

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 16 1987
DATE ENTERED	MAR -2 1988

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Maxwell Air Force Base Senior Officer's Quarters Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Maxwell Air Force Base

VICINITY OF Montgomery, Alabama

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Alabama

CODE

01

COUNTY

Montgomery

CODE

001

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

ACCESSIBLE

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

3 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

U. S. Air Force

STREET & NUMBER

3800 ABW/CC Building 1

CITY, TOWN

Maxwell Air Force Base

— VICINITY OF

STATE

AL 36112

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Real Property Office

STREET & NUMBER

3800 ABW/DEEP Building 78

CITY, TOWN

Maxwell Air Force Base

STATE

Alabama 36112

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

N/A

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED (minor)	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Between January 1932 and January 1935 99 Senior Officer's Quarters (SQQ's) were constructed at Maxwell Field in Montgomery, Alabama (Figure 1). Nine types of structures were built and are listed here as Types A through H and the Commanding General's Quarters, which is a unique type. All of these types were designed by architects employed by the US Army Office of the Constructing Quartermaster. Each of these types is constructed in the same style, which was described by the original Army architects as being a French Provincial style (houses of the same types and styles were also built at Barksdale Field, Louisiana). Some Italianate influences also appear to be present on these structures, i.e. the tile roofs, corner quoins and a stucco wall finish (Photographs 1-28). All these structures are placed in a park like setting with curving boulevards and large lawns (Photographs 29-72).

The nine types vary in external details and internal floor plans. Each type has a distinctive floor plan and these are reversed in about half of the structures for variety (Figures 2-13). Types A, B, C, G, and H each have three bedrooms and were originally designated as being Company Officer's Quarters (2nd Lieutenant through Captain). Types D, E, and F each have 4 bedrooms and were designed to be Field Officer's Quarters (Major through Colonel). The Commanding General's Quarters (named the Curry House after its first occupant) originally had 5 bedrooms, one of these has now been converted to a dress room. Types A, B, D, E, F, and the Commanding General's Quarters were provided with a maid's room and associated bathroom.

Although there are nine different types of structures with different floor plans they all share a number of characteristics. Each house is situated on a 3' tall concrete foundation. All are of wood frame construction with hollow tile exterior walls, which have a textured concrete stucco finish painted eggshell cream. Concrete quoins are located at the corners of each structure. All have steep hip roofs covered with red slab tile. Many of the house types have dormers. Most first floor windows are French windows that can be opened for cross ventilation. Wood shutters are installed on the front windows.

Decorative wrought iron railing panels of different designs are located at the base of most first floor windows. Wrought iron railing was also used on most exterior steps and porches and on the interior stairway (Photographs 73-76).

There are 3 basic entry porch types for house types A through H. The first type is found on house types A and G and consists of a small central one story portico with plain square wood columns. The portico cornice is topped with a decorative wrought iron railing. The second porch type is found on house types B, C, E, F, and H and consists of decorative wrought iron supports capped with a small copper Mansard-style porch roof. The third porch type is found only on house type D and consists of a small enclosed porch with a copper Mansard-style porch roof. The enclosed entry appears to be built of hollow tile covered with concrete stucco.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1932 - 1935

BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site of Maxwell Air Force Base has a long history of association with flight training and U.S. military aviation. In March 1910 the Wright brothers established the world's first civilian aviation school here and trained a number of students before they closed the school in May of the same year. Aviation activities at this site lapsed until the establishment of the Army Air Repair Depot in April of 1918. This facility assembled and repaired aircraft only, no flight training was conducted at the base. Following the end of World War I activity at the base was very low key. In 1927 Congress authorized an Air Corps Five Year Expansion Program. Under this program the size of the Air Corps was to be enlarged and permanent facilities were to be built at selected fields. Maxwell was chosen to be one of these fields. At this same time the Army was making a concentrated effort to upgrade its facilities due to the disgracefully dilapidated condition of the temporary structures erected before and during World War I.

Although the initial building operation under the Air Corps Five Year Expansion Program had started in 1927, the transfer of the Army Air Corps Tactical School (ACTS) to Maxwell Field greatly expanded the scope of the planned construction work. Transfer of the ACTS to Maxwell was authorized in December 1928, but operation of the school at the field did not actually start until June 1931. Following the notice that the ACTS was to be transferred to Maxwell construction was begun on a school building, quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, and support facilities. Most of the World War I structures were removed at this time.

