

Hamilton Field, Air Corps Dormitories
(Facility Nos. 420, 422, 424, 442)
5th and 6th Streets between Escolta
and Hangar Avenues
Novato
Marin County
California

HABS No. CA-2398-T

HABS
CAL
21-NOVA,
IT-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HAMILTON FIELD
Air Corps Dormitories
(Facility Nos. 420, 422, 424, 442)

HABS
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Location: Hamilton Army Air Field
Novato, Marin County, California
Air Corps Dormitories
Facility Nos. 420, 422, 424, and 442 (all located on 5th and 6th
Streets between Escolta Avenue and Hangar Avenue)

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: General Services Administration (Facility Nos. 420, 422, 424), U.S. Army
(Facility No. 442), Washington, D. C.

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant

Statement of Significance:

Prior to World War II, the permanent dormitories or barracks housed airmen and other enlisted men. During the War, they were used as additional quarters and headquarters facilities for non-commissioned officers. Facility No. 422 also functioned as a hospital ward beginning in 1944. These buildings are an example of the application of an important architectural trend (Spanish Colonial Revival) adapted to reflect California's Mission heritage in a 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:** The contract for construction of NCO barracks 420, 424, and 442 was awarded in 1933 and construction was completed on October 26, 1934. Facility 422 was the first barracks constructed and was finished on July 31, 1933 (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). NCO barracks 420, 422, and 424 were transferred to the General Services Administration in 1974, and Facility No. 442 was transferred to the U. S. Army in 1974. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is now selling all excess property, including these four facilities.
4. **Builder, Contractor, Supplier:** The NCO barracks were built by the K. E. Parker Company of San Francisco. Facility No. 422 cost \$131,644.84 to build. The remaining three barracks cost \$149,301.40 each.
5. **Original Plans and Construction:** Original plans for administrative and industrial buildings were drawn on linen with black ink by Nurse's corps of architects. The originals appear to have been destroyed, but copies of some of these plans (elevations, electrical, plumbing) are filed at the National Archives, Pacific Division, San Bruno, CA. and the Hamilton Room, Novato History Museum, Novato. Facility cards for these buildings, including an original photograph taken at completion of construction, and floor plans are on file at the Hamilton Room, Novato History Museum, Novato, California.

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6. **Alterations/Additions:** The most noticeable alteration to these four barracks is the enclosure of porches and reconfiguration of interior space. The porches of Facility Nos. 422 and 442 were enclosed in 1944. Those in the other two barracks were enclosed in 1951. These additions do not significantly alter the historical appearance of the buildings. Drains and a sump pump were installed in Facility No. 422 in 1953 and the boiler room was revised in this building in 1963.

The first floor, west wing of Building 420 was partitioned to create office space in 1952, and a dark room was added to the first floor in 1965. The basement was changed in 1969 when a data processing center was built. Modifications for the center included sealing off exterior windows with concrete, sectioning off the basement, and installing an elevated floor and acoustical ceiling, new partition walls, and security vault. A "fireman's pole" was put in to allow quick access to the basement center from the first floor west wing.

Modifications to all buildings include electrical wiring updates in 1960 and 1971, installing some new cast iron radiators, and repairing old radiators, updating plumbing (1968), changing room configurations as needed using temporary partitions, enlarging some areas by removing walls and doors, removing original linoleum and replace with vinyl asphalt tiles, replacing some windows with aluminum framed windows and aluminum screens, and replacing original lights with fluorescent tube fixtures. Most of these alterations are cosmetic and occurred in the mid 1960s.

B. Historical Context:

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

Built as enlisted men's barracks, these four buildings were unusual for their architectural beauty and modern facilities. The *San Francisco Call Bulletin* wrote on Friday, August 3, 1934 that these barracks were "the answer to the private's prayer - - boasting dormitories with indirect lighting, tiled showers, and many other conveniences."

During World War II casualties and prisoners of war came to Hamilton for care until arrangements could be made to move them to hospitals near their homes. By the end of 1944 more than 4,000 patients per month passed through Hamilton. To accommodate this flow of wounded Barracks 422 and 424 were vacated by enlisted men and converted to hospital wards.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural Character:** 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.

The primary method of construction for the administrative and industrial buildings was reinforced concrete covered with stucco exteriors and Mission tile roofs. Foundations of all buildings were constructed of concrete reinforced with steel bars in consideration of the seismic activity of the region. Buildings in the administrative and industrial areas were built using concrete and wood piers for support in a response to their construction on reclaimed salt marsh.

2. **Condition of fabric:** Facility No. 442 was maintained by the Army until 1994 and is in good condition. Facility Nos. 420, 422, and 424 have remained vacant for 20 years and are dilapidated. Exterior deterioration is evident in peeling paint, broken windows and doors, and unkept vegetation. Structural damage occurred to several buildings as a result of the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989 and is most evident by a displaced concrete staircase at the rear of Facility No. 422.

Interior fabric of Facility Nos. 420, 422, and 424 has also degenerated due to lack of upkeep. Paint is flaking off walls, interior windows, and ceilings and litters the floor. Boiler rooms are flooded due to abandonment of the sump pump system. Animals have entered the buildings and attics, built nests, and defecated. Some buildings have suffered minor vandalism in the form of graffiti and removal of small fixtures (e.g., chrome-plated toilet paper holders).

