and landscaping. Workers for this phase of the project were obtained directly through the National Re-employment Bureau of the WPA.

The construction of the hospital and other facilities at Fort Sam Houston proved to be important sources of work for the unemployed during the Depression. Bexar County was one two Texas counties that experienced the highest rates of unemployment in the state. At one point during the economic crisis, hundreds of out-of-work citizens stormed the courthouse in San Antonio seeking assignment on federal projects (Freeman 1994). Federal work programs also succeeded in accelerating construction projects at the facility. This in turn resulted in great improvements in Fort Sam Houston's physical infrastructure. By 1938, the post was in excellent condition and well prepared for the mobilization that would soon be required by World War II (Batzli and Siewers 1996).

Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, the imposing new station hospital became the focal point of a complex of medical-related buildings located at the terminus of Stanley Road at the north end of the parade ground in the New Post section of Fort Sam Houston. Surrounding buildings constructed between 1935 and 1938 included a medical detachment barracks (Building 1029) and nurses' quarters (Building 1001), which were also built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This complex gained national importance during World War II.

During 1941 and 1942 the hospital complex was prepared for overwhelming numbers of war casualties. Under the leadership of General George C. Beach, Jr., the hospital's commander, hospital capacity was expanded from 1,700 to 7,800 beds. This was achieved through the erection of a number of temporary structures and the conversion of barracks into additional patient wards. The large number of medical personnel available at the station hospital also precipitated Fort Sam Houston's assignment as a training center for medical units within the Eighth Corps and Army Medical Department. In September 1942, the station hospital was designated as Brooke General Hospital. This action recognized the change in status of the hospital as well as the contributions of General Roger Brooke who had served as commander of the old station hospital (in the Cavalry and Light Artillery Post) from 1929 to 1933 (Manguso 1994).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance (continued)

Between 1943 and 1946, the hospital underwent several additional name changes. In August 1943, it was re-designated as Brooke General Hospital and Convalescent Center and in 1945 as Brooke Hospital Center. During this period the hospital's capacity increased to 10,000 beds through the conversion of other buildings into annexes. In 1945, the hospital reported 16,700 admissions, approximately 7,200 of which were battle casualties (Manguso 1994). Finally, in February 1946, the hospital was given the name of "Brooke Army Medical Center." The facility was also chosen as the new site for the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School. This, in effect, centralized the army's medical training and research program at BAMC, increasing its importance significantly. In 1949, as part of its research mission, the hospital began research in burn trauma. Today, the new hospital facility continues to dedicate a portion of its beds to burn trauma research and treatment.

The 1930s-era BAMC served as the Fort Sam Houston hospital from 1937 until 1996. Its construction and operation proved to be an important step in BAMC's evolution from a station hospital to a medical center. It also signified the beginning of Fort Sam Houston's shift from an infantry post to a medical post. In the 1980s plans were drawn for a new modern medical center at Fort Sam Houston. By April 1996, the new Brooke Army Medical Center was open and in operation. The opening of the new facility resulted in the removal of medical operations from the original BAMC building.

Architectural Significance

The Spanish Colonial Revival style, which achieved popularity throughout Texas and the Southwest during the 1920s and 1930s, was a regional style that evolved from the earlier Mission Revival style. This earlier style had developed during the late nineteenth century as California architects sought to express the heritage of the Southwest through the development of a style that reflected the regional Catholic missions of the Spanish Colonial days. Architect A. Page Brown's design of the California building at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1898 helped spread the popularity of the Mission Revival style throughout the Southwest. By 1915, the Mission Revival style had evolved into the Spanish Colonial Revival, drawing elements not only from the missions but from the Spanish Colonial architecture of Mexico as well. Following Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's designs for the buildings at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, architects began to draw inspiration from the entire history of Spanish architectural design. They incorporated elements of the Moorish architecture of Medieval Spain, the Renaissance architecture of Spanish churches and palaces, the lavishly decorated buildings of Baroque Spain and Latin America, and even the vernacular residential architecture of rural Spain and Mexico. Architects such as Goodhue and Rexford Newcomb published folios and articles in professional journals that were illustrated with drawings and photographs gathered in Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. The attention these publications received led to more exacting representations of this style in the 1920s. Spanish Colonial Revival architecture became increasingly popular for domestic architecture during this period as both Sears Roebuck Company and Montgomery Ward & Company published house plans featuring Spanish Colonial Revival exteriors.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 16

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Statement of Significance (continued)

At the turn of the century, Texas claimed some of the most accomplished architects of the time who employed the Spanish Colonial Revival style in their designs. Among the leading Texas architects of the early twentieth century, Atlee B. Ayres and his son Robert Ayres were noted for their use of the Spanish-influenced style. As native San Antonians, they recognized the appropriateness of this style for their city with its rich Hispanic heritage. After traveling to Spain and Mexico to study the architecture, they designed prestigious Spanish Colonial Revival mansions for the city's elite in neighborhoods such as Monte Vista, Olmos Park, and Alamo Heights. In 1926, Atlee and Robert Ayres collaborated with other architects in the design for the San Antonio Municipal Auditorium.

Architect Atlee B. Ayres was a major proponent of the use of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style at Fort Sam Houston. When it became apparent in 1926 that Fort Sam Houston and other San Antonio military installations would be the recipient of federal funds for new construction, Ayres wrote to Quartermaster General B. F. Cheatham requesting that he consider Spanish-style architecture in the design of new facilities at the post. General Cheatham responded to Ayres's letter in a rather noncommittal way, suggesting that it was "more or less difficult to adhere with any great measure of success to any definite style" (Freeman 1994). Ayres continued to press the issue, convincing a number of important San Antonians to write the quartermaster in support of the use of Spanish architecture.

The quartermaster decision in late 1926 to employ Spanish-influenced architecture in the design of buildings at Fort Sam Houston came at a critical time when General Cheatham was considering the most suitable types of architecture for the nation's posts. In pursuit of creating an environment that would be "familiar to and . . . understood by a majority of the people" (Wheaton 1928:11), the quartermaster selected two basic regional styles for the construction of its posts—Colonial Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival. Colonial Revival architecture was used in the design of facilities in the northern United States, and Spanish Colonial Revival was used in the South and Southwest. These two styles were considered to best embody regional architecture for each part of the country.

The choice of Spanish Colonial Revival for the design of buildings like the former Brooke Army Medical Center was not only sympathetic to the design of the surrounding civilian community, it enabled quartermaster architects to take advantage of locally available construction materials and techniques (Wheaton 1928:13). Additionally, it incorporated materials and design features that were well suited to the local climate. As a result the quartermaster decision, the New Post and subsequently the former BAMC facility were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

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Manguso, John M. *A Little More Distinctive: The New Post, Fort Sam Houston, Texas*. Prepared as part of the Historic Neighborhood Awareness Program for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 31 October 1994.

Patterson, Major General Robert U. Letter from Major General Robert U. Patterson, Washington, D.C., to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C. On file at the Fort Sam Houston Museum, Texas, 29 June 1931.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 18

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Bibliography (continued)

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Newspaper Articles:

San Antonio Evening News. "Fort Sam Houston Boasts a New \$2,000,000 Army Hospital." 18 November, 1936.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Brooke Army Medical Center is situated on Stanley Road north of Worth Road. The traffic circle created by Stanley Road represents the building's southern boundary. Driveways extend from the traffic circle north to the east and west ends of the building and meet around the rear of the structure. Since no lot and block number exists for this property, the driveway will serve as its boundaries.

Boundary Justification:

All property lines are as they existed at the time of the building's construction.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 19

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Photographs

1. Brooke Army Medical Center
2. Fort Sam Houston, Texas
3. Joseph Murphey
4. November 15, 1999
5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
6. South (front) elevation
7. Photo 1

Item numbers 1-5 are the same for all photographs. Item numbers 6 and 7 are listed below for each photograph.

