

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

JUL 30 1987

DATE ENTERED

AUG 27 1987

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Base Administration Building

AND/OR COMMON

Building 100, The "Taj Mahal"

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Randolph AFB,

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Texas

78150

Bexar

029

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Headquarters 12th Flying Training Wing

STREET & NUMBER

Building 100

CITY, TOWN

Randolph AFB,

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bexar County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

San Antonio,

STATE

Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Texas Historic Landmark File #4382

DATE

10 March 1975

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Texas Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Austin

STATE

Texas

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Building 100, affectionately known as the "Taj Mahal," is the most impressive example of the architecturally and historically significant buildings on Randolph Air Force Base. Construction of the building began in July 1930 and was completed on 15 July 1931 at a cost of \$252,027.50. The building is constructed using a number of materials including a main framework of reinforced concrete beams, columns, and slabs. Walls are made of hollow clay tile finished with stucco on the exterior and plaster on the interior. The roofing system is composition on wood trusses, concrete on steel trusses, and clay tile. The main portion of the building contains two office floors, flanked to the east and west by one-story wings. A longer projection attached to the rear of the building houses a 1200-seat theatre, complete with a stage and orchestra pit. There are three primary entrances to the building and one primary entrance to the theatre, each located within an arched portico. The main entrance of the building faces the main entrance to the base. The wooden double-door entrances are finished with a natural stain and varnish. The building has been maintained in excellent condition with no alterations to the exterior of the building and only minor alterations to the interior.

The building was designed using a Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture. This particular style was the popular theme at the time Building 100 was designed. Prominent architects including Bertram Goodhue, John Kibbey, and Robert Weed had been using this style of architecture throughout Florida, California, and Arizona. In keeping with this particular trend, most of the original buildings constructed on Randolph were designed using the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The old Post Exchange building, located to the east of the "Taj," has similar arches and porticos. The base Chapel, located to the west of the building, also has similar design attributes.

Building 100 is distinguishable from other buildings on Randolph by its 147 foot tower. The tower is an octagon-shaped structure capped with a domed roof of blue and yellow glazed tile. The tile are placed in an alternating pattern that form chevron stripes. Atop the dome is a small platform, formerly a cupola, housing a beacon light, radio antennas, and weather sensing equipment. Directly below the dome is an eight-sided room and an outside observation deck. The walls of the tower consist of precast concrete panels decorated with 22 removable sections of ornamental grille work. The observation deck is accessible by an interior elevator and a stairway.

Enclosed within the tower is a 500,000 gallon water tank that provides a portion of the potable water and fire protection for Randolph. Access to the tank is provided by the elevator and stairway to the observation area and the removable grille panels on the exterior of the tower. The tank is supported by a foundation independent from that of the building. The main portion of the building forms the base for the tower.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Inside is a carefully designed rotunda, which is the main lobby of the building. The rotunda has a dome-shaped ceiling. Other ceilings, throughout the first and second floor, are approximately 14 feet in height and have a wood moulding border approximately one foot lower on each wall. Numerous artifacts and paintings are displayed in this area and in the adjoining halls of each wing. The floors are surfaced with a granite terrazzo flooring material and are original. The walls are finished in white plaster and covered with white paint. There are two open stairways, one on either side of the rotunda, leading to the second floor. Stairways leading to separate basements are on each end of the rotunda. Carpeting has been added to most of the office areas and fluorescent lighting fixtures have replaced most of the original fixtures. There are four original candlebrum style lighting fixtures still remaining in the main floor rotunda area. Each of these original fixtures contains five bulbs. Many of the offices have transom doors, some with the original varnish coatings. Elevator entrances are located on the first floor at the back of the rotunda and on the second floor. The main floor of the building houses approximately 22 offices. The combined basement areas house approximately nine offices. An elaborate border of sculpted concrete separates the main floor and second floor levels of the rotunda.

The second floor contains a balcony that encircles the rotunda area. The balcony is approximately six feet wide and has an arched opening to the rotunda on each of its four sides. Each opening has an ornate wrought iron and wood railing. There are approximately 18 offices located on the second floor. All the offices are carpeted; however, the hall floors and stairs are of the same granite terrazzo material used throughout the building.

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 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 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 1930 - 1931

BUILDER/ARCHITECT ATLEE B. AYRES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Building 100, the "Taj Mahal," is based on its design, architecture, history, and inherent value to Air Force flyers worldwide. Rising above the Texas landscape, the building is the most prominent structure on Randolph Air Force Base. It towers 147 feet into the air and its blue and yellow glazed tile roof can be seen from miles away. Air Force personnel, past and present, view the building with the same heartfelt emotion and respect Texans have for the Alamo and the San Jacinto Monument. Its nickname has been traced as far back as 1931 when the first class of cadets came to Randolph.

The conceptual design of Building 100 was drafted by 1st Lieutenant Harold L. Clark on 1 May 1928. Clark, at the time, was a dispatch officer at Kelly Field in San Antonio. He learned the Air Corps was planning to build a new consolidated training facility and having trained as an architect prior to his military service, he viewed the proposed training center as an architectural challenge. He began to sketch ideas, on the back of old dispatch sheets, for what he felt would be the perfect flying field. His idea was to build an "Air City," using a centralized building area with concentrically arranged streets surrounded by flying fields. He felt this would avoid problems present at such fields as Kelly Field where, because of the prevailing winds, all landings had to be made over the hangers. The commander of the Air Corps Training Center, Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm, liked Clark's design so much he appointed him Architect-in-Charge of the Randolph project.

