

Hamilton Field,
Field Officers' Quarters Type A
Sunset Drive, Las Lomas Drive, South Circle,
and Casa Grande Real
Novato
Marin County
California

HABS No. CA-2398-BI

HABS
CAL
21-NOVA,
IBI-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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David G. De Vries, photographer

October-December, 1994

Note: These facilities are similar or identical, and are grouped together for documentation purposes. Type FOQ-A includes Facility Nos. 222, 253, 280, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, and 298.

Photographs Nos. CA-2398-BI-1 through CA-2398-BI-13 are views of Facility No. 298, at 298 Casa Grande Real.

- CA-2398-BI-1 NORTHEAST FRONT.
- CA-2398-BI-2 SOUTHEAST SIDE AND NORTHEAST FRONT, WITH STREET LIGHT.
- CA-2398-BI-3 SOUTHWEST REAR, SHOWING PORCH AND PATIO.
- CA-2398-BI-4 NORTHWEST SIDE.
- CA-2398-BI-5 FRONT DOOR DETAIL.
- CA-2398-BI-6 WOODEN AWNINGS AND PORCH. VIEW TO NORTHWEST.
- CA-2398-BI-7 BARBEQUE ON PATIO. VIEW TO WEST.
- CA-2398-BI-8 FOYER AND STAIRS FROM FRONT DOOR.
- CA-2398-BI-9 FOYER AND DINING ROOM, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM LIVING ROOM.
- CA-2398-BI-10 LIVING ROOM, LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD FIREPLACE AND PORCH ENTRANCE.
- CA-2398-BI-11 ENCLOSED PORCH, LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD KITCHEN.
- CA-2398-BI-12 SECOND FLOOR LANDING AND BEDROOM DOORS, LOOKING NORTHEAST.
- CA-2398-BI-13 SECOND FLOOR BATHROOM.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HAMILTON FIELD

Field Officers' Quarters, Type A

(Facility Nos. 222, 253, 280, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298)

HABS
CAL
21-NOVA,
IBI-

HABS No. CA-2398-BI

Location: Hamilton Army Air Field
Novato, Marin County, California
Field Officers' Quarters, Type A
Facility Nos. 222 (222 Sunset Drive), 253 (253 Las Lomas Drive), 280
(280 Las Lomas Drive), 290 (290 South Circle), 291 (291 South Circle),
292 (292 South Circle), 293 (293 Casa Grande Real), 294 (294 Casa
Grande Real), 296 (296 Casa Grande Real), 297 (297 Casa Grande
Real), and 298 (298 Casa Grande Real)

U.S.G.S.: Novato, CA. Quadrangle (7.5' series), 1954 (revised 1980)
Petaluma Point, CA. Quadrangle (7.5' series), 1959 (revised 1980)
UTM Coordinates: Zone 10; A: 542100/4213620; B: 544720/4212220;
C: 542760/4210650; D: 541040/4212600

Present Owner: U. S. Navy, Washington, D.C.

Present Occupant: Military families

Present Use: Residential

Statement of Significance:

The Type A Field Officers' Quarters (FOQ) are among the original residential units designed by the Constructing Quartermaster's Office at Hamilton Army Air Field. The quarters were equipped with all the modern amenities available at the time they were built and were architecturally unique in the military system. The building is significant as an example of the application of an important architectural trend (Spanish Colonial Revival) adapted to reflect California's mission heritage in a dramatic departure from traditional military architecture.

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398) for a comprehensive Statement of Significance and individual report HABS No. CA-2398-F for a condensed general Statement of Significance.

