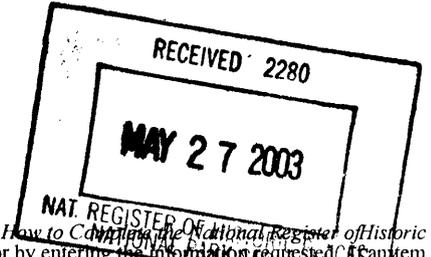


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 an 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 10900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bungalow Colony Historic District
other names/site number Bungalow Colony/100 Area, Kelly Air Force Base

2. Location

street & number Roughly Bounded by Duncan Drive, Crockett Drive, Walker Road and Robins Drive not for publication
city or town Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio vicinity
state Texas code TX county Bexar code 024 zip code 78241

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.)

Margaret J. Koetz 24 Apr 03
Signature of certifying official Date
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
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.)

Christine Baker 4-15-02
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, 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 Jodi McAllard Date of Action July 11, 2003

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	
29	17	buildings
3	1	sites
2	14	structures
2	0	objects
36	32	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	Air facility (training/supply depot)
DOMESTIC	Single family dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple family dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary building
LANDSCAPE	Landscape architecture

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
DEFENSE	Air facility (supply depot)
DOMESTIC	Single family dwelling
DOMESTIC	Multiple family dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary building
LANDSCAPE	Landscape architecture

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movement:
 Bungalow/Craftsman
 Modern Movement: Art Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE, WOOD
 walls: WOOD, STUCCO
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: WOOD, STONE

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

See Continuation Sheets pp. 5-25.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Military
- Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1920-1945

Significant Dates

1920, 1926, 1942, 1943

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
(Various - see Continuation Sheets)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Williams, George A. (contractor)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheets pp. 26-43.

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 Sheets pp. 44-47.

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 # TX-3396
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

National Archives, Suitland, Maryland
Office of History, Kelly Air Force Base

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.77 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	14	542432	3250034	3	14	542825	3249953
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	14	542665	3250193	4	14	542593	3249793
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet p. 48.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet p. 48.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Various (see Section 8 for participants)

organization Geo-Marine, Inc. date May 31, 2000

street & number 550 East 15th 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

Tables

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 Air Force Base Conversion Agency - Kelly Air Force Base

street & number 143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Suite 1 telephone (210) 925-9612

city or town San Antonio state TX zip code 78236-1816

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 Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description

INTRODUCTION

The Bungalow Colony Historic District (Figures 1 and 2) forms the oldest remaining concentration of residential and administrative buildings at Kelly Air Force Base (KAFB). The district is near the northeast boundary of the base and contains 68 contractor-built buildings, structures, objects, and sites, of which 36 are contributing and 32 are noncontributing elements (Table 1). The historic resources of the district (see Figure 1) are a unique, self-contained residential/office complex constructed between 1920 and 1945 to provide residential, recreational, and work facilities for senior officers and their families. These resources are in fair to good condition and retain a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, workmanship, materials, and association. Seven property types are found within the district: Domestic Buildings and their related Outbuildings, Office Buildings, Utility Structures, Recreation Facilities, Infrastructure, and Landscape. The buildings are well-designed and well-executed, one-story, wood-frame examples of Bungalow architecture, or are reflective of Bungalow design. One hollow clay-tile-and-stucco, one-story structure exhibits Art Moderne styling. Infrastructure, landscape, and streetscape features, including formal gardens, mature trees, and sidewalks, complement the buildings. These features create a sense of time and place that distinguish the Bungalow Colony from its immediate context.

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The Bungalow Colony Historic District is on level terrain within the boundary of KAFB (Figure 3), which is in the southwestern portion of the city of San Antonio, Texas. KAFB was established in 1917 as Camp Kelly, a training field for the Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. It was established on 677 acres of farmland in south San Antonio. This facility developed into what some military officers and historians have described as “the largest and most complete flying field in the nation” and the “grandfather of all other advanced flying training organizations” (Boden 1967:21; Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:27.). The base currently occupies 3,936 acres.

SETTLEMENT AND BUILDING PATTERNS

Overview of the Original Plan and Subsequent Alterations

San Antonio resident D. J. Allen once owned farmland on which the Bungalow Colony Historic District was constructed near the northeast boundary of the base. The original development of this nearly rectangular neighborhood encompassed approximately three blocks and included housing for senior officers, office buildings, utility structures, recreation facilities, infrastructure facilities, and landscaping.

The Bungalow Colony

The residences of the Commanding Officer and the Vice Commander (Buildings 108 and 107) face Duncan Drive. Each has a formal garden with a centerpiece fountain (Building 108). The remaining residences face Robins Drive and Mather Street. Behind, or adjacent to, the residences are servants' quarters (Buildings 106, 109, 138, 139, 145, 148, 149, 150, and 151), garages, storage sheds, and carports. Building 122 is a multiple-car garage situated at the southern end of Robins Drive. A tennis court (Building 113) is adjacent to Building 112. A fenced playground is behind Buildings 119, 121, and 127.

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Section number 7 Page 6

**Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas**

Narrative Description (continued)

The office building and one utility structure are oriented to Crickett Drive, in a cluster that is east of the residences. The office and the utility structure consist of the former Depot Headquarters (Building 105) and the Water Pump House (Building 141). These facilities were constructed between 1918 and 1942. Some are aggregations of several World War I-era buildings¹ moved onto the site after 1920. Others were constructed in their present location between 1920 and 1945. Also found within the district are 12 modern street lighting fixtures designed to be compatible with the neighborhood, streets with rolled curbing as well as concrete sidewalks, and paths. Large street and side yard setbacks landscaped with lawn and a variety of mature trees and shrubs characterize the residential streets. These features combine with the cohesiveness of building form, style, and materials to create a distinct neighborhood.

The buildings surrounding the district are post-World War II buildings. A large grassy field is to the north across Duncan Drive. Development in the area surrounding the district is denser and includes a wide variety of office, maintenance, recreation, and storage buildings typically of a larger scale and sited on streets wider than those of the district. Development patterns in these areas lack the cohesiveness and spatial relationships characteristic of the Bungalow Colony.

Alterations to the Resources of Bungalow Colony Historic District

Although changes to individual buildings within the district have occurred since 1943, the original street plan and pattern of development and circulation have remained intact. Minor alterations have been made to the majority of the contributing buildings in the district. Modifications to the officers' quarters include the enlargement of a bedroom; the partial or complete enclosure of the front porch; replacement of original asbestos shingles with asphalt shingles; and installation of storm windows. Outbuildings, such as the servants' quarters, have also had their asbestos roofs replaced with asphalt shingles. Despite these changes, these buildings retain the majority of their character-defining design elements, as well as their original scale, massing, form, and workmanship. The alterations have not significantly impacted their physical or design integrity. Other changes include the replacement of original streetlights with new lights designed to look similar to historic light fixtures. The original equipment on the playground has also been replaced with contemporary play equipment.

New construction has been primarily restricted to the erection of several carports behind residences within the district. These carports are generally unobtrusive. Several buildings have also been moved into the district. In the early 1940s, Buildings 105, 112, 117, 138, and 139 were relocated to the Bungalow Colony area. Some of these relocated properties contribute to the character and history of the district, while others are not representative of the Bungalow style or have been substantially remodeled.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUNGALOW COLONY

General Character-Defining Elements of the District

Buildings in the district are one story in height. The residences exhibit character-defining architectural elements associated with the Bungalow design such as wood-frame construction, complex roof structure, asymmetrical massing and interior plans, clapboard or board-and-batten siding, porches, multiple-pane windows, and wide overhanging eaves. The servants' quarters, garages, storage sheds,

¹ Details of alterations to specific buildings are found in the Representative Property Descriptions section.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description (continued)

and office buildings are reflective of Bungalow construction methods and materials. The Water Pump House (Building 141) is an Art Moderne-style structure embellished with ornamental stars in molded stucco on each façade. The residences, servants' quarters, garages, storage sheds, and office buildings are constructed of wood, and the pump house is constructed of hollow tile and stucco. The noncontributing carports are utilitarian and are built of aluminum and fiberglass.

The sidewalks and paths of the district are constructed of concrete, and the streets within the district are now paved with asphalt. There are 12 new street lighting fixtures, which consist of a metal pedestal with a tapered metal pole topped by frosted glass globes. Mature oaks, pecans, elms, ashes, magnolias, and other species (see Figure 2) in the generous front and side yard setbacks of the residences shade large expanses of lawn which unify the district. Immediately adjacent to the homes are smaller trees and shrubs such as Texas mountain laurel and boxwood. Buildings 107 and 108 each have a small formal garden oriented to Duncan Drive that contains a fountain and defined planting areas.

The servants' quarters, storage sheds, and carports adjacent to specific residences are integrated with the landscaping of the homes. The servants' quarters behind Building 115 are clustered in a grassy field. The multiple-car garages front an asphalt-paved driveway or parking area; no landscaping is directly associated with the garages.

Landscaping around the office building is minimal. Building 105 retains a generous front setback planted with lawn as well as several trees. A parking lot occupies a portion of the area adjacent to the building. Because of its location between the rear wings of Building 105, no landscaping is currently associated with Building 141.

PROPERTY TYPES

Domestic Buildings

Description

Domestic Buildings in the Bungalow Colony include single- and multiple-family residences. They are one-story wood-frame buildings constructed from nonstandardized plans that reflect the architectural tastes of their time in the use of characteristic materials, detailing, interior plan, exterior massing, and roof planes associated with the Bungalow design. Senior officers and their families occupied these houses. Typical alterations made during the period of significance include the conversion of maids' quarters within the residences into family bedrooms and bathrooms, the screening-in of porch areas, and the enlargement of some bedrooms. The majority of these changes were made by 1941. Alterations that occurred since 1943 are primarily confined to bathroom and kitchen upgrades and the reroofing of the buildings.

The residential buildings exhibit the distinguishing exterior characteristics associated with Bungalow architecture: asymmetrical massing, wide eaves, horizontal bands of vertical windows with multiple-pane glazing, relatively low-pitched gable or hipped roofs with complex roof planes, clapboard or board-and-batten siding, wood doors and wood-frame windows, porches with cobblestone or wood detailing, some with battered stone porch columns, exterior chimneys, exposed rafter tails, battered foundation skirts, simple knee braces, complex brackets and decoratively cut bargeboards, roof projections at gable ends, dormers, and tapered porch supports. Although each building does not exhibit all of these features, the majority is present in most buildings. A few atypical elements also are present in the use of boxed eaves and symmetrical groupings of decorative attic vent treatments.

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Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description (continued)

The residences fit the interior Bungalow form, which typically includes three distinct areas: living areas, sleeping quarters, and service rooms, all divided by hallways (Comstock and Schermerhorn 1990:viii, xii; Lancaster 1985:205). Although the residences in the Bungalow Colony no longer incorporate the neutral hallway zones associated with the classic interior arrangement of bungalows (due to modifications and remodeling), the interior plans do group the three function areas. Building 107 (Figure 4) is a representative example.

Significance

Domestic buildings in the Bungalow Colony may contribute to the district under Criterion A because their construction was the result of the involvement of Kelly and Duncan fields in the development and support of military activities of a regional or national scope. Such activities include combat training during World War II and supply, repair, and maintenance support to the Air Service, Air Corps, and Army Air Force between 1920 and 1945. Domestic buildings may also be contributing under Criterion B because of individuals significant in the evolution and development of military aviation in the United States between 1920 and 1945. Domestic buildings may also be contributing under Criterion C because they embody the distinctive characteristics of Bungalow architecture.

Registration Requirements

Properties identified as residences within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should be associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), and should have been built, relocated, and/or altered between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, workmanship, and the principal architectural elements that identify them as dwellings. Alterations to the buildings should be evaluated in relationship to the effect the changes have had on the buildings since their period of significance.

Common alterations within the Bungalow Colony include the enclosure of porch openings with screening and the construction of additional rooms at the rear and sides of the house. Such alterations, when compatible with the original character-defining elements of Bungalow design including materials, scale, and detailing and when carried out between 1920 and 1945, are considered to be evolutionary in nature and a record of the changing needs of the residents of the Bungalow Colony. However, general removal or alteration of distinctive exterior architectural features or materials, or changes in scale will render a dwelling noncontributing.

Outbuildings

Description

Outbuildings in the Bungalow Colony include the one-story wood-frame servants' quarters, garages, and storage sheds and the noncontributing carports. Compared with the Bungalow-style residences in the district, the outbuildings are smaller and less embellished. Many servants' quarters have battered skirts and all repeat the low roof pitch, whether gable or hipped, of the residences. On the interior, the servants' quarters are purely functional and space is arranged into four plan types. These are a three-room plan comprised of two bedrooms separated by a bathroom (Building 149, Figure 5); a two-room plan with a bedroom and bathroom (Building 138, Figure 6); a four-room plan with a laundry room and two bedrooms separated by a bath attached to a private garage (Building 109, Figure 7); and a three-room plan containing a bedroom, bath and laundry room attached to a private garage (Building

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Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description (continued)

106, Figure 8). Domestic laborers, who served senior officers and their families, occupied the quarters. The multiple-car garages and storage sheds have clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails. They also have a low roof pitch.

Significance

Outbuildings in the Bungalow Colony may contribute to the district under Criterion A because their construction was the result of the involvement of Kelly and Duncan fields in the development and support of military activities of a regional or national scope. Such activities include supply, repair, and maintenance support to the Air Service, Air Corps, and Army Air Force between 1920 and 1945. Outbuildings also may be contributing under Criterion C because they reflect, and are compatible with, the distinctive characteristics of Bungalow architecture notably expressed on the residences with which they are associated.

Registration Requirements

Properties identified as Outbuildings within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should be associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), and should have been built, relocated, and/or altered between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, workmanship, and the principal architectural elements that identify them as Outbuildings.

Alterations should be evaluated in relationship to the effect the changes have had on the buildings since their period of significance. Common alterations to outbuildings include repainting, reroofing, and the replacement of exterior garage doors. Such alterations, when compatible with the original character-defining elements of Bungalow design including materials, scale, and detailing, are considered to be minor alterations that do not significantly impact the physical integrity of the buildings. However, general removal or alteration of distinctive architectural features or materials, or changes in scale will render them noncontributing.

Office Buildings

Description

Building 105 is one-story wood-frame building that was occupied by personnel involved in the administration of the depot and of flight training, supply, and maintenance activities between 1920 and 1945. It was constructed during World War I from standardized military plans, moved to the Bungalow Colony after 1926, and adapted for use as administrative facilities. Originally, it exhibited little or no architectural ornamentation, and after it was moved, it remained architecturally modest. Wood-frame buildings were constructed in the Bungalow Colony during World War II in response to the increased need for office space connected with the war effort. This building closely reflects the exterior design of World War I-era office buildings.

Significance

The building may contribute to the district under Criterion A because its construction was the result of the involvement of Kelly and Duncan fields in the development and support of military aviation activities of a regional or national scope. Such activities include combat training during World War II and supply, repair, and maintenance support to the Air Service, Air Corps, and Army Air Force

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

**Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas**

Narrative Description (continued)

between 1920 and 1945. Building 105 also may be eligible under Criterion A because it was a facility in which important programs were administered. The building may contribute to the district under Criterion B because it was occupied by individuals who were significant in the evolution and development of military aviation in the United States between 1920 and 1945.

Building 105 has undergone extensive alterations (moved in 1926 to present location, remodeled in 1928-1929, two major additions in 1942, wood windows replaced with aluminum windows and wood siding covered with vinyl siding) that have compromised its physical integrity. Because of this loss of integrity, it is considered a noncontributing element within the Bungalow Colony Historic District.

Registration Requirements

Properties identified as Office Buildings within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should be associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), and should have been built, relocated, and/or altered between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, workmanship, and the principal architectural elements that identify them as offices buildings. Alterations to these buildings should be evaluated in relationship to the effect the changes have had on the buildings since their period of significance.

Common alterations to the buildings include the construction of rear and side wings and the integration of one or more separate buildings to create composites. Such alterations, when compatible with the original character-defining elements including materials, and detailing and when carried out between 1920 and 1945, are considered to be evolutionary in nature and a record of the changing needs of the administrative functions of the base. However, general removal or alteration of distinctive architectural detailing and materials, or changes in scale will render a building ineligible.

Utility Structures and Infrastructure

Description

Building 141 is a one-story, flat-roofed, hollow tile-and-stucco water pump house with a flat parapet roof and Art Moderne massing and design features. Infrastructure in the Bungalow Colony includes streets, sidewalks and paths, and street lighting fixtures. Initial construction was concurrent with the development of the Bungalow Colony and represented an expansion of the larger infrastructure of the base originally installed during World War I. Replacement of the original one-story wood-frame water pump house, built in 1922, occurred in 1940 when increased demands associated with pre-World War II mobilization led to the construction of the existing structure.

Significance

Utility structures and infrastructure may be contributing to the district under Criterion A because their construction was the result of the involvement of Kelly and Duncan fields in the development and support of military aviation activities of a regional or national scope. Such activities include combat training during World War II and supply, repair, and maintenance support to the Air Service, Air Corps, and Army Air Force between 1920 and 1945.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description (continued)

Infrastructure such as sidewalks, paths, and streets may be contributing under Criterion C because they were installed concurrently with the development of the Bungalow Colony and contribute to the historic character of the district through their materials, design, location, and function as part of the development of the neighborhood. It should be noted, however, that the original light fixtures within the district have been replaced with modern fixtures designed to look historic. As a result, the streetlight fixtures should not be considered eligible or contributing elements of the district.