Separate appropriations had been made for construction of a water tower, signal office, photographic unit, administration building and a theatre. Clark's idea was to combine all the facilities into one structure. By combining these facilities into one administration building, Lieutenant Clark was able to design a larger building using less funds. Also, he added a powerful rotating beacon to the top of the tower, reducing the flying hazard presented by tall structures. His first drawing of the "Taj" included the observation deck but not the water tank. His second drawing, done the next day, included the tank and placed it behind the walls of the tower.

Lieutenant Clark also drafted designs for other buildings on Randolph, using a Spanish Renaissance style of architecture for his design theme. This type of architecture was popular throughout California, Florida,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bexar County Clerk; Deed Records of Bexar County
Federal Writers Project, "Randolph Field," cy 1942, Randolph AFB, TX
History of Randolph Field, 1931-1944, History Office, Randolph AFB, TX
Interview with Brig. Gen. Harold Clark, May 1951
American Architecture Since 1780, Marcus Whiffen, MIT Press, 1969
History of Architecture, Banister Fletcher, Scribner's Sons, 1963

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 2

UTM REFERENCES

A 114 569560 32674810
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Occupies a triangle lot bounded by "C" street, Northwest Drive, and Northeast Drive. Linear boundaries are "C" street 910 feet, Northwest Drive 700 feet, and Northeast Drive 700 feet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

HOWARD E. HUBER, Sergeant, USAF, Historian

ORGANIZATION

12th Flying Training Wing

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY OR TOWN

Randolph AFB,

DATE

11 June 1987

TELEPHONE

(512) 652-5119

STATE

Texas

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X

NO

NONE

(ACTING/DEPUTY) 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 X National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy for Environment, Safety & Occupational Health

DATE

JULY 27, 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

8/27/87

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

and South Texas in the 1920s and 1930s. That particular style was also predominant in the local area. The size and requirements for each building were established by the Air Corps Training Center commander and other Air Corps officials. Construction of the "Taj" and other buildings on Randolph was done under the direction of the Construction Quartermaster, Captain Arthur W. Parker.

Harold Clark retired from active duty in 1946 as a Brigadier General. Later, in 1951, he donated his original drawings and sketches of Building 100, and other early sketches of Randolph, to the Library of Congress.

The actual construction drawings of Building 100 were done by local architects Atlee B. Ayres and his son Robert. The Ayres' firm was one of the a dozen architectural firms that worked on the Randolph Field project. They altered Clark's original design of the "Taj" to better fit the Spanish Renaissance influence prevalent throughout South Texas. They also redesigned the interior of the building, allowing for additional offices and more efficient use of space.

The name Atlee B. Ayres is prominent throughout Texas and the United States. Mr. Ayres is known in San Antonio for having designed several buildings. Two of the buildings, the Municipal Auditorium and the Hiram Partee Residence, have been placed on the National Registry. Ayres also designed the McNay Art Institute and the 35 story Transit Tower Office Building. Numerous other buildings in Texas were designed by Ayers and placed on the National Registry including; the Cameron County Courthouse in Brownsville, the Lloyd Johnson Residence in San Marcos, and the Louis Albert Schreiner Mansion in Kerrville. He and his son received an award in 1940 from the American Institute of Architects for their design of the "Taj." Photographs of the building were also part of an exhibit that toured the East Coast of the United States and much of Europe that same year.

In 1934, the first motion picture to address flying training, "West Point of the Air," was filmed at Randolph. This motion picture featured a flyby of 250 aircraft over the "Taj." Other movies filmed at Randolph include "I Wanted Wings," produced in 1941, and "Air Cadet," produced in 1951. These films portrayed the "Taj" as a rallying point for aviators rising to the defense of their flag and the principles it represents.

Lieutenant Clark designed Randolph precisely for its flying training mission, differing greatly from the design of other bases built in the same era. The overall plan was done so well, few changes have been necessary over the years. For many years Randolph was known as the "West Point of the Air." When the Air Force Academy was established Randolph became the "Show Place of the Air Force."

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PAGE 3

Building 100 has served as an administration building since its official opening on 5 October 1931. The building first served as the Headquarters Air Corps Training Center. Shortly after the Air Force became a separate service the "Taj" became the Headquarters building for the 3510th Flying Training Wing. The 3510th was de-activated in May 1972. At that time the 12th Flying Training Wing established its headquarters in the Building. The theatre is still used as a base movie theatre and a location for large meetings. Throughout the years, the building has remained relatively unaltered and it has been maintained in excellent condition. There are no other substructures co-located on the grounds of the building and no significant changes to the building are planned.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

87001434

Substantive Review

Base Administration Building
Bexar County
TEXAS

Working No. JUL 30 1987
Fed. Reg. Date: 12/2/88
Date Due: 8/27/87 - 9/13/87
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 8-27-87
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT
Federal Agency: DOD/AF

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☒ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Outstanding Spanish Colonial Revival
style building.*

Recom./Criteria Accept C
Reviewer Bushong
Discipline Historic
Date 8/27/87
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ☒ technical corrections cited below
☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

