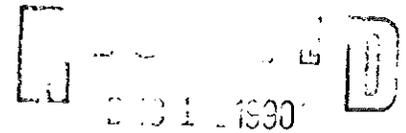


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

**NATIONAL  
REGISTER**

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

## A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

POPE AIR FORCE BASE EARLY EXPANSION MULTIPLE PROPERTY GROUP

## B. Associated Historic Contexts

- (1) Military Expansion of Pope AFB, 1933-1934
- (2) Economic Recovery Through Federally Sponsored Public Works Programs, 1933-1934

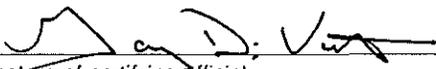
## C. Geographical Data

Pope Air Force Base, Fayetteville, North Carolina (Cumberland County)

See continuation sheet

## D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

  
Signature of certifying official

NOV 21, 1990  
Date

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

  
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

1/16/91  
Date

## E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

The Pope Air Force Base Multiple Property group is organized as two contributing properties: a contiguous district composed of early housing and administrative cantonment buildings, and a single hangar building associated with early airborne operations at Pope Field. Property types identified include a Depression-era hangar (Bldg. 708), Old Family Housing units, and Depression-era administrative and barracks buildings (Bldgs. 300, 302, 306). All of these buildings are associated with the first period of military expansion at one of the earliest Air Force installations in the United States, and all were constructed using public moneys allocated by Congress under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (Title III, Section 301), specifically to employ otherwise unemployed workers during the Great Depression (Armstrong 1976).

Pope Field was established in 1919 and presently contains runways, hangars, aircraft operations support, administrative support, housing, and community service facilities. No structures remain from the period 1919 - 1932; the present built environment consists of construction dating from 1933 to the mid-1980s. The resources included in the Pope AFB Early Expansion Multiple Property group are the only surviving buildings from the early growth period, 1933 - 1934 (Anon. 1983:2). Uninterrupted use of these Depression-era buildings has continued into the present. In addition, the original dirt airstrip was incorporated into the existing north-south runway, which was paved during World War II and expanded during the 1960s (Drucker 1985); the runway, taxiways, and aprons now separate Hangars 4 and 5 (Bldg. 708) from the remaining Depression-era buildings included in this nomination.

From its beginnings as a small airfield used for local aerial mapping, weather reporting, and mail service, Pope Field has contributed to the development of the American military forces. Initially, Pope Field contained a single dirt runway flanked by tents. During the 1920s, four wooden hangars were built. Graphic documentation of the base during the 1920s and early 1930s indicates that these small hangars were replaced by more permanent structures in 1934. A new cantonment was also completed by 1934 (Farnung 1985; Pope AFB Civil Engineering Files; Drucker 1985).

Today, Pope Air Force Base comprises a compact installation of 1,885 acres in Cumberland County, North Carolina. Virtually the entire reservation has undergone landscape modification associated with airlift and support operations, much of which was completed during the 1940s and early 1950s. Projects completed between 1940 and 1943, the second period of military expansion at Pope Field, include housing, shops, a hospital, and other support facilities. Most of these structures remain standing today. Much of the present cantonment was built after 1960. Approximately 70% of the buildings standing today were built between 1950 and 1982.

---

## F. Associated Property Types

---

I. Name of Property Type Depression-Era Hangars 4/5 (Bldg. 708), Pope AFB

II. Description

See Section 7, NRHP Nomination Form for Hangars 4/5 (Bldg. 708), Pope AFB

III. Significance

Along with several administrative and residential cantonment structures on the opposite side of the airfield, Bldg. 708 reflects the Government's expansion of the physical installation at Pope Field during the early Depression years. Hangars 4 and 5 (Bldg. 708) commemorate this first period of military growth and reflect the architectural styles typical of military and aircraft hangar construction prior to 1950.

In addition to its historical context, Bldg. 708 contains the only example of bowstring truss construction at Pope AFB, and thereby documents the ubiquity and durability of this mode of construction at military airfields before 1950. Truss construction was the original type of roof support used in American airplane hangars, and was superseded by the compression strut truss (1950 - 1955) and the bar joist truss (late 1950s and early 1960s).

IV. Registration Requirements

Although several modifications have been made to the hangar building during the past 50 years, it still retains the core architectural and engineering components which define the basic elements of this nomination. The building therefore reflects a high degree of integrity.

Since no additional properties exist meeting the registration requirements of Depression-era buildings associated with the first period of military expansion at Pope Air Force Base, those documented in this nomination represent the only properties which could be included in a multiple property group.

See continuation sheet

---

See continuation sheet for additional property types

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number F Page 1

---

(Depression-Era Hangars 4/5 - Significance continued)

Another noteworthy engineering feature associated with Bldg. 708 is the use of hollow tile masonry, which forms the core of other Depression-era buildings on the base as well. This structural core is unique to pre-1950 construction in the southeastern United States, where it allowed interior walls to expand and breathe under conditions of high humidity.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   F   Page   2  

---

I. Name of Property Type - Old Family Housing Units, Pope AFB

II. Description

See Section 7, NRHP Nomination form for Pope AFB Historic District.