Registration Requirements

Properties identified as Utility Structures and Infrastructure within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should be associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), and should have been built between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, and workmanship. Infrastructure elements such as streets, paths, and sidewalks should retain their original dimensions and materials. Alterations to the infrastructure should be evaluated in relationship to the effect the changes have had on the character-defining features since the period of significance. Reuse of utility structures is common and alterations made as a result may be compatible with the original materials, detailing, and scale. However, changes that obscure the function of the utility or infrastructure element or that alter the features that identify its function from the time of significance would render it noncontributing.

Typical alterations to infrastructure include the paving of streets or the resurfacing of streets with successive layers of asphalt and the replacement of street lighting fixtures. Such alterations, when compatible with original character-defining elements including materials, scale, and detailing and when carried out between 1920 and 1945, are considered to be evolutionary in nature and a record of changing technology. However, the addition of paving where it was not historically present or the extensive removal or replacement of original materials will render an infrastructure element ineligible.

Recreation Facilities

Description

Recreation Facilities identified in the Bungalow Colony include a playground (Feature A) to the rear of Buildings 119, 121, and 127. Although aerial photographs indicate that this feature was in place by 1940, it contains contemporary play equipment and lacks any distinguishing architectural characteristics. An outdoor tennis court (Building 113) fenced with metal poles and wire backstops at each end also is located in the district. The tennis court was built in 1953.

Significance

Extant recreation facilities within the district are not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A because their construction was not associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), or were significantly modified after 1945. They are not eligible under Criterion B because they are not associated with historically significant individuals and are ineligible under Criterion C because they lack distinguishing architectural characteristics.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

Narrative Description (continued)

Registration Requirements

Properties identified as recreation facilities within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should have been built between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, and workmanship. However, changes that obscure the function of the building or element or that alter its character-defining features from the time of significance will render it noncontributing and ineligible.

Landscape Features

Description

Landscape features in the Bungalow Colony include the lawns and many mature trees utilized in landscaping and the formal garden areas and stone cooking pits associated with Buildings 107 and 127. These features date from the district's period of significance. The lawns and trees in the residential area of the district form a consistent streetscape that creates a sense of time and place, and visually delineates the Bungalow Colony as an area distinct within the context of the larger base.

Significance

Landscape features in the Bungalow Colony may contribute to the district under Criterion A because their installation was associated with the development of the district and is related to the involvement of Kelly and Duncan fields in the development and support of military aviation activities of a regional or national scope. Such activities include combat training during World War II and supply, repair, and maintenance support to the Air Service, Air Corps, and Army Air Force between 1920 and 1945.

The landscape features may be eligible under Criterion B because they are associated with the dwellings occupied by individuals who were significant in the evolution and development of military aviation in the United States between 1920 and 1945. They also may be eligible under Criterion C because they were installed concurrently with the development of the Bungalow Colony and contribute to the historic character of the district through their design, location, and function as part of the development of the district.

Registration Requirements

Identified landscape elements within the Bungalow Colony Historic District should be associated with the historic context, *Kelly Air Force Base, an American Flying Field and Air Depot, 1917-1946* (Freeman 1997), and should have been installed between 1920 and 1945. Within the parameters of those years, they should retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, association, design, and workmanship. Replacement of plant materials over time is a natural occurrence in that plants are living organisms that typically have a finite life span. Plant replacement should be evaluated in relationship to the effect it has had on the character-defining landscape features of the district as a whole since the period of significance. Replanting of large shrubs and trees lost to disease, old age, or the elements when compatible with the original location and mature size are considered appropriate. However, changes that obscure the original setting, feeling, association, or building patterns of the district or that alter character-defining features of the gardens, fountains, or cooking pits from the time of significance would be considered inappropriate and would render the landscape element ineligible.

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Narrative Description (continued)

REPRESENTATIVE PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

The seven identified property types in the district include: Domestic Buildings, Outbuildings, Office Buildings, Utility Structures and Infrastructure, Recreation Facilities, and Landscape. Within the Domestic Buildings property type, there are 16 officers' quarters (Buildings 107, 108, 111, 112, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 127, 128, 131, 132, and 133). Outbuildings include servants' quarters (Buildings 117, 136, 137, 138, 139, 145, 148, 149, 150, and 151); servants' quarters/garages (Buildings 106, 109, and 154); garages (122 and 153); a storage shed (Building 152); and carports (Buildings 123, 125, 126, 129, 130, 134, 142, 156, 157, 158, 159, 166, and 175). All but the carports are reflective of the Bungalow design. The Air Corps Training Center (Building 105) comprises the Office Buildings classification. Recreation Facilities include a playground developed by 1940 and a tennis court built in 1953. The Utility and Infrastructure classification includes one utility structure represented by an Art Moderne-style Water Pump House (Building 141), streets, sidewalks, paths, and street lighting fixtures. The Landscape category includes streetscape elements in the residential area such as consistent street setbacks planted with lawn and trees and the formal gardens with fountains and cooking pits associated with Buildings 107 and 127.

Domestic Buildings

Building 107

Building 107 (Photo 1; Figure 4), completed on August 15, 1920, was the first of the officers' quarters built in the Bungalow Colony. It is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered, drop-siding-clad skirt, a complex hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a port cochere. The axis of the roof is complex and nondirectional, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are covered with a soffit and the eaves are boxed. Porch supports are square, tapered columns on cobblestone bases. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash and wood casement. Exterior doors vary in type, the main entrance door being a reproduction Victorian door with an oval light.

The interior of the building features a cobblestone fireplace, a mantle, and built-in cabinets, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, coffered wood ceiling, and craftsman trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees and a landscaped garden with stonework and fountain.

Alterations to Building 107 have included the installation of storm windows and the replacement of the original Red Rock roofing paper with asphalt shingles. Minor alterations to the interior have included the enclosure of a portion of a porch and the extension of the dining room and kitchen on the north side of the building by 1941. Since 1941, bedrooms on the south façade have been enlarged. The original front door has been replaced with a reproduction Victorian wood door. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Building 108

Building 108 (Photo 2), completed on June 30, 1927, was constructed for and occupied by the commanders of the San Antonio Air Depot. It is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a hipped roof with dormer vents covered with asphalt shingles, and a port cochere. The roof is nondirectional, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are covered by a boxed eave. Porch supports are tapered wood columns on stone bases. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

The interior of the building features a cobblestone fireplace, a mantle, and built-in cabinets, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, coffered ceilings, and craftsman trim. Site features include a fountain and a landscaped garden with stonework, oak and pecan trees, extensive planting, and a sundial.

Alterations to Building 108 have included the installation of storm windows, replacement of the original asbestos shingle roof with asphalt shingles, and minor alterations to the interior by the enclosure of a porch and enlargement of a bedroom on the back of the house. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 111

Building 111 (Photo 3) is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered, horizontal drop siding skirt, a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a wide porch that extends across the front of the structure. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure with a gable facing the street, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are decorative, vertically cut, and extended, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces, and porch supports are battered and sheathed with drop siding. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance door is solid wood with a diamond-shaped light.

The interior of the building features a fireplace, a mantle, and built-in cabinets and bookcases, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include carpet over pine floors and gypsum wallboard. Site features include oak and pecan trees, low plantings, and a concrete sidewalk.

Building 111, completed on September 15, 1920, as part of the earliest construction program in the Bungalow Colony, was altered on its primary façade prior to 1941. By 1941, the front porch had been extended across the full width of the façade, two bedrooms enlarged on the east side, and a bedroom enlarged on the north side at the rear of the house. More recent alterations to Building 111 have included the replacement of the original asbestos shingle roof with asphalt shingles. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Building 112

Building 112 (Photo 4), completed as noncommissioned officers' quarters on Kelly Field in about 1920, was moved to its present location by 1943. Relocation was typical of the spirit of reuse of building materials and complete structures that has typified the architectural history of KAFB. The building is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the building has a battered, wide weatherboard skirt, a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a wide porch that extends across the front of the house. The gable axis is parallel to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are simple and vertically cut, as is the rake trim. Porch supports are simple and are not articulated. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash and wood casement. The exterior entrance door is solid wood with a diamond-shaped light.

The interior of the building features a fireplace and pine floors. Further detailed information about the interior is not available due to lack of access, but architectural drawings suggest that the building layout is that of a typical Bungalow design. Site features include mature oak and pecan trees and a concrete drive.

Alterations made since 1941 appear to have been minimal and include the replacement of asbestos shingles with asphalt shingles. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 114

Building 114 (Photo 5) is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has no skirt, a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a central screened porch. The gable axis is parallel to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends at the projecting porch and gable are square cut with a fascia, and the rake trim at the gable is detailed. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces. Porch supports are cobblestone on a brick base, and they support tapered wood columns. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance is a solid wood, flush door.

The interior of the building features a cobblestone fireplace, a mantle, built-in cabinets, and a rear utility wing that has not been altered. Finishes include carpet over pine floors and gypsum wallboards and ceilings. Site features include palm, oak, and pecan trees; landscape plantings; and a concrete sidewalk.

Early maps of the present site of Building 114 show a wood-frame building that was used as an infirmary prior to 1920. By December 15, 1920, the structure had been converted to a bachelor officers' quarters with rooms for four officers, associated living rooms, a large sitting room, and a shower/bathroom. By 1941, a stone and cement porch had replaced the original wooden porch, and a large rear addition had been built. In 1943, Building 114 had become guest quarters (Browning 1989:9). Alterations since 1943 have included the modernization of bathrooms and the removal of a rear wing. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Building 115

Building 115 (Photo 6), initially completed on January 1, 1921, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered skirt of wide weatherboard siding, a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a wide porch that extends across the front of the house. The gable axis is perpendicular to the street and to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are extended and vertically cut with detailing, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces, and porch supports are battered and tapered columns of narrow drop siding. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Exterior doors are French and solid wood doors.

The interior of the building features a fireplace and mantle. Additional detailed information about the interior is not available due to a lack of access, but architectural drawings suggest that the building layout is that of a typical Bungalow design. Finishes include pine floors and a batted plywood ceiling. Site features include oak and pecan trees and a concrete sidewalk.

Alterations made since 1921 are nearly identical to those completed prior to 1941 at Building 111. This includes the extension of the partial front porch across the entire width of the front façade and the bringing forward of the roof. Building 115 remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the architectural features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 118

Building 118 (Photo 7), completed on March 15, 1922, as part of the earliest construction program in the Bungalow Colony, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop siding with board-and-batten siding above window head height, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a gable roof with dormer covered with asphalt shingles, and a partially enclosed front porch that extends the width of the building. The gable axis is parallel to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are detailed and decoratively cut, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are complex decorative braces, and porch supports are battered and tapered. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance door is a solid wood door with a diamond-shaped light.

The interior of the building features a fireplace and mantle, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, plywood batted ceiling, and decorative trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees, ground plantings, shrubs, and a concrete sidewalk.

Alterations made prior to 1941 include the extension of a bedroom on the east side of the house; sometime after that date, a portion of the front porch was enclosed. However, the basic layout and distinctive finishes remain intact. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 119

Building 119 (Photo 8), completed on August 1, 1921, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in wood siding with board-and-batten siding above

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window head height, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and an inset porch that extends across the entire façade of the building. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are projecting and detailed, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple heavy knee braces, and porch supports are battered and clad in narrow siding. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance door is solid wood with a diamond-shaped glazed light.

The interior of the building features a fireplace and mantle, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include a pine floor, batted plywood ceiling, and trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees, hedges, and a concrete sidewalk.

Alterations made since 1921 include the extension of the front porch across the entire primary façade of the house, the enclosure of two porches at the rear, and the addition of a bedroom, also at the rear of the house. The basic layout and distinctive finishes remain intact. Thus, Building 119 remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 120

Building 120 (Photo 9), completed on March 1, 1922, as part of the earliest construction program in the Bungalow Colony, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding with board-and-batten siding above window head height, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a partially enclosed porch that extends across the entire width of the front façade. The gable axis is nondirectional with a gable to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are extended and vertically cut, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are complex decorative braces, and porch supports are four, grouped 4x4 posts on pedestals. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

The interior of the building features a fireplace, a mantle, and built-in casework, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors and craftsman trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees, hedges, ground planting, and a concrete sidewalk.

Alterations made prior to 1941 include the extension of a bedroom on the east side of the house; sometime after that date, a portion of the front porch was enclosed. However, the basic layout and distinctive finishes remain intact. Building 120 is an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 121

Building 121 (Photo 10), completed on August 11, 1921, was among the first of the officers' quarters built in the Bungalow Colony. It is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in board-and-batten siding above window head height and drop wood siding; the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt; a complex, intersecting, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a two-bay, screened front porch with a lattice pergola adjacent to the entrance. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are extended and detailed, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces,

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Narrative Description (continued)

and porch supports are flat wall segments sheathed in drop siding. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior front entrance is a flush wood door with a 4-light glazed panel.

The interior of the building features a fireplace, a mantle, and built-in items, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include a pine floor, plywood batten ceiling, and original trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees, hedges, and shrubbery. Alterations to Building 121 prior to 1941 include the enlarging of a bedroom on the east side of the structure and the addition of a bedroom on the back. Interior and exterior finishes remain intact, and the building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture. As a result, the building is a contributing element of the district.

Building 124

Building 124 (Photo 11), completed on July 11, 1922, was among the first of the officers' quarters built in the Bungalow Colony. It is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop siding with board-and-batten siding above window head height, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a wrap-around, screened, two-bay front porch. The gable is complex and nondirectional to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are detailed and cut at an extreme angle, as is the rake trim. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance is a multiple-panel, solid wood door with a 4-light glazed panel.

The interior of the building features a fireplace, a mantle, and built-in casework, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, plywood batten ceiling, and decorative trim. Site features include oak and pecan trees, hedges, ground plantings, and a concrete sidewalk.

The few changes that have been made to Building 124 occurred prior to 1941 and include the extension of a bedroom on the south side. As a result, the structure remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 127

Building 127 (Photo 12), completed on October 20, 1927, was part of the second phase of construction in the Bungalow Colony, together with Buildings 108, 131, and 132. The building is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a wide weatherboard-battered skirt; a hipped, complex roof covered with asphalt shingles; and a two-bay, screened, entrance porch. The gable axis is nondirectional in relation to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are vertically cut and detailed, as is the rake trim. Porch supports are battered and support tapered wood columns. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance door is a solid wood flush door with a diamond-shaped light.

The interior of the building features a cobblestone fireplace, an ornate mantle, ornate trim, and built-in cabinets. Its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, gypsum wallboard, and batted plywood ceilings. Site features include oak and pecan trees and a concrete sidewalk.

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Narrative Description (continued)

The few changes that have been made to Building 127 occurred prior to 1941 and include the recombining of two bedrooms at the rear of the structure into one. As a result, the structure remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 128

Building 128, completed on April 23, 1923, was among the first of the officers' quarters built in the Bungalow Colony. It is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop siding and having board-and-batten wood siding above window head height, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a complex hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a two-bay, screened, front porch. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are vertically cut and detailed, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are complex decorative braces, and porch supports are battered and extend to top wall plate height. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance is a flush wood door with a diamond-shaped light.

The interior of the building features a fireplace, a mantle, and built-in casework. Its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include a pine floor, batted plywood ceiling, and trim. Site features include elaborate plantings, hedges, and oak, pecan, and palm trees. The sidewalks are of concrete.

Alterations were made to the structure prior to 1941 when a rear bedroom was enlarged. The building remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture, displays most of the features typical of that style, and is a contributing element of the district.

Building 131

Building 131 (Photo 13), was completed initially on December 10, 1927, as part of the second phase of construction in the Bungalow Colony. Between 1927 and 1941, the appearance of the primary façade had been altered when the front porch was extended. Interior changes include the enclosure of a sleeping porch and the addition of a bedroom on the east façade. As a result, the period of historical significance for this building dates to the early 1940s, the era during which it was occupied by officers associated with the San Antonio Air Depot Control Area Command (later San Antonio Air Service Command) when that facility was among the largest in the world.

Building 131 is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered drop siding skirt; a complex, intersecting, hip and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; and a three-bay, screened, front porch. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are vertically cut and detailed, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces, and porch supports are battered and support square, tapered columns. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The exterior entrance door is a multiple-panel, solid wood door.

The interior of the building features an intact fireplace and mantle, built-in casework, and original doors and hardware; its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine floors, some carpet, and batted plywood ceilings. Site features include oak, pecan, and palm trees and a concrete sidewalk.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Prior to 1941, alterations were made to Building 131, but it still retains the key elements of Bungalow architecture. As a result, the building is considered a contributing element of the district.

Building 132

Building 132 (Photo 14), completed on February 28, 1926, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure that displays elements common to the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a battered board-and-batten skirt, a gable and hip roof with venting dormers covered with asphalt shingles, and a centered, screened, entrance porch. The gable axis is parallel to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are vertically cut, and the rake trim is extended and decoratively cut. Porch supports are thin columns. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash and 5-light single and double casements. Entrance doors are double, 8-light French doors.