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PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of Erection:** Construction on Type A FOQ housing occurred in 1933 and 1934 (Hamilton Facility Cards 1933-1971).
2. **Architect:** Hamilton Field was designed under the guidance of Captain Howard B. Nurse, Construction Quartermaster. He was assisted by a corps of civilians headed by H. P. Spencer, Chief Architect, and F. W. Salfinger, Chief Engineer. Captain F. C. Petes and Lieutenant J. H. Veal of the Quartermaster's Corps were detailed to Marin County by the War Department to assist Nurse (*Novato Advance* May 28, 1932). Landscaping efforts were directed by C. C. Stevens, a local landscape engineer, using plantings chosen by Nurse and donated by Marin County citizens.
3. **Original Owner:** Hamilton Field is on land originally owned by private individuals and companies. In 1930, the California Packing Company sold 630 acres of land to Marin County to use to entice the Army to build on the site. An additional 161 acres were purchased from Dr. T. Peter and Julia Bodkin. These parcels were combined with other County-owned land, and in 1932 Marin County sold a 927-acre parcel of land to the Department of the Army for \$1.00 for use by the Army Air Corps as an air field. In 1947 Hamilton Air Field was transferred to the newly-formed U. S. Air Force and renamed Hamilton Air Force Base. In 1974 the U. S. Congress declared the installation excess to military needs and closed the base (Maniery et al. 1993). The permanent housing area was transferred to the U. S. Navy in 1974 and remains in Navy ownership in 1995.
4. **Builder, Contractor, Supplier:** Construction of the FOQ housing was let in two contracts. Robert E. McKee Company built Facility No. 222 for a cost of \$9,484.98. Meyer Construction Company received a contract on November 3, 1933, to build 24 officers' quarters, including Facility Nos., 253, 280, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, and 298. Costs ranged from \$14,218.51 to a high of \$14,266.30.
5. **Original Plans and Construction:** Original plans for all permanent housing were drawn on linen with black ink by Nurse's corps of architects. The originals have not been located, but copies of these plans for all permanent housing (elevations, electrical, plumbing, floor plans) are filed at the National Archives, Pacific Division in San Bruno, California, and can be accessed through the U. S. Navy. Original ink plans prepared for driveway and sidewalk paving and depicting site plans of the housing areas are filed at the National Archives. Facility cards for the permanent housing, including an original photograph taken at completion of construction and floor plans, are on file at the

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Hamilton Room, Novato History Museum, in Novato, CA. Early views of the permanent housing area under construction and at completion of work are contained in the Walt Lyons scrapbook at the Marin County Library, History Room, San Rafael, CA.

6. **Alterations/Additions:** Most of the original steel sash or casement windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders. Kitchens were remodeled in 1955 and original cabinets, appliances, hardware, flooring, and lighting were replaced. In 1962 the tile countertops and backsplashes in the kitchen were removed and replaced with post-formed plastic laminate. Kitchen floor coverings were replaced with vinyl asbestos tiles. A recessed light fixture was added over the sink at this time. Some interior fixtures in the remainder of the house have been removed and replaced with modern fixtures. Porches were enclosed in some units in 1934 and also in 1956.

B. Historical Context:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398) and Section B in report HABS No. CA-2398-F.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural Character:** The permanent housing area at Hamilton Field was planned around the existing topography to complement the architectural style chosen for the base. Nurse and his team of architects designed reinforced concrete buildings covered with white stucco and red tile roofs and other features such as arcades and ornamental door surrounds in a basic Spanish Colonial Revival style. This style was used by Captain Nurse at Randolph Field in Texas and by other Army architects at various bases (Fine and Remington 1972:48; Thomason and Associates 1993). Captain Nurse blended the standard Colonial Revival design with elements borrowed from Moorish, Spanish Churrigueresque, Mission, and Art Moderne styles, creating a unique Spanish Eclectic look.

All permanent housing is of hollow tile and stucco construction and has Mission tile roofs and reinforced concrete foundations. Steel bars were used during construction in consideration of the seismic activity of the region. Houses are all equipped with laundry and storage basements, attached garages, built-in closets and cabinets, and tiled bathrooms.

