

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ____

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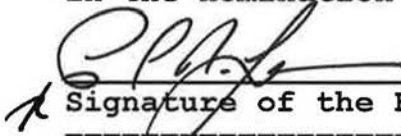
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000664 Date Listed: 09/19/2016

Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Santa Barbara CA
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

 _____ 9/19/2016
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification
The correct Category of Property should read: *Building*

Function
The correct Historic and Current Functions should read: *Government/Government Office; Social/Meeting Hall; and Other/Veterans Memorial Hall*

Significance
The appropriate Areas of Significance under Criterion A should read: *Social History and Government/Politics* and under Criterion C- *Architecture*. [The building's commemorative association with veterans who served in World War I is not the basis for the property's significance, rather the building gains significance as a reflection of governmental efforts during the post war era to recognize the service of veterans and provide civic amenities for both the local public and veterans. In this case the Depression-era work relief project wed both veterans' aspects with needed governmental space and public civic needs. The Period of Significance is: 1937 (date of completion).

Criteria Consideration F is removed. While the origins of the building owe to the desire to honor local veterans, the building functioned more as an important government and civic venue rather than merely a commemorative resource. The building's significance does not rest in its commemorative value for specific local veterans.

Bibliographic Documentation
The property was not *Previously Determined Eligible* for listing by the Keeper of the National Register.

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building
other names/site number County Facility P05001 (APN 085-330-003)

2. Location

street & number 100 East Locust Avenue not for publication
city or town Lompoc vicinity
state CA code 083 county Santa Barbara zip code 93436-7845

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide x local

[Signature] _____ Date 8/9/16
Signature of certifying official
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer California Office of Historic Preservation
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
 ___ other (explain:)


 Signature of the Keeper

9/19/2016
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	1	object
1	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Veterans Memorial Hall

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Veterans Memorial Building

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood Frame with Lath & Plaster

Wood Framed with Terra Cotta Tiles and

roof: Asphalt Built-up over Auditorium

other: Wrought Iron Grilles and details

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is located south of the downtown area of the City of Lompoc, California. The 20,000 square foot, two story structure is situated on a 2.35-acre portion (see Continuation Sheet 10.4 and 10.5) of a larger parcel of land owned by the County of Santa Barbara and is sited such that the main axis of the building aligns with the centerline of the approach street and can be seen for several blocks as the terminus of H Street. The property was acquired in the mid-1930s by donation and land purchase agreements from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legions from consolidation of a number of individual residential parcels. The Southern Pacific Railroad bisects the site, which creates a lower site with the building improvements north of the railroad and the remaining upper site that is unimproved, south of the railroad. (See continuation sheet 10.1)

Narrative Description

In most cases, the building retains its original uses, configuration, materials and even furnishings. Now, as then, when first entering the building, an interior lobby and foyer lead to the auditorium, the largest room in the building. The main entry was described by reporters of The Lompoc Record, "Softly glowing under the amber lights of the chandeliers, the colorfully tiled floor and walls of the foyer created an authentic Old Spanish atmosphere, where we would like to spend a few hours of quiet relaxation." The east wing of the building originally housed the Santa Barbara County Health Department offices, California highway patrol offices, the office of Judge Poulsen as well as a courtroom that opened onto the exterior covered porch, the Welfare Department, and a large women's dressing room. Originally, the west wing was comprised of the kitchen, the banquet room (reportedly able to serve 150 people), the men's dressing room, adjutant's office, the American Legion meeting room and other rooms, and the Auxiliary (a support organization run by women) meeting place that provided an ironing board, a private lavatory, and a large closet with storage space. The second floor and tower of the building were reserved for the veterans clubroom and round table discussions, respectively. The walls of the clubroom are of original polished knotty pine with a fireplace at one end with flanking bookcases. A large wood-carved mural by David Swanson remains above the fireplace. The large square tower was noted to have exceptional views of Lompoc.

An original construction log maintained by William Negas, presumably the project foreman, reflects daily activities on the building site from July 1936 through November 1936. The notes provide detailed information on the numbers of laborers on site, the sequence of construction, and sources and types of materials and it remains a rare and excellent resource. Landscaping of the site had begun two to four years before the building's construction when 800 native shrubs were planted on the hillside at the rear. A low brick wall was built around the structure. County planning engineer Wallace Penfield designed landscaped parks and driveways to either side of the building. The driveways lead to numerous parking spaces at the rear of the building.

Construction of the Veterans Memorial Building

Ground was broken for the memorial building in April 1936 and construction was completed in January 1937. The cornerstone was laid toward the end of the project on November 14, 1936. From the early planning phases, it had been anticipated that local unskilled labor and materials would be used to construct the entire building. The plumbing and electrical work would also employ local firms.

Site

The Veterans Memorial site is comprised of the consolidation of some 40 individual residential parcels and abandoned City of Lompoc street right-of-way, the terminus of H street (see continuation sheet 10.4). The site is located at the southern boundary of the incorporated City of Lompoc California. It is generally level from the Locust Avenue (northern property line) toward the southern property line until it reaches the the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way where the site begins to transition into a steep ascending slope. The railroad right-of-way bisects the site partly up the ascending slope. There is an historic concrete cross located in the unimproved upper area of the site continuing south of the railroad right-of-way. The historic cross is located on a small 50-foot square isolated parcel which is not owned by the County of Santa Barbara, but nonetheless surrounded by the Veterans Memorial Site.