The interior of the building features a fireplace with decorative mantle, built-in cabinets, and decorative trim; its layout reflects a complex Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include gypsum board-covered walls, some exposed beaded board walls, and a pine floor. Site features include hedges next to the building, large oak and pecan trees, and concrete sidewalks.

At some point between 1926 and 1941, Building 132 was remodeled to accommodate three married officers. Although alterations have been made to Building 132, primarily between 1926 and 1941, it still displays many details common to single-family bungalows. As a result, the building is considered a contributing element of the district.

Building 133

Building 133 (Photo 15), originally was constructed at an unknown date and moved to the Bungalow Colony by 1943, is a one-story, wood-frame residential structure built in the Bungalow style. The foundation of the structure consists of wood joists and sills set on cedar piers. Sheathed in drop wood siding, the structure has a wide weatherboard battered skirt, a complex intersecting gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, and a three-bay screened porch. The gable axis is perpendicular to the front of the structure, and a wide overhang extends beyond the exterior wall plane. Rafter ends are vertically cut, as is the rake trim. Brackets located at the gable ends are simple knee braces, and porch supports are battered and support square, tapered columns. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Exterior doors are primarily 15-light, French type doors.

The interior of the building features built-in cabinets, and its layout reflects a typical Bungalow-style configuration. Finishes include pine flooring and a battened plywood panel ceiling. Site features include numerous large oak and pecan trees, ground plantings adjacent to the building, and a brick-edged sidewalk.

Alterations made since 1941 appear to have been minimal. As a result, Building 133 remains an excellent example of Bungalow architecture and is a contributing element of the district.

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Narrative Description (continued)

Outbuildings

Servants' Quarters—Gable Roofed

Buildings 117, 136 (see Figure 6), 137, 138, and 139 (Photo 16) are simple one-story frame structures with gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The structures are built on cedar piers set in concrete and are associated with adjacent officers' quarters.

The buildings are architecturally compatible with the Bungalow Colony as a whole and with the specific quarters to which they are attached. However, only two of the five gable-roofed buildings were present on-site during the early 1940s (Building 139 was moved to its present location in 1942 and Building 138 was moved in 1943). The remaining buildings (117, 136, and 137) were moved to or reconstructed on their present sites in 1948 and 1953. As a result, only Buildings 138 and 139 are contributing elements of the district.

Servants' Quarters—Hip Roofed

Buildings 145, 148, 149, 150 (see Figure 5), and 151 (Photo 17) are one-story wood-frame servants' quarters built on cedar posts set in concrete. Constructed in the Bungalow style, the buildings are of distinctive proportions with hipped roofs covered with asphalt shingles; wide, exposed overhangs with vertically cut rafter ends; and flared, battered board-and-batten-clad skirts. Exteriors are covered with drop siding. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash (some doubled), and doors are five-panel solid wood covered by wood-framed screen doors. The ridge of each building runs with its length, and the corners are quirked. The buildings are each duplex units with wood floors, vertical wainscots, and plywood ceilings with battens. All of the wood is painted. Original interior fixtures and trim are intact.

Building 145 was completed on July 7, 1928, while Buildings 148 through 151 were constructed in 1931-1932, probably in response to changes in the use of rooms in adjacent bungalows. Their period of significance and historic associations are identical to those of the officers' quarters to which they are attached, and they remain important elements in the Bungalow Colony and retain a high degree of architectural integrity. As a result, the five hipped-roof servants' quarters are considered contributing elements of the district.

Servants' Quarters/Garages

Building 106

Building 106 (Photo 18; Figure 6) is a garage completed on May 7, 1921, to which a servants' quarters was added ca. 1931-1932. The structure is a one-story wood-frame building with drop wood siding, a battered skirt, and six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. The building has a hipped roof, one of many stylistic similarities that it shares with the officers' quarters with which it is associated. As a result, Building 106 is considered a contributing element of the district.

Building 109

Building 109 (Photo 19; Figure 7) is a combination garage and servants' quarters that was completed on November 1, 1927. It is a one-story wood-frame building with drop wood siding, a battered skirt, and six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. The building has a gable roof with brackets and ornate rafter trim identical to that on Building 124. The garage is two bays wide, and the building is

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Narrative Description (continued)

stylistically compatible with the officers' quarters with which it is associated (Building 108). Building 109 is considered a contributing element of the district.

Building 154

Building 154 is a one-story wood-frame combination garage and servants' quarters. The building is built on cedar piers and sheathed in wood siding, and it has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Overhangs are wide with exposed, vertically cut rafter ends. The rake trim is vertically cut at the ends. Doors are 5-panel solid wood covered with wood-framed screen doors. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The building interior has wood floors and plywood battened ceilings.

Real estate files indicate that Building 154 was originally completed in 1922. It was moved and relocated on March 13, 1942. In August 1943, the building was moved another 6 feet and remodeled. Plumbing for servants' quarters and an asphalt floor in the garage were installed. The garage door opening has been enclosed and sheathed in drop wood siding. The structure remains compatible, however, with its associated officers' quarters and is a contributing element of the district.

Garages

Building 122

Building 122 (Photo 20) is a one-story, wood-frame, multiple-bay garage with 13 garage bays and one storage bay located on the east end. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is sheathed in drop siding. At the eaves, the rafter ends are vertically cut, the deck is exposed, and the overhang is of medium extension. Each of the garage bays has double wood slab doors, and each bay has a window. The storage room on the end has a wood door, and the original windows have been replaced with fixed glass panels. The interior walls and ceilings are unfinished, random-sized wood sheathing.

Building 122 was substantially completed as a 12-bay garage on February 1, 1922. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is an integral component of the Bungalow Colony. As a result, Building 122 is considered a contributing element of the district.

Building 153

Building 153 (Photo 21) is a one-story wood-frame garage with multiple bays. Clad in drop siding, the building has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The overhang is wide and exposed, and the ends of the rafters are vertically cut. The ridge runs the length of the building. Each of the six garage bays has double wood slab doors, an asphalt-surfaced floor, and exposed unfinished walls and ceiling. The ceiling boards are salvaged from aircraft equipment packing crates, many of which still bear stenciled information, including addresses and contents.

Real estate records indicate that Building 153 was completed by June 1937. It provided parking for the occupants of bungalows facing Mather Street and, like them, was an integral part of the Bungalow Colony. As a result, Building 153 is considered a contributing element of the district.

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Storage Shed

Building 152

Building 152 (Photo 22) is a one-story wood-frame storage building. Sheathed in drop siding, it is a simple structure with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and built on cedar piers. Overhangs are wide with exposed vertically cut rafter ends. The rake trim is vertically cut at the ends. Doors are 5-panel solid wood covered with wood-framed screen doors. The interior of the building has wood floors and plywood battened ceilings.

Building 152 was completed in about 1936 and is associated with the domestic life in the Bungalow Colony. As a result, Building 152 is considered eligible and a contributing element of the district.

Carports

Buildings 123, 125, 126, 129, 130, 134, 142, 159, 166 (Photo 23) and 175 are metal carports. These simple structures consist of structural metal pipe columns and junior steel shapes supporting a flat structural deck. In some cases, the structures have been altered by the addition of a pitched gable roof. The columns are set on concrete piers and pads. These structures are all located to the rear or side of officers' quarters. Because they were constructed between 1949 and 1969, carports are not considered contributing elements of the district.

Office Buildings

Building 105, Air Corps Training Center

The northwestern portion of present-day Building 105 was erected in 1918 as a post exchange at Kelly Field and moved to its present location in November 1926. It was remodeled into an office building and used as the Headquarters for the Air Corps Training Center. Minor additions and alterations were made to the building in 1928-1929. In 1931, with the removal of the Training Center to Randolph Field in San Antonio, Building 105 became the headquarters for the San Antonio Air Depot.

With U.S. involvement in World War II, the workload of the depot increased dramatically, and additional pressure developed for office space. As a result, two major additions were made to the rear of the building in June 1942—one measuring 40' x 96'10" and the other measuring 52'8" x 100'. At the same time, the building interior was remodeled. The external configuration of the structure remains much as it did during World War II. However, numerous wooden windows have been replaced with aluminum sash, and the wood siding has been covered with vinyl siding. These changes have severely impacted the integrity of the building, and it is not considered a contributing element of the district.

Utility and Infrastructure

Building 141, Water Pump House

Building 141 (Photo 24) is a steel frame, hollow tile-and-stucco structure that was constructed in May 1940 to replace a frame building located on the same site. Building 141 houses the equipment and well that supplied water to the Bungalow Colony. It is one story and has

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a parapet, metal casement windows, and ornamental stars shaped in the stucco surface. The building has been enlarged but retains a high degree of integrity. It was a key component in the Bungalow Colony utility infrastructure, and its present appearance dates to the early 1940s when the depot was among the largest such facilities in the world. As a result, Building 141 is a contributing element of the district.

Light Fixtures, Features B-M

Features B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J (Photo 25), K, L, and M are modern outdoor lights that have replaced the original fixtures that lined Robins and Mather streets from 1922 to the mid-1990s. Although the modern fixtures were designed to be similar to the original light standards, they are not contributing elements of the district.

Streets, Sidewalks, and Paths

Infrastructure elements within the district (Photos 25 through 28) include the asphalt-paved streets, concrete sidewalks, and individual paths. These elements date to the original construction of the Bungalow Colony and were in place by 1929. The streets originally were unpaved, and the sidewalks and paths were scored concrete. Because they are an integral part of the streetscape, built concurrently with the buildings in the district, and because they retain their original dimensions and materials, the sidewalks and paths are eligible and contributing elements of the district. The streets are noncontributing elements because of the application of pavement to their surfaces.

Recreation Facilities

Building 113 is an outdoor tennis court with a pipe frame and wide backstop at each end. It was constructed in 1953 and is a noncontributing element within the district. Feature A is a playground with contemporary play equipment, which is not architecturally distinguished. It is not considered to be a contributing element of the district.

Landscape Features

The landscaping features in the district include consistent street setbacks planted in a freeform manner with lawn and a variety of trees and shrubs. This streetscape was in place as early as 1929 and is an integral physical and visual part of the district. Also present within the landscape are Features N and O. Feature N is a formal, landscaped garden with a fountain, stonework planters, statuary, and ornamental planting. The feature appears on an aerial photograph of the Bungalow Colony in 1929 when it served as a key element of the landscape associated with Building 107 (see Photo 1) and created a formal entrance to the neighborhood as a whole. Feature O is virtually identical to Feature N and is associated with Building 108 (see Photo 2). They may have been installed in 1926 when Building 108 was constructed.

Features P and Q are outdoor cobblestone cooking pits, which are adjacent to Buildings 107 and 127. The cobblestones of the rectangular pits match those used in the decorative fireplaces, chimneys, and ornamental exterior masonry work on Buildings 107, 108, and 114. Their date of construction is unknown but appears to be within the period of significance. Because of their association with the officers' quarters, Features O, N, P, and Q are contributing elements of the district.

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SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Of the 68 buildings, structures, objects, and sites in the district, 36 properties retain their integrity and are contributing elements. The residences, servants' quarters, garages, and storage buildings are in good to fair condition, with some in need of foundation repair, painting, and other maintenance; all retain a high degree of integrity. Many of the nonresidential buildings built during the period of significance are in good condition; Building 105 has been altered extensively and are thus noncontributing. The single structure in the district, the Water Pump House (Building 141), retains sufficient integrity to be considered as contributing. Infrastructure elements are in good condition with the scored concrete of the sidewalks and paths appearing original, but the historically unpaved streets have been altered with asphalt paving. All of the streetlight fixtures have been replaced and are not considered to be contributing features in the district. The extant landscaping elements are integral components of the district. They retain a high degree of integrity and appear healthy and in good condition. Together, these elements constitute a self-contained area with a visual cohesiveness that creates a discrete historic identity.

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SUMMARY

Kelly Air Force Base (KAFB), which was founded in 1917, has been a vital center for American military aviation throughout its history. It served as an important training center for pilots and aircraft mechanics as well as a large aviation supply and maintenance depot. Flight training was the primary mission of what was then known as Kelly Field.² The scope of its primary mission changed throughout the years with respect to Congressional funding and the changing needs of the U.S. military. By 1943, it was the largest maintenance and supply facility in the country. At that time supply depot activities became the primary mission of the base and flight training activities were transferred elsewhere.

The Bungalow Colony Historic District encompasses KAFB's oldest complex of residential buildings. Along with the officers' quarters at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia, the buildings that comprise the Bungalow Colony are the oldest remaining officers' quarters on any Air Force Base in the continental U.S. The design, scale, and materials of the cohesive neighborhood plan and initial buildings (developed primarily between 1920 and 1932) are the result of the persistence and vision of commanding officer Major William Henry Garrison, Jr., and represent a unique and creative solution to providing housing during a period of reduced military funding. The predominant Craftsman-influenced bungalows reflect Kelly's strategic importance between 1920 and 1945 as the base experienced dramatic growth and met the needs of a developing Air Force and a nation at war. For these reasons, the district is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at a national level of significance. The district is further nominated under Criterion B for its association with aviation and depot leadership who resided in the Bungalow Colony.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Founding of Camp Kelly

Brigadier General George P. Scriven, U.S. Army Chief Signal Officer, testified in August 1913 before the U.S. House of Representatives concerning the establishment of a military aeronautical center in San Antonio, Texas. At that time military aeronautics were part of the Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Expressing an opinion that his subordinate, Captain William "Billy" Mitchell endorsed, Scriven described San Antonio as "the most important strategic position of the South" (Isbell 1962:42-43). Three years later, when Fort Sam Houston was the primary site of the Signal Corps' aerial equipment and personnel, a writer for *The San Antonio Light* predicted that the city would be "the most important military aviation center in the United States" (*The San Antonio Light* 1916a). Its significance would derive from a system that involved assembling and training personnel at the aviation post and their subsequent deployment to stations in other parts of the country. "In other words, this will be the center from which all lines of military aviation work will radiate" (*The San Antonio Light* 1916b).

² Present-day Kelly Air Force Base was known by different names over time. These are: Camp Kelly, 1917; Kelly Field No. 1 and Kelly Field No. 2, 1917-1925; Duncan Field and Kelly Field (replaced Kelly Field No. 1 and Kelly Field No. 2, respectively), 1925-1943; Kelly Field (re-consolidation of Duncan and Kelly), 1943-1944; San Antonio Air Technical Service Command, 1944-1948; and Kelly Air Force Base, 1948-Present. In addition, the supply depot at Duncan Field was known by different names over time. Among these are: Aviation General Supply Depot, 1917-1921; San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot, 1921-1927; San Antonio Air Depot, 1927-1943; San Antonio Air Depot Control Area Command, 1943; San Antonio Air Service Command, 1943; San Antonio Air Technical Service Command, 1944-1946; San Antonio Air Materiel Area, 1946-1974; and San Antonio Air Logistics Center, 1974-Present (Freeman and Freeman 1994:7; Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center n.d.

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The center of military aviation envisioned by Scriven, Mitchell, and writers at *The San Antonio Light* had its beginning on May 7, 1917, with the establishment of Camp Kelly. Camp Kelly was named for Lieutenant George E. M. Kelly, who died in a plane crash at Fort Sam Houston on May 10, 1911. KAFB is thereby the oldest active air base in the country (Table 2). Major Benjamin Foulois, who trained with Lieutenants Frank P. Lahm and Frederic E. Humphreys under Wilbur Wright in 1909 in Maryland and who flew the Wright Model A biplane before thousands of San Antonio residents in 1910, returned to San Antonio in 1916 as Chief Aviation Officer for the Southern Department. His mission was to identify a site suitable for development as an aviation camp. Foulois located what he considered an ideal tract along Leon Creek in the southwest portion of the city. The land was relatively level and had access to the International and Great Northern Railroad shops and roundhouse, as well as to the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad (Isbell 1962:67). In addition, abundant water was available from artesian wells.

Major General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer and Chief Staff Officer responsible for Army aviation, approved Foulois' choice on November 16, 1916. The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce then assisted the Army in acquiring a lease for the property since money for land purchase had not been included in earlier Congressional appropriations. Foulois, C. S. Fowler of Fowler Brothers' Land Company, and representatives from the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce traveled to Washington, D.C., to secure the necessary land acquisition appropriation. On January 11, 1917, the War Department authorized the lease of the land selected by Foulois and went forward with its plans to complete the organization of the Third Aero Squadron at the new facility, rather than at nearby Fort Sam Houston. In March 1917, members of the squadron began moving equipment and hangar materials to Camp Kelly. Ernest Koerner—a San Antonio contractor and carpenter who was responsible for the construction of two hangars at Fort Sam Houston in 1915—had recently cleared vegetation from Camp Kelly. On March 27, engineer George A. Williams supervised the construction of hangar foundations.

The construction work at Camp Kelly climaxed with the arrival on April 5 of the first planes flown from Fort Sam Houston, piloted by Captains Bert M. Atkinson, Carl Spaatz, and George E. M. Reinburg and civilian aviator Eddie Stinson. Members of the Third Aero Squadron learned the following day that the United States had declared war on Germany. U.S. involvement in World War I magnified the importance of military aviation and accelerated the urgency of developing Camp Kelly, which was one of only four operational Army flying fields in the country. Scattered among these four fields were 85 students, 14 civilian instructors, 51 primary planes, and four advanced planes. Total personnel in the Aviation Service was 65 officers and 1,120 enlisted men (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:4; Sweetser 1919:54). Many significant programs would be located at Kelly Field during World War I, when the level of activity and number of people at the installation increased dramatically (Freeman 1997:L-31). An Engineering Department, a Recruit Camp and Concentration Center, primary flight training camps, an aircraft mechanics training program, a school to train ground officers, an aviation supply depot, and primary and advanced flying schools were among the activities located here during the war (Freeman 1997:L-31).