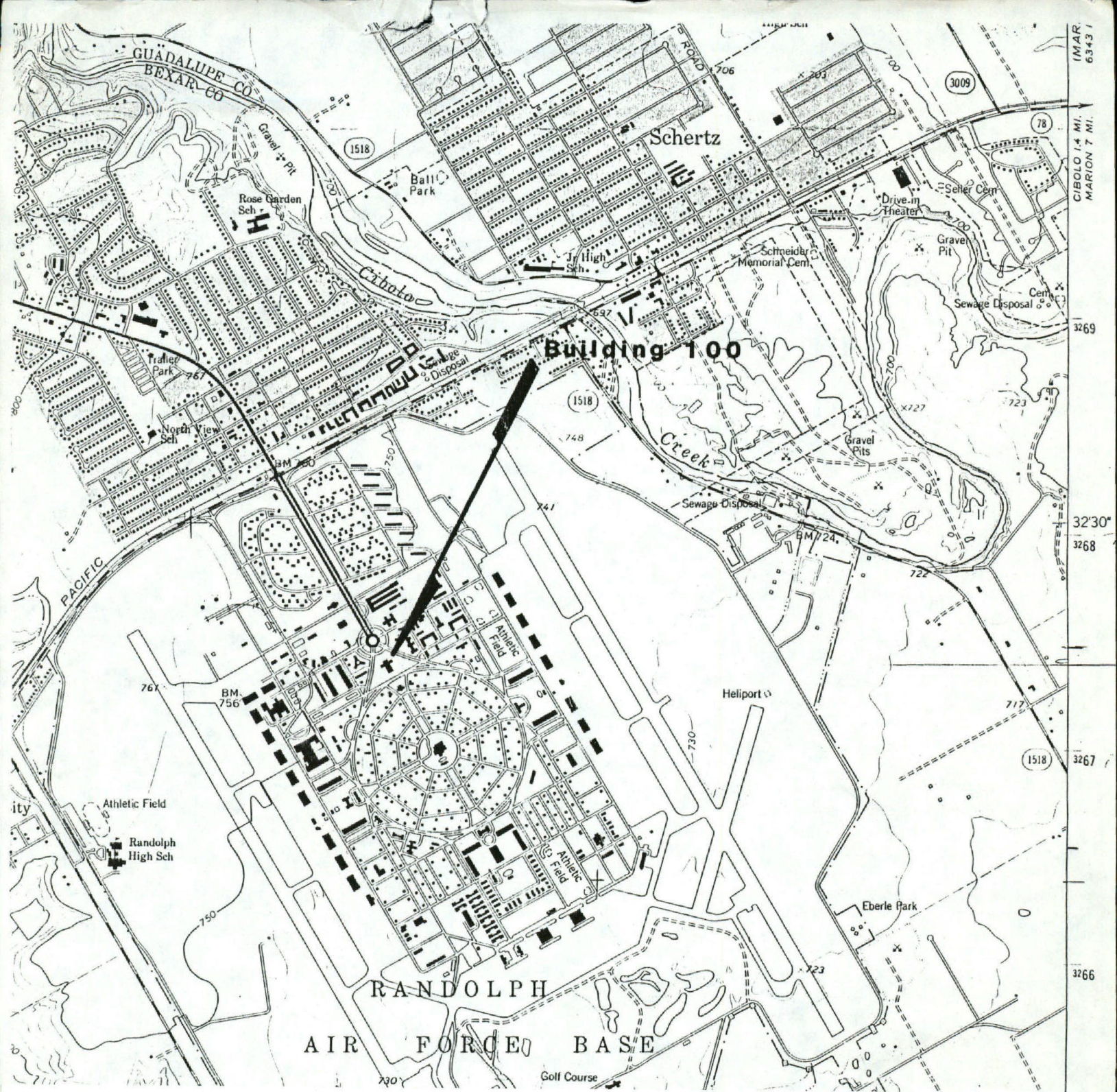
13. Other

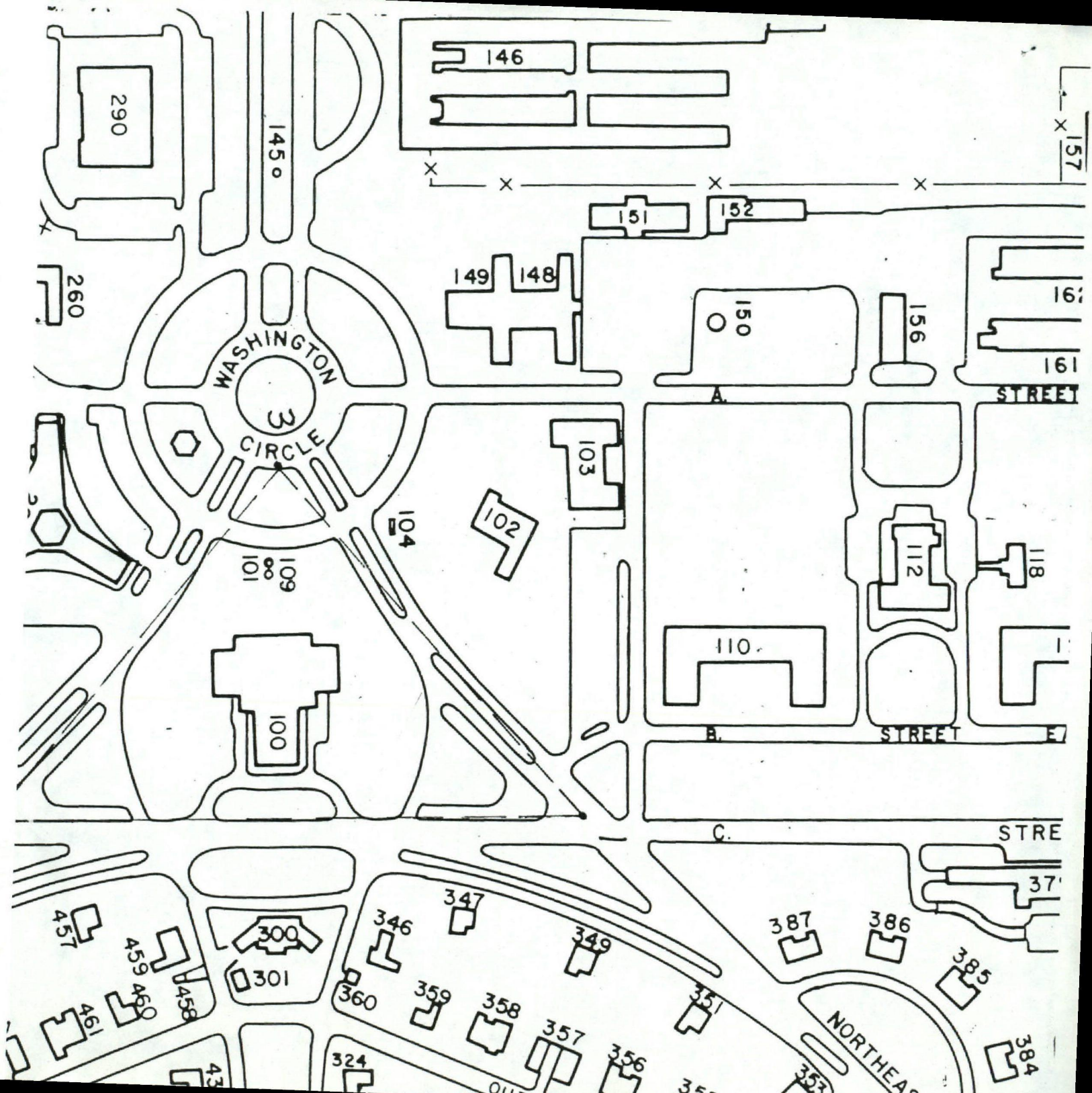
- ☒ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

*Please provide original USGS map.