The lower (primary) building site as a contiguous parcel is roughly 380 feet along the northern property line at Locust Avenue and 275 feet deep toward the southern property line. The railroad right-of-way varies in its width but is generally 100 feet. The remaining unimproved Veterans Memorial site is 380 feet along the southern property line and 150 deep. The southern property line defines the boundary of the incorporated City of Lompoc and the unincorporated area of the County of Santa Barbara.

There are few specimen trees located on the lower portion of the site and a number of older eucalyptus trees on the southern portion. On the western side of the building site there is a mature Queen Palm of roughly five-foot diameter. There are other minor landscape elements in the form of a short box hedges, ground cover and small scale trees. There is a small portion of planted lawn between both the east and west side parking lots and Locust Avenue.

Each of the parking lots, one on the east and the other on the west are not connected onsite; this requires two separate driveway entrances. The eastern parking lot is also used to load materials and performance support elements into the main auditorium stage loading area at the rear of the east parking lot. The western parking lot is used primarily for staff and unloading supplies to the facilities kitchen and dining functions located in the west wing of the building.

There are two non-contributing auxiliary structures located on the site, one at the rear of the eastern parking lot and the other at the rear of the western parking lot. The structure in the eastern parking lot serves as a small office, meeting space for the a veterans group. The other in the western parking lot is additional storage for the kitchen and dining functions.

The site is surrounded by single and multiple-family residential. Most of the the buildings are one story with a few two story structures located along the western property line.

Building Overall

The overall footprint of the Veterans Building is a symmetrical "Y" plan with a three-story observation tower to the west of the main entry (see continuation sheet 10.5). The original building was constructed at 20,000 square feet. The East Wing provides office space while the West Wing provides meeting rooms, kitchen and storage. The center connecting wing (leg of the "Y") provides additional office space, public restrooms, central lobby and entry to the South Wing that is the Grand Auditorium. Over the main entry is a second floor meeting hall and stair access to the observation tower. Under the main entry is a partial basement that also provides for a meeting room and storage. The East and West Wings have exterior juxtaposed porches facing a central courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded by a 30-inch high red brick-enclosing wall with an opening at its northern mid-point perpendicular to the main building axis and at the property line. There are minor entry points into the courtyard from the east and west parking lots.

The central north-facing courtyard provides a gathering place for visitors to the building and frames the main façade approach down the public street. Located at the center of this courtyard is a concrete circular based 25-foot high flagpole. On September 8, 1983 a ship's screw (propeller) was placed on the circular base of the flagpole to commemorate fallen and surviving sailors from the Honda (Pedernales) Point Disaster of September 8, 1923; when seven United States Naval ships wrecked on the coastal rock outcropping due to high-sea conditions. The area of the disaster was incorporated into the southern section of the Vandenberg Air Force Base and known locally as *Honda Point*.

The predominate roofing material is two-piece clay barrel roof tiles intermittently installed with cement joints. Each wing and the central connecting wing have roof slopes of 4-foot rise to 12-foot run. The exterior porches have slightly shallower roof slopes from the exterior wall line to the edge supports of its porch and interconnect with the wing roofs. The Grand Auditorium roof is a large barrel vault with a "built-up" membrane roof material. Vertical parapet walls shield the roof from view. There is an appendage at the rear of the main auditorium that forms the interior stage area.

Veterans Memorial Exterior

The main façade of the Veteran Memorial Building is centered on a recessed multiple ribbed arch entry elevated above the open courtyard by a staired porch. The main doors are set within the gabled arched porch. The main façade is anchored at its left edge by an engaged pilaster with its base part of a suggestive low plinth that wraps the entire building. This pilaster is interrupted by a horizontal stucco drip edge that transitions into a gaurd rail for the second floor open balcony just above the main door. The balcony is shield by four square topped arches separated by smaller square columns, each with its own raised base and cap. There is a single casement window located on this façade, the only on the building shrouded with a wrought-iron grille. Finally, the roof over this section of the building comes to rest upon a plastered element that comprises a horizontal beam (soffit) across the top of these columns with a closed eave detail of triangle shaped dentles. To the right of the gabled porch entry is a vertical tower element that houses the access stairs to the basement, second floor and observation room at the top. The tower has a similar detail of raised pilaster columns at each of its corners that rise to just below the half circled arched windows at the observation floor level. In the recessed wall of the rising tower element are two window openings, one at the ground level and larger than the other located a half floor below the observation level. The triangle dentles repeat themselves at the sill level of the observation floor windows. The tower roof is a four-sided hip with two-piece clay tiles.

The open central courtyard is surrounded by a low painted brick wall with square gate posts located at each of its entry points. The gateposts are capped with receding small square tops. There are landscaping beds between the low wall and the concrete surface of the courtyard. Located at the center of courtyard is shallow raised concrete flagpole base with a ships propeller (aka Screw) from a U.S. Naval ship intended to represent the 1923 Naval fleet vessel disaster at Honda Point along California's Central Coast near Vandenburg Air Force Base. The propeller is a non-contributing object.