Kelly Field No. 2

As American mobilization continued into the summer, it became clear that the land originally acquired for Camp Kelly was insufficient to accommodate the new facilities and the growing number of recruits. Consequently, in a repeat of its 1916 actions, the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce worked to obtain leases for additional land that the chamber then sublet to the government. Consisting of numerous parcels, the property that became known as Kelly Field No. 2 was adjacent to Camp Kelly and extended west and south to Leon Creek. Formal land leases with local landowners were signed with the government's representative, Colonel Edgar, in July 1917, as was a contract with the Boston engineering firm of Stone & Webster for construction of a "double unit" flying school

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in the new area. This double unit school became the “most important of all the schools in the United States [with] more pilots receiving their training at Kelly Field than at any other school in the country” (Niederlander 1919:443). During World War I, Kelly Field No. 2 was “one of the largest aviation schools in the world” (Stone & Webster 1918:7).

A surge of new programs occurred at Kelly Field No. 2 as soon as the facilities there were completed. This included the Primary Flight School, which was begun at Kelly Field No. 1 in August 1917 and moved to Kelly Field No. 2 shortly thereafter. This school was one of six in the United States established to conduct practical, primary training for three- to three-and-one-half months. The Ground Officers Training School (GOTS) was opened in September 1917 for the purpose of training qualified nonflyers during an eight-week course to serve as administrative, supply, and maintenance officers. The GOTS program remained at Kelly Field No. 2 until December 1917 when it moved to Kelly Field No. 1 and then closed a month later.

The School of Advanced Flying, unquestionably the most important program to use the facilities at Kelly Field No. 2 during World War I, was authorized by General Order No. 70, which was issued October 3, 1917. Several months later the school opened and cadets began to receive instruction in advanced flying, cross-country flying, bombing, aerial gunnery, telegraphy, maintenance, and administration. Instructors included aviation luminaries such as Captain Roy N. Francis, who, at the age of 31 in 1918, ranked as the oldest experienced flyer in the service. He had designed the first successful twin tractor in the United States in 1911 and a year later set the American high altitude record at Goldfield, Nevada (9,700 feet).

Further Development of Camp Kelly/Kelly Field No. 1

As construction began at Kelly Field No. 2 in the summer of 1917, complementary programs took shape at Camp Kelly. It became the location of the Recruit Camp and Concentration Center in the spring of 1917. On July 19, a War Department memorandum designated Camp Kelly as a four-squadron training station that eventually would have 288 students and 144 airplanes. The student pilots consisted of cadets who were products of ground schools, such as the one that had opened at the University of Texas in Austin on May 21, and of commissioned officers drawn from existing officer ranks within the Army (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:11, 14-15). On July 30, 1917, the name Camp Kelly, which applied to the aviation camp east of Frio City Road, was changed to Kelly Field No. 1. The original portion of the base was known thereafter as Kelly Field No. 1, and the more recent portion, west of Frio City Road, was known as Kelly Field No. 2. Centralized leadership administered both areas.

Recruits, continuing to pour into the facility, created a need for additional buildings at Kelly Field No. 1 in September 1917 to accommodate them and the various programs under development. The Enlisted Mechanics Training Department began on October 17, 1917. Organized for the purpose of training mechanics and maintenance personnel who could maintain, repair, and rebuild aircraft, the department operated for two-and-one-half months before closing due to unsatisfactory results. It reopened on March 18, 1918, and by July, it occupied seven of the 12 hangars at Kelly Field No. 1. The name was changed to the Air Service Mechanics School in September 1918. The Air Service eventually concentrated all of the mechanical training at Kelly Field No. 1.

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Wartime Service

Kelly Fields No. 1 and No. 2 reached their largest population during World War I in December 1917, when more than 1,100 officers and 31,000 enlisted men were stationed there. The numbers at the facility slowly declined, thereafter, as qualified aviators, mechanics, and other trained personnel were sent to the dozens of other flying fields constructed between July 1917 and June 1918. By October 1918, the two fields accommodated 363 cadets, 680 officers, and 17,000 enlisted men.

When the Armistice brought an end to the fighting in Europe on November 11, 1918, more than 30 new Air Service flying fields were in operation. At Kelly Field No. 1, more than 250,000 men had passed through the reception and testing center, a facility that served the entire Air Service. Kelly Field No. 1 had organized a total of 326 squadrons and had shipped out all but 20 to their stateside stations or overseas. The combined installations had functioned as the largest and most active of 31 training airdromes established by the Air Service. Programs at Kelly Field No. 2 had produced 298 pilots from its Advanced Flying School and had turned out 1,452 officer pilots from its Primary School of Flying. These flying school programs produced more than twice as many pilots as Rockwell Field (North Island) in San Diego, California.

Through its Air Service Mechanics School, Kelly Field No. 1 was responsible for developing innovative programs and graduating hundreds of trained technicians whose skills were essential for keeping aircraft aloft. Along with the other Army mechanics training center in St. Paul, Minnesota, Kelly Field No. 1 "trained more than half of the total 14,176 mechanic graduates from the various schools prior to the Armistice" (Boden 1967:3). Finally, the Aviation General Supply Depot, which moved to the installation in September 1917, provided logistical and maintenance functions in support of the Engineering Department. The depot supplied parts to Kelly Fields No. 1 and No. 2 and functioned as an integral component in all flying activities.

Budget Cuts in the Inter-War Years

Following the Armistice, strong American isolationist views reasserted themselves and Congress cut military appropriations dramatically. With this loss in funding, the Air Service experienced cutbacks in personnel and equipment. Appropriations of \$952,304,758.00 in 1919 were reduced to \$28,123,503.00 in 1920. The number of officers (5,575) and enlisted men (26,948) in June 1919 declined to 1,168 officers and 8,428 enlisted men in January 1920 (Anonymous n.d.:16-17; Boden 1967:59-61, 76; Johnston 1942:59; Keis 1988:23). The number of men in the Air Service reportedly dropped from over 32,000 in 1919 to less than 10,000 by 1920 (Freeman and Freeman 1994:10). From 1921 to 1925, appropriations by Congress for the purpose of Army construction were cut by 42 percent. Even the budget for repair and maintenance was lowered substantially (Risch 1962:713).

These military spending cutbacks were in part responsible for the collapse of what had been America's great aviation effort (Johnston 1942:59). In addition, the period between 1918 and 1926 were years of philosophical debate within the Air Service, and among the other branches of the military, regarding the role of air power. In 1920, the Army Reorganization Bill, or National Defense Act, limited the size of the Air Service. This was a blow to proponents of a stronger and autonomous air force. On the positive side, however, the bill established the Air Service as a branch of the regular Army. The bill also established the position of Chief of Air Service and specified that only flying officers would command flying units (Boden 1967:70).

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Despite these cutbacks, Kelly Fields No. 1 and No. 2 continued to play an important role in national defense. The Aviation General Supply Depot (1917-1921) was one of only three Air Service supply depots to survive post-war cutbacks. After 1920, the depot's control area encompassed the Eighth Air Corps Areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In 1921, Kelly Field No. 1, for the first time, became one of three air intermediate depots in the country offering both supply and maintenance services at major control units. At this point, the depot was renamed San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot (1921-1927). By 1926, more than 50 percent of the Air Service flying activities took place within the Eighth Air Corps Area. This area also was responsible for at least one-third of the Army's aircraft. In 1922, during the midst of the budget cuts, all advanced military flight training was formally consolidated at Kelly Field No. 2 (Freeman 1997:L-2). As the location of the Advanced Flying School, responsible for all specialized training in aerial bombardment, pursuit, attack, and observation, Kelly Field No. 2 continued to be significant in personnel training (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1937).

The Evolution and Construction of the Bungalow Colony

Although Kelly Field No. 1 and Kelly Field No. 2 was an important installation to the Air Service, the installation did not receive adequate funding. The budget cuts of the early inter-war period were reflected in equipment and housing. As early as 1919, Colonel Henry C. Pratt characterized the accommodations as among the worst in the United States (Freeman and Freeman 1994:12). Beginning in the 1920s, the poor state of the officers' housing and the enlisted men's barracks, as well as hangars and other buildings and structures at the airfield, was noted regularly in annual inspection reports.³

In 1925, Kelly Fields No. 1 and No. 2 were officially separated and designated as Duncan Field and Kelly Field, respectively. The changes to the installation were mostly in name only. The inspector reported in 1926 that "the necessity for construction of school buildings, barracks, and officers quarters at Kelly Field has been brought to the attention of the War Department by previous reports. . . this subject is again mentioned for consideration whenever funds are made available" (1926 Inspection:5). The majority of the buildings and structures at Kelly Field by the early 1930s were of World War I vintage.

The conditions at Kelly Field were not unique. There was a great need for new housing and new technical construction throughout the Army during this period (Committee on Military Affairs 1936:2). In the years between the wars, poor living conditions became a well-known and widely reported fact of Army life. Architectural historian Bethanie Grashof reports that by 1931 "over one-half of the entire Army in the continental United States was living in temporary structures built in 1917, or in even older structures, many of which dated from the Civil War" (Grashof 1986:1:41). The Supervising Architect at the Office of the Quartermaster General explained that:

. . . officers and their families have continued to be quartered in all sorts of propped up and pinned together shacks until on some posts this has become a scandal regularly reported by inspecting officers and referred to by prominent Congressmen in their reports to the proper appropriating committees [Leisenring 1937:15].

³ Inspection Reports can be found in the Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center, Kelly AFB, Folder: Kelly Field Construction 3 of 5: Inspection of the Air Service Advance [sic] Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas for years 1926, 1927, and 1931.

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In February 1919, Major William Henry Garrison, Jr., became Commanding Officer at the Aviation General Supply Depot, succeeding Colonel Pratt. Beginning at the time of his appointment as commander, Garrison reiterated Colonel Pratt's assessment of the need for housing for those officers attached to the depot. Like Pratt, Garrison was refused permission or money to build quarters. Unlike his predecessor, however, Garrison proceeded to demonstrate what one author described as his consistent refusal to admit defeat (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center n.d.c). Ample construction materials were available as a number of World War I wooden temporary buildings were being demolished at Kelly, and by early 1920 the War Department bowed to the Commander's persistent demands. Garrison received a limited amount of funding and selected a site on the north boundary of Kelly Field No. 1 that had been leased by the government from San Antonio resident, D. J. Allen. The future residential area was bounded by the Kelly Field No. 1 Depot on the southeast and east, and by land that comprised the Kelly Field No. 2 flying school on the west and southwest. Land to the north was largely vacant.

Judging from aerial photographs, it seems clear that Major Garrison had formulated a plan that was comprehensive in scope (Figure 9). While the focus of his campaign had been to provide housing for depot officers, he also appears to have had some concern for their families and their overall quality of life, as well as a firm grasp of the infrastructure necessary to create a self-sufficient community. In general, the Bungalow Colony was oriented to Frio City Road, the main thoroughfare through Kelly (present-day Duncan Drive), and was organized around three narrow streets that provided access to all facilities: present-day Robins Drive, Mather Street, and Crickett Drive. The Commander's home with its impressive formal garden faced Frio City Road, while the other officers' quarters faced Robins and Mather streets. Heat for the homes was provided by a steam heating plant located behind present-day Building 118 and the neighborhood had its own water supply as well (see present-day Building 141). A swimming pool was adjacent to Crickett Drive, and additional recreational facilities, which included a polo field, were located to the north of the area, while a fenced playground for children was located on the site of present-day Building 108.

By 1922, eight bungalows had been constructed for depot officers (present-day Buildings 107, 111, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, and 124), and construction probably had begun on a ninth bungalow (present-day Building 128, completed in April 1923). An infirmary had been converted to a bachelor officers' quarters (present-day Building 114). Nonresidential structures included garages (Buildings 106, 122, and 152), a swimming pool (present-day Building 102), and a pump house (at the location of present-day Building 141). Street lighting was provided by tall standards surmounted by glass globes placed at regular intervals, all of which were described in a newspaper article entitled "Pretty Bungalow Colony at Kelly Field." *The San Antonio Light* drew attention to the fact that the use of salvaged materials and government carpenters had made possible the extremely economical character of construction, and pointed to the amenities that made the colony so attractive: houses were built sufficiently far apart to set each off to advantage and grounds were attractively landscaped. Sidewalks, curbs, trees, and shrubs were all installed, and "the government [had] left no stone unturned to make conditions desirable for officers stationed at the Air Service Depot" (*The San Antonio Light*, January 1, 1922).

Major Garrison remained at the depot, living in the Bungalow Colony until mid-1922 when he was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He was followed by Major Frank D. Lackland, after whom Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio was later named, who had served as Commander of the Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery, Alabama in 1920 (DuPre 1965:132-133). It was during Major Lackland's tenure that Kelly Field No. 1, location of the depot, was renamed Duncan Field and began to operate independently of Kelly Field No. 2, which became known simply as "Kelly Field." By 1926, when Major J. H. Pirie became Commanding Officer of the San Antonio Air Depot at Duncan Field, the facility's mission was maintenance and supply, while Kelly Field remained the site of the Air Corps' Advanced Flying School. In addition, Duncan Field in general, and the Bungalow Colony Historic District

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specifically, became the site of the Air Corps Training Center. Located in a World War I-era frame building that had been moved to the site in November 1926 (a portion of present-day Building 105), the Training Center provided a "single local head for the coordination and control of all flying training matters. . . ." (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:30-31). It remained the coordinating organization for Primary and Advanced Flight Training in the United States until the center was moved to the newly constructed Randolph Field in San Antonio in 1931 (McGaffey 1955:6).

Beginning in 1926, the director of the new Air Corps Training Center was Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm. Upon his arrival at Kelly Field, Lahm apparently was taken with the residences at the Bungalow Colony, for despite the fact that he was not attached to the depot, he obtained an assignment to Quarters No. 1 (present-day Building 107) as the ranking officer attached to Duncan Field. His coup brought an immediate response from the officer he had displaced, Major J. H. Pirie, who was Commander of the Depot. Pirie requested that the Chief of the Air Corps refrain from assigning quarters in the Bungalow Colony to any officers who were not attached to the Depot Command, particularly since he lacked enough bungalows to accommodate those officers already at the depot (Pirie 1926).

The ever-increasing workload at the depot as personnel attempted to serve all the flying fields in the Eighth Corps Area after 1925, together with Pirie's displacement from Building 107 by Brigadier General Lahm, may have generated the need for the construction of more quarters at Duncan Field. In fact, the years 1926-1932 saw considerable new construction in the Bungalow Colony as an old barracks building previously located at Kelly Field was moved to Duncan and remodeled into six sets of quarters (present-day Building 132 A-B-C). Another residence, garden, and garage/servants' quarters complex was built for the Commanding Officer of the Depot (present-day Buildings 108 and 109, Feature O), and one additional bungalow was constructed for a depot officer (present-day Building 127). About the same time, some minor alterations were made to the original group of bungalows as families apparently decided to make use of what originally had been maids' rooms and baths. In 1928, Building 145 was constructed for servants' quarters behind Building 115. By about 1931-1932, servants' quarters had been added to the garage at present-day Building 107, and the grouping of servants' quarters behind present-day Building 119 had been completed (see present-day Buildings 148, 149, 150, and 151).

Changes in the Bungalow Colony as a Nation Prepares for War

One writer has described the period of the 1930s at Duncan Field as having been typified by tight budgets but close camaraderie (Anonymous n.d.b:n.p.) among officers and aviation luminaries such as Colonel Thomas H. Chapman, Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm, Major A. W. Robins, Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Clagett, Captain Benjamin F. Giles, Brigadier General Morris Berman, Major John P. Richter, Lieutenant Colonel Lester T. Miller, Major General Nathan F. Twining, and Lieutenant Colonel Clements McMullen (see descriptions of significance of these individuals described later in Section 8 of the nomination). By the late 1930s, however, the United States was again preparing for war, and those preparations had a direct impact on depots and flying fields such as those at Duncan and Kelly. Congress had passed the Wilcox-Wilson bill in August 1935, paving the way for the construction of new depots. Moreover, after 1939, the Roosevelt administration "began to shower the hitherto neglected Air Corps with lavish attention" (Termena et al. 1981:9, 46). Significant funding made possible the largest construction episode that San Antonio had experienced since World War I, and provided the necessary funds to construct numerous new buildings at Duncan Field. Within the boundaries of the Bungalow Colony, the Depot Headquarters (Building 105) experienced major alterations in 1942 when two additions measuring 40' x 96'10" and 52'8" x 100' were made to the rear of the building. On Crickets Drive, the 1937 Recreation Office (Building 140), originally composed of several World War I structures, was extended southward more than 100 feet to create a bachelor officers' quarters and mess in 1943. Finally, two bungalows, which had served as noncommissioned officers' quarters elsewhere on Duncan Field, were moved into the 100 Area. The first of these was

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Building 112 on Robins Drive, and the second was Building 133 on Mather Street. Completed by 1943, the two homes were similar to the other bungalows in the colony and provided housing for the officers who worked at the depot during the World War II effort.