6. Entry Portico
7. Photo 2

6. Detail, Entry Portico
7. Photo 3

6. Interior of Entry Portico, Looking West
7. Photo 4

6. Light Fixture, Interior of Entry Portico, North Wall
7. Photo 5

6. South Elevation (Outer Projecting Face), Windows and Associated Detail
7. Photo 6

6. West and North Elevations
7. Photo 7

6. East and North Elevations
7. Photo 8

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 20

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Photographs

- 6. Eighth Floor Service Penthouse, Looking East
- 7. Photo 9

- 6. Detail, Eighth Floor Service Penthouse
- 7. Photo 10

- 6. Hospital Lobby, Looking East
- 7. Photo 11

- 6. Detail, Lobby Ceiling
- 7. Photo 12

- 6. Flooring, First Floor Corridor
- 7. Photo 13

- 6. Desk, East of Lobby
- 7. Photo 14

- 6. Enclosed Porch, Sixth Floor
- 7. Photo 15

- 6. Operating Room, 6th Floor
- 8. Photo 16

- 6. 5th Floor Ward
- 7. Photo 17

- 6. WPA Plaque, Curb
- 7. Photo 18

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 21

Brooke Army Medical Center
Bexar County, Texas

Photographs (continued)

6. Parade Field and Driveway in Front of Main Entry, View to the South
7. Photo 19

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 1



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 2



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 3



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

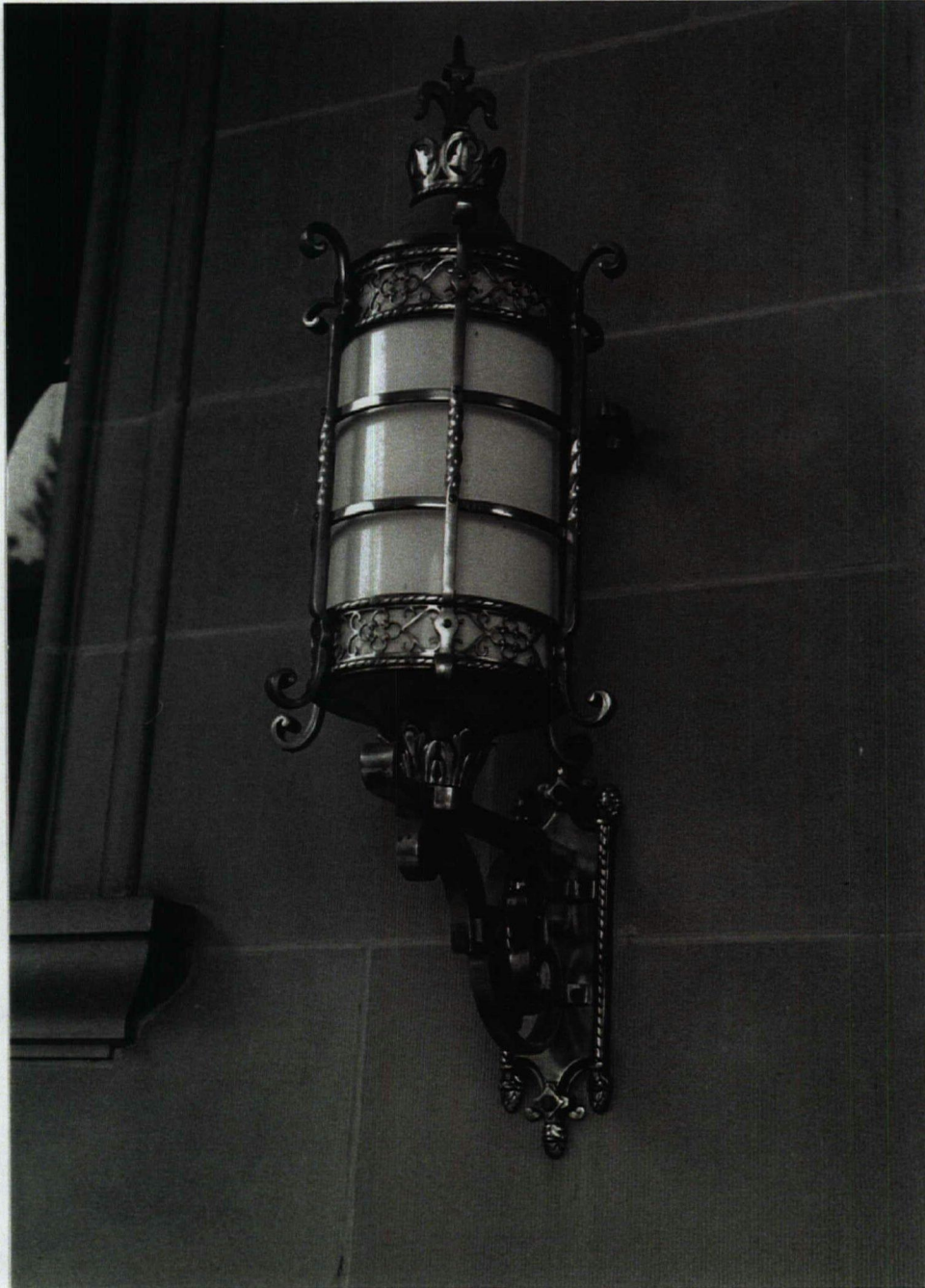
Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 4



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 5



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 6



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 7



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 8



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 9



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 10



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

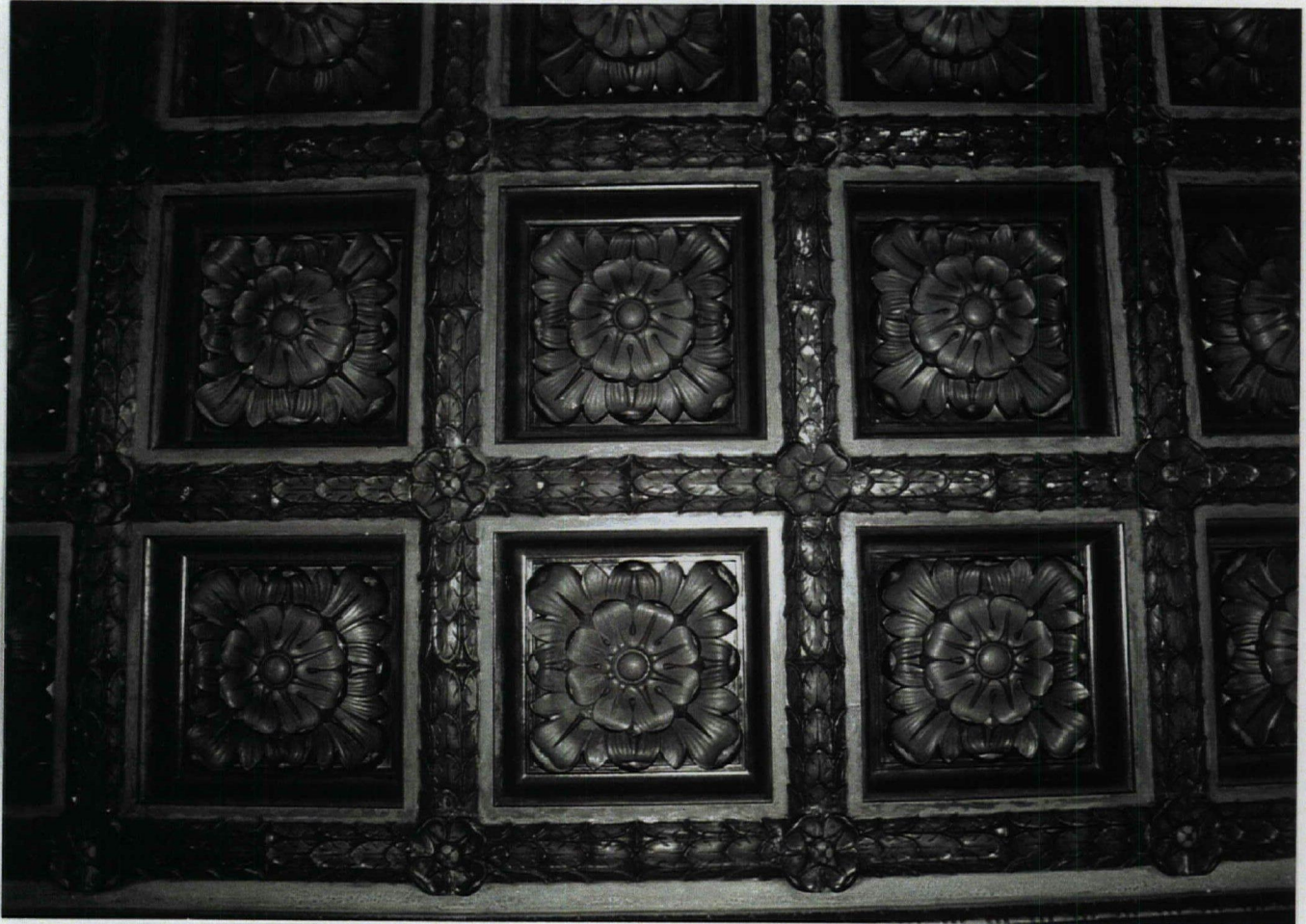
Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 11