provided per Bruce Noble's request.*

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____





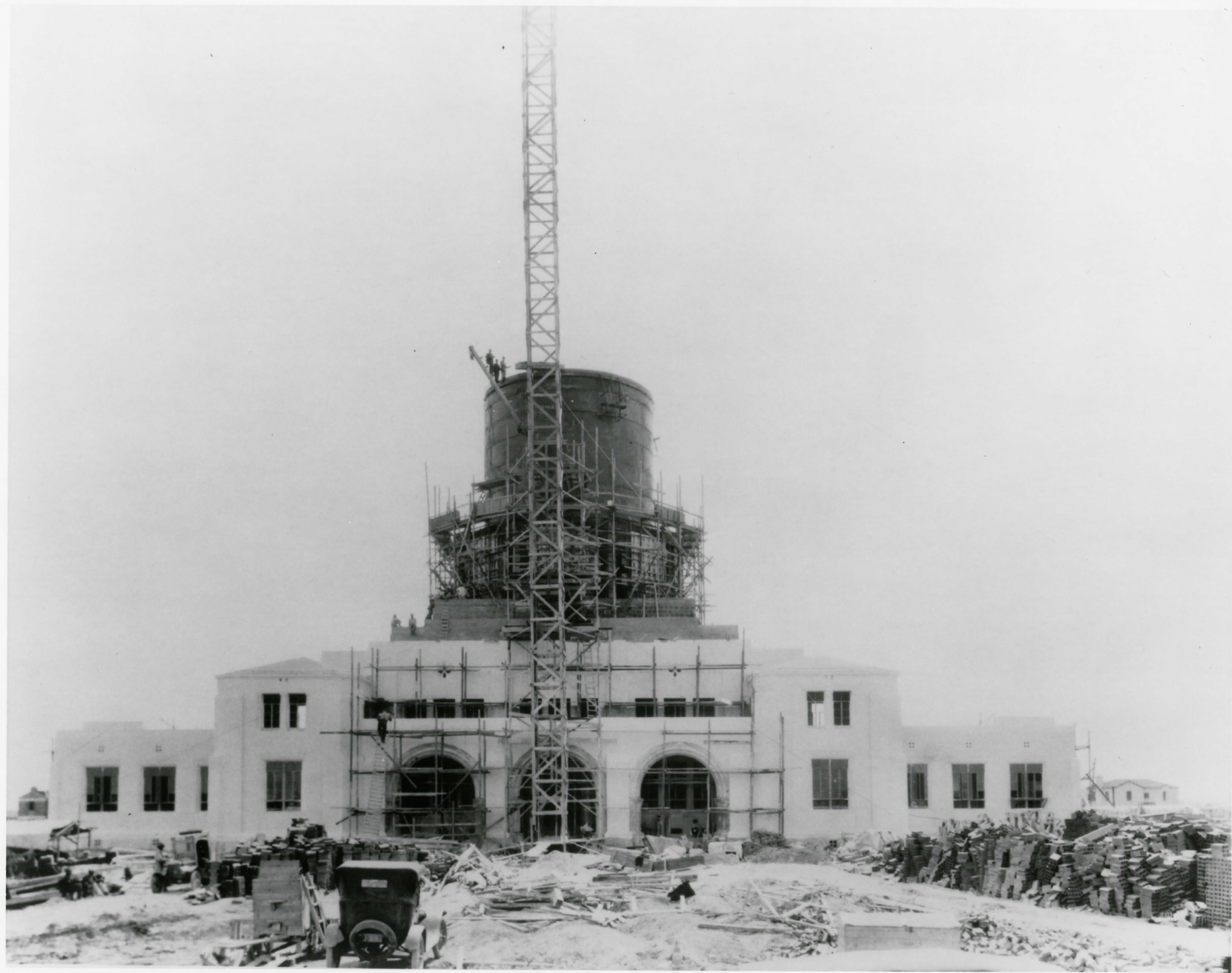
Copy of original interior design
sketch, Bldg 100, Base Admin. Bldg