In 1943, in the middle of the war, flight training ceased at Kelly Field and depot functions expanded as the field was turned over to the Air Service Command to be used for logistical purposes. Kelly and Duncan fields were rejoined under the World War I name, Kelly Field. By the end of the year, Kelly was known as the home of the San Antonio Air Service Command, the largest aviation depot in the world and control command for 40 sub-depots and logistics in a four-state area (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:80, 81, 90). Activity and personnel peaked in 1944, then rapidly declined as the end of the war brought reorganization and phasing out of personnel.

While the end of war brought many changes, the function of Kelly Field remained essentially the same. Similarly, the Bungalow Colony, having developed steadily between 1920 and 1943, maintained its World War II configuration with few changes. Today, it remains a physical reminder of the period when Kelly and Duncan fields played roles of national significance in the development of the modern Air Force, and of the numerous occupants who played key roles in the history of military flight and logistics.

ASSOCIATION WITH SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

Senior officers who resided in the Bungalow Colony between the years 1920 and 1945 developed and carried out the activities and programs of Kelly and Duncan fields. Their leadership provided for the successful organization and operation of the depot. The challenges they met in successfully managing programs during years of funding cutbacks and increased depot responsibilities as well as periods of rapid expansion contributed significantly to the development of the modern Air Force as well as to the victory of the Allies in World War II. The skilled leadership of the officers at the depot supported the efforts of flight training personnel and combat personnel at the adjacent Kelly Field and at other training facilities and contributed to the political and military results of World War II, which in turn were a first step in development of the post-war world. The lives of eight individuals significant in the history and development of programs at Kelly/Duncan Field, who resided in the Bungalow Colony, are discussed below.

Major William Henry Garrison, Jr.

Major William Henry Garrison, Jr., was Commander of Kelly Field and of the San Antonio Aviation General Supply Depot between February 1919 and July 1922. His life and achievements can be described as a series of innovative responses and solutions to restrictive situations. Born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 29, 1885, Garrison attended school in Brooklyn and at La Ville Ouchy, in Lusanne, Switzerland. He entered West Point with the class of 1907, but after "a bout with the Academic Department," was dismissed. Undaunted, he re-entered West Point within two weeks on a new Congressional appointment and graduated with the class of 1908 (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center n.d.f). Between 1908 and 1917, Garrison served with mounted units at a number of posts and camps before being assigned to the Middletown, Pennsylvania, Air Depot as Commanding Officer. He appears to have become interested in aviation about that time but was discouraged in his attempts to enter the Air Service. He obtained informal flight instruction from friends and, in 1918, "without benefit of Brooks or Kelly Field," he received rating as a junior military aviator. One author described Garrison as perhaps the only man in the history of the Air Corps to become a pilot without attending a flight school (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center n.d.f). Garrison lived in Building 107 from its completion in 1920 until 1922, when he was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Major Frank D. Lackland

Major Frank D. Lackland, namesake of Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, and former Commander of the Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery, Alabama, followed Garrison. Lackland served three separate tours at Kelly, the first as executive officer during 1917 and 1918, the second as Commander of the Depot from 1922 until 1926, and finally as Commandant of the Advanced Flying School from 1938 until 1939.

Lackland was born September 13, 1884, in Fauquier County, Virginia. He joined the Washington, D.C., National Guard and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1905. He was then assigned to the 11th Infantry at San Antonio until 1911 and served at various other posts in the United States. In 1913, he joined the 13th Infantry at Fort McKinley in the Philippines. He served at Kelly Field until April 1918, and then became Commander of the Aviation Repair Depot at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1919.

Lackland returned to Kelly in 1922 and served as Commander of the Depot for nearly four years; he then attended the Air Corps Tactical Air Command School and graduated in 1929. Thereafter he held various command posts before returning to Kelly Field to serve as the Commandant of the Advanced Flying School. During his association with the Advanced Flying School, he conceived the idea of developing Kelly's bombing range into the large military indoctrination center that is present-day Lackland Air Force Base, named for him in 1947. This idea contributed to the change in operations at Kelly Field that closed the flight school, and led to the reunification of Duncan/Kelly Field in 1943 and the subsequent growth of the depot into the largest in the nation. Lackland retired in 1942 and died in 1943.

During his 1922 to 1926 position as Commander of the Depot, Lackland lived in Building 107, and the base was divided into Duncan Field and Kelly Field. During his command, the depot grew to service at least one-third of the Army's aircraft and to coordinate materiel supplies for the Eighth Corps Area, where more than 50 percent of Air Service/Air Corps flying occurred. The ever-present housing shortage intensified as a result of the increased personnel associated with the growth of the depot. To meet some of the housing needs, Lackland was able to move an old barracks from Kelly Field into the Bungalow Colony and have it remodeled (February 1926) into officers' quarters (Building 132 A-B-C). Its remodeled appearance allowed it to blend with the design and siting of the existing neighborhood in its use of battered skirting, a central assembly room with a fireplace, and other elements associated with the Bungalow design.

Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm

Born in Mansfield, Ohio, on November 17, 1877, Frank P. Lahm made his first solo flight in 1909 after setting an endurance record with his teacher, Orville Wright. He was the U.S. Army's first airplane pilot and its first balloon pilot, and after service in World War I and on the War Department General Staff, was promoted to brigadier general in 1926 and became Assistant Chief of the Air Corps. That same year he was sent to Duncan Field as director of the Air Corps Training Center, which was headquartered in Building 105. The training center provided a single local head for the coordination and control of all flying training matters (Office of History, San Antonio Air Logistics Center 1980:30-31). It remained the coordinating organization for Primary and Advanced Flight Training in the United States until 1931, when the center was moved to the newly constructed Randolph Field in San Antonio (McGaffey 1955:6).

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Lahm's experience and his status as a legendary pilot allowed him to guide national flight training education with efficiency while incorporating instruction in the latest technological advances, which was especially critical to a developing air force. Lahm retired in 1941 and died in 1963.

During his five years at Duncan Field as director of the center, Lahm lived in Building 107. Although he was not attached to the depot, as ranking officer assigned to Duncan Field, he obtained assignment to that house, which had been designated as the Depot Commander's residence. Lahm's displacement of Major J. H. Pirie, who was the Depot Commander, created hard feelings and is probably partially responsible for the 1926-1932 building program in the Bungalow Colony.

Major John H. Pirie

John H. Pirie was born November 26, 1882, in Texas. He attended Texas A&M and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1906. He graduated from the Coast Artillery School in 1913 and the Air Service Pilots School and the Air Service Bombardment School in 1921. He became a colonel in 1925, graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1926, and was posted to Duncan Field as Depot Commander. After leaving Duncan in 1927, he served on the General Staff Corps (*Who's Who in Aviation 1942-43:338*). The second phase of construction in the Bungalow Colony started during his tenure as Commander of the Depot in 1926 and 1927. As new personnel were assigned to Duncan Field to administer the increasing responsibilities of the depot for repair, supply, and maintenance, the continuing shortage of housing became more critical. Major Pirie noted, upon Lahm's assignment to what had been Pirie's quarters (Building 107), that he lacked enough bungalows to accommodate those officers already at the depot without losing one to an officer not attached to the depot (Pirie 1926).

The building program that ensued was probably made possible by funding associated with the Air Corps Act of 1926 and resulted in the construction of two new bungalows (Buildings 108 and 127) as well as the addition of servants' quarters to existing garages and the construction of the first servants' quarters in what later became the cluster of such buildings behind Building 115. These buildings and Commander Pirie, who oversaw the initial construction, are significant in that they were designed and sited to blend with the existing bungalows and were compatible with them, thus continuing the development of Garrison's initial concept for the neighborhood.

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Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Fisher

Biographical data on Lieutenant Colonel Fisher was not located during research for this document,⁴ but his accomplishments at the depot are documented. He served as Depot Commander from November 1931 to June 1934, lived in Building 108, and oversaw the expansion of facilities at Duncan Field made possible by the 1930 Congressional appropriation that allocated \$1,000,000 to Air Corps facilities in the Eighth Corps Area. Of that amount, Duncan Field received more than \$393,000, a little more than one-third of the total. The expansion was probably implemented according to a layout plan, which Fisher refers to in a 1933 letter, but no plans have been located. The expansion utilized a cohesive utilitarian architectural approach for glass and steel hangars, oil reclamation facilities, warehouses, maintenance shops, and a variety of related buildings. In all, 15 buildings were constructed during Fisher's tenure and were completed by the end of 1933. By the time this work was finished, the depot employed more than 50 percent of the personnel working at the four continental depots. His leadership directed the growth of the depot toward increased capacity and efficiency in discharging its responsibilities and resulted in a significant building program the results of which would serve the depot well until the late 1930s, when another period of expansion occurred.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry J. F. Miller

Henry J. F. Miller was born in New Jersey. He attended West Point and graduated in 1915. Between 1937 and 1941, he served as Commanding Officer of the Depot and lived in Building 108. During this period, he initiated a major building project. Under his leadership, Duncan Field expanded again in the largest construction episode since World War I, with new hangars, warehouses, and repair and maintenance shops. In the Bungalow Colony a new water pump house was built in 1940 on the site of the original 1922 pump house in order to accommodate increased demand resulting from expansion of both the depot and the Bungalow Colony. In 1941, Miller left Duncan Field and was appointed Commanding Officer of the entire Air Service Command. In this capacity, he was responsible for the management of all Army Air Forces (AAF; Air Corps was changed to Army Air Forces in 1941) activities pertaining to storage and distribution of equipment and supplies in the United States. His command also managed the purchase, maintenance, and repair of all AAF materiel at the depot and sub-depot level as well as many other responsibilities. He retired in 1948.

⁴ Information on a Arthur George Fisher, who served in the Ninth Corps area at approximately the same time as A. G. Fisher was commander at Kelly, was located during research for this nomination. Arthur George Fisher does not appear to be the same officer (A. G. Fisher) who served at Kelly during the 1930s. Research revealed Arthur George Fisher was born in Denton, Maryland, on November 24, 1877. He learned to fly at Ross Field, California, and Langley Field, Virginia, and became an Army airship pilot and airplane observer, logging more than 3,000 hours in the air. He served as the Commanding Officer of the 307th Field Artillery in France in 1918 and transferred to the Air Corps in 1921. He attended a variety of military training schools including Air Corps Tactical School in 1924-1925 and the Command and General Staff School in 1925-1926.

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Lieutenant Colonel Clements McMullen

Clements McMullen was born in Largo, Florida, on February 5, 1892. He studied civil engineering at Washington & Lee University and enlisted in the Army during World War I. He received flight training at Kelly Field and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Aviation Section in March 1918. In 1919, he became a flight commander with the 1st Surveillance Group under Billy Mitchell. He was assigned to the Air Intermediate Depot at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1921, and in 1923 won the Liberty Engine Trophy Race for speed at the National Air Races in St. Louis. In 1930, he set a long distance speed record on a flight from New York City to Buenos Aires. Promoted to major in 1934, he graduated from Command and General Staff School in 1938.

He served as Commander of the Depot from March 1941 until January 1942. During his tenure, he lived in Building 108 and initiated major construction projects at the depot and in the Bungalow Colony that were important in the continuing expansion of depot facilities to meet pre-war and early World War II mobilization. In 1942, Building 105 was enlarged with two new rear wings. McMullen left Duncan Field in 1942 and became a full colonel that same year. In 1943, he was promoted to major general and became Chief of Staff of the Pacific Air Command in 1945. In 1948, he returned to KAFB as commanding officer, a position he held until 1954.

Brigadier General Paul C. Wilkins

Born in Angels Camp, California, Paul C. Wilkins attended the University of California until 1917, when he entered the Air Service. He received flight training at Kelly and Essington fields and served on the Mexican border in 1919 and 1920. He became a 2nd Lieutenant in the regular Army in 1920 and from 1936 to 1940 served as the Depot Supply Officer at Middletown Air Depot. In 1942, he became the Commander of the Depot and served until January 1944. During his tenure, Wilkins lived in Building 108 and oversaw the operations of the depot during its period of greatest expansion. He recommended the relocation of flight training to other San Antonio facilities and the consolidation of Kelly and Duncan fields as a giant depot operating under one name. This was accomplished in 1943. Wilkin's suggestion resulted in the rapid development of the consolidated Kelly Field into the largest aviation depot in the world and the control command for 40 sub-depots and logistics in a four-state area. In the Bungalow Colony, additional construction in 1943 included the expansion of Building 140 into bachelor officers' quarters and the relocation of two old noncommissioned officers' quarters and their conversion into bungalows (Buildings 112 and 133). They were sited and remodeled in a manner that was compatible with the existing design of the neighborhood and provided housing for officers who worked at the depot during World War II.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Bungalow in American Residential Design

The development of the bungalow as an American building form was influenced by social and economic forces at work during the first 30 years of the twentieth century. A burgeoning population, shift to urban living, economic expansion, and the resulting need for relatively inexpensive, appropriately designed, single-family housing fit closely with the concept of the bungalow as a house form.

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The bungalow also fit the full range of requirements of a growing middle class. Having shed the rigid plan and ornamental dictates of past styles, people began to focus on comfortable and functional housing arrangements. While the rise of urbanism and its population concentrations brought about a need for efficiency and a certain amount of regimentation in planning residential areas, private home ownership, as seen in detached single-family residences with generous yards, was ever in the hearts and minds of Americans. Home ownership was a public symbol of advancement and social respectability. "Our home stands before the eyes of the community as a monument to our achievement and as an illustration of our character" (Southern Architectural Bureau 1922:2-3).

The bungalow house form proliferated due to its flexibility and capacity for accommodating requirements for functional arrangement, comfort, and privacy. Reaching its peak as an architectural style in the decades of the 1920s and 1930s, the bungalow form continued to influence residential design until the late 1940s.

Bungalows were one-story residential structures with a low-pitched, complex roof configuration and a veranda and/or multiple porches. Bungalows varied greatly, but a number of characteristics were common and were repeated often enough to become identifiable architectural elements of the style. These stylistic elements included patterned drop siding, decoratively cut and detailed rafter ends and gable rakes, wide overhangs with exposed rafter ends and deck, simple knee braces, and complex brackets supporting roof projections at gable ends. Bungalows also displayed battered, or at least articulated, building skirts, articulated (and often battered) porch supports, exterior chimneys, and wood windows and doors.

Bungalow interiors typically included three distinct units: the family living rooms, sleeping quarters, and the service area, all of which were divided by neutral zones such as halls. Family living rooms included the living room, which focused on a fireplace; a dining room; and a den, an innovation of the bungalow. These three rooms often flowed into one another, and at least one of them opened directly onto a spacious veranda or porch where the occupants could gain "the object of the bungalow, the utmost benefit of life in open air" (Comstock and Schermerhorn 1990:viii, xii; Lancaster 1985:205).

A second distinct unit in the bungalow consisted of bedrooms that typically ranged in number from two to four or five. Bedrooms usually opened from a neutral zone such as a hall that also served to separate the more private bedrooms from the more public living rooms (Comstock and Schermerhorn 1990:viii).

The third and last unit in the bungalow consisted of the service area that included the kitchen and bathroom, the former of which was situated so that cooking odors would not flood the other rooms in the house. The kitchen, which averaged 8 feet by 12 feet, was simply furnished with a sink, range, table, and cupboards, and was convenient to the dining room. The bathroom, of which there was usually only one no matter how many bedrooms were present, had an average measurement of 15 feet by 7 feet and held three fixtures: a lavatory, tub, and water closet. The bathroom often was located between the sleeping and living room zones of the house, and its one door opened onto a neutral zone such as a hallway (Comstock and Schermerhorn 1990:xii; Lancaster 1985:217, 219).

Good bungalow design concentrated upon a "vital, ample family center." Bungalows also "possessed a well-integrated outer and inner personality" that was casual and yet well ordered. Naturalness of layout and materials was emphasized (Lancaster 1985:220), and the building was expected to be surrounded by and to blend into an appropriate landscape. For this reason, and for the numerous opportunities for the integration of the inner house with the out-of-doors afforded by porches and verandas, setting and landscape features were considered to be important elements in bungalow design. Clusters of neighborhoods of bungalows, especially, offered opportunities for the

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development of integrated landscapes that consisted not only of botanical elements such as trees but of manmade features such as outbuildings, driveways, sidewalks, and street lighting.

The Bungalow Colony Historic District

Bungalows were widely popular with the private sector of the American public during the early twentieth century, but they were less frequently found in the nonprivate sector. On military posts, for example, housing usually was constructed according to standardized plans that were developed under the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps and proliferated during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The earliest permanent housing of this type at an airfield occurred at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, where officers' quarters were constructed by 1918. Such housing was always integrated into an overall facility plan, and arrangement and adjacency were according to established standards. Growth of housing requirements was seldom accommodated by the addition of single buildings. Thus, groups of buildings comprising a military housing district were planned and built as multiple building units according to the stylistic, technological, and budgetary constraints of the time.