III. Significance

The homes and garages associated with the Old Family Housing units at Pope AFB were built between 1933 and 1934, and represent some of the oldest standing buildings at the installation. These units were built during a period of initial economic recovery from the Great Depression, using dollar allocations from the only pre-Roosevelt era Government program designed to put the country's population back to work. Of a total of \$300 million appropriated by Congress under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, \$224,000 was spent at Pope Field to construct officers' housing. The 1933-1934 housing at Pope AFB also represents construction undertaken during the first major expansion of the military facilities at Pope Field, which has played a leading role in the development of American air power.

The Pope AFB Old Family Housing units display an early twentieth century application of more or less standard Federal construction designs and floor plans, adapted to a specific, south Atlantic seaboard environment and usage. Federal buildings during this period were stylistically restricted to classical and pseudo-classical designs which were easy to recognize and adapt for a variety of public uses. A broad range of architects found it easier to compose and detail buildings within this general idiom, and contracting for efficient use of space and materials was also made easier through repetitive use of basic designs and plans throughout various levels of Federal government.

IV. Registration Requirements

Although the homes and garages in the Old Family Housing units have undergone architectural modification during the past 50 years, they still retain the core architectural and engineering components which define the basic elements of this nomination. These buildings therefore reflect a high degree of integrity.

Since no additional properties exist meeting the registration requirements of Depression-era buildings associated with the first period of military expansion at Pope Air Force Base, those documented in this nomination represent the only properties which could be included in a multiple properties group.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number   F   Page   3  

I. Name of Property Type - Depression-Era Administrative and Barracks Buildings, Pope Air Force Base

II. Description

See Section 7, NRHP Nomination form for Pope AFB Historic District.

III. Significance

The barracks and administrative buildings associated with the first cantonment area at Pope Field were built between 1933 and 1934, and represent some of the oldest standing buildings at the installation. These units were built during a period of initial economic recovery from the Great Depression, using allocations from the only pre-Roosevelt era Federal program designed to put the country's population back to work. Of a total of \$300 million appropriated by Congress under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, \$140,000 was spent at Pope Field to construct Flemming Hall and the other two administrative buildings.

The 1933-1934 cantonment at Pope AFB also represents construction undertaken during the first major expansion of the military facilities. Pope Field has played a leading role in the development of American air power.

The Pope AFB administrative and barracks buildings display an early twentieth century application of more or less standard Federal construction designs and floor plans, adapted to a specific, south Atlantic seaboard environment and usage. Flemming Hall (Bldg. 306) is typical of a basic palladian design which characterized public construction from the early to middle twentieth century. Large palladian buildings designed for public use display formal symmetry, imposing entries, and balanced flanking elements. Smaller buildings, such as the fire station (Bldg. 300) and the old medical dispensary (Bldg. 302) are characterized by utilitarian, individualized adaptations of these major design elements. Federal buildings during this period were stylistically restricted to classical and pseudo-classical designs which were easy to recognize and adapt for a variety of public uses. A broad range of architects found it easier to compose and detail buildings within this general idiom, and contracting for efficient use of space and materials was also made easier through repetitive use of basic designs and plans throughout various levels of Federal government.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   F   Page   4  

---

#### IV. Registration Requirements

Although the administrative and barracks buildings have undergone architectural modification over the past 50 years, they retain the core architectural and engineering components which define the basic elements of this nomination. These buildings therefore reflect a high degree of integrity.

Since no additional properties exist meeting the registration requirements of Depression-era buildings associated with the first period of military expansion at Pope Air Force Base, those documented in this nomination represent the only properties which could be included in a multiple properties group.

## G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The Pope AFB Early Expansion Multiple Property Group includes all buildings at Pope Air Force Base which were built in 1933 - 1934. This identification and assessment of historical and architectural contexts is based on a survey of the the installation which was conducted by Lesley M. Drucker of Carolina Archaeological Services, under contract with the National Park Service, on August 13 - 14, 1985. The purpose of the survey was to photodocument and evaluate the oldest surviving buildings at Pope Field according to their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the field observations, historical and documentary sources consulted during the research included aerial maps and photographs, archival photographs, real property records, and engineering records. Both military and civilian informants were also consulted concerning aspects of the built environment at Pope Field, as well as changes in the twentieth century cultural landscape.

See continuation sheet

## H. Major Bibliographical References

### Anonymous

1983 Base Guide for Pope AFB, North Carolina. Ms. on file, 317th Tactical Airlift Wing, Pope Air Force Base.

### Armstrong, Ellis L., editor

1976 History of Public Works of the United States: 1776-1976. American Public Works Association, Chicago.

### Drucker, Lesley M.

1985 Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Original Cantonment Area and Hangars 4 and 5, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina. Resource Studies Series 83. Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia.

### Farnung, Leonard

1985 Personal Communication. Civil Engineering, Pope AFB, North Carolina.

### Pope Air Force Base

n.d. Civil Engineering Files. Ms. on file, Pope AFB, North Carolina.

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: Pope AFB, Fayetteville, NC

## I. Form Prepared By

name/title Lesley Drucker, Senior Archaeologist; Susan Jackson, Projects Coordinator  
organization Carolina Archaeological Services date 11/87  
street & number 1612 Westminster Drive telephone 803/254-3996  
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29204