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 12



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 13



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 14



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 15



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 16



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

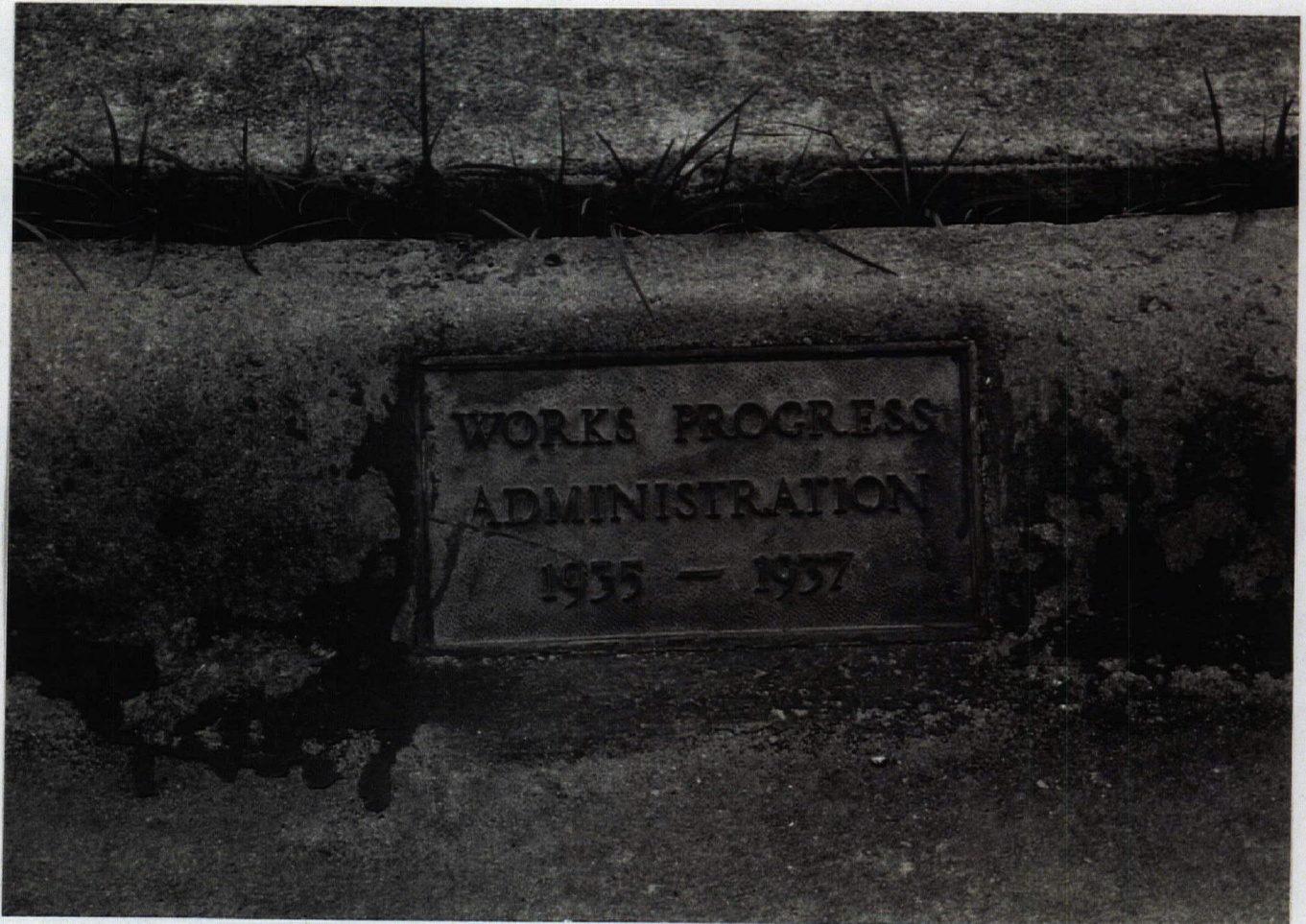
Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 17