The Bungalow Colony at present-day KAFB was a district of a slightly different type. The second oldest grouping of permanent housing on an American airfield, the colony was comprehensively planned, stylistically unified, and constructed within the technology of the time under the budgetary constraints of the period between the wars. The colony differed from other such military housing units, however, because it was not constructed according to Quartermaster-generated standardized plans. Instead, the very characteristics of unified building form that distinguished good bungalow design made it possible for the builders of the Kelly/Duncan Field Colony to accommodate minor design changes in such areas as rafter ends, porch supports, brackets, rakes, and siding details without detracting from the visual unit of the district. Most other groups of officers' quarters required rigid duplication of the standardized building form. In the Bungalow Colony, however, additions blended easily into the core building, just as the addition of other bungalows through time blended into the colony as a whole.

Construction of the bungalow neighborhood or "colony" that provided housing for officers associated with the Kelly/Duncan Field Depot was a project that began in 1920 and was substantially complete by 1932. Because construction of the colony spanned a decade, it would appear that the project was piecemeal. However, the completeness of the final layout and compatibility of the individual elements suggest that work was guided by a comprehensive plan that resulted in a cohesive district. By the early 1930s, this district consisted of an area bounded by present-day Duncan Drive on the northwest, Crickett Drive on the northeast, the structures facing Mather Street on the southeast, and the structures facing Robins Drive on the southwest.

Single-family residences included 12 homes constructed between August 1920 and December 1927 (present-day Buildings 107, 108, 111, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 127, 128, and 131); while bachelor officers were accommodated in present-day Building 114; and three more families were accommodated in a triplex facing Mather Street (Building 132). Outbuildings included servants' quarters (present-day Buildings 138, 139, 145, 148, 149, 150, and 151) that were clustered behind present-day Buildings 111, 115, 119, 121, 127, and 131 and were associated with an individual officer's residence (see present-day Building 106). Some garages were associated with a specific officer's residence (present-day Building 106 and 109), or were situated in a location that was convenient to multiple quarters (see the multiple-stall Buildings 122 and 153).

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Homes, garages, and outbuildings were components of the 1920s Bungalow Colony, an infrastructure that was complemented by a swimming pool constructed in 1922 and modified in 1953 (present-day Building 102), and a playground that occupied the lot on which Building 108 was constructed in 1927. The Bungalow Colony thus constituted a self-contained district with its own entertainment facilities, water supply system (site of present-day Building 141), and steam heat system (building demolished). Street lighting was supplied by regularly spaced electric light standards set on masonry pedestals, providing a sense of visual cohesiveness to the streetscape.

The Bungalow Colony was an outstanding example of planning that was touted in *The San Antonio Light* in January 1922 and provided the first permanent housing for officers. At the same time, each individual quarters exemplified good bungalow design. A comparison of real estate records for those bungalows completed by 1927 (Buildings 107, 108, 111, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 127, 128, 131, and 132) and for those built on-site by 1943 (Buildings 112 and 133) reveals that they included the features that architectural historians have identified as elements in this house type. The buildings were distinguished by complex roof designs with generous overhangs, exposed decorative rafter ends, elaborate gable rake details, spacious multiple porches, a variety of decorative gable braces or brackets, and porch supports of generous proportions made of a variety of construction materials. Porch supports were often battered, as were building skirts. The interiors of virtually every bungalow included the three units and their individual elements as described by Wrenn and Lancaster: a living room with a fireplace as a dominant element; dining room, den, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a nursery; one bathroom; and a connecting hallway. Unusual features in the depot bungalows were the maid's room and bathroom that were integrated into each residence, and the size of the single-family units, which ranged from approximately 1,800 square feet to 3,800 square feet. Interestingly, even the bachelor officers' quarters (Building 114) and multiple-family quarters (Building 132) displayed features that were peculiar to the bungalow style: in each building, planning allowed for a central informal gathering area that roughly corresponded to the living room of the single-family quarters and, like those, was dominated by a fireplace.

The construction of residences for the officers who oversaw the operations of the San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot constituted one of the most important building projects at Kelly Fields No. 1 and No. 2 between November 1918 and 1928. It also constituted one of the only large-scale housing construction projects on any air base in the United States given the drastic cutbacks that had occurred after World War I.

The Bungalow Colony Historic District retains a very high degree of integrity of design, location, feeling, workmanship, association, materials, and setting and is significant on a national level for its Bungalow architecture (Criterion C). The district contains the only such architecture on an American Air Force base in the continental United States and is the only example of officers' housing built from nonstandardized military plans.

Architects and Contractors

No architects are associated with the buildings in the Bungalow Colony.⁵ However, similarities in exterior ornamentation (Buildings 107 and 108, Buildings 118 and 120) as well as in interior layout and overall footprints (Buildings 127, 131, 121, 119, 124, and 126)

⁵ The possible exception is Building 105 which may be one of the World War I buildings at Kelly Field built by Albert Kahn, but no certain evidence of this exists. Since the building has been altered in a manner that obscured its recognition to the district's period of significance, no further discussion of Kahn's possible connection with it is included herein.

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are suggestive of pattern book design. Such books were widely available in the 1910s and 1920s, and bungalows were a ubiquitous housing type. This provided contractors, carpenters, engineers, and property owners with abundant sources for residential designs. Architectural historians Clay Lancaster and Tony Wrenn (among others) defined the classic features associated with Bungalow architecture. Although unattributed to any particular source, the designs for the residences in the district display these classic features.

A single known contractor, George A. Williams, is associated with the Bungalow Colony. Born in Aledo, Illinois, Williams graduated as an engineer from the University of Illinois in 1907. He worked several years at the Washington Water and Power Company in Spokane, Washington. In 1917, he visited Captain Townsend F. Dodd (for whom Dodd Field was named), an old friend stationed in San Antonio. Offered work at Camp Kelly during that visit, Williams began in March 1917 as a civilian employee of the War Department. Among the first work he was involved with at Kelly was the construction of foundations for 12 sawtooth-roof hangars, some of the first to be built on the base. In the Bungalow Colony, he supervised the construction of Buildings 107 and 108 as well as the now demolished swimming pool, and possibly several other residences. Williams went on to supervise construction at Stinson Field in San Antonio and in Alamogordo, New Mexico, during World War II, for which he received special Air Force commendation. In 1946, the Air Force awarded him the Emblem for Meritorious Civilian Service. Williams retired in 1946 and about that time received his registration as a professional engineer from the State of Texas. No other information is known about Williams, and he is not considered significant as a designer, since no connections to him have been made for the development of the plans for the residences in the district.

CONCLUSION

The Bungalow Colony Historic District retains a very high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship and is eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A, B, and C. The buildings in the district are significant for their associations with events (Criterion A, military history) and individuals (Criterion B) important in the military history of the United States, and for its Bungalow architecture (Criterion C, architecture), a building type built in virtually every community in the country and one that reflected aesthetic and philosophical theories important in the history of American life.

The buildings in the district are nationally significant for their associations with events important in the military history of the United States (Criterion A). Between 1920 and 1945, Kelly and Duncan fields experienced unparalleled growth and assumed national leadership in the training of military aviators and nonflying support crews and in the supply and maintenance of equipment necessary to an air force. By 1943, the supply and maintenance functions of the depot had replaced flight training as the primary function of the base, and the depot became the largest such facility in the world.

Two buildings (107 and 108) in the district are particularly significant for their associations with several individuals (Criterion B). These buildings served as the residences of the base Commander and of the Commander of the Air Corps Training Center during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, a time when the base was experiencing phenomenal growth and was a national and regional leader in military aviation training, maintenance, and supply. Eight men associated with the two buildings made major contributions to the development of flight and ground-crew support training and maintenance and supply programs. These men directed significant building programs to fulfill the mission of the depot during a period that alternated between funding cutbacks and increased spending, boomeranging personnel and severely taxing the facilities at Kelly and the ingenuity of its leaders. Upon America's entry

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**Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas**

Narrative Statement of Significance

into World War II, these men guided Kelly during the period of its greatest growth as it became the largest aviation supply depot in the country. Their leadership contributed to America's successful war effort.

Finally, the Bungalow Colony is nationally significant for its Bungalow architecture (Criterion C), which is a unique concentration within the context of pre-1941 Air Force bases of early twentieth century Craftsman-influenced residential and office bungalows. It is also significant because, along with the housing at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia, the colony is the oldest collection of military housing on a base in the continental United States. The need for improved facilities resulting from the expansion of the base's duties during a period of national military spending cutbacks drove the decision to construct these residences from salvaged and recycled materials. They represent a creative solution to a housing shortage and reflect an architectural design highly popular and widely built in the United States between the 1910s and the 1940s.

The Bungalow Colony Historic District retains a very high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. The area is a visually and physically distinct and discrete sector within the larger base. The manner in which the district was planned as a cohesive neighborhood and developed over time is, for the most part, compatible with the original buildings and the setting.

The buildings in the district, distinguished by their Craftsman-influenced Bungalow design, which is highly developed in the residences and reflected in the outbuildings of the district, form a cohesive neighborhood. Uniting the district are the inter-building spatial relationships, the narrow tree-lined streets, regular setbacks, expansive lawns, and regularly spaced street lighting standards. Each of the 36 contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites retains a high degree of individual integrity, with most alterations occurring during the period of significance and in an evolutionary way compatible with materials, workmanship, design, scale, and setting. The noncontributing resources (32) include carports erected between 1949 and 1983, as well as several Bungalow-influenced buildings built during the district's period of significance and compatible in design, materials, and scale but relocated to the district after 1945. Alterations to the office buildings have obscured their original function or materials, thus rendering them noncontributing. However, the scale and rooflines of these buildings remain compatible with the contributing elements of the district. Thus the district remains highly recognizable to its period of significance and retains its identity as a unique neighborhood within the boundaries of KAFB.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

NOMINATION CONTRIBUTORS

This National Register nomination is the result of work performed by numerous individuals. In 1991, Martha Doty Freeman, Joe Freeman, and Nancy Reese, working under contract to Geo-Marine, Inc., of Plano, Texas, and Duane E. Peter, principal investigator with Geo-Marine, conducted historical and architectural research and significance assessments at KAFB to ascertain the relative significance of buildings, structures, objects, and sites. Their investigations resulted in a cultural resources management plan for KAFB. In addition, Joe Freeman conducted a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of a portion of the Bungalow Colony as well as other historic areas of the base. Historian Martha Doty Freeman produced a document with Mr. Freeman entitled, *An Architectural and Historical Assessment of the Bungalow Colony, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas* (1994). Section 7 and 8 of this nomination consists primarily of this research.

In 1995, Komatsu/Rangel, Inc., of Fort Worth, prepared a draft nomination for this district for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. In 2000, the Fort Worth District, contracted with Geo-Marine to update and finalize the 1995 draft nomination. Victoria Clow served as architectural historian and project manager for this effort. Ms. Clow and Daron Duke, archivist/historian, conducted a field survey to determine the current condition of the district for purposes of updating Section 7 of this document. Sharlene Allday and Patti Knowles provided editorial support for the production of this document.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Bungalow Colony Historic District is illustrated on the accompanying maps (Figure 1) and (Figure 2, which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200').

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Bungalow Colony Historic District includes a distinct group of buildings, structures, objects, and sites in the northeast portion of Kelly Air Force Base. The boundary is generally defined by Duncan Drive on the northwest, on the northeast, a line extending southeast from Duncan Drive along the paved road running between Buildings 140 and 141, to its intersection with a line drawn southwest from Crickett Drive along the paved road between Buildings 131 and 154, then along that paved road running northeast to Crickett Drive, then southeast along Crickett Drive to Walker road, Walker Road on the southeast and, on the southwest, a line extending southwest from Duncan Drive to its intersection with a line drawn behind Building 155 to where it joins with the line along Duncan Drive (See Figures 1 and 2).

The original boundaries of the Bungalow Colony were Frio City Road (now Duncan Drive) on the northwest, the northeast side (now Crickett Drive) of Building 102 (the bath house), Walker Road on the south and the western boundary of the buildings facing the north/south arm of Robins Drive (See Figures 1 and 2). Development in the Bungalow Colony did not extend on the northeast beyond the present location of Crickett Drive, which was built after 1929. The Bungalows and their related outbuildings, offices, utility structures, infrastructure, recreation, and landscaping were distinct within the base and were wholly contained within the borders described above.

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TABLE 1
CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
BUNGALOW COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building Number/Category	Completion Date	Use	Contributing or Noncontributing
105/Building	1926; 1942	Air Corps Training Center; Depot HQ	Noncontributing
106/Building	5-7-1921 (garage); 1931-1932 (servants' quarters)	garage/servants' quarters	Contributing
107/Building	8-15-1920	officers' quarters	Contributing
108/Building	6-30-1927	officers' quarters	Contributing
109/Building	11-1-1927	garage/servants' quarters	Contributing
111/Building	9-15-1920	officers' quarters	Contributing
112/Building	1920 (original); c. 1943 (moved to site)	officers' quarters	Contributing
113/Structure	1953	tennis court	Noncontributing
114/Building	12-15-1920	officers' quarters (converted from infirmary)	Contributing
115/Building	1-1-1921	officers' quarters	Contributing
117/Building	1918 (original); 1948 (moved to site)	servants' quarters	Noncontributing
118/Building	3-15-1922	officers' quarters	Contributing
119/Building	8-1-1921	officers' quarters	Contributing
120/Building	3-1-1922	officers' quarters	Contributing
121/Building	8-11-1921	officers' quarters	Contributing

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Bexar County, Texas

TABLE 1
(continued)
CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
BUNGALOW COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building Number/Category	Completion Date	Use	Contributing or Noncontributing
122/Building	3-1-1922	garage	Contributing
123/Building	1949	carport	Noncontributing
124/Building	7-11-1922	officers' quarters	Contributing
125/Building	1949	carport	Noncontributing
126/Building	1949	carport	Noncontributing
127/Building	10-20-1927	officers' quarters	Contributing
128/Building	4-23-1923	officers' quarters	Contributing
129/Building	1949	carport	Noncontributing
130/Building	1953	carport	Noncontributing
131/Building	12-10-1927	officers' quarters	Contributing
132/Building A-B-C	2-28-1926	officers' quarters	Contributing
133/Building	c. 1943	officers quarters	Contributing
134/Building	1954	carport	Noncontributing
136/Building	1953	servants' quarters	Noncontributing
137/Building	1953	servants' quarters	Noncontributing
138/Building	1917 (original); c. 1943 (moved to site)	servants' quarters	Contributing

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Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas

TABLE 1
(continued)
CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
BUNGALOW COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building Number/Category	Completion Date	Use	Contributing or Noncontributing
139/Building	1917 (original); c. 1943 (moved to site)	servants' quarters	Contributing
141/Structure	1922 (original); 5-20-1940 (new building on original site)	water pump house	Contributing
142/Building	1969	carport	Noncontributing
145/Building	7-7-1928	servants' quarters	Contributing
148/Building	c. 1931-1932	servants' quarters	Contributing
149/Building	c. 1931-1932	servants' quarters	Contributing
150/Building	c. 1931-1932	servants' quarters	Contributing
151/Building	c. 1931-1932	servants' quarters	Contributing
152/Building	1936	storage shed	Contributing
153/Building	6-1937	garage	Contributing
154/Building	1922; 1942-43	garage remodeled to servants' quarters	Contributing
156/Building	1983	carport	Noncontributing
157/Building	1965	carport	Noncontributing
158/Building	1969	carport	Noncontributing
159/Building	1969	carport	Noncontributing

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Bexar County, Texas

TABLE 1
(continued)
CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
BUNGALOW COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Building Number/Category	Completion Date	Use	Contributing or Noncontributing
166/Building	1969	carport	Noncontributing
175/Building	1969	carport	Noncontributing
A/Site	c. 1940	playground	Noncontributing
B-M/Structure	c. 1920 (original); 1990s replaced	light fixtures	Noncontributing (B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M)
N/Site	c. 1926	garden next to Bldg. 107	Contributing
O/Site	c. 1926	garden next to Bldg. 108	Contributing
P/Object	c. 1920	cobblestone cooking pit next to Bldg. 107	Contributing
Q/Object	c. 1927	cobblestone cooking pit next to Bldg. 127	Contributing
R/Structure	c. 1920	sidewalks	Contributing
S/Structure	1920 (original); on-going resurfacing	streets	Noncontributing
T/Site	c. 1920-1943	Streetscape	Contributing

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TABLE 2
ACTIVE AIR FORCE BASES CONSTRUCTED IN THE U.S. PRIOR TO 1920

Name	Location	Date Established	Date Construction Began	Date of Beneficial Occupation
Langley	Hampton, VA	12-30-1916	6-20-1917	c. 6-20-1917
Kelly	San Antonio, TX	5-7-1917	3-17-1917	5-7-1917
Chanute	Rantoul, IL	5-21-1917	5-31-1917	7-5-1917
Wright-Patterson	Dayton, OH	5-22-1917	5-25-1917	6-28-1917
Scott	Belleville, IL	9-1-1917	6-23-1917	8-12-1917
Bolling	Washington, D.C.	10-2-1917	c. 5-17-1918	10-2-1917
Brooks	San Antonio, TX	c. 2-16-1918	12-8-1917	1-29-1918
Mather	Sacramento, CA	2-21-1918	3-15-1918	4-30-1918
March	Riverside, CA	3-23-1918	3-23-1918	4-29-1918
Maxwell	Montgomery, AL	4-9-1918	4-8-1918	7-7-1918
Pope	Fayetteville, NC	3-22-1919	9-5-1918	2-8-1919

Data derived from Mueller (1989:i)

Date Established: Date on which a base began operations or on which the administrative unit of an establishment was activated or organized by either a military service or a major command (Mueller 1989:xiii).