2. **Condition of fabric:** All of the permanent housing is in excellent condition. The U. S. Navy has maintained the exteriors and interiors of the structures since they took

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over ownership in the mid 1970s. Navy crews have regularly made repairs, painted as necessary, and conducted routine maintenance.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Field Officers' Quarters Type A dwellings were constructed in an "T" plan, with a two-story mass and two-story wing. The front elevations feature recessed entryways, cantilevered "Monterey" style second story balconies, and arched living room windows. They measure 52 feet wide by 53 feet deep. All have partially below grade basements.

2. Foundation: Foundations are reinforced concrete and measure two feet wide at the base and one foot wide above the basement floor.

3. Walls: Exterior walls are 12-inch hollow tile brick. The tile bricks are coated with cementitious stucco rendered with a smooth face. Exterior detailing consists of arched window heads, decorative arches above entryways, projecting cast concrete window sills, and cast concrete decorative vents and grilles and a pendentive band course on the gable ends. The gable end of the front facade has brick arched corbels.

4. Structural systems, framing: Structural support is provided by reinforced walls with wood-framed load-bearing interior walls and floors. Reinforced concrete tie beams extend around the building at each floor level. Roof systems consist of terra cotta Mission tile laid on wood rafters with a tile ridge.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The primary entrance to each dwelling is accessed via a concrete porch with 12-inch-square red quarry tile treads and floor and a clam-shell-shaped decorative arch. The front facades feature "Monterey" style wood balconies above the central front entry of each building; they have wooden banisters and balustrades and a Mission-tile shed roof. Cantilevered wrought iron balconies, supported by cast concrete arches, are located on the second floor front facade above the three arched brick living room windows. The window has cast concrete sills and brackets. Concrete porches with exterior stairways provide access to the enclosed porch on the rear elevation. They have entryways with 12-inch-square red quarry tiled floor, Mission tile shed roofs, and wrought iron railings or wood turned posts.

6. Chimneys: A rectangular stucco-covered brick chimney is located on the exterior rear living room wall of each building.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways/doors: Primary entrance doors are accessed by the front porches; secondary doors are at the side elevations. The primary door is solid core oak and

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has numerous deeply recessed panels in a geometric pattern, as well as a small leaded glass window with a wrought iron exterior grille. Secondary exterior doors are solid core wood with four lights originally made with wire plate glass over three recessed panels. French doors provide access to the upper story balcony. Garage doors are the overhead segmented type with one row of lights above two rows of three recessed panels. These doors replaced the original vertical panel doors that swung outward on hinges.

b. **Windows/shutters:** Original windows were screened metal casement sash with cast concrete sills; replacement windows are metal and glass, with multi-lights. The sun porch has been enclosed with the installation of jalousie windows. One second story bathroom window has a cast concrete grille.

8. Roof:

a. **Shape/covering:** The houses have cross-gabled roofs with a shed roof in the central portion. They are clad in terra cotta Mission tiles and have tile ridges.

b. **Cornice/eaves:** Eaves on the gable end walls consist of a single row of Mission tiles with metal gutters, downspouts, and scuppers. A cast concrete splash block is located under each downspout. A projecting stucco band course is located at the cornice level.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

a. **Basement:** Basements are accessed by exterior garage doors and interior stairways from the kitchen hallways. Each floor plan is divided into a garage, boiler and laundry room. An unexcavated crawl space is present under the front porch.

b. **First Floor:** The primary access to the homes is through a central hall, with a living room and porch on one side and dining room, kitchen, pantry, and maid's room and bath on the other.

c. **Second Floor:** Rooms on the second floor include a master bedroom with bath and dressing room, and three smaller bedrooms and a bathroom.

2. Stairways: The FOQ Type A housing units are served by an interior stairway from the first floor hallway to the second floor and another from the kitchen area to the basement. The primary staircases consist of oak treads with stained oak newels, banisters and turned balustrades. Basement stairways are wood, with two- by four-inch banisters, and non-skid treads.