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 18

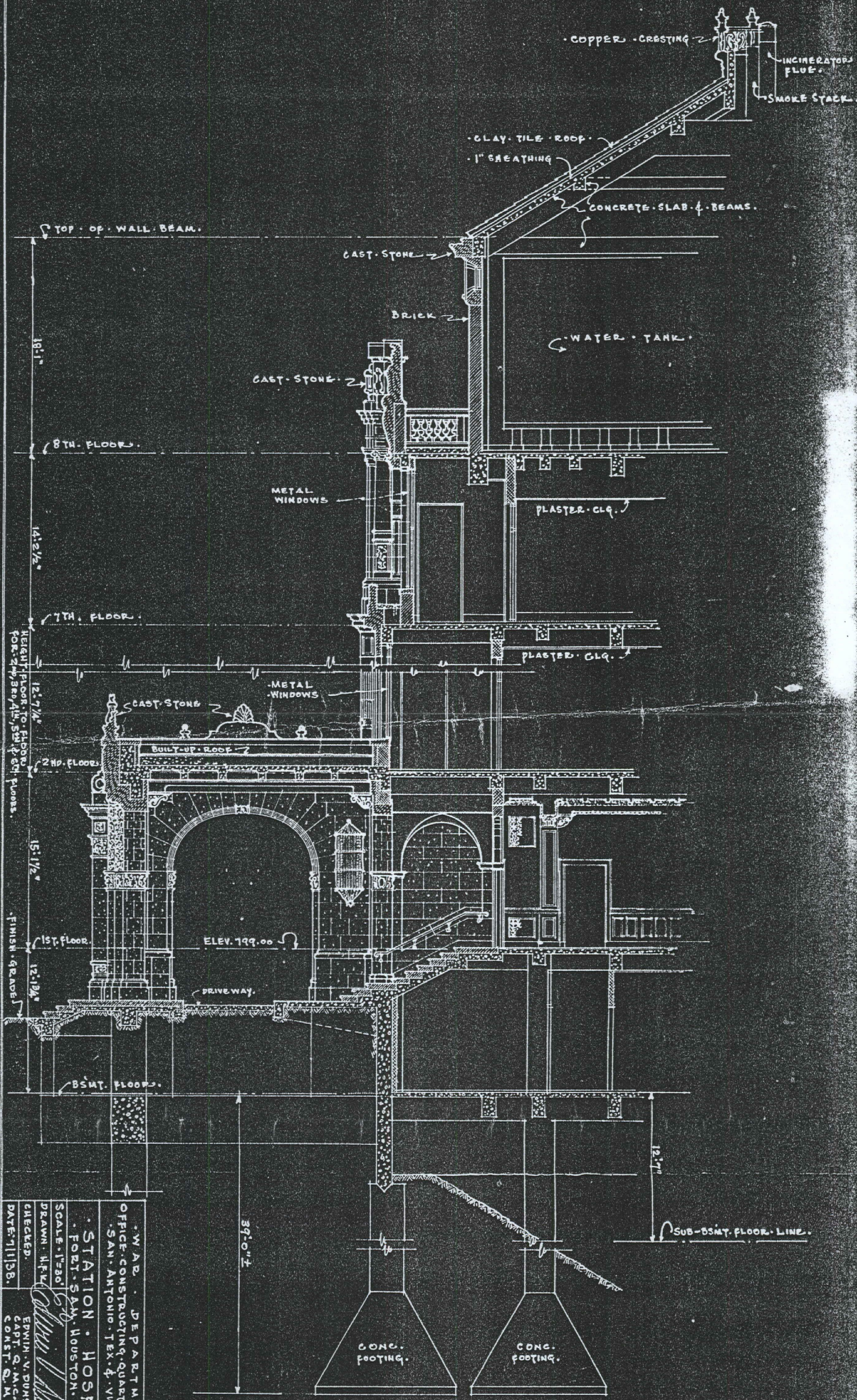


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

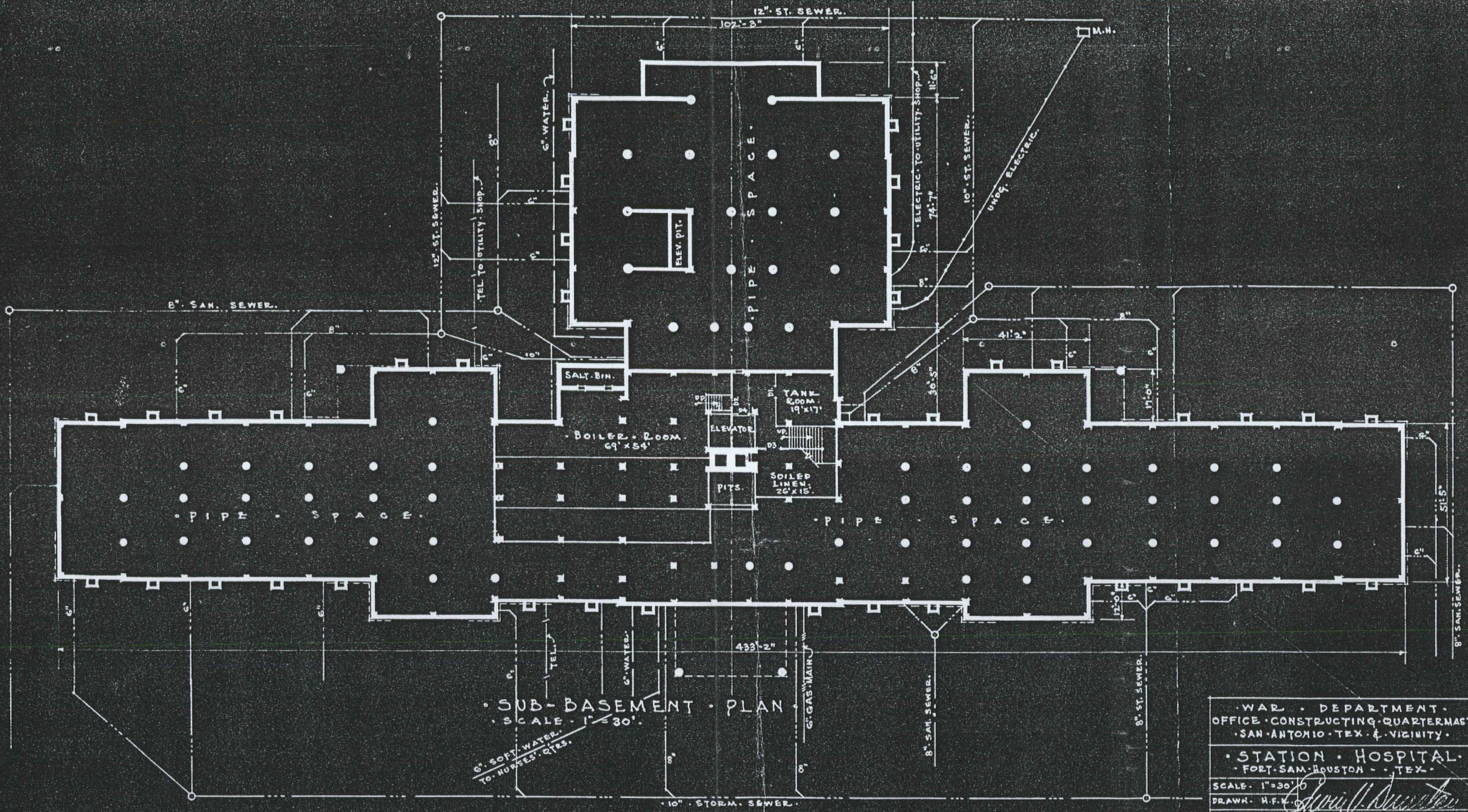
Brooke Army Medical Center
Photo 19





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 FORT-SAM, HOUSTON, TEX.
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 DRAWN- H.F.K.
 CHECKED- *[Signature]*
 DATE- 7/11/38.
 EDWIN. V. DUNSTAN.
 CAPT. Q.M.C.
 CONST. Q.M.

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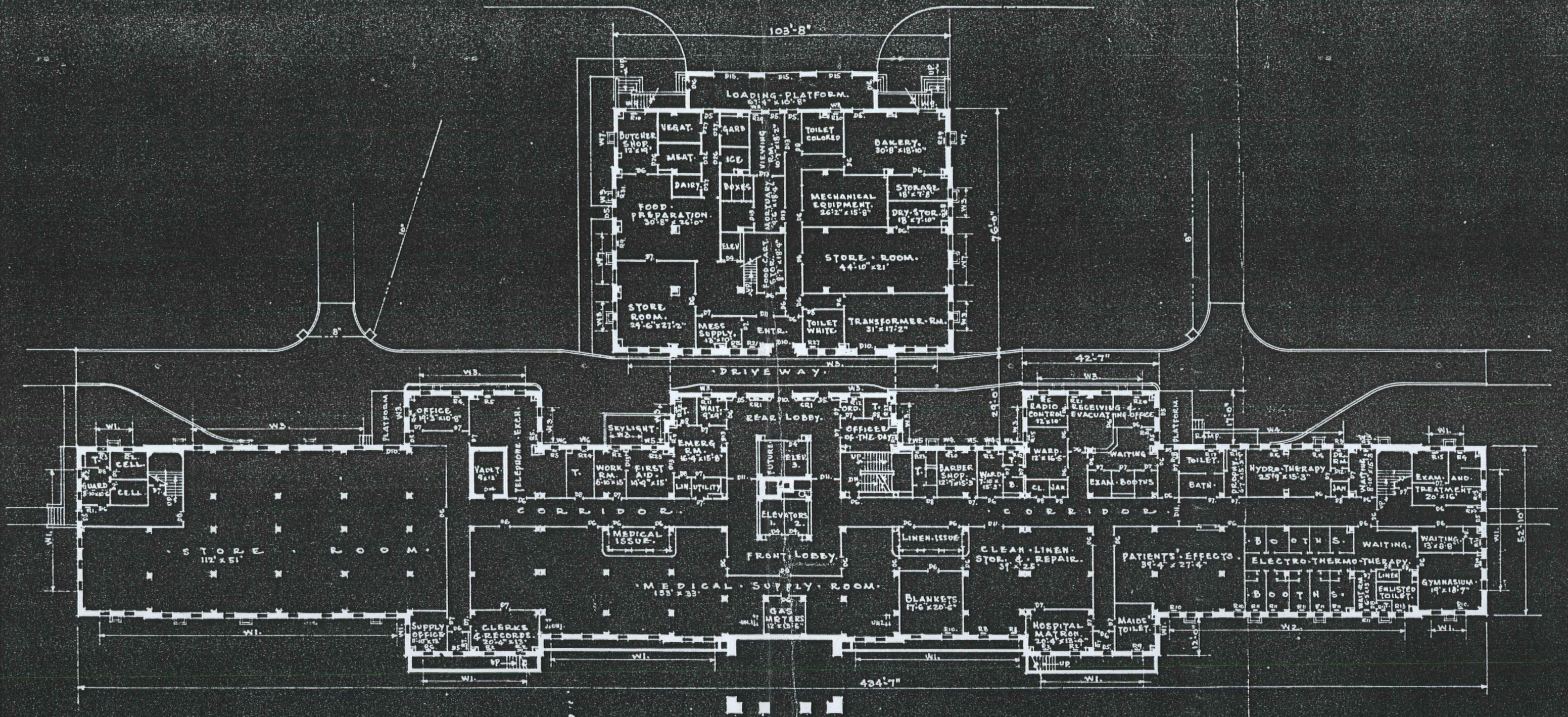
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• STATION HOSPITAL
 • FORT SAM HOUSTON - TEX.

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Edwin V. Dunstan
 EDWIN V. DUNSTAN
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 CONST. Q.M.



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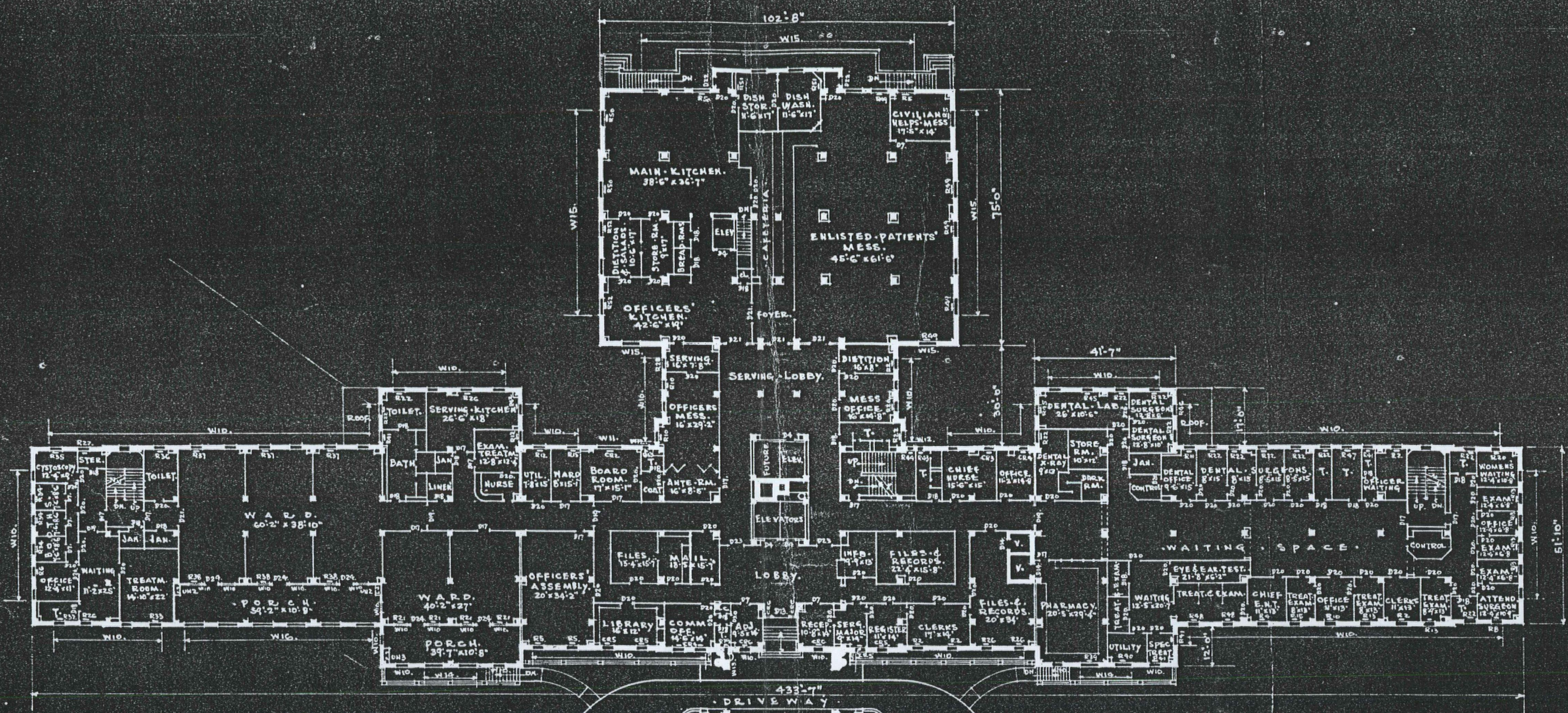
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STATION HOSPITAL
 FORT SAM HOUSTON TEX