The remaining façade is symmetrical east and west of the main entry and tower element. Each wing has an entry porch gaurded by a covered roof supported by two square columns with articulated plaster caps. These columns support a framed, plaster shallow sloped roof element with clay tile materials terminated with a tile rake piece. Each of the main wing components have a slightly steaper pitched roof covered with two-piece clay tile materials whose rakes are also terminated with a clay tile. The eave detail is a shallow 12 inch overhang with exposed rafter tails painted to match the buildings main wall color. The exposed rafter tails are cut with a chamfered detail the size of the attached "o-gee" copper gutter. At each of the rake ends of the building are clay roof tiles stacked in a pyramid shape forming an attic vent detail. Most of the downspouts are surface mounted except for one at the main entry façade that terminates in a leader box with an internal drain to the planter below.

All doors and windows are set to the inside of the framed wall allowing the exterior plaster to wrap the framed openings. The doors are wood with stiles comprising multiple panes of glass. All windows are metal comprised of mullions to provide divided panes of glass. The windows in the main auditorium are eight feet wide by 16 feet tall and divided into three major components, each component is then mullin divided into smaller panes. Each of the three components are connected allowing the hopper style window to open at all three levels from operation of the it at the lowest level.

Veterans Memorial Interior

There are a number of principal interior spaces worthy of description. The primary reason for the Veterans Memorial Building is to provide meeting and gathering space for veterans of foreign wars therefore the three most important spaces are: the grand auditorium, the display/meeting room and the dining room. There are associated spaces for each of the veterans groups in the form of a 10-foot by 10-foot office, these rooms are located in the east wing while the display/meeting room and dining room with adjacent kitchen are located in the west wing. The main auditorium is situated between the two wings and behind the main entry. The main entry provides a modest lobby and transitional hallways to each of the wings and processional entry to the auditorium up three steps through arched openings. There is a second floor balcony over the arched passage into the auditorium which provides a area for mucians, projection equipment of dramatic presentation.

The interior is not ornate. There are decorative ceramic tiles in the main lobby but no where else in the building. There is a bas relief of Native American farmers being bless by a Mission Frier located between the two entry doors into the

auditorium. A small wood carved mural hangs above the fireplace in the second floor meeting room and depicts a Mission Frier being greeted by members of a local Native America Tribe with gifts. The second floor meeting space is the only room in the building with nobby-pine wall paneling. The elements of art where part of the Federal Arts Project of 1936. The principal rooms all have vaulted ceilings with either heavy wood trusses or light steel tension ties. The main auditorium has a lamella diamond pattern roof structure with steel collar ties spanning across the the space. Almost all rooms have a painted wood chair rail.

Alterations/Modifications

Over the years very few little interior modification have occurred. However, there have been two building additions; one on the west wing and one on the east wing. The west wing addition is comprised of two restrooms (men and women's) and only attached to the original building via an open hall into the dining room. To gain access to the dining hall a window was removed. The east wing addition included the installation of a modular structure and connecting hallway to the main building by converting a window into a framed opening. Minor modifications to approaching walkways were made to improve access for the disabled on the east side. A small dumbwaiter was installed in the tower stairwell that provides verticle access for supplies up to the second floor meeting room.

There are two non-contributing outbuildings, one to the rear of each parking area. The structure in the east parking lot is used for a veterans group meeting space. The structure in the west parking lot is used as additional storage for the kitchen.

The site is organized with the building placed in the center and roughly equal sized parking or landscaped areas east and west of the main entry courtyard. The building and associated parking are set 77-feet from the street curb with a large open central courtyard approach to the main entry of the building (see continuation sheet 10.5). The exterior plaster building is primarily a one-story structure with a partial basement and second story space over the main lobby area. This forms a tall tower with an observation room that is enclosed. The second floor contains a meeting room with exposed loggia facing onto the ground floor exterior courtyard. The original exterior materials remain as they where installed in the 1930s and consist of exterior plaster walls, exposed wood rafter tails and clay two-piece roofing tiles. The windows are either metal frame or large milled wood hopper configurations.

There have been two minor modifications to the exterior, one on the east and one on the west sides of the building. The small addition on the east side is a modular building set away from the original building and connected via a hallway that gains access to the Veterans Hall through a window opening converted into a doorway. The small addition on the west resulted in the constructed of two accessible restrooms also set away from the original building and connected by replacing an existing window with an framed opening.