dated: 5 Feb 1929



0-173-467-N-22X1-15-31-11-AX12-500) ADMINISTRATION BUILDING- RANDOLPH FIELD-

Construction of Building 100
15 Jan 31



Construction of Building 100
showing developement of water tank

ca. Spring 1931



Materials used for construction
showing grille panels

ca. 1931



Building 100
ca. 1934

Season's Greetings



RANDOLPH
FIELD

Hq. & Hq. Squadron, G. C. A. C. T. C. Christmas 1940

Photo of "Taj" used as Christmas
card for Headquarters Gulf Coast
Air Corps Training Center
ca. 1940

Base Administration Bld.
Randolph Air Force Base
Bexar County, TX

NPS
4



Interior of Rotunda area, Bldg 100
photo taken in June 1981



Theatre stage showing orchestra
pit

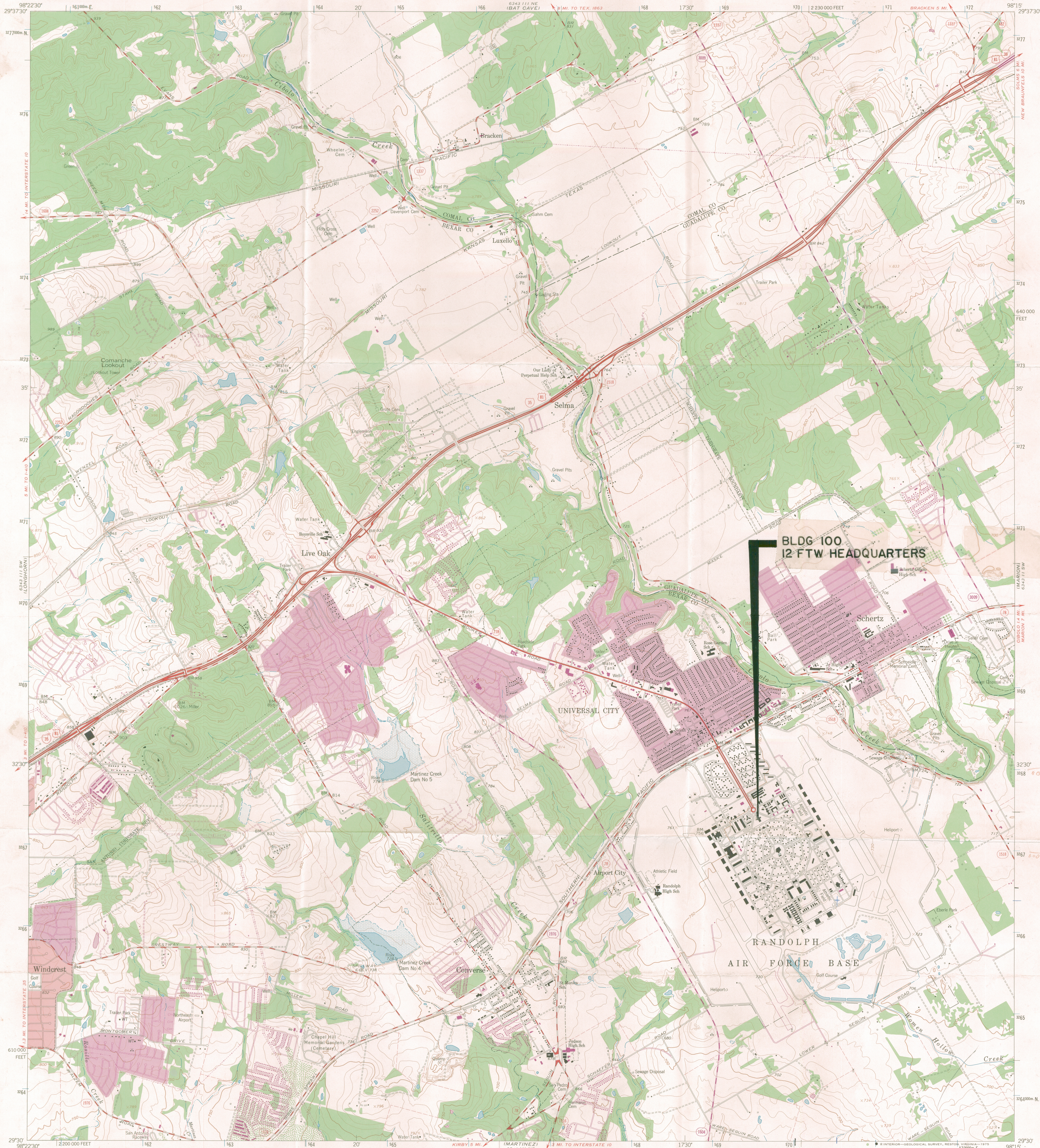
ca. 1981



Side view of Bldg 100, March 1987

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SCHERTZ QUADRANGLE
TEXAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field annotated 1953. Revised by Geological Survey
from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
south central zone
1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