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The Non-Commissioned Officers' Dormitories were constructed in an "H" plan, with a central mass and two projecting bays on the front and rear elevations. Each building measures 145 feet, 4 inches, across the front facade and 100 feet, 5 inches, along the sides. The buildings are three stories high, with partially below-grade basements that extend above grade to form a foundation for the first floor. There are also unfinished attic stories.

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2. **Foundation:** Foundations are constructed of composite piles and reinforced concrete. They are 12 inches thick with a 2-1/2-inch base. The foundation wall is 6 feet 7-1/2 inches tall.

3. **Walls:** The exterior walls consist of poured-in-place concrete coated with cementitious stucco rendered with a smooth face. They are 10 inches thick. The exterior detailing consists of a projecting band course at the base and cornice level. The front and side elevations of the extended wings are accented by a series of stepped, battered piers. The central entries are surrounded by a Spanish Churrigueresque facade, two stories high, with decorative cast concrete pilasters, crests, eagles, and other emblematic motifs.

4. **Structural systems, framing:** The buildings are supported by reinforced concrete columns and a girder system with concrete slab flooring spanning between concrete joists and concrete tie beams. They are infilled with load-bearing poured-in-place reinforced concrete. The roofs are wooden truss structures, with a central wooden beam (12 inches by 12 inches) and wooden rafters (2 inches by 12 inches).

5. **Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:** The primary entrances are reached by a concrete stoop. Each building has a second story balcony, slightly recessed, surrounded by decorative cast concrete. The balconies have an iron balustrade and are located above the main entrance. Balconies extend across the full height and width of the central portion of the rear elevations. They are constructed of concrete slab flooring supported by reinforced concrete columns enclosed by an iron balustrade. The balconies originally continued along the enclosure formed by the projecting side wings. Two porches were enclosed with concrete and glass in 1944 to meet the housing need of World War II; the others were enclosed in 1951 (Hamilton Army Air Field n.d.).

6. **Chimneys:** Each of the buildings has two brick chimneys, laid in a pattern of five rows of common bond to one row of headers. The chimneys are square, coated with stucco, and capped by chamfered stucco-clad brick hoods. They are located on the exterior and interior of the east and west rear elevations.

7. **Openings:**

a. **Doorways/doors:** The primary entrance doors are located in the center of the first floors; secondary doors are on each level at the rear elevations and are accessed by the rear balconies. The central entrance doors consist of double solid-core wood with a recessed box pattern design topped by three panes of glass set behind a screen of wooden spindles. The doors are topped with a fanlight of wooden spindles. On the second floor balconies, directly above the primary entrances, are pairs of iron frame doors, each with seven lights. The rear doors are solid-core wooden doors with four lights set over one recessed panel. A steel

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overhead segmented door accesses the outside from the basement of Facility No. 442. It is labeled "HAFB-Kinnear Mfg. Co."

b. **Windows/shutters:** The standard window design is a six-over-six light double hung wood wash. The primary elevations have 50 openings and the rear elevations contain 46 six-over-six light double hung wood sash windows and 14 sets of nine panes of awning windows set in aluminum frames. There are 36 openings in the side elevations.

8. **Roof:**

a. **Shape/covering:** The roofs are cross-hipped with shed roof extensions over the rear balconies. They are covered with terra cotta Mission tile and have a Mission tile ridge line.

b. **Cornice/eaves:** Each building has a cornice which consists of a simplified band of flush finish stucco. Attic ventilation is provided by oval windows, hinged at the bottom; many are missing and some have been replaced with screening. The gutter systems consist of galvanized tin troughs leading to metal downspouts with decorative scuppers.

c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** Fourteen hipped roof dormers finished in stucco with Mission tile are located on the roofs of each building. The original casement windows in the dormers had four lights each; all have been replaced with metal louvered grills. There are three equally spaced dormers on each of the four facades of each building, with additional dormers on the inside face of the rear courts.

C. **Description of Interior:**

1. **Floor Plans:**

a. **Basement:** As originally designed, the basements were accessed by a staircase from the kitchen area and a concrete delivery ramp on the rear basement elevation. Each floor plan was divided into a kitchen storage area, four rooms, and a boiler room. A storage vault and masonry partition separate the boiler and emergency power generator. Double doors provide access to the emergency power room from the boiler room. Alterations to the individual buildings include the construction of a vault in the northwest corner of Building 422, the covering over of the kitchen stairway in Building 420, and the division of several of the basements into separate rooms or offices. Building 420 was used during the Cold War as a fall-out shelter and several rooms were constructed to house supplies and medical equipment. Decontamination showers were also installed.