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Edwin V. Dunstan
 EDWIN V. DUNSTAN
 CAPT. Q.M.C.
 CONST. Q.M.

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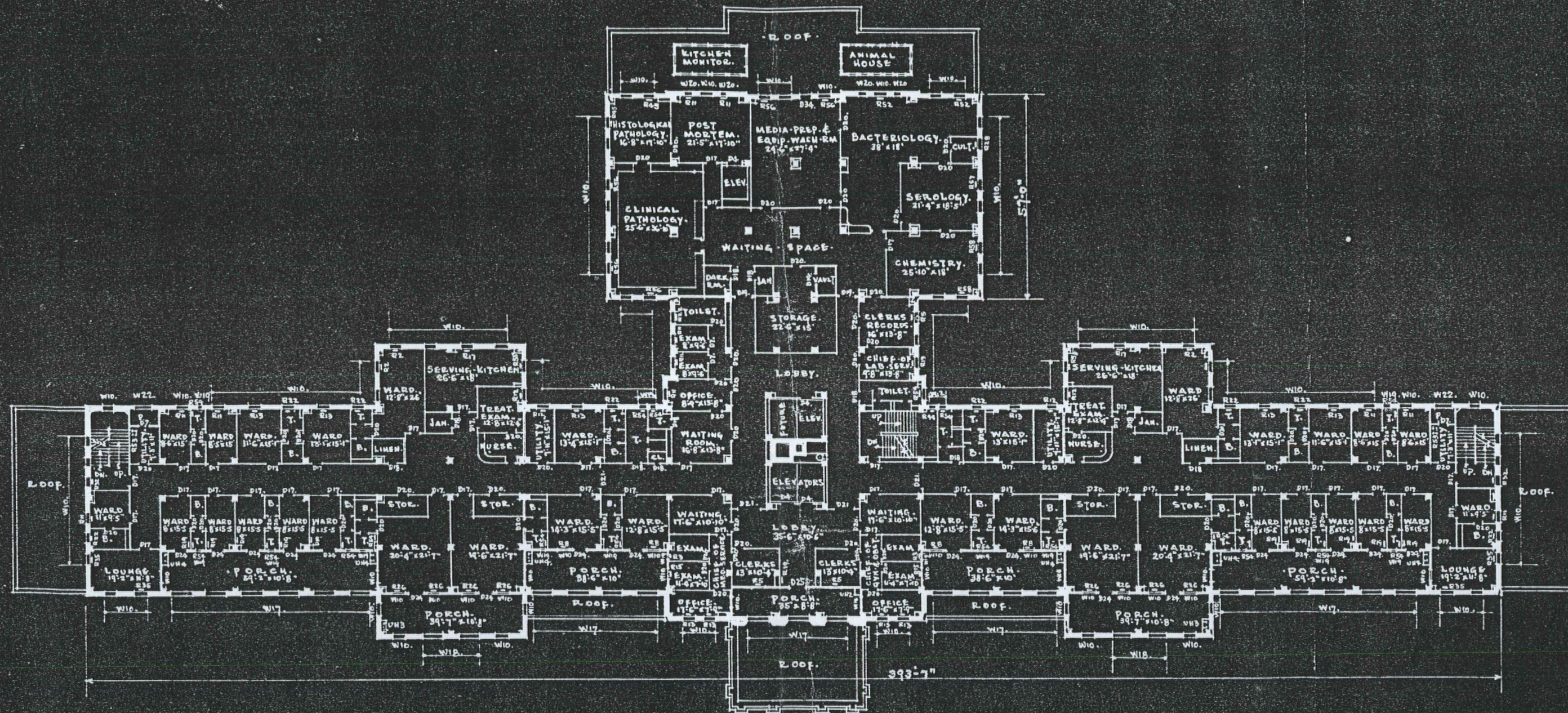
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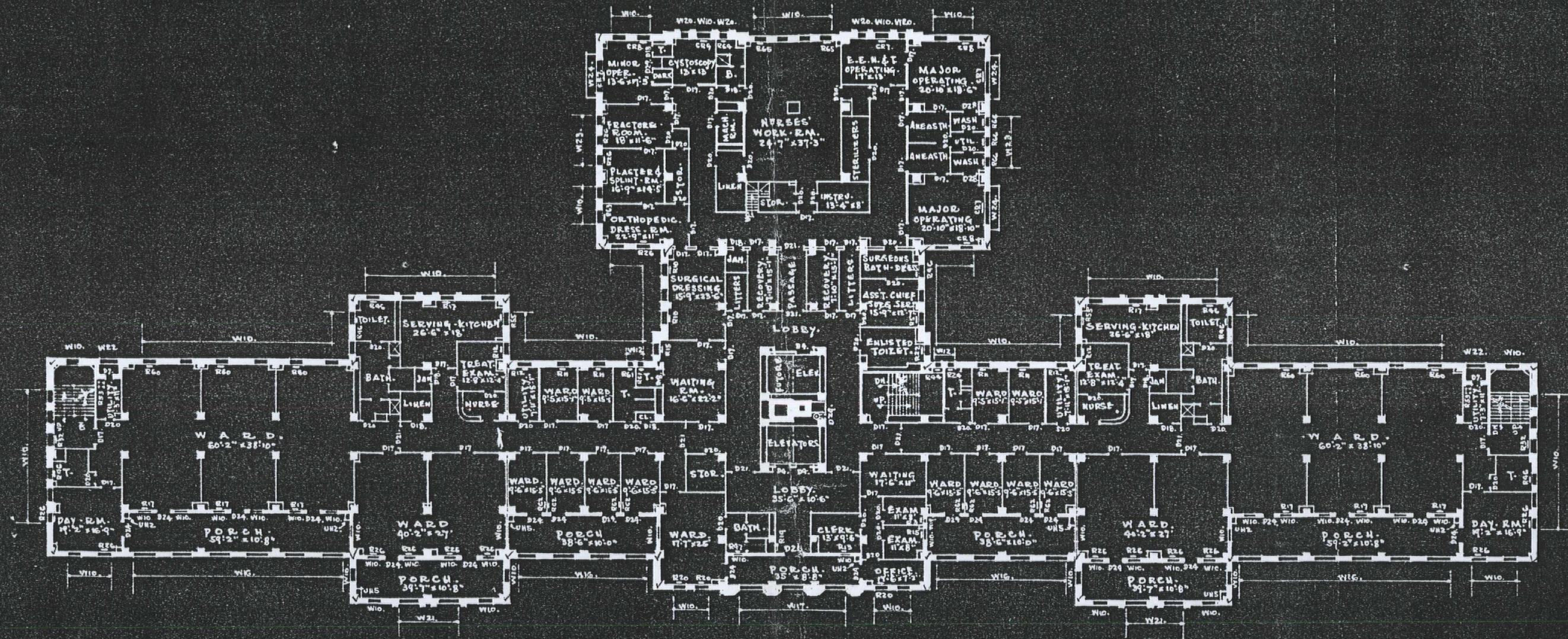
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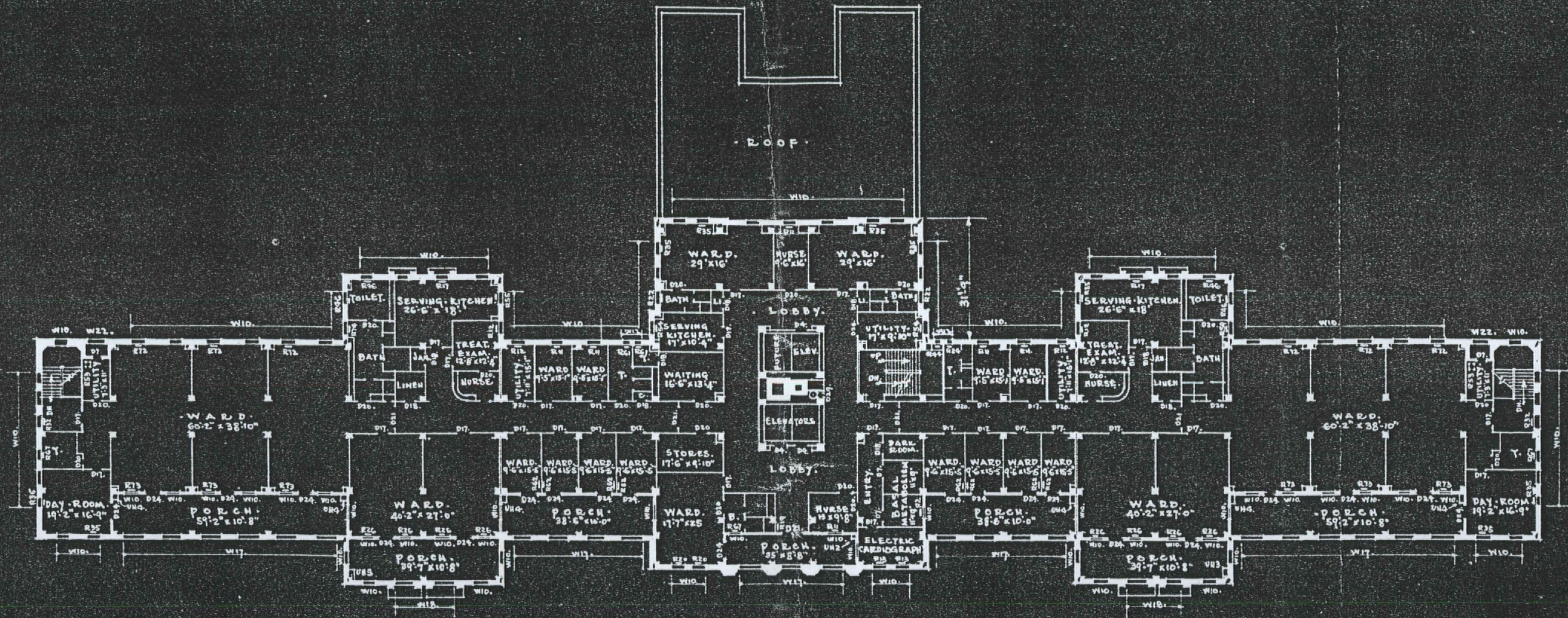