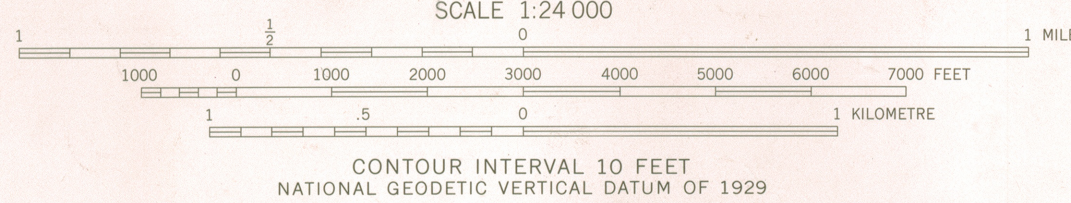
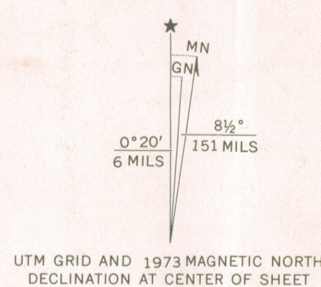
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject
to controlled inundation

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ———— Improved surface ————
Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road ————
Interstate Route ———— U.S. Route ———— State Route ————

SCHERTZ, TEX.
N2930-W9815/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 6343 111 SE-SERIES V882

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

TELEPHONE REPORT

DATE 8/13/87

TIME OF CALL AM PM

1. CALL ☒ TO: ☐ FROM (Name)

Wayne Fordham

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

USAF

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Taj Mahal nomination (Base Administration Bldg.)
Randolph Air Force Base

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

The Air Force is very interested in having this property listed as soon as possible because they have planned some sort of ceremony to be held at the base in September. I informed Wayne Fordham that the earliest we could possibly list this property was 8/27/87 - the end of the 15 day commenting period. I had previously reviewed the nomination so that I could give Fordham a preliminary reading on the nomination's acceptability. I found no ~~nom~~ substantive problems, but noticed that the nomination was scheduled for technical return because an original USGS map was not enclosed. I discussed the matter with Delores Byers and then told Fordham that, provided no substantive problems were uncovered, we could still list the building on 8/27 as long as we received an original USGS map before that date.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Noble