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3. **Flooring:** Flooring in the hallways, living rooms, dining rooms, and bedrooms is 2-inch red oak. The porches have 12-inch red quarry tile floors. Flooring in the kitchens is Douglas fir covered with vinyl or asphalt tile added after 1961. The kitchen and pantry floors originally were covered with linoleum. The basement and garage have concrete floors, smooth finished. Basement crawl spaces are unexcavated earth. Flooring in the bathrooms is one- by one-inch, one- by two-inch, and one-inch hexagonal ceramic tile in a variety of color schemes (lavender/purple, sea green/olive green, cream/black). All bathrooms have marble thresholds.

4. **Wall/ceiling finish:** All rooms on the first and second floors have painted plaster walls and ceilings. Basement walls are painted concrete or tile. Bathroom walls are partially covered with four-inch ceramic tile, with baseboards and trim in a contrasting color.

5. **Openings:**

a. **Doorways/doors:** Archways provide access from the central hallways to the living rooms and dining rooms; also from the master bedrooms to their hallways and dressing rooms. Wood French doors access the enclosed porches from the living rooms. A Dutch door is located between the kitchen and porch. All other doors are solid core wood with two or three recessed plywood panels.

6. **Decorative features/trim:** Door casings and baseboards are wood and simple in design. Picture molding is located at the cornice level in the living room, dining room, hallways, and bedrooms. Each home has a living room fireplace constructed of cast concrete with a chimney breast inset with a central niche. An electrical outlet for an electric clock is located in the niche. Plaster-covered brick pilasters and leaf brackets support the mantel and surround the firebox. Hearths are six-inch-square red quarry tile.

7. **Hardware:** The door hardware consists of a nickel-plated decorative circular knob and escutcheon made by Corbin Company. The front door and French doors have hammered metal thumbblatch handles. The built-in cabinets in all rooms but the kitchen and pantry have porcelain or glass knobs. Hardware in the bathrooms is chrome-plated and standard in design. Doors have half-mortise hinges. The original electric plates are plastic and extant in most of the units. Metal "Dixie" brand bells connected to the electric front doorbells are located in the kitchens.

8. **Mechanical equipment:**

a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** Steam radiators made by American Radiator or Crane Radiator companies are located in each room and provide heating. Steam is generated by cast iron boilers located in the basements made by Ideal Gas Boiler Company or Bryant Tubular Gas Boiler Company, Cleveland,

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Ohio. Some boilers have valves made in Germany in the early 1930s that are stamped with a swastika.

b. Kitchen Appliances: No original kitchen appliances were noted.

c. Ventilation: Ventilation for the attics is through decorative diamond-shaped cast concrete grilles covered with stucco. Basement ventilation is provided by terra cotta tile vents and decorative cast concrete grilles.

d. Lighting: Houses have knob and tube wiring with circuit breaker boxes. The original lighting in the first floor hallways consists of a hanging wrought iron circular fixture with a canopy and chain. Lighting in the living rooms included two sconces with candle lights and consisted of a shield decorated with a knight and castle. Dining room lighting included a wrought iron "Monterey" style fixture with five arms with candle lights, and four triangular shaped wrought iron wall sconces with candle lights. Porch light fixtures were eight-sided wrought iron sconces with rooster finials and eight-sided frosted glass. Hallway lighting consisted of a cast-metal canopy with six points. Bedroom fixtures consist of wall sconces with candle lights on arms and surface mounted canopies with pointed pan glass. Fixtures in the maids' rooms were decorative cast metal with double sockets and candle lights. The maid's bathroom has a milk glass light fixture shade. Original bathroom lights were ceramic wall sconces, flanking the metal medicine cabinets, and operated by pull chains. Not all lighting fixtures are extant in every unit. New lighting in garages include two-tube fluorescent fixtures.

e. Plumbing: An "Alberene Stone Eagle Guaranteed" double wash sink or a cast concrete enamel double laundry sink is located in each basement. The maid's bathroom on the first floor contains a "Welling" or "American Standard" flush valve toilet, a "Standard" wall-mounted sink, and a "Standard" enameled cast iron tub. Bathrooms on the second floor feature "Standard" or Trenton Pottery Co. pedestal sinks, "Standard Madera" flush valve toilets, tubs with original porcelain and metal shower heads and faucets, and the original ceramic toothbrush and glass holders, soap dishes, toilet paper holders, and plastic-covered wood towel racks. The original mirrored medicine cabinets are located above the sinks. Some units have replacement sinks or faucets, but appear to be in original condition otherwise.