Date Construction Began: The date actual construction, as opposed to preliminary surveys or soil testing, began (Ibid.).

Date of Beneficial Occupation: Date of occupancy of an installation before completion, when the air arm occupant began its mission (Ibid.).

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Figure 1. Plan map of Bungalow Colony Historic District contributing and noncontributing structures.

Figure 2. Bungalow Colony Historic District.

Figure 3. Location of the Bungalow Colony Historic District within Kelly Air Force Base.

Figure 4. Interior Plan: Building 107.

Figure 5. Interior Plan: Building 149.

Figure 6. Interior Plan: Building 138.

Figure 7. Interior Plan: Building 109.

Figure 8. Interior Plan: Building 106.

Figure 9. Aerial photograph of Bungalow Colony (circa 1929).

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Bexar County, Texas

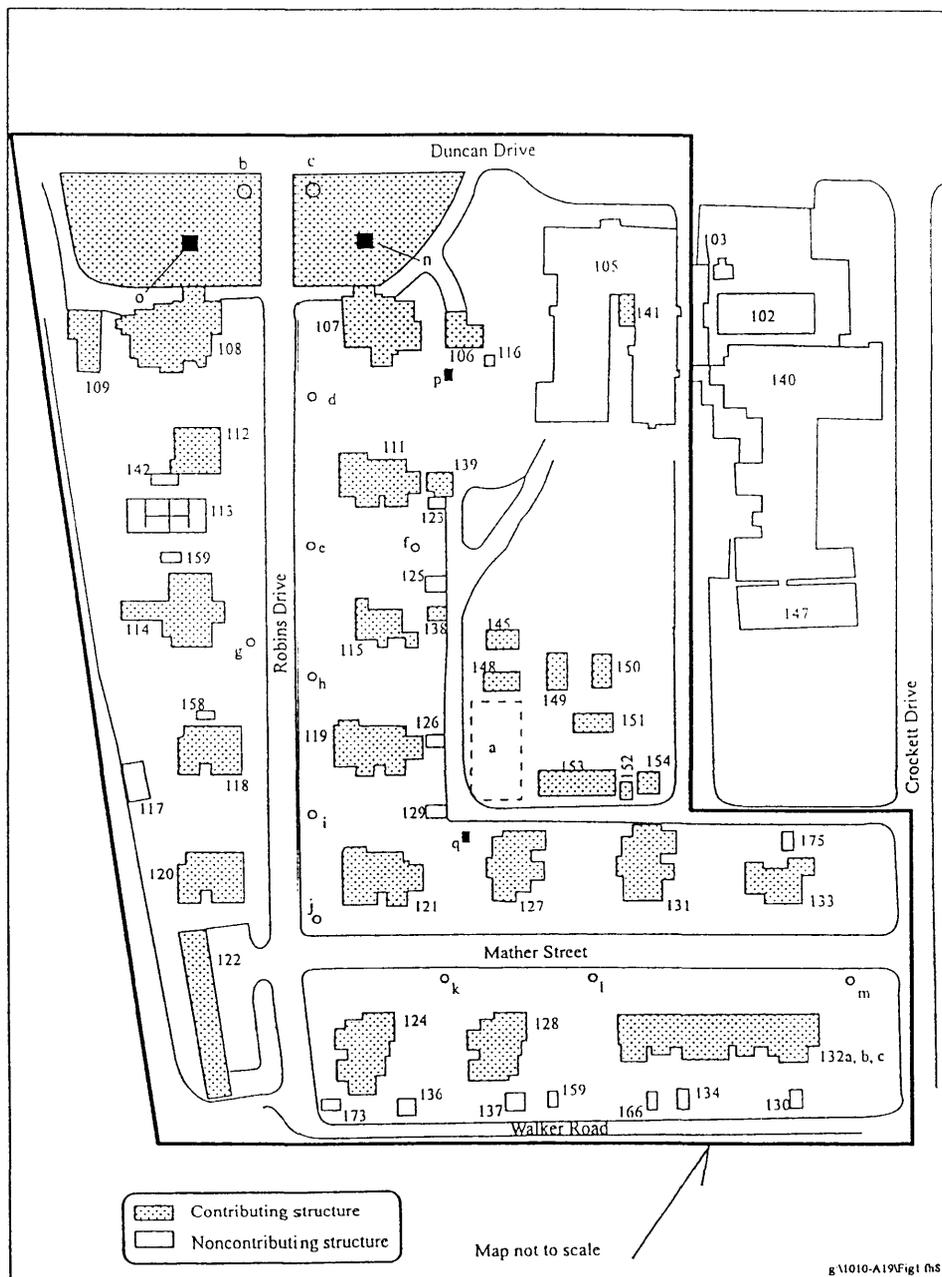


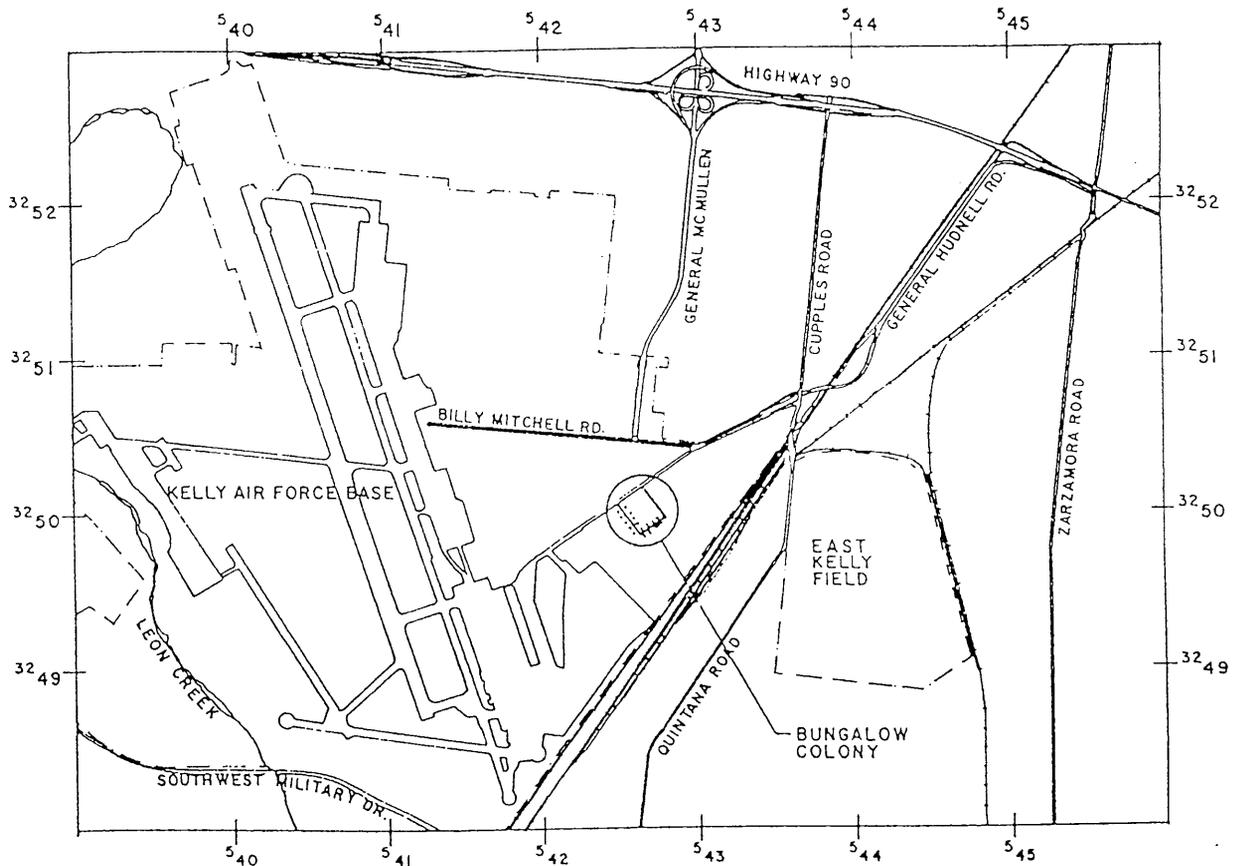
Figure 1. Plan map of Bungalow Colony Historic District contributing and noncontributing properties.

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Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas



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SITE LOCATION MAP

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SAN ANTONIO WEST AND TERRELL WELLS

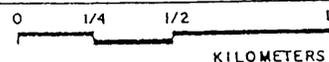
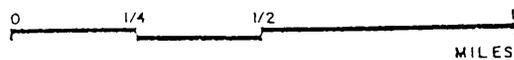


Figure 3. Location of the Bungalow Colony within Kelly Air Force Base.

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Bexar County, Texas

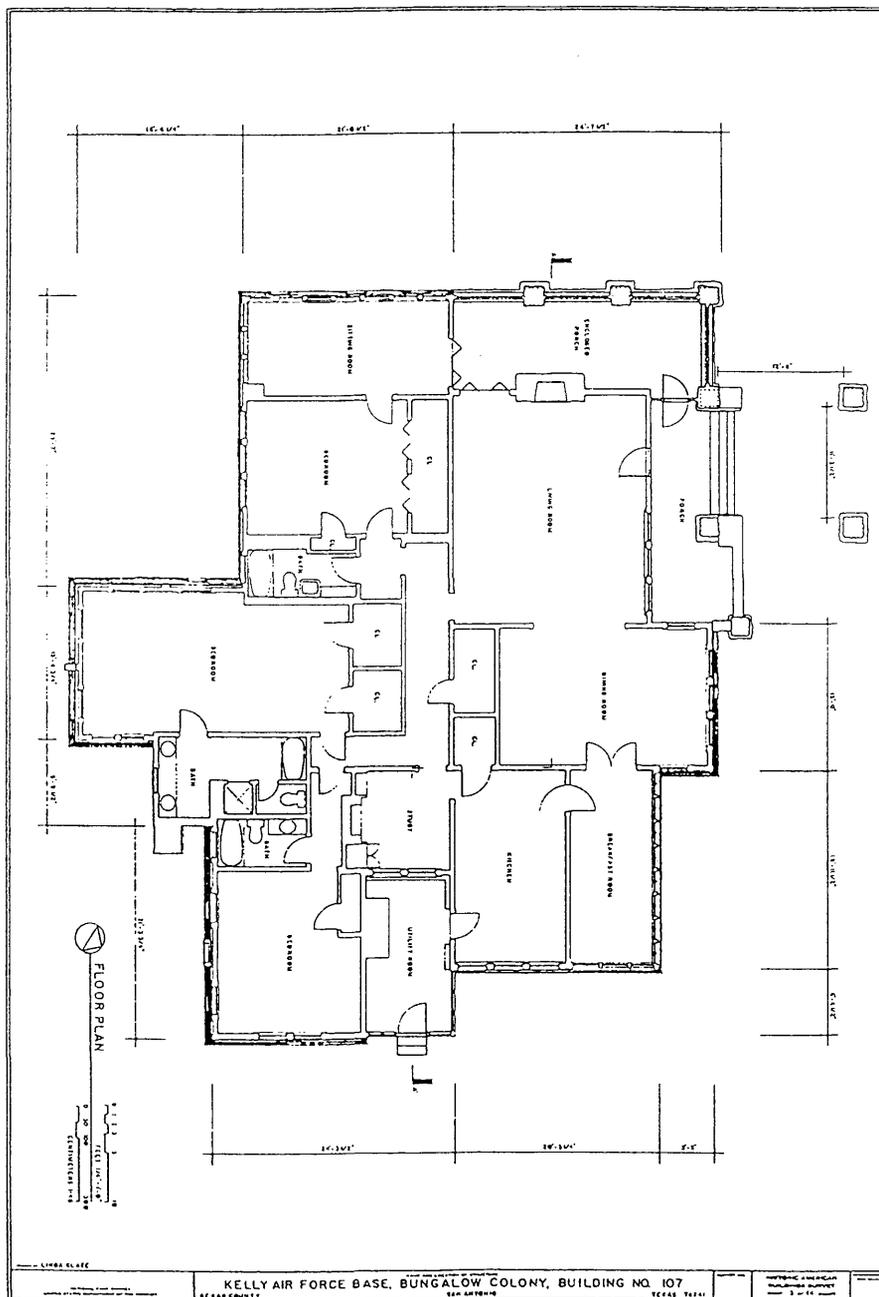


Figure 4. Interior Plan: Building 107.

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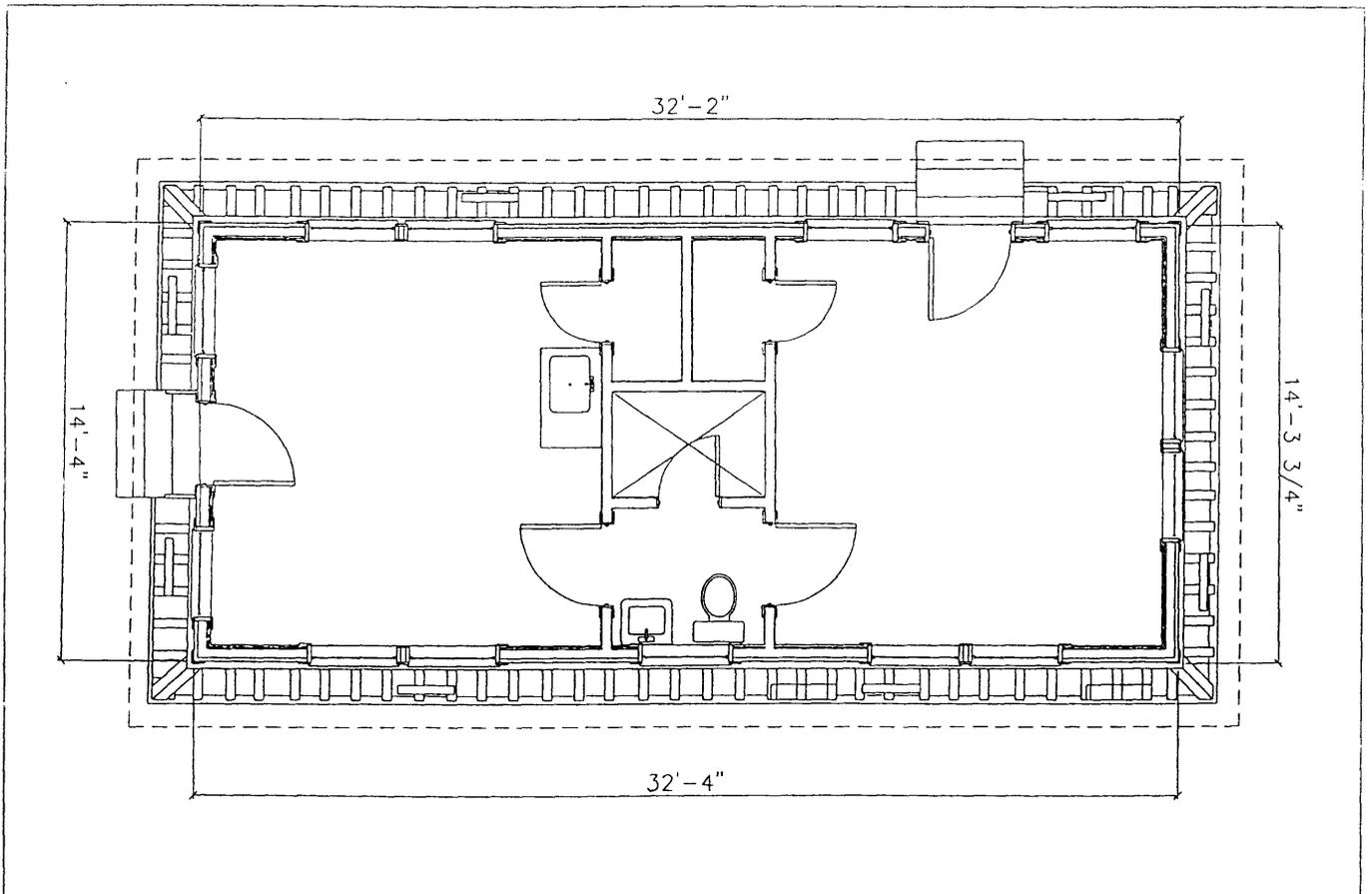


Figure 5. Interior Plan: Building 149.