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is located on a portion of the original Mission La Purisima Concepcion, the eleventh of twenty-one Spanish missions to be constructed in pre-statehood California (see continuation sheet 10.1). The mission was built in 1787, but was destroyed by the 1812 earthquake. At that time, the decision was made to rebuild the structure at a new location four miles from the original. The original mission site, which equated to six acres, was converted into residential track housing. The County of Santa Barbara acquired the parcels comprising the terminus of Avenue H a Lompoc City road right-of-way in 1919 and received adjacent private parcels in 1931 from the American Legion Post 112. Together these parcels comprise the site upon which the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed.ⁱ Only the foundations of the old mission remained. Initial plans for the hall began in 1930, with serious attention to construct a veterans memorial building for Lompoc underway in 1931.ⁱⁱ Situated at the base of a hill, and at the end of H Street, the property serves as a focal point in the city. The Lompoc Record noted that the site held a commanding view with Mission Hill as a backdrop.ⁱⁱⁱ Indeed, upon the building's completion, one writer later recalled, "At night when the lights are lit, the building can be seen from any spot on H street [sic], gleaming with myriads of lights and appearing to be set out in the very middle of the street."^{iv} This prime setting suited the intended purposes of the building as a community center for Lompoc citizens and visitors, a meeting place for the American Legion, office space for County government, and a memorial for veterans of World War I. The Lompoc Record predicted the structure would be "Lompoc's finest building". Initially the county decided to divide the construction work into two phases, with the auditorium being built in one fiscal year and the remaining sections to be built in the following fiscal year (July 1). Wood frame construction with stucco

ⁱ "Veterans Memorial Assured," (5/24/1935), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag. Road roght-of-way information, Office of the County Architect.

ⁱⁱ Robert Ooley, AIA, Santa Barbara County Architect.

ⁱⁱⁱ "Rush Memorial Building Plans," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

^{iv} "Veterans Memorial Described for residence," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

finishing was used for the building, as the preferred choice of steel and reinforced concrete proved to be cost prohibitive. Local subcontractors for the building included the California Electric Company, Incorporated (electric wiring and electric fixtures), Petersen Tile Company (decorative tiles in the building lobby), Ott Hardware Company (plumbing, heating and sheet metalwork), and McNall Building Materials, Incorporated (tile and composition roofing and brick). Interior furnishings were supplied by Moore Mercantile Company (pottery, kettles and silverware), McNally Music Shop (Baldwin-Made Howard Piano in the auditorium), and Lompoc Furniture Company (office furnishings and airlight Venetian blinds).

Character-defining features are those elements that give a building its visual character. Such features can be elements of style, materials, construction, property type and function, as well as feeling and association with significant events and people.

Character-defining features of the Lompoc Veterans Building:

- 1) Site
 - a) Axial arrangement and siting at terminus of H Street
 - b) Brick site walls, originally unpainted
 - c) Landscaping, lawns, hedges
- 2) Exterior
 - a) Enriched compound arch emphasizing the main entry
 - b) Iron window grille with curvilinear detail
 - c) Open-air loggia at second story
 - d) Red clay tile hipped roofs
 - e) Lamella roof on the auditorium
 - f) Bell tower, 3 stories
 - g) Arched window openings in tower
 - h) Circular fixed pane window openings
 - i) Squared window openings throughout
 - j) 8-pane steel-framed casement windows with fixed 4-pane transom
 - k) 8-pane steel-framed casement windows
 - l) Retractable interior window screens, spring-loaded, with side tracks
 - m) Triple-hung wood sash awning type windows at auditorium
 - n) Open air covered porches with squared columns
 - o) Expanses of wall planes
 - p) Textured stucco wall surface, rustic troweled
 - q) Deeply recessed openings
 - r) Forecourt with central element, the flagpole
 - s) Brick entry steps
 - t) Brick steps to wings and open brickwork at balustrades
 - u) Arched opening to original ticket booth at entry
 - v) Hanging metal pendant light fixture at main entry with clear glass box lantern shade metal
- 3) Interior
 - a) Spanish style tile wainscot in lobby
 - b) Original textured plaster wall surfaces
 - c) Original textured plaster ceilings
 - d) Wood plank ceiling with beams and corbels in lobby and balcony
 - e) Wood plank ceiling and trusses in banquet hall and Legion Meeting Room
 - f) Original wood flooring, oak (in exposed areas)
 - g) Original wood flooring, Oregon pine and asphalt tile (in secondary areas)
 - h) Auditorium with lamella diamond pattern wood ceiling and tie rods and stage with curved edge
 - i) Balcony with arcaded opening, 5 arches and squared columns, to auditorium

- j) Staircase, wood, to balcony with hewn wrought iron balustrade
- k) Staircase within tower leading to clubroom on second floor and crow's nest meeting room on third floor
- l) Arched double doors at main entrance, glazed
- m) 8-pane wired glass exit doors
- n) Double Dutch doors at coat closet
- o) Single wood doors, 3-panel recessed
- p) Swinging doors
- q) Arcade in south wall of lobby with squared columns and chamfered corners and tiled bases
- r) Metal chandeliers suspended by link chain
- s) Suspended pendant fixture with scalloped punched-metal shade ring and white glass schoolhouse shades in auditorium
- t) Metal wall-mounted sconces with decorative metal cross bar and detail
- u) Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass fluted bowl shade
- v) Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass octagonal shade
- w) Bas relief sculpted wood wall mural
- x) Profiled moldings, chair rails, baseboards
- y) Original window hardware
- z) Original kitchen cabinetry with locking mechanisms
- aa) Brick BBQ pit at kitchen with original gate
- bb) Kitchen pass-thru to banquet hall with roll down pocket door
- cc) Ironing board in Auxiliary Room

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1935-1936 (development of site)

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Winsor Soule, FAIA & John Fredrick Murphy, FAIA