TITLE

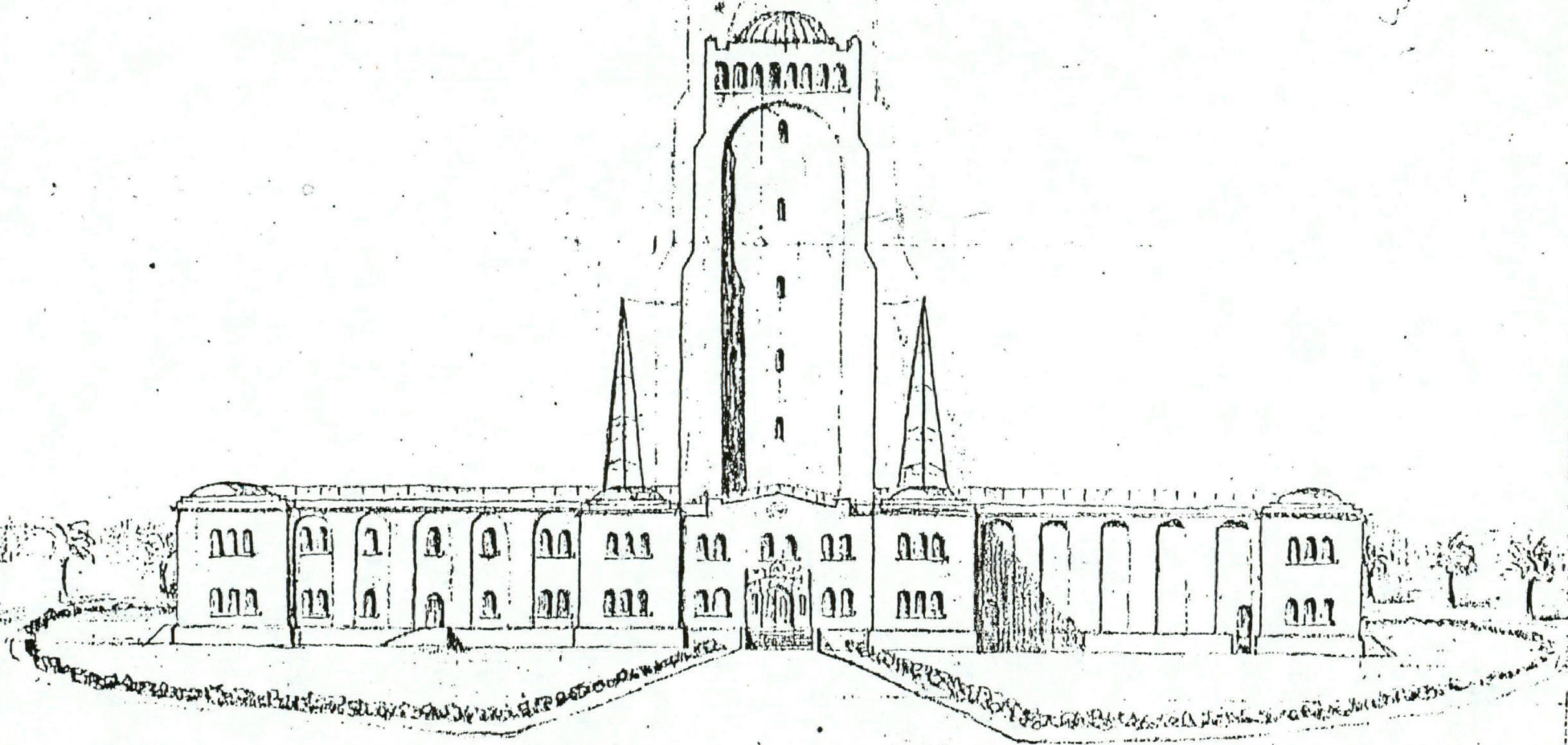
Historian

OFFICE

NR

TAJ MAHAL

Original sketches, plans and drawings for Randolph Field (including the Taj Mahal) completed by 1st Lt Harold L. Clark, Kelly AFB.



Administration Bldg.

H. Clark, et al., ac.
Mar. 1, 1928.

Copy of original pencil sketch
of Building 100, Base Admin Bldg.

dated: 1 May 1928



The Library of Congress.

Sir: *Washington, D.C., May 25, 1951*
The Library has received from you

*your original sketches, plans
and architectural draw-
ings of Randolph Field,
Texas, accompanied by
supporting documents.*

They are, indeed,

*a valued addition to its collections for which I have the
honor to return grateful acknowledgments.*

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

To
Brigadier General
Harold L. Clark
Washington, D.C.

James H. Clapp
Librarian
acting



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330-1000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

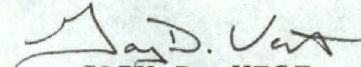
July 27, 1987

Keeper of the Register
Attn: Mrs Carol Shull
National Park Service
Washington DC 20013-7127

Dear Mrs Shull:

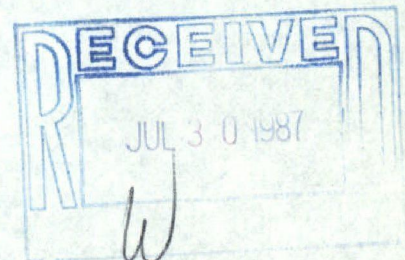
We are pleased to nominate Building 100 at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, to the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination and supporting material are attached. If you need additional information, please contact the Environmental Division, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Bolling Air Force Base Washington DC 20332-5000, attention Dr Ludlow Clark, telephone 767-3626.

Sincerely,


GARY D. VEST

Deputy for Environment, Safety and
Occupational Health

- 2 Attachments
1. Nomination
2. Supporting Documents and Photographs



Description of Items

(Chronological)

- ✓ 1. Original Study of Layout Plan, dated November 1, 1927.

This study - the result of three months' sketching, August to November 1927 - is the origin of Randolph Field. It was prepared before the site was selected, and prior to receiving a name.

- ✓ 2. Second Study of Layout Plan, dated November 13, 1927.

This study was a further development, at larger scale, and enumerated the building requirements as set up for a training center to contain four units:- one primary training unit, one basic training unit, one advanced training unit, and a fourth unit to accommodate a repair depot and school of aviation medicine.

This study was accepted by Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm, the Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, as the basis for the design of the new Air Corps Training Center.

3. Study of Unit No. 1, dated November 15, 1927.

A detailed study of a typical training unit.

- ✓ 4. Line Tracing of Layout Plan, dated December 23, 1927.

This plan was submitted by General Lahm to the Chief of the Air Corps as the official plan proposed by the Commanding General, Air Corps Training Center. It also shows the adaptation of the plan to the selected site, then known only as the Cibolo site (for the creek near the north-east corner).

5. Line Tracing of Layout Plan, dated December 23, 1927.

The same plan as No. 4, at a larger scale.

6. Line Tracing Sketch, dated January 17, 1928.

This sketch was prepared to accompany the Proceedings of the Site Selection Board and shows a progressive building program adapted to the newly selected Cibolo Site.

- ✓ 7. Line Tracing of Layout Plan, undated, but prepared, presumably, about February 15, 1928

This was the first revision of the original layout, adapted to the Cibolo Site, and squaring the building area into the prevailing wind.

8. Linen Tracing of Layout Plan, undated, but prepared, presumably, about March 1, 1928.

This was the second revision of the plan, and was the basis for the design of Randolph Field as finally adopted. By comparison with Item No. 33, it can be seen that only minor changes were made by the Consulting Architect, Mr. George B. Ford (now deceased), who at that time was considered by the architectural profession to be the premier U. S. authority on city planning.

- ✓9. Linen Tracing of a Utilities Diagram, dated January 16, 1928.

This diagram, based upon the original layout plan (Items 1 and 2) furnished the basis for calculation of estimates that were submitted to Congress, covering the cost of utilities for the project.

- ✓10. Linen Tracing of a Utilities Diagram, dated January 23, 1928.

An additional diagram, for the same purpose as Item 9, but necessary for additional utilities not covered in the latter.

11. Linen Tracing of an Alternate Layout Plan, dated February 1, 1928.

This alternate plan was developed, at General Lahm's request and submitted by him to the Chief of the Air Corps, for comparative purposes. It was designed as a circular plan for the building area, as opposed to the rectangular plan submitted as the approved design.

12. Linen Tracing of Layout Plan, dated April 3, 1928

This was a further development of Item 8, at a larger scale and in more detail.

13. Pencil Sketch of Administration Building, (Elevation), dated May 1, 1928.

This was the first attempt at the design of an administration building.