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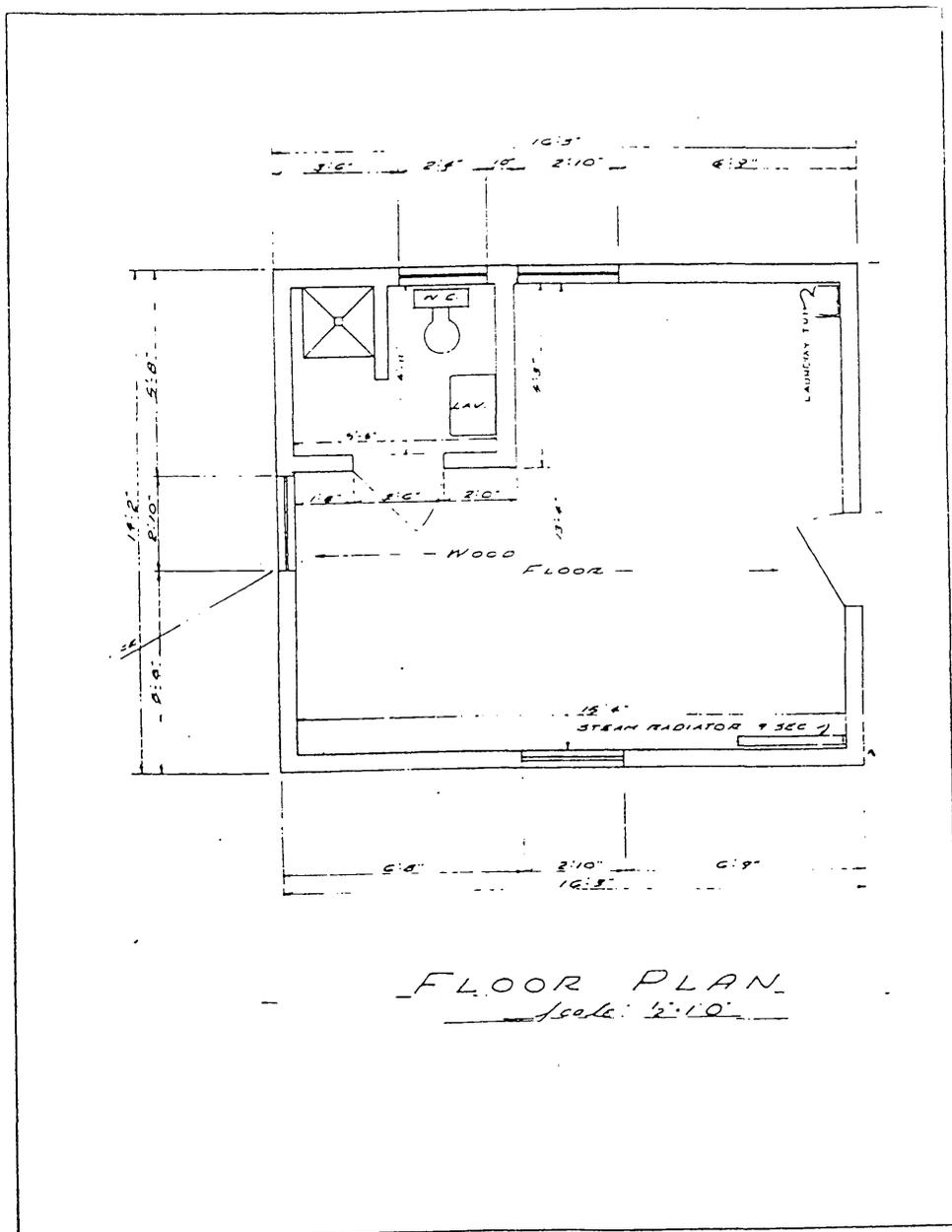


Figure 6. Interior Plan: Building 138.

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Bexar County, Texas

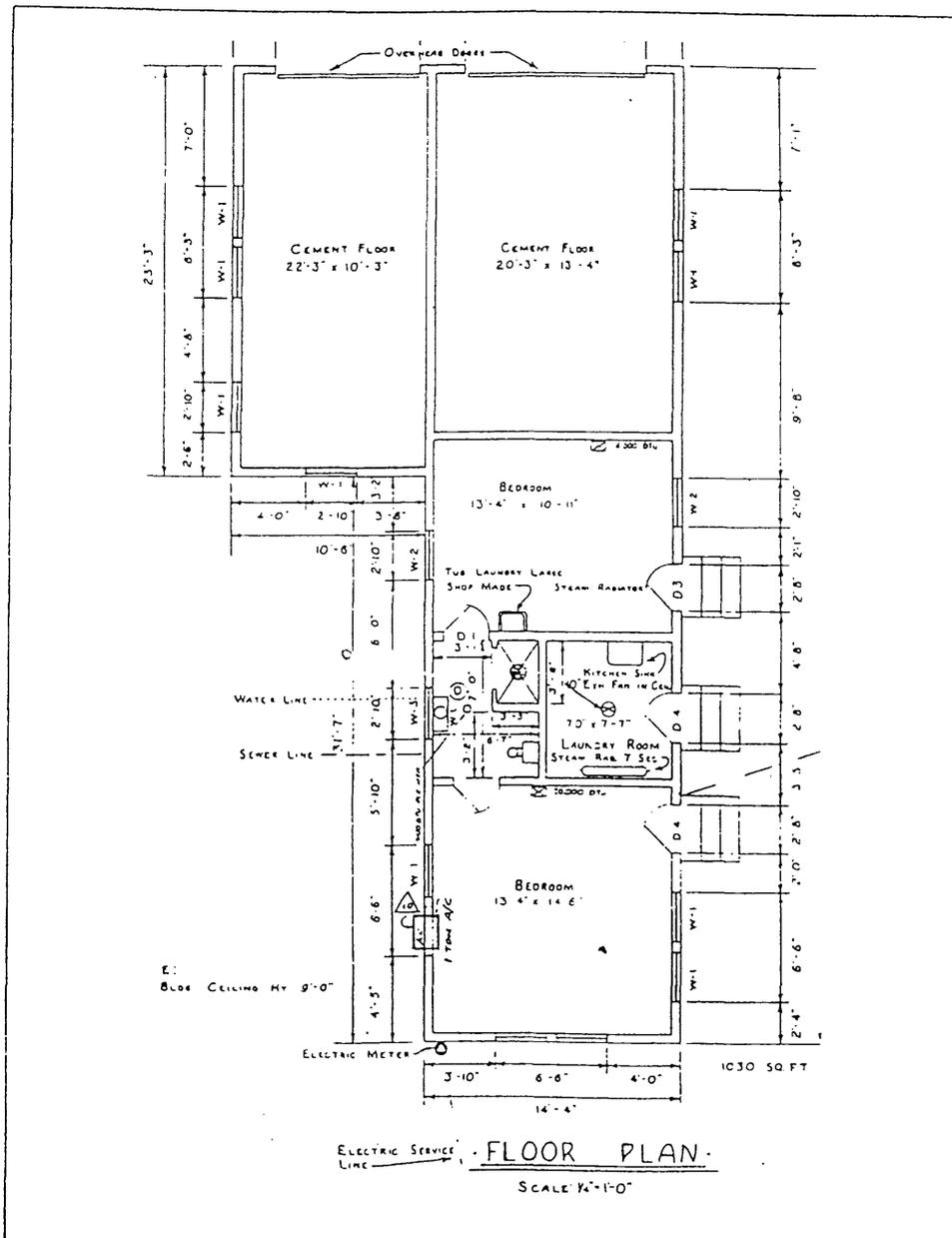


Figure 7. Interior Plan: Building 109.

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Bexar County, Texas

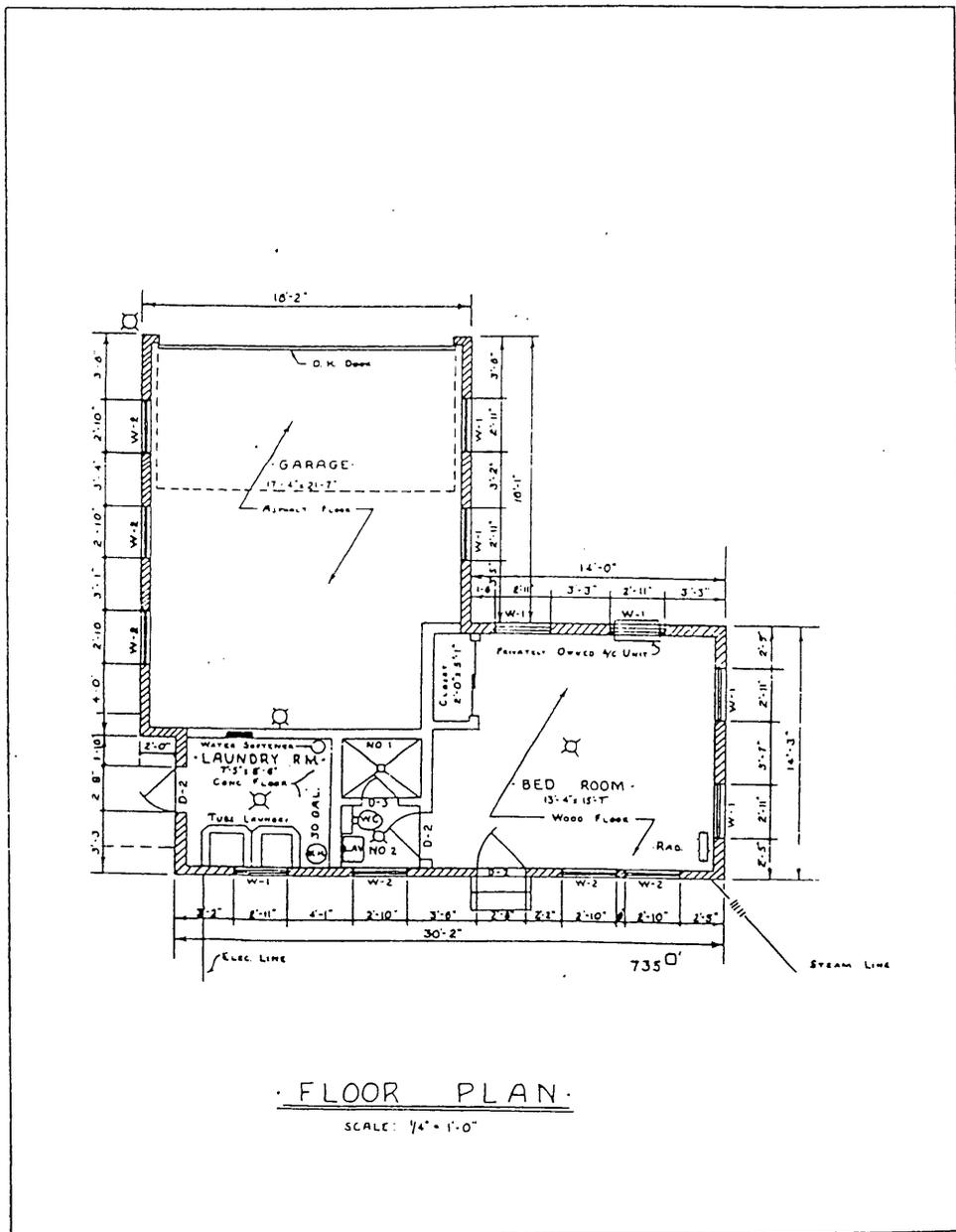


Figure 8. Interior Plan: Building 106.

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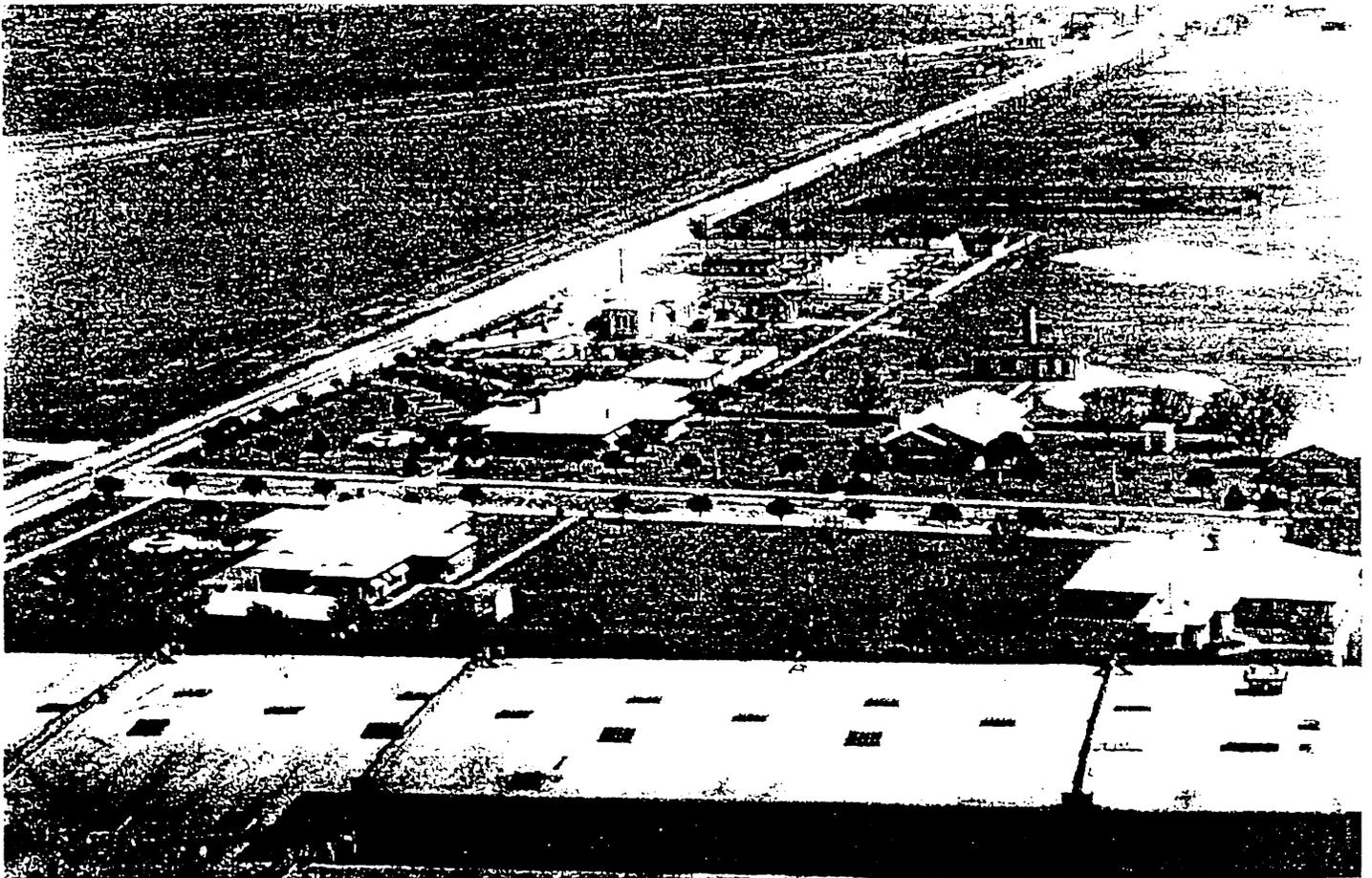


Figure 9. Aerial photograph of Bungalow Colony (circa 1929).

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Photographs by Joe Freeman (1991-95) or Victoria Clow (2000). Negatives are on file in the Planning Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, Texas (except where otherwise noted).

Photo 1 Building 107, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking east

Photo 2 Building 108, front façade (Contributing)
Looking southeast

Photo 3 Building 111, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking northeast

Photo 4 Building 112, side and rear façades (Contributing)
Looking east

Photo 5 Building 114, front façade (Contributing)
Looking west

Photo 6 Building 115, side and rear façades (Contributing)
Looking north

Photo 7 Building 118, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking west

Photo 8 Building 119, side and rear façades (Contributing)
Looking north

Photo 9 Building 120, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking south

Photo 10 Building 121, side façade (Contributing)
Looking west

Photo 11 Building 124, front façade (Contributing)
Looking southeast

Photo 12 Building 127, front façade (Contributing)
Looking northwest

Photo 13 Building 131, front façade (Contributing)
Looking northwest

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**Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas**

- Photo 14 Building 132, front façade (Contributing)
Looking south
- Photo 15 Building 133, front façade (Contributing)
Looking north
- Photo 16 Building 139, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking west
- Photo 17 Building 150, side and rear façades (Contributing)
Looking southwest
- Photo 18 Building 106, rear façade (Contributing)
Looking northwest
- Photo 19 Building 109, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking south
- Photo 20 Building 122, front façade (Contributing)
Looking west
- Photo 21 Building 153, front and side façades (Contributing)
Looking north
- Photo 22 Building 152, front façade (Contributing)
Looking west
- Photo 23 Building 166, front façade (Noncontributing)
Looking northwest
- Photo 24 Building 141, front façade (Contributing)
Looking northwest
- Photo 25 Streetscape, Intersection of Robins Dr. and Mather St. (Contributing)
Looking north toward lightpole J
- Photo 26 Streetscape, Robins Dr. near Building 107 (Contributing)
Looking southeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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**Bungalow Colony Historic District, Kelly Air Force Base
Bexar County, Texas**

Photo 27 Streetscape, Mather St. near Building 124 (Contributing)
Looking southeast

Photo 28 Streetscape, Mather St. near Building 133 (Contributing)
Looking northwest

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

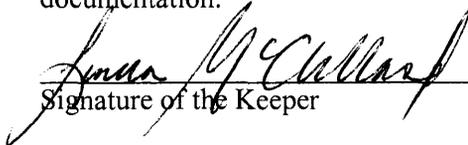
NRIS Reference Number: 03000627

Property Name: Bungalow Colony Historic District

County: Bexar State: Texas

Multiple Name: N/A

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

July 11, 2003
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significance : The following names are entered under Significant Persons in chronological order of their residence in the district. Each made important contributions to the early history of military aviation and the development of Kelly Field and San Antonio as an important center of air-related activity.

- Garrison, Maj. William Henry, Jr.
- Lackland, Maj. Frank D.
- Lahm, Brig. Gen. Frank P.
- Pirie, Maj. John H.
- Fisher, Lt. Col. A.G.
- Miller, Lt. Col. Henry J.F.
- McMullen, Lt. Col. Clements
- Wilkins, Brig. Gen. Paul C.

The Federal Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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