9. Original Furnishings: The pantries feature solid-core wooden cabinets and doors with recessed panels and wood paneled backs and ends. Built-in pull-down "Berklee" ironing boards, with two recessed wood panel doors, are located in the kitchens. Other built-ins include linen closets by the bathrooms, dressing room cabinets and drawers, and a china cabinet in the dining rooms. All have white glass or porcelain knobs and recessed wood panel doors. Kitchen cabinets are wood, with Mission-style hammered

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metal hinges and latches and were added in 1955, replacing original recessed panel cabinets. Original kitchens had tile counters and backsplashes; these have been replaced with formica tops.

D. Site:

1. **General site orientation:** The primary facades of the Field Officers' Quarters Type A face westerly and easterly toward Sunset Drive and Casa Grande Real; No. 290 faces southerly towards South Circle. Located in the original Spanish Colonial Revival district of Hamilton Army Air Field on the crest of a rolling hill, they are surrounded by other officers' quarters of like design. Of special note is the rock terracing in the yards.

2. **Historic landscape design:** Captain Nurse's overall plan for base design included thoughtful use of rock walls, terracing, and plantings to create a visual effect that was continued, in a more limited fashion, during World War II. Rock terracing throughout the original base served to simultaneously separate individual residences while visually uniting various sections of the base into an overall city-like plan. They were built as part of the final phase of original post construction in 1935 (Hamilton Official Photographs 1934-1935). Foundation and accent plantings, tree-lined streets, and retention of natural oak groves and rolling hills complement the rock work.

In the housing areas the homes sit in well-landscaped grounds with lawns, mature oak and palm trees, shrubs, and flowers. Upright accent trees frame the doors and corners of many buildings. There are no fences; each yard flows into the next and the plantings, stone retaining walls, street light standards, and curved roads lined with palms and other trees provide a cohesive feel to the area. Concrete sidewalks provide separation from the curving streets and connect the houses. The diversity, density, and uniqueness of landscape plantings increased according to military rank of individuals living in the houses; thus landscaping in the NCO area is primarily functional, while that of the base commander is dense and heavily wooded, providing more privacy.

Landscape in the Field Officers' housing area include barrier, foundation, accent, and street plantings. More care went into the landscaping of these high-ranking officers' houses than anywhere else on base. At least three-quarters of all plants used on base were planted in these areas, and probably 95 percent of the total planting diversity is represented on these streets. These areas are heavily wooded and many large oaks remain among the houses and in the yards between the houses.

Barrier plantings create an illusory separation between houses in lieu of fences. The areas between the houses here are heavily planted both with tree species and with shrubs functioning as an understory, increasing the feeling of privacy. Nurse used a variety of cedar species, northern California black walnut, several species of fan palms, coast redwood, bunya bunya, Canary Island pine, and California bigtree for trees.

Shrubs are interspersed within these barrier trees and include Catalina cherry, red clusterberry, windmill palm, loquat, pampas grass, Japanese boxwood, hawthorn, privet, myrtle, and English laurel. Of primary interest in this area is the retention of some native California plants in the oak woodland understory. Toyon and buckeye are still present and form parts of the barrier vegetation between houses.

Foundation plantings were originally designed to hide foundations and tend to soften the transition between the ground and the buildings. These are fundamental design plants and a wide variety were used for this purpose, including Japanese boxwoods, California privet, myrtle, little-leafed myrtle, mock orange, laurel cherry, red clusterberry, and shiny-leaf privet. Heath melaleuca, brush-cherry pittosporum, and camellia were also used as foundation plants in the Field Officers' area, but not in other housing areas on base. During the primary occupation at Hamilton these shrubs were kept pruned and boxed-shaped, reflecting the preferred look of the day. Most of these plantings have become quite large and overgrown and appear as accent plants.