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- b. **First Floor:** The primary access to the buildings is through a central entrance and vestibule. Originally a barber shop and Company Officers' room were located on either side of the main entrance of each building. Rooms for a cook and 1st Sergeant were across the hall or adjacent to the Company Officer's room. One wing housed a squad room and day room, now divided into individual offices accessed from a center double-loaded corridor. The typical office space in the central volume and one of the wings is 15 feet, 5 inches, by 16 feet. The opposite wings contain the former dining room (mess hall) accessed by the center corridor and is 35 feet, 5 inches, by 34 feet. The remainder of the wing, approximately 65 feet by 34 feet, contain the kitchen and serving area. The subdivision of the buildings into office space occurred in the 1950s and 1960s; the original configuration consisted primarily of open space barracks. When Building 420 was converted into a computer center in 1969, the east side of the main floor was utilized as a "U.T.A." area, with crypto room, tape library, and computer room, necessitating the raising of some floors and lowering of some ceilings. The mess hall was also converted into office space.
- c. **Second Floor:** Originally, open squad rooms were located on each wing of the second floors, but some have been converted into office space. The central portion of the buildings housed a toilet, shower, and rooms for a tailor, four Second NCOs and one Third NCO. Access is by one central interior staircase and an exterior staircase which connects the exterior rear balconies. The floor plans consist of central double loaded corridors with office space on each side. The typical office is 15 feet, 5 inches, by 16 feet, although some measure 15 feet, 5 inches, by 10 feet, 5 inches. Latrine facilities are located on the east sides of the central stairways in Buildings 420, 422, and 424, and on the west side of Building 442.
- d. **Third Floor:** The same as the second floor.
- e. **Attic:** The attics consist of a large open space with a concrete floor. The interior walls, which reach a height of 4 feet, consist of the upper portion of the poured-in-place exterior facade. The exposed truss rafters sit atop the concrete piers and support the central beams. The sheathing over the rafters consists of 1 inch x 12-inch Douglas fir. A series of dormer and oval windows provide light and ventilation. The wings in some of the attics have been enclosed with frame and wire walls and an indoor rifle range was established in Building 420 in 1960.
2. **Stairways:** The non-commissioned officers barracks are served by two sets of stairs; one interior staircase located at the southeast corner of the central pavilion and one exterior stairway located at the rear balcony. The interior staircase consists of concrete stairs with concrete risers and treads. A metal edge plate covers the top

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portion of the riser and the tread. The balustrade consists of a double rail and the balusters are constructed of two-inch round iron pipe on one side and a single pipe rail attached by pipe bracket to the wall on the opposite side. The exterior staircases are also of concrete construction, painted and with square iron bar balustrades on each side of the staircases. A narrow concrete staircase connected the kitchen to the basement pantry and storage area.

3. **Flooring:** The subflooring for each of the entire buildings is concrete slab. The basement flooring is smooth finish concrete in some portions, with eight-inch square asphalt tile in the areas converted to office space.

The main floor entrance, corridors, and offices were originally covered with a brown linoleum, over burlap, which is extant only in Building 420. The main floors on the other buildings have eight-inch square red marbled asphalt tile, while office spaces and other rooms have been covered with various patterns of brown, beige, and green marbleized asphalt tile. Latrines in all buildings have one inch and one inch by two inch square ceramic tile floors. The original barber shop in each building has six-inch square red quarry tiles with a drain. The dining area in Building 442 has a green and red checkerboard eight-inch square vinyl asphalt tiles. The kitchen floor is exposed concrete painted red.

4. **Wall/ceiling finish:** The entrance halls, stairwells, corridors, dining areas, and offices are painted plaster. The primary color is white except for the corridors which have a gray base and white upper surface. The second and third story rooms in Buildings 422 and 424 have been individually painted in colors ranging from red to blue to green to yellow to purple, often with painted decorations, while others remain a light green from an earlier generation of paint. The latrine and kitchen walls are covered with a horizontal yellow-glazed ceramic tile. The ceiling finish is white plaster except for some offices which have suspended acoustical tiles. The original balcony ceilings were tongue and groove between exposed beams; some are now covered with acoustical tile. The walls of the enclosed porches are two-inch by four-inch boards covered with gypsum board sheeting and tarred sheet rock. Some rooms have picture molding and exposed post and lintel elements at the corners and ceiling line.

5. **Openings:**

a. **Doorways/doors:** Double glass and panel doors accessed the corridors from each vestibule, but only one set, in Building 420, is extant. Each door in that set has 6 lights set above three panels, one horizontal above two square. Above the doorways were transoms with 18 lights. Other original doors include those between the barracks and balconies, which have four lights over three panels with two exhaust fans mounted in the transom. Each office is accessed by a single

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hollow-core wood door with two recessed panels and a metal ventilation grill set in the base. Emergency egress is provided by sets of double metal fire doors.

b. **Windows:** Windows between the original offices, i.e. barber shop and hallway, consist of six double sets of windows with 16 lights each. Many have been painted over. Windows over each door and flanking upper doors provided natural light to corridors and opened outward to the hall. These windows are hinged at the bottom and swing out from the top.

6. **Decorative features/trim:** Interior baseboards consist of one row of four-inch square red ceramic tile. No other significant decorative trim was noted.

7. **Hardware:** The door hardware consists of a standard circular knob and lock set with half mortise door hinge. Fire doors are operated by brass-finish panic bars. The original electric plates are brass; many have been replaced with plastic. Each lower window has two brass hand pulls for raising and lowering.