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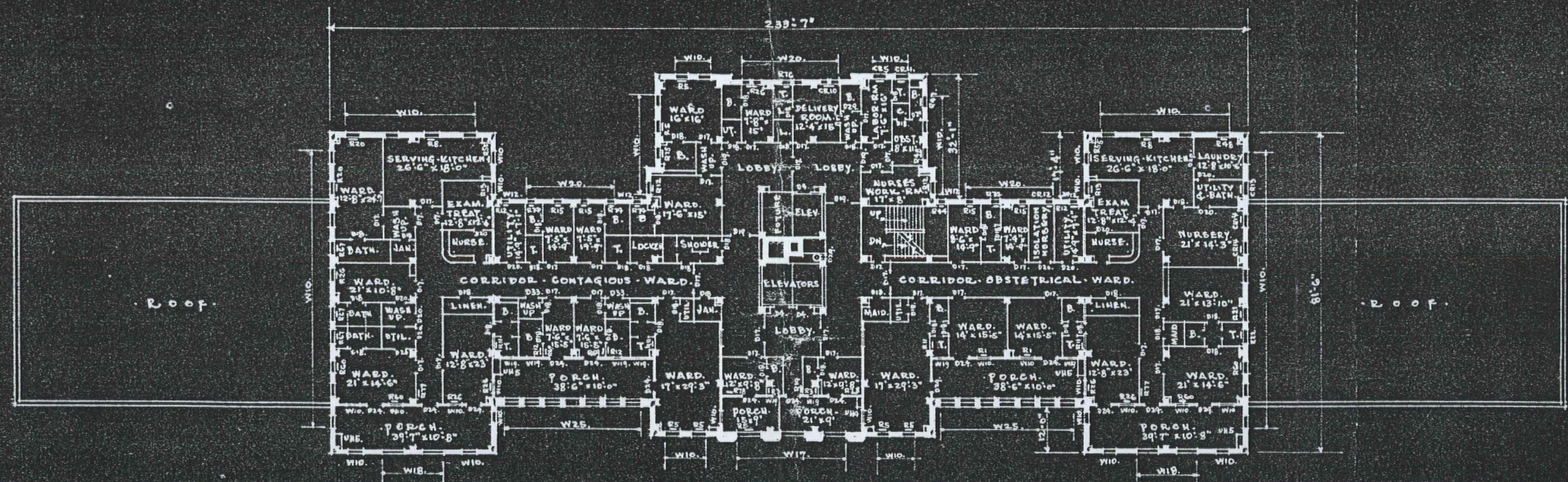
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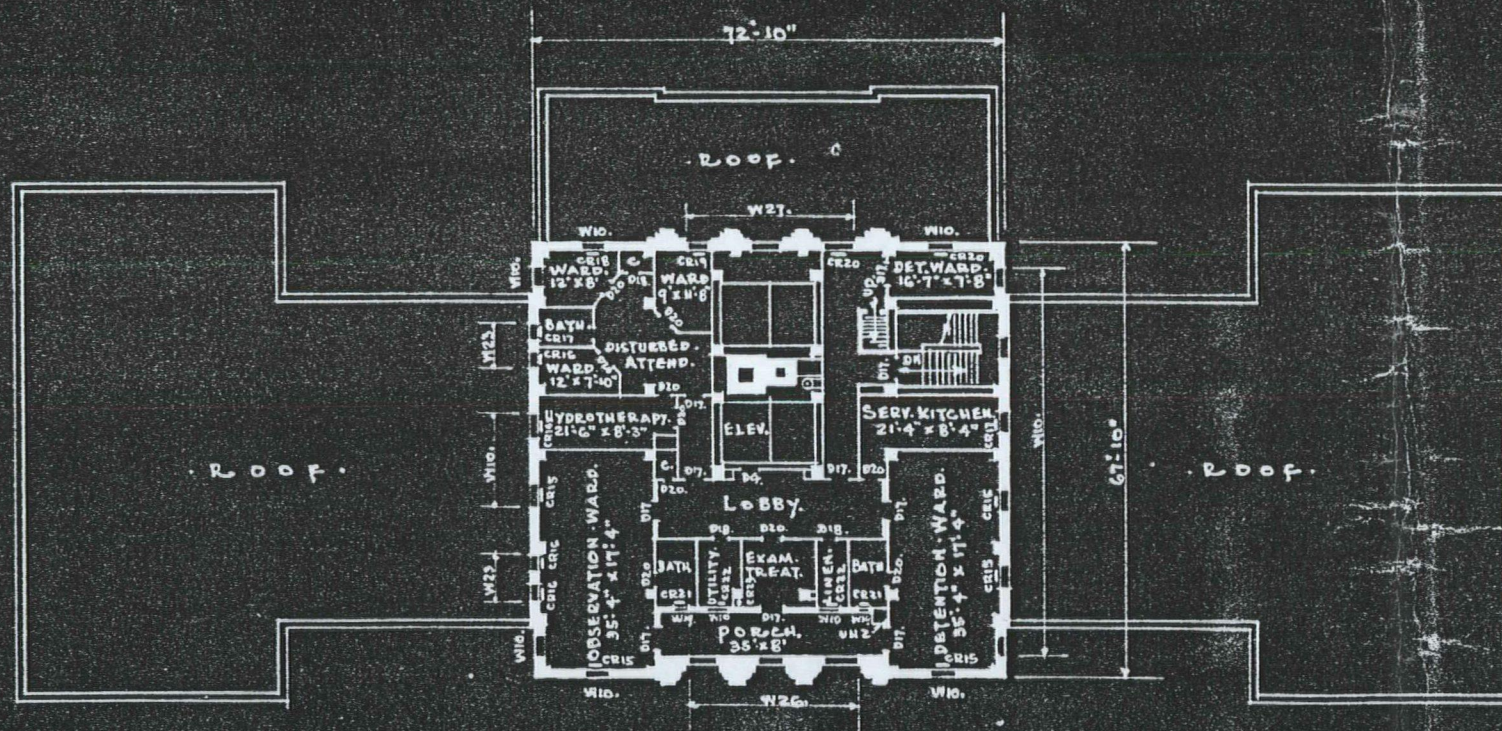
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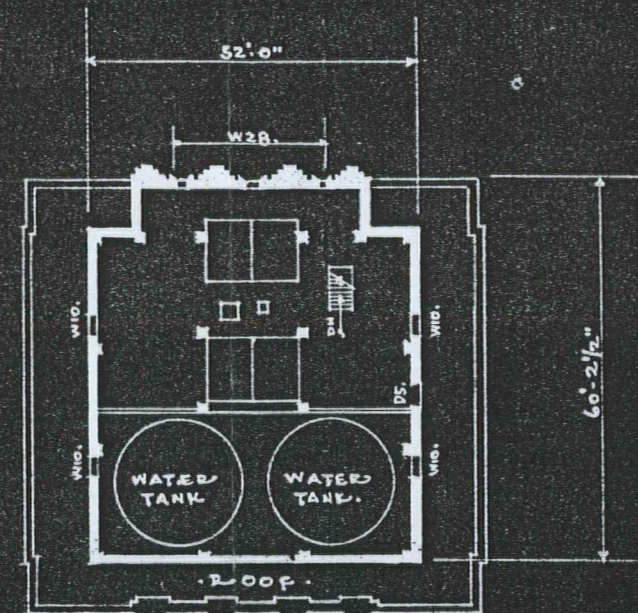
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 CONST. Q.M.