There were 99 Senior Officer's Quarters (SOQ's) erected at Maxwell Field during the permanent building construction program. Construction of the SOQ's began in January 1932 and was completed in January 1935. Initial construction of these facilities was begun as part of the 1927 five year Army Air Corps expansion program. The final units were funded by the 1932 Emergency Relief and Construction Act which set aside \$15 million for construction of housing at Army posts. Maxwell Field received approximately a million dollars for construction under this program. Following expenditure of funds under this program no new money for Army housing was appropriated until 1937. All new individual housing built at Maxwell after 1935 was of a different style than that started under the 1927 program.

The Maxwell SOQ's are an excellent example of the park design concept as applied to construction at Army bases. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and George B. Ford, both well known city planners, were quite influential in the designing

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (See continuation sheet)

Chambers, John S. "Quarters for our Army," Quartermaster Review (March-April) (1928): pp. 24-26.

Dubina, George. Fifty Years of Aviation History at Maxwell Air Force Base: 1910-1960. Office of Information (Historian), Headquarters, Air University, Maxwell.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 80.62 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	5 6,2 6,7,0	3,5 8,2 9,5,0	B	1,6	5 6,2 6,8,0	3,5 8,2 4,3,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	5 6,1 5,1,0	3,5 8,2 3,8,0	D	1,6	5 6,1 5,1,0	3,5 8,2 9,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Maxwell Air Force Base Senior Officer's Quarters Historic District is shown as the area within the red line on the accompanying U.S.G.S. topographical map. The boundary was drawn to encompass solely the Senior Officer's Quarters and their associated garages. The boundary excludes a section of newer houses that intermix with the historic district.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Neil D. Robison Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

DATE

10/12/84

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Bix 2288

TELEPHONE

205/694-4112

CITY OR TOWN

Mobile

STATE

Alabama 36628

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

[Signature]
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

[Signature]

TITLE Deputy for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health DATE 9 September 87

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Signature]
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 3/2/88

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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NOV 16 1987

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Most houses were originally provided with an open first floor porch and a screened sleeping porch directly above on the second floor. All of these porches were later enclosed and fitted with windows to provide additional living space.

The interior house walls are wood frame with lathe and plaster finish. First and second floor ceilings are approximately 9' high. All house types have a brick fireplace in the living room and storage attics in the high roof areas. The floors were originally tile, hardwood, and pine. Linoleum has now replaced tile in the kitchens and bathrooms, the hardwood and pine flooring is still in place. Inside doors are solid wood with six panels. The interior trim is stock molding and rather plain (Photographs 77-80).

Additional changes to the houses include the following. The kitchens of the houses have been completely remodeled; new cabinets, sinks, and appliances have been installed. Most of the door hardware and original light fixtures have been replaced. Structures 337, 332, 334, 336, 339, and 341 have all had metal roofed, open shed porches added to the rear of the houses behind the living rooms (Photograph 81). A number of houses have also had their rear yards fenced in with either waist high chain link or picket fencing, thus breaking up, to a small degree, the open park like yard effect.

A total of 51 detached garages were provided for sheltering cars. Nearly all of these are double garages designed to be shared by adjoining houses. These are constructed of hollow tile (covered with concrete stucco), wood rafters and red shingles. The Commanding General's Quarters was provided with an attached two car garage (Photographs 82 and 83).

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES IN THE MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE SENIOR OFFICER'S QUARTERS
HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
101	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	A
102	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	B
104	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	C
105	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	C
107	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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NOV 16 1987

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET		ITEM NUMBER	7	PAGE	2
<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Type</u>	
108	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		D	
110	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		D	
111	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		E	
113	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		E	
114	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		D	
116	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935		D	
123	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		F	
125	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		C	
127.	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		B	
128	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		C	
130	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		C	
131	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		A	
133	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		A	
134	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935		A	
200	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935		A	
202	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935		A	
203	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935		A	
205	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935		A	
206	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935		A	
208	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935		A	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 16 1987

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
209	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
211	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
212	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
214	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
215	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
217	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
218	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
220	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
221	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	D
223	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
224	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
227	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
228	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
230	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
231	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
233	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
234	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
236	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
300	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
302	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 16 1987

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

4

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
303	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
305	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
306	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	B
308	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	C
309	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
311	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
312	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
314	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
315	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
317	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
318	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
320	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
322	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
323	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
325	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
326	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
328	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
329	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
331	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
332	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 16 1981
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
334	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
336	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
337	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	Commanding General's Quarters
339	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
341	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	E
342	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
344	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
345	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	D
347	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	F
400	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
402	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
404	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
405	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
407	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
408	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
410	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
411	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
413	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
414	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
416	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 16
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
417	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
419	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
420	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
422	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
423	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
425	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
426	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
427	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
429	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
431	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
432	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
434	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	H
435	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G
436	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	G