8. **Mechanical equipment:**

a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** Steam radiators made by the American Radiator Company are located in each office and provide heating. Steam is generated by boilers located in the basements. The boilers in Buildings 422 and 442 are "whirl-power" Iron Fireman by Webster Incorporated of Cleveland, Ohio (model number 0120G1514B). The boilers in Buildings 420 and 424 were inaccessible due to flooding. Buildings had a drain and sump pump system in the basement to "relieve the water condition" (Hamilton Army Air Field n.d.). Building 424 has a Fairbanks Morse Heavy Duty Sump Pump No. 4610 P. A 45,000 BTU gas heater is installed in all enclosed portions of Building 422.

b. **Kitchen Appliances:** Kitchen fixtures in Building 442 include a gas range by Franklin Products Corporation, Chicago, Illinois (model number GH43A-24); walk-in refrigerator manufactured by North Bay Electric Company; stainless steel sink manufactured by Dohrmann Hotel Supply Company. Serving line equipment includes a steam table by Ferro Mechanical Corporation, Newark, New Jersey (model number NSN7310010324351) and a stainless steel gas grill by Wolf Corporation. While these fixtures appear old, they do not appear to be original and likely were added in World War II. The only fixtures remaining in Buildings 420, 422, and 424 are the walk-in refrigerators. The stove exhaust hoods remain mounted in the kitchen of Building 420.

c. **Ventilation:** Ventilation for the structures is through the roof dormers; no mechanical ventilation was observed except for individual units in some office

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windows and exhaust fans mounted in bathroom windows. Rectangular louvers vent the basement.

d. **Lighting:** The original lighting consists of "schoolhouse fixtures," with a canopy or canopy and pole and large milk glass bowl shade. A few of the original fixtures are extant in each building, but most were replaced in the mid-1960s with suspended industrial type, open end fluorescent lighting fixtures. Some of the offices were lit with four tube fluorescent fixtures with four-panel plastic diffusing panels. The latrines and attics were lit with exposed bulbs with porcelain lamp holders. A transformer room in the basement of each building contained an emergency generator. The transformer in Facility No. 442 has a General Motors engine that powers a Delco A.C. Generator. Building 422 has a modern "Sinsco" transformer. Wiring is through exposed conduits.

e. **Plumbing:** Original latrine fixtures are present in all four barracks, although Facility No. 420 has the greatest integrity. A central bathroom is located on each floor. The shower room has metal and porcelain faucets with four tile wall dividers. The washroom has back-to-back sets of five to six porcelain "Standard" sinks mounted together using cast iron brackets with mirrors on a metal frame. Tin soap dispensers painted with a "Boraxo" label with glass fronts and "Colberg Suppliers" paper towel holders are mounted over the sinks and below the mirrors. Some sinks have been removed, leaving the brackets, and others are modern.

Each bathroom also contains a total of eight to ten flush valve toilets ("Standard Madera" or "Crane" with "Beneke" black plastic seats) in two rows separated by marble partitions and wood doors. Chromade toilet paper holders are mounted on stall walls. The back wall of each contains a cast iron mop sink with chrome rim and five or six flush valve urinals. The urinals include the original wall-mounted "Eljer" models with side flanges and copper drain covers and newer "Crane" and "Royal" wall- and floor-mounted urinals. Latrines are plumbed with overhead exposed cast iron pipes.

Modern drinking fountains are located throughout each building. One original porcelain fountain, located on the second floor of Building 424 near the stairwell is a small, wall-mounted fixture with chrome handles and spigot. It was made by Halsey W. Taylor Company of Warren, Connecticut.

9. **Original Furnishings:** No other original furnishings were noted.

D. Site:

1. **General site orientation:** The primary facade of Building 442 faces northwest, while those of Buildings 420, 422, and 424 face southeast. The NCO barracks are

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located in the original Spanish Colonial Revival district of Hamilton Army Air Field on a flat site that is surrounded by rolling hills, fitting within a grid system adjacent to the flight field. Parking lots are located adjacent.

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.

The majority of buildings in the administration area have some landscaping, particularly around the NCO barracks. Street trees, such as Modesto ash, camphor, and various palms, are present throughout this area. Building corners and doorways are delimited by a number of conifers, the most prominent being sawara false cypress and Italian cypress. Accent trees include coast redwood and some red ironbark, which were incorporated into divider triangles and sometimes near entrances. California and Mexican fan palms and golden bamboo are prominent framers of entrances, as is the New Zealand dracaena. Foundation plantings are quite diverse and include mock orange, flowering quince, Portugal laurel, and Manukka tea tree. Japanese privet, Hollywood juniper, and heavenly bamboo appear to have been added subsequent to the late 1930s and were not part of the original landscape design on base.

Building 442 is surrounded by corner accent palm trees, low conifers, and a large oak at the front of the site. The building is accessed by a perimeter sidewalk. No other features were noted.

Buildings 420, 422, and 424 are located adjacent to each other in one long block, surrounded by concrete sidewalks, lawns, palm trees, low conifers, cottoneaster, bamboo, hydrangeas, oleanders, blackberry, and other foundation shrubs and small trees. A row of camphor trees defines the perimeter of the block, between the sidewalk and lawn.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

See narrative for Hamilton Field (HABS No. CA-2398). Copies of Nurse's original plans for these buildings are on file at the National Archives, Pacific Division, San Bruno, CA. and the Hamilton Room, Novato History Museum, Novato.

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).

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.