H.c Graham, Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance related to National Register Criterion C defined as 1935-36. This is the building's original date of construction.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)
The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A for its association with a pattern of development that has made a significant contribution to local history, in this case the development of the City of Lompoc. Representative of veterans halls built across America in the 1920s and 30s, this multi-use civic building was intended to honor and support war veterans and to serve a variety of town hall functions to aid in the development of the local community. At three stories, the top of the Veterans Memorial Building tower provides the best vantage point in town. The building is also representative of the federal and state relief programs of the Depression, the Works Progress Administration, Federal Art Project, and State Employment Relief Administration. The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is a superb example of a civic structure in the Spanish revival style and the only such example within the City of Lompoc. Completed in 1937, is associated with prolific master architects Winsor Soule, FAIA and John Frederick Murphy, FAIA. Consequently, it is also significant under National Register Criterion C for architectural merit as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, specifically the Spanish revival style so popular in Santa Barbara County; it represents the work of master architects Winsor Soule and John Frederick Murphy; and it possesses high artistic values in its exterior architectural expression and siting, fairly intact interior. The Period of Significance is from 1935 to 1937, the period of the building's construction and completion.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criterion A: Associated with Individuals Important to History The site is associated with and commemorates the lives of individuals important to the development of the City of Lompoc and their service to the United States Armed Services of World War I and subsequent foreign wars. The facility and site are used often by members of the Lompoc Community to celebrate important annual events, individual events and returning veterans of war. It was designed and constructed as a meeting place for veterans of foreign wars of whom live in the Lompoc Valley and it continues in this role today. In addition, the site and building are associated with the work locally and nationally recognized architects; John Fredrick Murphy, FAIA (1887-1957) and Winsor Soule, FAIA (1883-1954). While there is not much known about the building contractor, Henry C. Graham, he was a local contractor from the Santa Barbara area with experience in the construction of public buildings.

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building served and continues to serve as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211, offices for all local county government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. Almost immediately upon its completion, the building served a wide variety of functions and became the City's educational and social center, hosting meetings, dances, weddings, and classes, in addition to providing veteran services.

The need for the Veterans Memorial Building was first suggested as early as 1920 yet there was no process or method to bring the project to reality. When in 1921 the U.S. Congress declared November 11th "Armistice Day," a federal holiday, the same year they also enabled states to facilitate construction of memorial buildings in the form of Veterans Halls across the country. States were empowered to authorize counties to raise funds through temporarily increased sales tax. The county could receive a matching grant when it raised a portion of the required funds to construct the Veterans Hall—via the State Employment Relief Administration (SERA) that later became the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

Originally, the building was intended to serve equally as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. Building program was segregated by space with the east wing for County departments and the west wing for the

American Legion and the community. Over time County use of the building has declined. In 1986 the County Health Care Services Clinic expanded their on-site facilities into a new addition outside the footprint of the original building. Accessible from the east parking lot, the addition, a modular unit consisting of two prefabricated trailers, connects to the east wing through a new hall. The addition was used as a public health clinic providing patient services. The construction of the addition and change in use of the original east wing examination rooms marks an important shift in overall use. Veterans groups now utilize the former county health care spaces. The 1986 addition led to the eventual relocation of the County Public Health facility to another site and elimination of the original uses of the dispensary and examination rooms.

Building History / Historical Overview

In 1921, the U.S. Congress declared November 11th "Armistice Day," a federal holiday honoring those who served in World War I. That same year, Congress enabled states to facilitate construction of Veterans Halls across the country to commemorate the service and sacrifice of those who had served in the Great War. Specifically, states were empowered to authorize counties to raise funds through a temporarily increased sales tax. These funds would then be matched by the federal government, and used to construct veteran's halls given in trusteeship to the counties, who had to agree to hold the building for the benefit of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) in perpetuity. Santa Barbara County quickly joined this federal initiative, voting to build a Veterans Hall. Despite being a small town, Lompoc was home to American Legion Post 211 (chartered in 1921) and thus was entitled to receive a veterans' hall.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Members of the American Expeditionary Force founded the American Legion in Paris in March 1919, four months after the end of World War I. Less than two months later, the constitution of the American Legion was formally approved in St Louis. This constitution's preamble stirringly established both the breadth and depth of the new organization's vision:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness." ¹

The 1919 constitution also established an Executive Committee to grant charters to state organizations, which in turn would charter local posts. Membership was open to all honorably discharged veterans and current personnel of the U.S. military who served during World War I, whether or not they had actually gone overseas. At its first annual convention, in Minneapolis in November 1919, the Legion elected Indianapolis as the site of the national headquarters, where it has remained since. Driven by robust early recruitment efforts, the American Legion grew quickly, boasting more than 843,000 members by 1920, just its second year of existence. This amounted to roughly one-fifth of the total number of eligible service members from the American Expeditionary Force. After declining in the mid-1920s, membership surpassed one million in 1931. The American Legion was particularly strong in young people. According to historian William Pencak, "[b]y 1931, 10,300 Legion posts sponsored 1,500 Boy Scout troops, 3,000 auto-safety programs, 1,600 park and playground programs, 3,000 emergency relief units, and 4,835 miscellaneous community services."^v In town after town, the broad range of socially-minded programs sponsored by the local post reinforced the importance of the local veterans' hall to the cultural growth of the community.