Garages associated with the Senior Officer's Quarters

100	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
103	poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
106	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
108	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
112	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 16

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 7

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
115	West Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
126	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
129	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
132	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
201	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
204	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
207	Poplar St.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
210	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
213	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
216	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
219	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
222	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
226	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
229	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
232	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
235	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
240	Magnolia Blvd.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
301	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
304	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
307	Inner Circle	ca. 1932-1935	two car
310	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NOV 16 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE 8

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
313	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
316	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
319	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
321	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	single car
324	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
327	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
330	Center Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
333	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
335	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	single car
340	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
343	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
346	Sequoia Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
401	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
403	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
406	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
409	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
412	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
415	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
418	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
421	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
424	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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NOV 16

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE 9

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
428	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
430	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
433	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	two car
437	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	single car
438	East Dr.	ca. 1932-1935	single car

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

APR 16

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

of the 1926 Army housing program. Under this design concept, Army housing, especially of married noncommissioned officers and commissioned officers, was to be set apart from the business portion of the bases. Houses were to be placed on curving boulevards and there were to be large lawns and open park-like areas surrounding the homes (especially of the officers). At Maxwell the SQQ's each have large landscaped yards and the base golf course is situated adjacent to the housing area. After World War II the park design concept was abandoned in favor of what was referred to as the military industrial site design.

Under the Army's 1926 Housing Program the housing and base business buildings were to be designed in styles in keeping with the regional character of the base location. The architects employed by the Office of the Contracting Quartermaster referred to the housing at Maxwell Field as being French Provincial in style (this style was also used at Barksdale Field in Louisiana). South Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana were heavily influenced by the French during the Colonial period and this was felt to be an appropriate design for this region.

At Maxwell there are nine different floor plans for the SQQ's including the quarters for the Commanding General of Air University. For variety the floor plans for eight of the structure types are reversed in about half of the examples. According to the guidelines set up for the Army's 1926 Housing Program, whenever funds allowed officers of the grade of captain and below were to be provided with a living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, ample closets, and wherever possible a maid's room and bath. Quarters for field and general officers were to be provided with an additional bedroom and two baths in all cases. By all prior Army standards the new housing was considered luxurious.

When first constructed the SQQ's served as housing for the instructors of the Air Corps Tactical School and senior grade officers attending the school. By the time the ACTS was suspended in 1941, 916 officers had graduated from the program and many had been housed in the SQQ's.

The Air Corps Tactical School was founded to teach flight officers strategy, tactics, and techniques of the employment of air forces. Tactical employment of the four general classes of military aviation - attack, bombardment, pursuit, and observation - were emphasized. The tactics and strategy employed by the U.S. Army Air Forces in the European and Pacific theaters of the war were largely formulated at Maxwell during the 1930s. The ACTS furnished a majority of the U.S. Army Air Force leadership during World War II. At the close of the Second World War 320 of the general officers on duty with the Army Air Forces were graduates of the school.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

In 1940 concern about the outbreak of war in Europe caused a cessation of ACTS classes and a severe reduction in the school staff. The U.S. military at this time was being placed on a war footing and the Army Air Corps Training Center (SEACTC) (redesignated the Army Air Force Eastern Flying Training Command in 1943) was officially established at Maxwell on July 8, 1940 and took over the facilities used by the Tactical School. Senior officers of the SEACTC were housed in the SQQ's until the end of the war.

On November 29, 1945 the Army Air Forces School was transferred from Orlando, Florida to Maxwell Field. The School was redesignated as Air University on March 12, 1946. Air University was established to educate Air Force officers in the study, formulation, and teaching of theories and methods of aerial warfare. Graduates of Air University are trained for command of major Air Force units and for staff duties appropriate to such positions. Since the transfer of the Army Air Forces School, now Air University, to Maxwell the SQQ's have been used to house students and faculty associated with the educational institution.

Only one of the SQQ's, building 337, the residence of Air University Commander, has been named. It was designated The Curry House in honor of Major General John F. Curry, its first occupant and an Air Corps Tactical School Commandant. The Curry House since its completion in 1934 has housed 3 Air Corps Tactical School Commandants, 7 Southeast Air Corps Training Center Commanders, 1 Army Air Forces School Commandant, and 18 Air University Commanders to date.

The SQQ's are significant as beautifully preserved examples of officer's quarters built under the 1927 Army Air Corps Five Year Expansion Program. These structures have undergone few changes and are still largely set in an open, park like, atmosphere. Since their construction they have housed numerous personnel intimately associated with the development of U.S. military air power.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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