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

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

F. Supplemental Material:

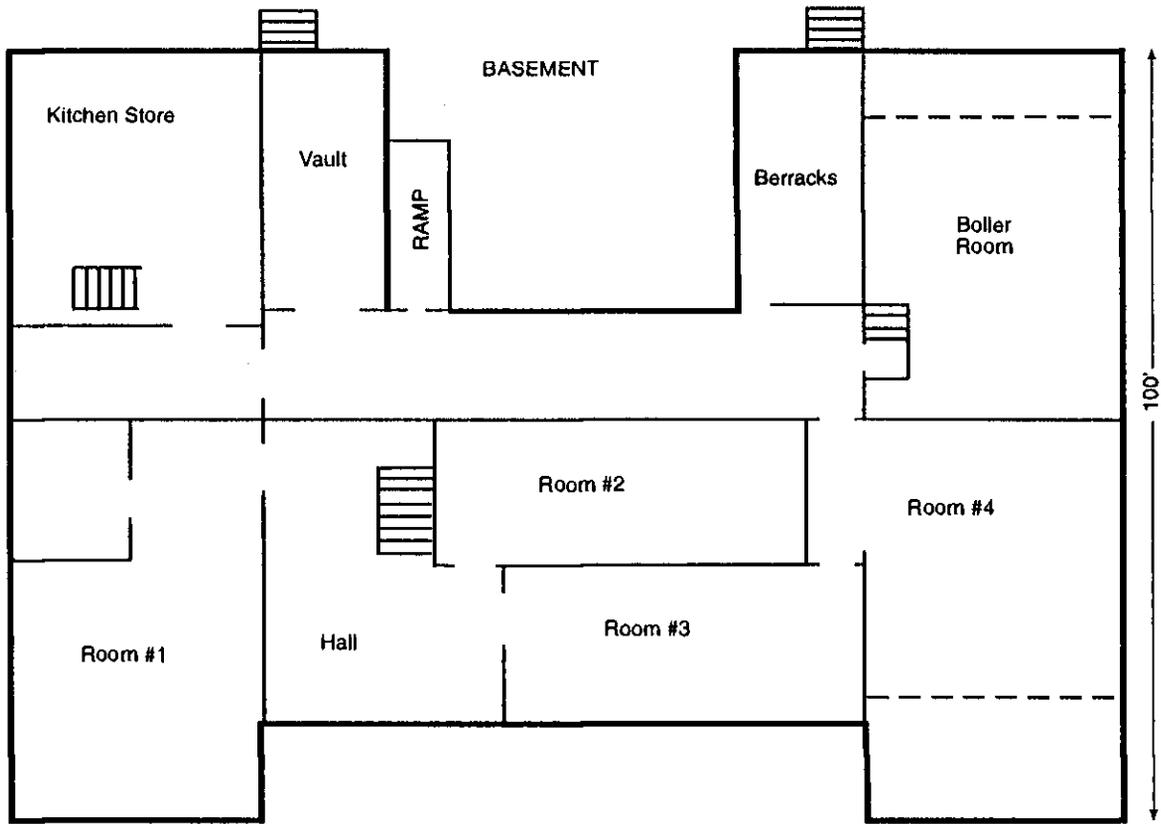
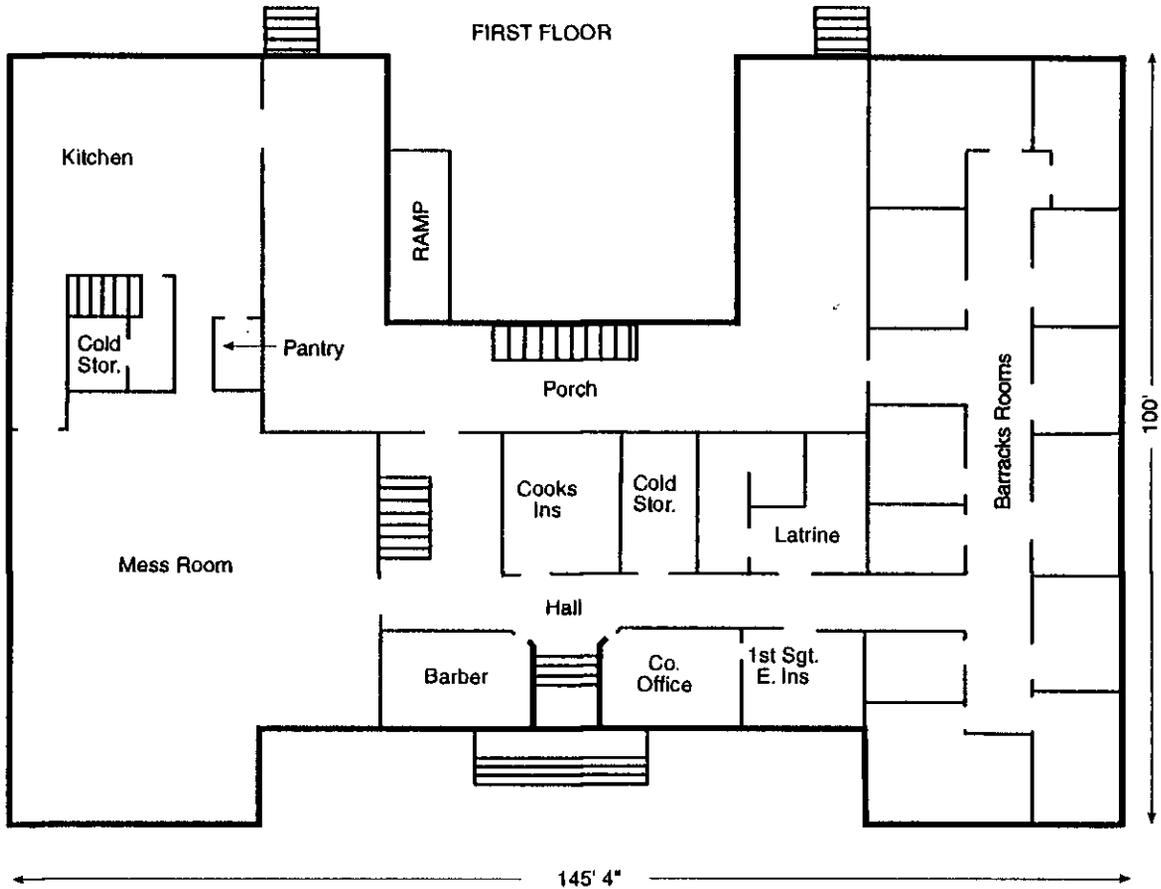
Copies of representative floor plans of Facility Nos. 420, 422, 424, 442, dated in the 1930s and prepared by the Quartermaster's General Office are attached to this form. The line drawn sketches were drafted on site in 1994 by Keith Syda, scanned into a computer and drawn by Christopher MacDonald in 1995, and corrected and finalized by Claire Warshaw in 1996 (all PAR Environmental Services, Inc. staff).