Planning the Veterans Memorial Building and its Uses

Plans for a Veterans Memorial Building for Lompoc began in the 1920s, as did those for other memorial halls around the country. As early as 1927, a shared clubhouse between the American Legion and the White Hills Club was proposed though nothing had come to fruition.^{vi} Though plans to build a memorial had resurfaced around 1931, the onset of the Great Depression hindered progress until 1934. In April of that year, American Legion Post No. 211 formed a building committee to monitor any new federal relief program or funds created through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. Members included Harold U. Gags, Russell B. McClellan, Dr. Ray Swartz, G.E. Learned, and Eric A. Petersen.^{vii}

^v Pencak, 87

^{vi} Lompoc Centennial Committee, *Lompoc: The First 100 Years*, pamphlet, 1974, n.pag.

^{vii} "Legion Discusses Building Program," (4/13/1934), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

The proposed structure was listed as a State Employment Relief Administration (SERA) project, which had been created under the New Deal to approve loans for construction and employment. A veterans memorial building was being constructed at this time with SERA labor in Santa Maria at the cost of \$125,000 to \$150,000. In July 1935 SERA relief workers were transferred to WPA projects, and so the proposed Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building was submitted as one of several city and county projects. Under this program, the federal government would have financed eighty percent of construction costs and Santa Barbara County would supply the rest. Though the County did not receive this aid, the PWA eventually allocated \$35,084 for the memorial building in November 1935.^{viii} With the County's contribution, a total of \$77,884 in funds was available for the memorial. Many of the veterans halls that were constructed in the 1920s and 30s, especially those in small towns, were the educational and social centers of their communities, hosting meetings, dances, weddings, classes, and theatrical productions. The Veterans Memorial Building in Lompoc was no exception. From the outset, the memorial building had several uses: to serve as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. It was determined that the building would be divided into two wings, and that the east wing would be given to the County departments and the west wing (including the large auditorium) would be allotted to the American Legion and the community. At one point a jail had been proposed for part of the building, though the American Legion voted this down.^{ix}

Over the years, the venerable building has become a familiar place for the citizens of Lompoc, serving a multitude of uses including administrative, dances, Boy Scout gatherings, and medical services. Hosting all types of community events, it has been used as a defacto town hall, with a courtroom, County supervisor's offices, meeting rooms, medical clinic, and civil defense observation post in wartime. The building has housed the County Public Health Services Clinic. It remains in use as the offices of the Lompoc Veterans Council, a meeting hall for the American Legion Post 2411, VFW and the GI Forum, a Hispanic veterans and civil rights organization. It is the site of Lompoc's annual flower show, one of the City's most important and popular events.

Criterion C: Embodies distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, etc.

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building has retained its architectural integrity because no character changing major alterations have been made to exterior features since its construction in the late 1930s. The building possess typical detailing found in Spanish-Colonial Revival architecture, like: terra-cotta tile roof; low-rise sloping roof forms; soft-edged cement plaster detailing; plaster eave dentals, wrought-iron rails and grille work; arched openings; tower forms; exposed exterior balcony elements; porch elements; and heavy wood tember elements and is the only example of this building-type in the City of Lompoc. There have been minor alterations on the interior and two exterior additions. The interior alterations include: modifications to restrooms for mobility access; kitchen upgrades; temporary stair lift from the lobby to the auditorium; additional lighting and interior paint and finishes. The exterior modifications include the installation of modular facility for use as a small clinic, now used as a meeting room; this modular is connected to the original building by a short hall and removal of an exterior window. The second addition includes a restroom element attached to the west wing by removing an exterior window and a short connecting hall. Neither addition has caused irrevsalble damage or modification that have compromised character defining features of the original facility.

Architect / Builder

Soule & Murphy

This section presents information on the architecture firm of Soule & Murphy, architects of the Lompoc Veteran Memorial Building. Biographical information for each principal, Winsor Soule, FAIA (1883-1954) and John Frederic Murphy, FAIA (1887-1957) follows a brief historical sketch of the firm. A native New Yorker, Soule, first moved to Santa Barbara around 1911, and initially teamed with prominent architect, Russel Ray. Together they designed buildings for Cate School in Carpinteria, as well as homes on the upper Eastside, one of which was for artist Reginald Vaughn at 316 East Los Olivos Street. Their largest commission was the YMCA building at 110 West Carrillo Street (demolished, 1986),

^{viii} "Memorial Building is Approved," (11/29/1935) *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

^{ix} "Legion Protest Scheme for Jail in Veterans Building," (1/31/1936), *The Lompoc Record*, n.pag.