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• SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN •



• EIGHTH FLOOR PLAN •

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 SAN ANTONIO TEX & VICINITY.

• STATION HOSPITAL.
 FORT SAM HOUSTON TEX.

SCALE 1"=30'

DRAWN H.F.K.

CHECKED.

DATE: 7/1/38.

Edwin V. Dunstan
 EDWIN V. DUNSTAN.
 CAPT. Q.M.C.
 CONST. Q.M.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

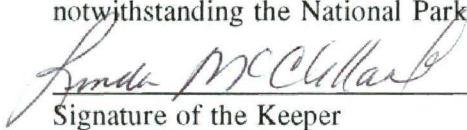
NRIS Reference Number: 01001281

Property Name: Brooke Army Medical Center

County: Bexar State: Texas

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

November 30, 2001
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8 Statement of Significance: "Architecture" is, hereby, added to the list of areas of significance because it corresponds to the property's eligibility under Criterion C as documented in the nomination.

The Historic Preservation Office for the U.S. Army was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Brooke Army Medical Center

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bexar

DATE RECEIVED: 10/17/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/13/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/29/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/02/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001281

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

"National" as checked on the nomination relates to the national role and reputation of the San Antonio facility within the U.S. Army as a large and principal center for treatment and research. No context is developed to indicate any advances made here ~~that~~ were instrumental in the history and direction of medicine or science on a national or global scale. Nor is there a discussion of military medicine, in general, and the relationship of this facility to others within the military system, or this one apart from others, for its achievements, innovations, or advances contributions. Association and architectural importance clearly demonstrated at a regional and agency-wide level.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER LMChellard

TELEPHONE _____

DISCIPLINE History

DATE 11/30/01

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

and agency-wide level. SLR No add "architecture" to correspond to "C" as checked. Not recommended for NHP consideration.



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx
Photo 1



NON SIBI
SED
PROXIMO

SALVTEM
HOMINIBVS
DANDO

Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort SAM Houston, Bexar County, TEXAS
Photo 2

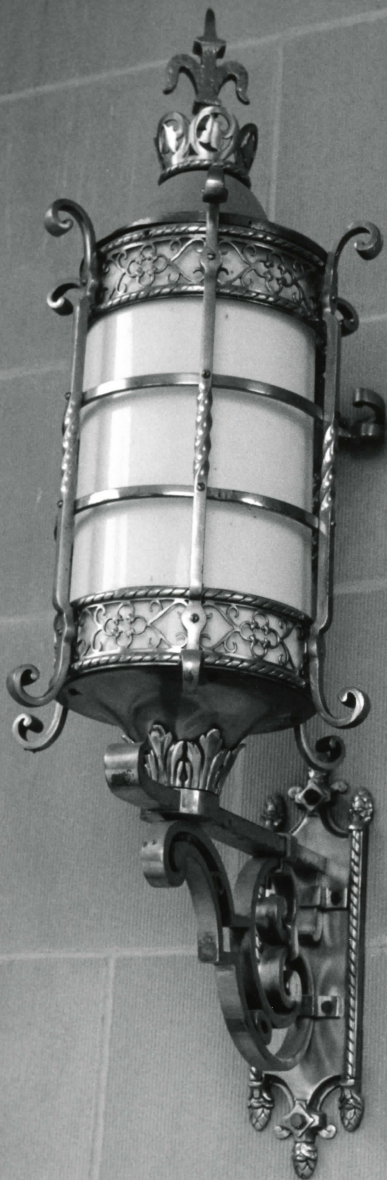


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Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas
Photo 3



Brooke Army Medical Center (Bldg. 1000)
Fort SAM Houston, Bexar County, TEXAS
Photo 4



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas
Photo 5



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
N I-1520 260901
105042 0231-1 N
FORT SAM HOUSTON, BEXAR COUNTY, TX

Photo 6



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx

Photo 7



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)

Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx

Photo 8



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)

Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx

Photo 9



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, TX
Photo 10



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, TX
Photo 11



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx
Photo 12



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)

Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx

Photo 13



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, BEXAR County, Tx

Photo 14



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BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, TX
Photo 15