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.

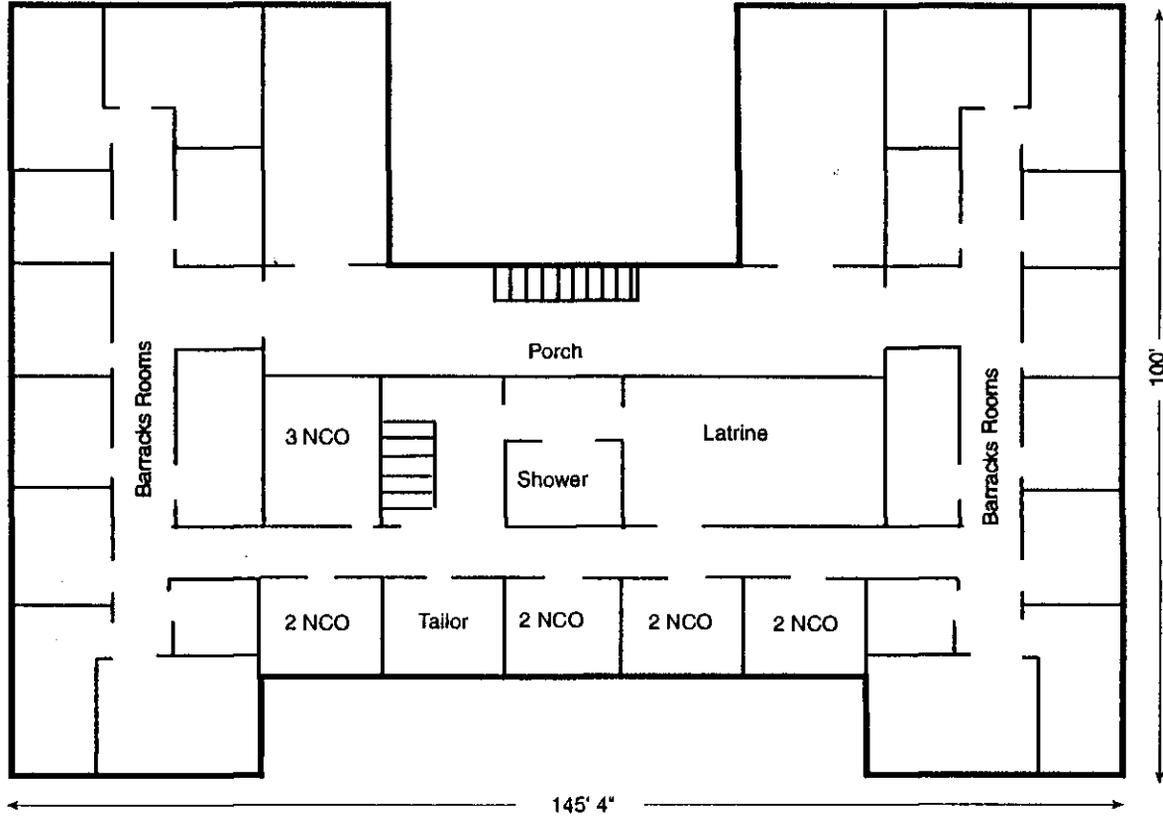
As part of the Army's undertaking, it has been determined in consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) that the excess sale will have an affect on properties at the air field, and that these properties are components of a district that is eligible for inclusion in the National 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.