14. Linen Tracing of Administration Building, dated May 2, 1928.

This was the origin of the idea of placing the elevated water tank within the observation tower as a part of the administration building. This idea was a "first" in Army construction.

15. Linen Tracing of Flying Cadet Barracks (1st Floor Plan), dated May 31, 1928.

16. Linen Tracing of Flying Cadet Barracks, (2d and 3d Floor and Basement Plans), dated June 8, 1928.

These two represent the first design for a cadet barracks, with the wings designed to take advantage of the prevailing summer breezes, and with the individual rooms patterned after the cadet barracks at West Point.

17. Pencil Study of a Primary Flying School Building, dated July 15, 1928.

This represented the original idea of having a ground school building for each of the three flying training units. It was later changed to a single academic building in the cadet quarters area.

18. Pencil Study of a Hospital (Floor Plan), dated July 31, 1928.

This was the original study of the hospital. The building was finally designed by a San Antonio architect and was constructed, substantially in accordance with this floor plan.

19. Linen Tracing of an Administration Building, Ground School and Theater (Floor Plans), dated July 18, 1928.

This constituted the original idea of combining three activities (for which money had been appropriated separately), to obtain sufficient funds with which to construct an administration building adequate to the size and importance of the Air Corps Training Center.

20. Linen Tracing of Bachelor Officers' Quarters, dated July 25, 1928.

This was the original design, later revised (See Items 26-29) and finally developed by a San Antonio architect.

- ✓ 21. Pen and Ink Sketch, Administration Building, dated February 5, 1929.

This was a redesign of the idea in Item 19. It was later revised and developed by a San Antonio architect, but this plan served as the basic control plan for requirements in floor space, etc. The "Water tank within the tower" feature was retained and the building constructed to contain an overhead tank of 500,000 gallons capacity, which furnishes the water pressure for the entire post.

- ✓ 22. Pen and Ink Sketch of Academic Building, dated March 6, 1929.

23. Changes, Academic Building, undated.

These items supplied the basic design. A San Antonio architect designed the complete building, but it was constructed, substantially as depicted on these floor plans.

- ✓ 24. Colored Ink Sketch of Post Exchange Market Place, dated June 18, 1929.

- ✓ 25. Change Sheet - Post Exchange, dated June 18, 1929.

This building was unique in design - three sections around a hexagonal patio. When submitted to General Bash, the Quartermaster General, for approval, he asked, "Who ever saw a Post Exchange like that?" My answer was, "No one, because I have just invented it." It received his approval and was designed by a San Antonio architect and constructed, substantially as shown on this sketch.

26. Pencil Tracing, Bachelor Officers Quarters (Plot Plan), dated August 7, 1929.
27. Pencil Tracing, Bachelor Officers Quarters (Floor Plan), dated August 7, 1929.
28. Pencil Tracing, Bachelor Officers Quarters (Front Elevation), dated August 7, 1929.
29. Pencil Tracing, Bachelor Officers Quarters (Rear Elevation), dated August 7, 1929.

The design, depicted in these four items, supplied the basic requirements for the San Antonio architect who developed them. The buildings were constructed, substantially as designed herein.

- ✓ 30. Linen Tracing, Flying Cadet Barracks, dated August 15, 1929.

This design includes plot plan for the area, and floor plans for the barracks, mess hall and recreation buildings. The design was developed by a San Antonio architect and the buildings constructed, substantially as shown in this design, less the recreation buildings and covered arcades. The changes made were necessary to fit the design to appropriated funds, but this design was the controlling factor.

- 31. Linen Tracing, Engineering Shops, dated November 12, 1929.

This design was followed almost exactly by the San Antonio architect who turned it out. It was unique in that the steel framework was supplied by the Air Corps from surplus stock of expeditionary steel hangars left over from World War I.

32. Pencil Sketches (2 Sheets), Company Officers' Quarters, Plan #3, undated.

These studies represented plans for only one type of quarters among many, but supplied the control for designs developed by San Antonio architects.

33. Copy of Layout, as Revised by George B. Ford, A.I.A., dated December 27, 1928.
34. Photostatic Copy of Commendation, dated August 4, 1930.
35. Photograph of total officer strength of the Air Corps Training Center, about 1930.

Left to right, seated, Major C. L. Beaven, Surgeon (later Chief of Flight Surgeons, U. S. Army Air Corps); Brigadier General Frank P. Lahm, Commanding General, Air Corps Training Center and Assistant Chief of Air Corps; Captain Orlo H. Quinn, Executive; Standing: Captain Byron T. Burt, Adjutant; Captain Alvin C. Kincaid (now Major General), Chief of Training; 1st Lieutenant Harold L. Clark, and 1st Lieutenant Robert W. Douglass, Jr. (now Major General), Aide to General Lahm.

36. Pen and Ink List of Estimates.

This is the original list of estimates for the cost of utilities as Calculated from the diagrams (Items 9 and 10), and submitted to Congress by the Chief of the Air Corps. Undated, but approximately December 15, 1927.

✓ 37. Carbon Copy of Letter to the Chief of Air Corps, from Brigadier General F. H. Lahm, dated July 14, 1930.

✓ 38. Carbon Copy of a Press Release, issued by the Headquarters, Air Corps Training Center, dated - in ink - 1/15/30.

This gives the history of Randolph Field, as of January 15, 1930, and bears the initials of 1st Lt. R. W. Douglass, Aide to General Lahm.