an interesting mix of Mission Revival and Italian styles^x. The firm evolved into Soule & Murphy, and at one point, also included Theodore Mitchell Hastings and was known as Soule, Murphy & Hastings from circa 1920 to 1930^{xi}. Soule & Murphy received a large number of commissions for all types of buildings in the Santa Barbara area, including a number of private residences designed in various styles, though the Spanish Colonial Revival style dominated. Examples of the firm's work include: the Hodges Home (1921), now the Fielding Graduate Institute; 1811 El Encanto, the El Encanto Hotel; La Plumada, a residence; the McKinley School (1932), an award-winning elementary school in the Spanish Colonial revival style. As a Santa Barbara-based firm, Winsor & Soule designed predominantly in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The style, which elaborated on the Hispanicism of the Mission Revival style, became profoundly popular after its appearance at the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. The Exposition was designed by architect Bertram Goodhue, Soule's former employer in Boston, who felt that the richness of Spanish architecture found in Latin America was an appropriate precedent in the development of a regional style for Southern California. Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings proliferated in Southern California in the 1920s and 1930s, and particularly so in Santa Barbara, which adopted the style as its official design aesthetic in the 1920s. After the devastating earthquake in 1925, the city mandated that all new construction be designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Considered a leading practitioner of Santa Barbara's Spanish Colonial style, with both Spanish and Mediterranean traditions, Soule was influential in his field as evidenced by this quote: "In Santa Barbara, architects George Washington Smith, Winsor Soule, Carleton Winslow, Sr. James Osborn Craig and Reginald D. Johnson were pioneers in embracing the Mediterranean style. Their widely published, appreciated, and imitated building designs provided models throughout California and the United States. Their work excelled due to their acquaintanceship with and sophisticated appreciation of Spanish and Mexican architecture, acquired through extensive travel and familiarity with historic and current literature".^{xii}

The firm was noted in an October 1934 article of *The Lompoc Record* as having completed a sketch of the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building^{xiii}. Suggested revisions by the local veterans building committee were incorporated into the scheme. The American Legion considered two sets of drawings before selecting the final plan. At the time of the Lompoc Veteran Memorial Building's construction, their office was located at 116 East Sola Street in Santa Barbara^{xiv}.

John Frederick Murphy, FAIA (1887 1957)

Murphy was a commercial designer-architect with the firm Soule, Hastings and Murphy. He was born on September 25, 1887 in Winterset, Iowa. Attending Grinnell College from 1906-08, he transferred to Columbia University and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1912. After graduation, he joined the firm of Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson in Des Moines, Iowa, as a drafter until 1914. Murphy and his wife Marjorie settled in Santa Barbara, at which time he joined the firm of Russell Ray and Winsor Soule, as a designer. He became Soule's partner in 1917 when Ray left the firm, the partnership continuing until 1921 when T. Mitchell Hastings joined for a period of five years. Soule and Murphy remained active partners through 1953. The firm was the backbone of Santa Barbara's reconstruction, designing, primarily, public buildings. Their best-known works are the Veterans Memorial Building in Carpinteria (1936), the Emanuel Lutheran Church (1940), and the UCSB Science Building (1953). They designed every elementary school in Santa Barbara, with the exception of Garfield and Jefferson schools. They won innumerable awards for their Spanish Colonial revival designs, including a citation from *American Schoolbook Journal* for the McKinley School, considered one of the best-designed schools in the United States. Theaters, offices, service stations, and stores were built, rebuilt, or remodeled by the firm. They also built several beautiful residences in the Spanish revival and Period styles, receiving a certificate of honor in 1923 for an English cottage in Montecito.

Murphy retired from practice on January 1, 1954. He became the Architectural Consultant for the Santa Barbara Building and Loan Association following his retirement. He was an active participant in city affairs throughout his life, and was one of the original members of the Architectural Board of Review in 1925. Murphy was a charter member of the Santa

^x Redmon, Michael, "What Buildings Did Architect Russel Ray Design in Santa Barbara" in Santa Barbara Independent. 29 January 2009

^{xi} University of California at Santa Barbara, "Architecture and Design Collection," website <http://www.uam.ucsb.edu/Pages/adc.html>

^{xii} Gebhard, Patricia and Kathryn Masson. The Santa Barbara County Courthouse. 2001, p 13

^{xiii} Sketch of Big Veterans Memorial Furthers Plan (10/19/1934), n. pag. The Lompoc Record.

^{xiv} Announcement, The Lompoc Record, n.d.

Barbara Chapter of the American Institute of Architects formed in 1929, serving as secretary in that year and president in both 1932 and 1940. He also served on the Santa Barbara City Planning commission in 1932 and 1936. Murphy died in 1957, survived by his wife, a prominent local artist, and a daughter.

Winsor Soule, FAIA (1883 1954)

Born on November 3, 1883, the son of Richard Herman and Ida Helen Soule, in Stanton Island, New York, he attended the St. Paul School in Concord, New Hampshire before entering Harvard. After graduation from Harvard in 1906 with a Bachelor of Art degree, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907. Soule joined the Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson as a drafter from 1907-1908, acted as an associate architect for Bryn Mawr [College] from 1908-09 and served as a drafter from 1909-1911 with Allen and Collins. In 1911, he visited Santa Barbara and decided to settle, establishing an architectural firm with Russel Ray from 1912-1917. John F. Murphy joined the firm as a designer in 1915 and was Soule's partner from 1917-1953. T. Mitchell Hastings was a junior partner from 1921-26. The firm of Soule, Hastings and Murphy was particularly active during Santa Barbara's rebuilding. Highly proficient in the Spanish revival style, adding charming touches of wrought iron balconies, plaster facades, and clay tile roofs on large commercial buildings, they also worked in other styles, designing an English cottage in Sandyland, a Pueblo revival adobe in Hope Ranch, and the New England style Yacht Club on Stearn's Wharf. Soule was noted for his civic enthusiasm, serving as the chairman of the Parks Commission in 1925. He sat in the California State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1940-1950, and was president in 1943 and 1945; he was also a member of the California Council of Architects, 1948-49. Soule was the supervising architect for the University of California at Santa Barbara from 1949-52, continuing his partnership with John Murphy until Murphy's retirement in 1954. Soule took Glen Mosher as a partner in February of 1954. He died later that year.