Accent plants serve to set off entranceways, driveway corners, highlight a building front, or provide individuality. Nurse planned these plants as upright accents to contrast with the foundation plantings. New Zealand dracaena was used extensively for this purpose, but is joined by Italian cypress, Oriental arborvitae, windmill palm, and Japanese cryptomeria. Traffic circles and triangles are planted with large coniferous trees and palms. Bunya bunya are used as strong accent trees in entrance triangle or traffic circles. In addition to the plantings around the Field Officers' housing, the trees in the field officers' area include Canary Island date palm, bottle tree, northern California black walnut, and catalpa.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398).

B. Historic Maps and Views:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398).

C. Interviews:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398).

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D. Bibliography:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398).

Sources cited in this individual report are listed below.

Fine, Jesse, and Lenore Remington

1972 *Army Corps of Engineers: Construction in the U.S.* U.S. Army and World War II, Office of Military History.

Hamilton Facility Cards

1933-1971 Maintenance Cards for Base Facilities. On file, Hamilton Army Air Field Installation Office, Novato, and Hamilton Room, Novato History Museum, Novato.

Maniery, Mary L., Leslie R. Fryman, and Fred Hrusa

1993 *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Hamilton Army Air Field Historic District, Marin County, California.* Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

Thomason and Associates

1993 *Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.* Cultural Resource Survey, Final Report. Nashville, Tennessee. On file, State Office of Historic Preservation, Austin, Texas.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398).

F. Supplemental Material:

Copies of representative floor plans of Facility Nos. 222, 253, 280, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, dated in the 1930s and prepared by the Quartermaster's General Office are attached to this form.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

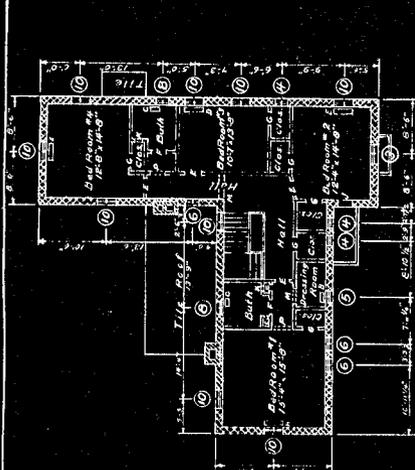
Hamilton Army Air Field is owned by various federal entities including the Department of the Navy, Department of the Army, United States Coast Guard, and General Services Administration. The Army/GSA parcels are being excessed and sold to private developers. The Navy property is included in Base Closure and Realignment actions.

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As part of the Army's undertaking, it has been determined in consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) that the excess sale will have an affect on properties at the air field, and that these properties are components of a district that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on consultation with the OHP and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, pursuant to 36 CFR part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f), a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was entered into by the interested parties in March 1994. The agreement stipulated that prior to excess sale the Army must contact the HABS/HAER division at the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service, San Francisco, California, to determine the appropriate level and kind of recordation for the subject properties. The MOA further stipulated that copies of the documentation be made available to the OHP and appropriate local archives designated by the OHP. This recordation has been prepared in order to meet those stipulations.

The title page, Part I, and Part III were prepared by Mary L. Maniery, Historian, PAR Environmental Services, Sacramento. Architectural descriptions in Part II were compiled by Judith Marvin, Historian/Architectural Historian, Foothill Resources, Murphys, California. Descriptions were checked against photographs and plans by Mary L. Maniery and were embellished and corrected, as necessary. Information on historic landscape design was extracted by Mary L. Maniery from a report prepared by Dr. Fred Hrusa, Botanist, PAR Environmental Services. Photography was prepared by David DeVries, Mesa Technical, Berkeley, California.