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx
Photo 16



Broske Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Tx
Photo 17

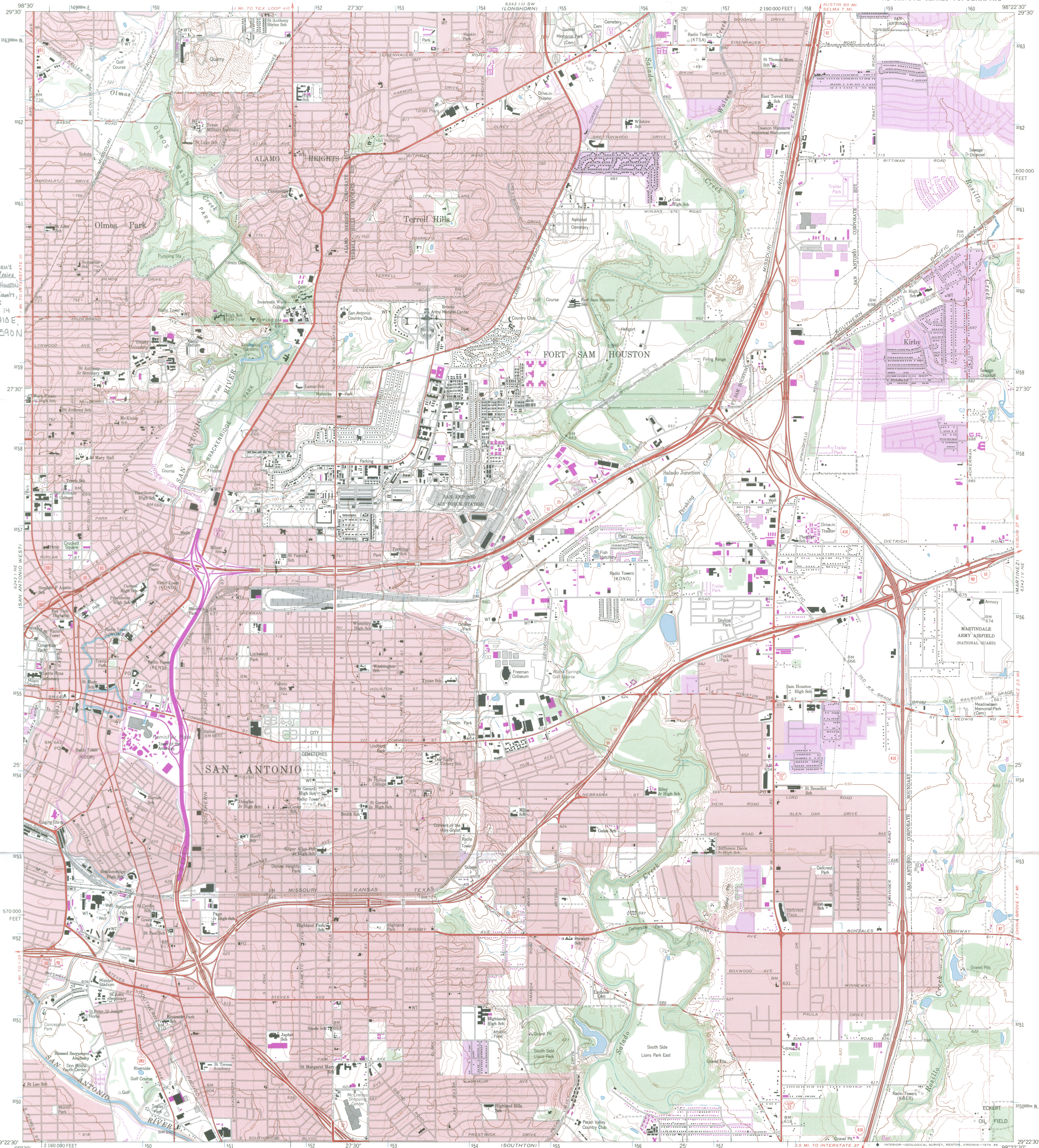


WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION
1935 — 1937

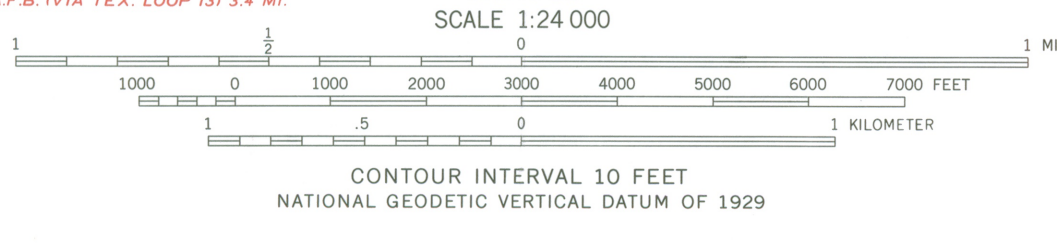
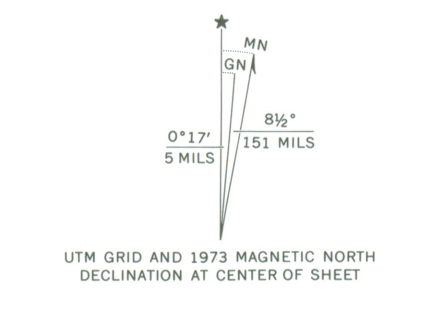
Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, BEXAR County, Tx
Photo 18



Brooke Army Medical Center
(Building 1000)
Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, TX
Photo 19



Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field annotated 1953. Revised by Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, south central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road

ALLSTATE MAP MAKERS
DIV. MAPSCO, INC.
1201 HENDERSON AT WEST ERWY,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102 817/342-1411

SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.
N2922.5-W9822.5/7.5
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 6342 IV NW-SERIES V882

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
MCCS-BOM-E

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CENTER AND SCHOOL
AND FORT SAM HOUSTON
2250 STANLEY ROAD
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6100



13 JUN 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, US Army Medical Command, 2050 Worth Road, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6000

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination of Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

1. Request you recommend and forward the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination to the Directorate of Environmental Programs as stipulated under AR 200-4-3-2(c)(3).
2. Formal nomination of Building 1000 will facilitate the Army's ability to actively manage a site of popular interest as required by AR 200-4-3-2(c)(1). Building 1000 will be open to the general public and leased to an entity that intends to adaptively reuse the property for commercial purposes. The nomination form clearly defines the important features worthy of preservation and what changes can be made to the interior of the property.
3. Listing of this property on the National Register will allow our leasing partner to qualify for the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit Program.
4. The installation point of contact is Mike Johnson. He can be reached at (210) 221-5063/4842.

Encl
as

KEVIN C. KILEY
Major General, MC
Commanding

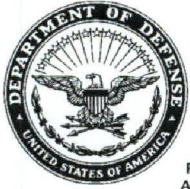


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DIVERSITY

1005 401 2 1

[Handwritten signature]

Rec'd
13 June 01
das



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL COMMAND
2050 WORTH ROAD
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6000

MCFA-E

29 JUN 2001

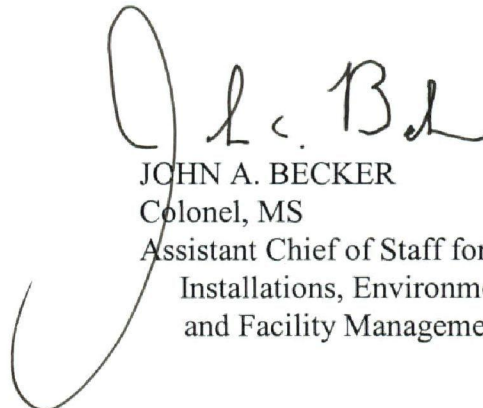
MEMORANDUM FOR U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Quality Division
(SFIM-AEC-EQ/Mr. David Guldenzopf) 5179 Hoadley Rd, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5401

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination of Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

1. Request you recommend and forward the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination to the Directorate of Environmental Programs as stipulated under AR 200-4-3-2(c)(3).
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3. Listing of this property on the National Register will allow our leasing partner to qualify for the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit Program.
4. Our point of contact is Tammy Ford, Environmental Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations, Environment, and Facility Management, DSN 471-7942 or Commercial (210) 221-7942.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl
as


JOHN A. BECKER
Colonel, MS
Assistant Chief of Staff for
Installations, Environment,
and Facility Management

nlb

nlb
by

SFIM-AEC-CDC (200-1a)

16 JUL 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR HQDA (DAIM-ED/COL HOEFERT), ACSIM, 600 ARMY PENTAGON, WASH DC 20310-0600

SUBJECT: Review of National Register Nomination for Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

1. Reference memorandum, HQ MEDCOM, MCFA-E, 29 Jun 01, subject: National Register Nomination of Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2. Per AR 200-4, Section 3-2, the US Army Environmental Center (USAEC) has conducted a technical review of the subject National Register nomination.
3. The nomination is technically sufficient. The nomination provides the necessary argument for National Register significance of Building 1000 under Criteria A and C at the national level.
4. Per paragraph 2 of the referenced memorandum, USAEC agrees that the property meets the criteria for formal listing to the National Register of Historic Places established in AR 200-4, Section 3-2. The property is actively managed as a site of popular interest that is normally open to the general public.
5. The USAEC recommends that the enclosed nomination be forwarded for signature to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health).
6. The point of contact for this action is Ms. Caroline Hall, (410) 436-1575.

READING FILE

DAVID C. GUZEWICH
Technical Director

Encl

w/out

for STANLEY H. LILLIE
Colonel, CM
Commanding

CF (W/ENCL):
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE (MCFA-E/COL JOHN BECKER), US ARMY MEDICAL
COMMAND, 2050 WORTH RD, FT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-6000

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE (MCCS-BOM-E/MG KEVIN KILEY), US ARMY MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT CENTER & SCHOOL, FT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-6142



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
5179 HOADLEY ROAD
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010-5401

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SFIM-AEC-CDC (200-1a)


16 JUL 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR HQDA (DAIM-ED/COL HOEFERT), ACSIM, 600 ARMY
PENTAGON, WASH DC 20310-0600

SUBJECT: Review of National Register Nomination for Building 1000, Fort Sam
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5. The USAEC recommends that the enclosed nomination be forwarded for signature to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health).
6. The point of contact for this action is Ms. Caroline Hall, (410) 436-1575.

Encl


STANLEY H. LILLIE
Colonel, CM
Commanding

CF (WO/ENCL):

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE (MCFA-E/COL JOHN BECKER), US ARMY MEDICAL
COMMAND, 2050 WORTH RD, FT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-6000

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE (MCCS-BOM-E/MG KEVIN KILEY), US ARMY MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT CENTER & SCHOOL, FT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-6142



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT
110 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0110

October 3, 2001

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register, History and Education
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination package for Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, TX. Building 1000, the former Brook Army Medical Center, is the focal point of a complex of buildings constructed during the mid-1930's in the New Post Section of Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation in San Antonio, TX. The property meets the qualifying criteria for the National Register listing.

Building 1000 will be leased to an entity that intends to adaptively reuse the property for commercial purposes. Listing the property on the National Register allows the leasing partner to be eligible for the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit Program.

If you have any questions regarding Building 1000, Fort Sam Houston, TX, National Register nomination package, you may contact Ms. Toni Patton-Williams at (703) 602-0183 or Mr. Lee Foster (703) 693-0675.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Raymond J. Fatz", is positioned above the typed name.

Raymond J. Fatz

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
OASA (I&E)

Enclosure