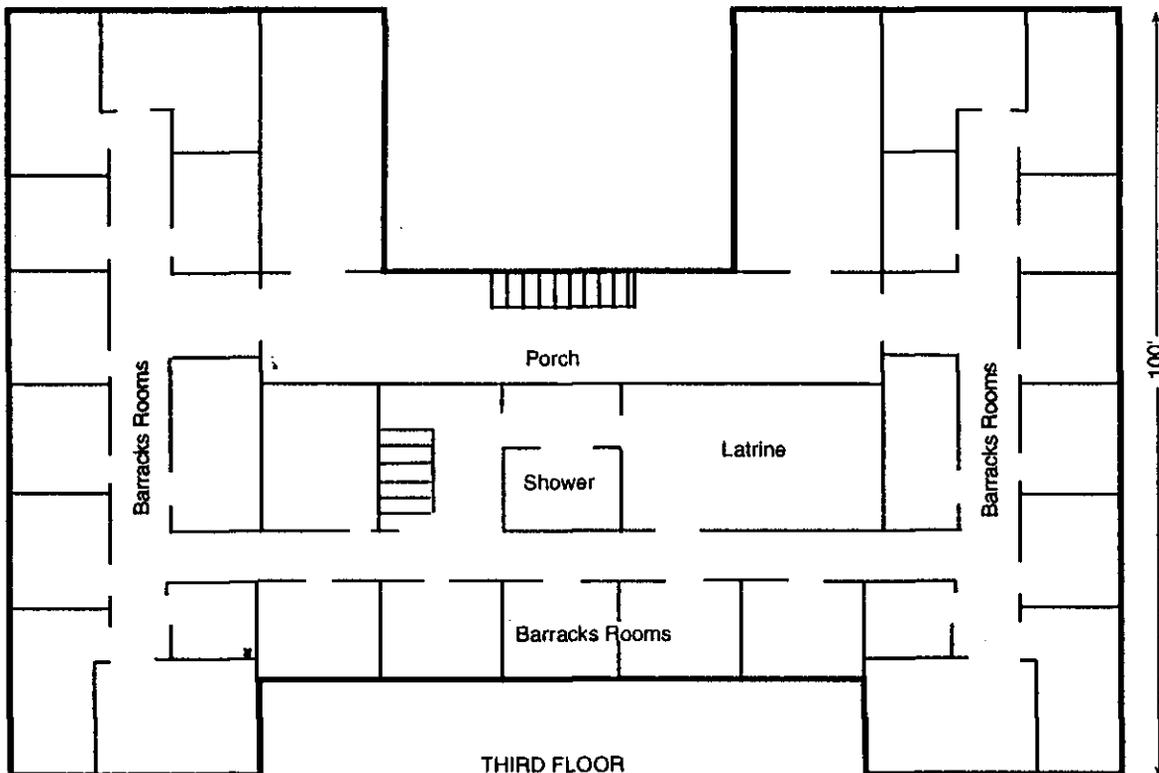


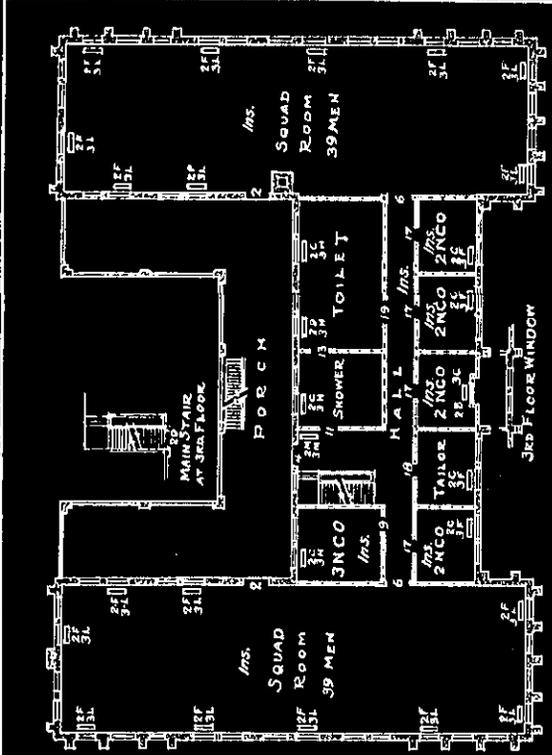
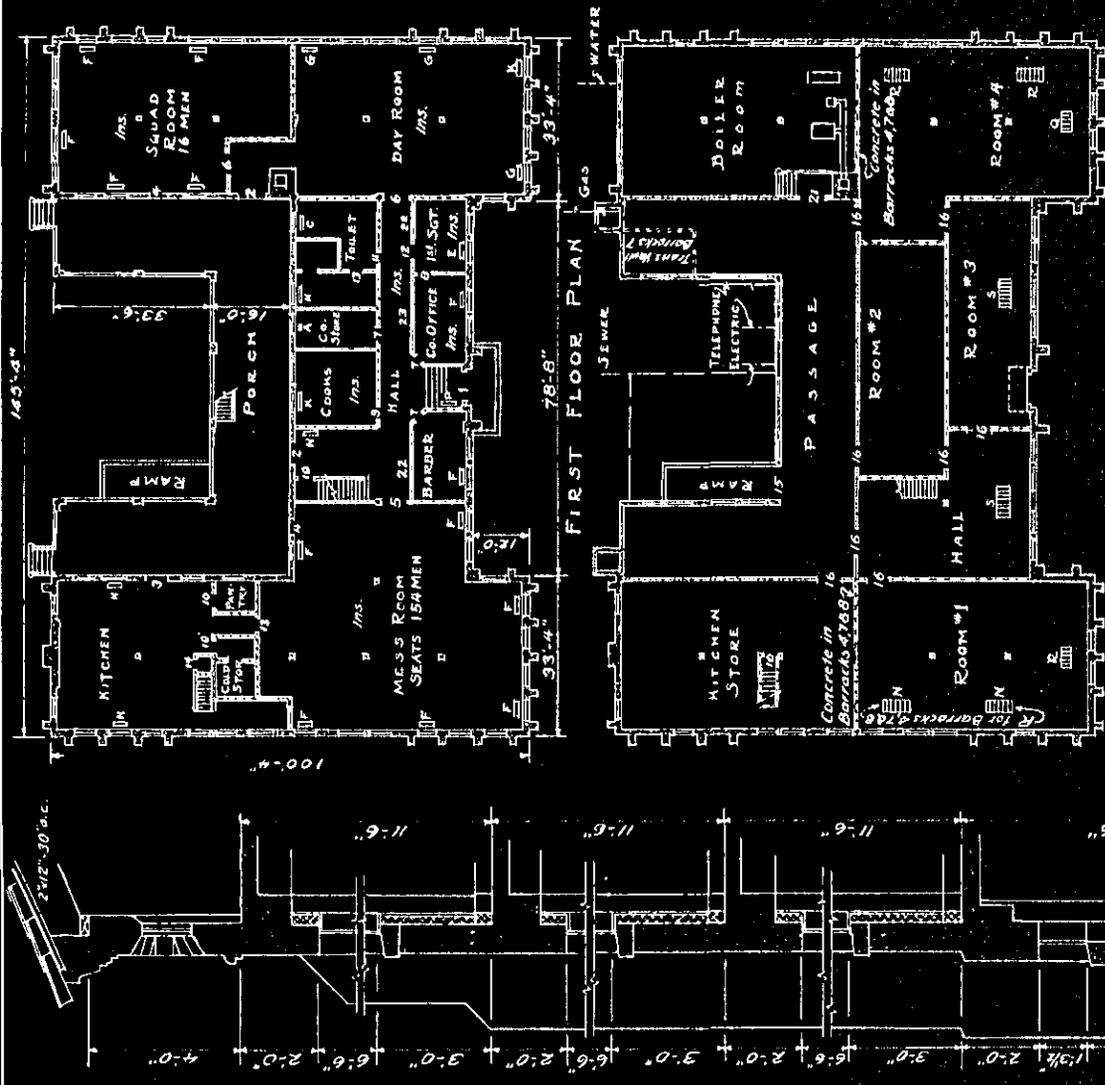


SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR





LIST OF OPENINGS

NO.	ML WIDTH	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION
1	6'-0"	8'-4"	Door
2	5'-0"	7'-0"	" GL-ET.
3	3'-6"	7'-0"	" "
4	3'-0"	7'-0"	" "
5	5'-0"	7'-0"	" SPGL-FI.
6	5'-0"	7'-0"	" "
7	3'-0"	7'-0"	" Trapdoor
8	3'-0"	7'-0"	" "
9	3'-0"	7'-0"	" SPGL-FI.
10	3'-0"	7'-0"	" F.T.
11	3'-0"	7'-0"	" F.T.
12	3'-0"	7'-0"	" T-2 Windows
13	3'-0"	7'-0"	" T-2 Windows
14	3'-0"	7'-0"	" Louver
15	6'-8"	7'-0"	" SP.Gl.
16	6'-0"	7'-0"	" SP.Gl.
17	3'-0"	7'-0"	" T-2 Windows
18	3'-0"	7'-0"	" T-2 Windows
19	3'-0"	7'-0"	" F.T.
20	3'-0"	7'-0"	" F.T.
21	6'-0"	7'-0"	" 2 Windows
22	6'-0"	7'-0"	" 3
23	4'-0"	6'-6"	Windows RT-23
	4'-0"	7'-3 1/2"	Windows Base Fl

RADIATORS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	AREA
A	3 Tube 32" High	9
B	" " " "	15
C	" " " "	16
D	" " " "	21
E	" " " "	24
F	" " " "	27
G	" " " "	30
H	" " " "	33
K	" " " "	39
L	" " " "	45
M	" " " "	38 1/2
N	" " " "	63
P	" " " "	71
S	5 Sec. W.R. @ 30"	45
T	" " " "	34
U	" " " "	63

Gas Fired C.I. Heating Boiler - Capacity not less than 57504 B.W. Radiation
 Circulating Pumps - Capacity not less than 45 G.P.M. (each) Head not less than 21ft.
 Gas Fired C.I. (Domestic W.) Steam Boiler Capacity not less than 1220 sq. ft. Steam Rad.
 Total C.I. H.W. Radiation 30493 sq. ft. 140° F. Zone.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER
HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF.

AIR CORPS BARRACKS FOR 200 MEN

Drawn: M.R.M. O.D.M. Plan 6754-130 to 6754-149 and
 Traced: B.E.E. Post Plan 375-4-33
 Checked: B.E.E. Const. Quartermaster Bldg No 27
 Date 1-2-33

NOTE:
 Changes were noted for Barracks 4, 7 and 8.
 Rooms marked Ins. have two piles of 2" insulation on ceilings in Barracks 4, 7 & 8 only.