SECOND FLOOR
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

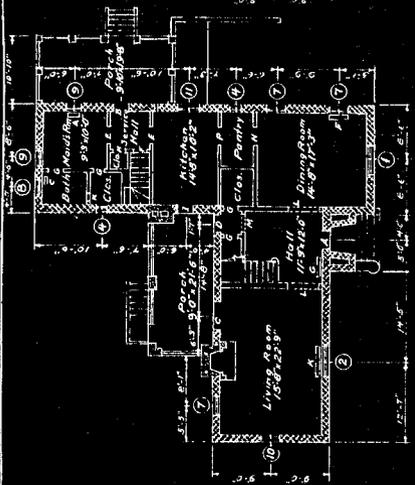
DOORS		WINDOWS	
No.	Size	Loc.	Desc.
A	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	1	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
B	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	2	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
C	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	3	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
D	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	4	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
E	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	5	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
F	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	6	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
G	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	7	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
H	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	8	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
I	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	9	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
J	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	10	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
K	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	11	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
L	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	12	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
M	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	13	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
N	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	14	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
O	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	15	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
P	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	16	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
Q	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	17	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
R	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	18	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
S	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	19	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
T	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	20	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
U	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	21	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
V	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	22	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
W	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	23	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
X	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	24	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
Y	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	25	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
Z	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	26	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AA	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	27	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AB	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	28	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AC	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	29	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AD	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	30	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AE	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	31	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AF	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	32	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AG	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	33	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AH	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	34	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AI	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	35	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AJ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	36	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AK	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	37	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AL	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	38	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AM	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	39	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AN	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	40	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AO	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	41	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AP	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	42	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AQ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	43	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AR	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	44	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AS	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	45	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AT	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	46	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AU	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	47	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AV	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	48	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AW	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	49	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AX	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	50	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AY	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	51	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
AZ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	52	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BA	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	53	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BB	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	54	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BC	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	55	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BD	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	56	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BE	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	57	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BF	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	58	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BG	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	59	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BH	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	60	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BI	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	61	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BJ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	62	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BK	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	63	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BL	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	64	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BM	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	65	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BN	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	66	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BO	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	67	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BP	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	68	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BQ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	69	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BR	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	70	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BS	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	71	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BT	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	72	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BU	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	73	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BV	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	74	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BW	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	75	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BX	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	76	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BY	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	77	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
BZ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	78	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CA	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	79	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CB	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	80	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CC	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	81	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CD	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	82	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CE	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	83	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CF	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	84	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CG	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	85	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CH	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	86	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CI	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	87	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CJ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	88	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CK	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	89	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CL	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	90	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CM	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	91	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CN	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	92	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CO	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	93	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CP	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	94	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CQ	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	95	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CR	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	96	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CS	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	97	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CT	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	98	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CU	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	99	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"
CV	5'-0" x 7'-0" 2 1/2"	100	W. 1 1/2" x 3 1/2"

WAR DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER
 HAMLETON FIELD, CALIF.
 FIELD OFFICERS' QUARTERS TYPE A REV.

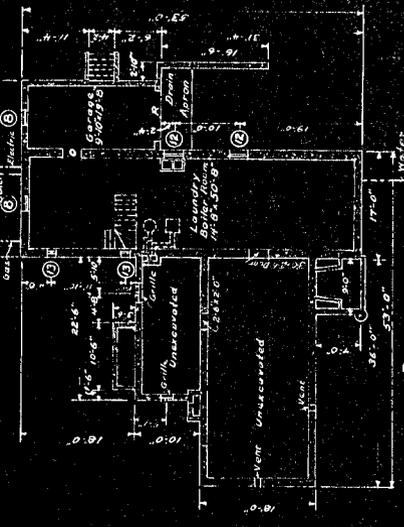
Drawn BIEZ
 Traced BIEZ
 Checked BIEZ
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"
 Date 6-6-28

Checked
 C. C. H. U. S. C.
 Date 6-6-28

Comdr. Quartermaster
 1566 No. 177



FIRST FLOOR
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