Contractor H.C. Graham

Winsor Soule determined that \$77,884 in funds would be needed to construct the memorial building. Only two bids were initially submitted, as all other companies felt they could not complete the work with that budget. As it was, the bids of the two firms exceeded Soule's estimate by about \$20,000.

In order to bring down costs, the decision was made to use stucco instead of reinforced concrete for the building. Henry C. Graham had the winning bid of \$63,996 and was hired as the contractor for the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building. According to *The Lompoc Record*, Graham resided in Santa Barbara and worked as a contractor there for many years. Graham began the construction work in April 1936 using local labor and materials whenever possible. Little else is known about the work of H. C. Graham.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The original site is comprised of multiple residential parcels and the abandonment of terminus of H Street. Most of the individual residential parcels were owned by either members of the American Legion Post 211 or the Post directly. In the early 1930's leading members of the American Legion Post 211 convinced the remaining property owners to donate their parcels and working with County of Santa Barbara, the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building was constructed.

The site was cleared completely of any vegetation and prepared for the construction of the Veterans Memorial Building. Before construction occurred, the Building Committee spent over a year with Soule & Murphy Architects in designing the building to include required and desired functional spaces. The requirements included a large autatorium, smaller meeting rooms, a kitchen and dinning hall and office space for the various veterans groups from each branch of the military. The final design was completed in early 1935, with construction underway in early 1936.

Chronology of Use, Development and Alterations:

The following information summarizes the physical construction, modification, and use of the building and is presented as a chronology of changes and modifications with a direct impact on the physical fabric of the building. The information presented is based on historical documentation, analysis of historic photographs, and visual inspection.

- 1919 County acquires road right-of-way at the terminus of H Street from Locust Avenue to the City Limits from the City of Lompoc.
- 1934 April Building committee forms, members of Lompoc Post No. 211, American Legion.
- 1936 July Groundbreaking takes place.
- 1936 November Cornerstone laid.
- 1937 February Building is inaugurated with a Grand Opening celebration.
- 1953 Fire access ladder installed outside second floor meeting Room 203 for emergency egress.
- 1957 Minor work to the east wing interior, exterior unchanged.
- 1961 Construction of the freestanding storage building the rear of the west side of the lot, originally measuring 416 square feet, expanded at an unknown date to 832 square feet.
- 1969 Veterans Memorial Building exterior painted. Relocation of a two-family dwelling to the rear of the east parking lot; structure remains in use as office space for veterans organizations.
- 1973 A new men's and women's restroom addition on the west side (off the Banquet Hall). This addition alters the building envelope and the westside.
- 1982 Building re-roofed.
- 1983 Installation of the memorial of the Point Pedernales / Honda Point disaster in front of the building in the location of the original flagpole. The memorial consists of a ship's screw or propeller.
- 1986 Construction of a modular building (two prefabricated trailers) and a connecting hall at the east side of the building for use as a public health clinic. The Health Care Services Clinic run by the County was the tenant.
- 1987 Minor remodel of the public health clinic addition to improve access and functionality.
- 1988 Various modification of restrooms, including the construction of a new restroom in the southwest corner of Room 135, accessible from Hall Room 134.
- 1989 Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building designated as City of Lompoc Historic Landmark #10.
- 2006 Refurbishment of offices in east wing, removal of unsympathetic additions, drop ceilings partition walls, and introduction of "Southwestern" color scheme and refurbished floors and windows.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- "Contract Award Recommended" in *The Lompoc Record*. 3 April 1936, n. pag.
- "Future Bright for Vet's Hall" in *The Lompoc Record*. 16 April 2007, p. A1.
- "Ground is Broken for Second Unit" in *The Lompoc Record*. 17 July 1936, n. pag.
- "Legion Discusses Building Program" in *The Lompoc Record*. 13 April 1934, n. pag.
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- "Memorial Building is Approved" in *The Lompoc Record*. 29 November 1935, n. pag.
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- "Vet Memorial Described for Residents" in *The Lompoc Record*. 5 February 1937, n. pag.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register (City of Lompoc)
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government: County of Santa Barbara
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: **County Architectural Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned) _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.35 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 34.632122

Longitude: -120.457927

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Block 133, City of Lompoc, 232/328 Official Records Lots 1 to 10, 11A, 12A, 13A, 14A, 15A, 16A, 17-20
Grant Deed Instrument #1305'31 2-9-1931
Lompoc Post 211 American Legion to County of Santa Barbara

Block 134, City of Lompoc, 231/369 Official Records Lots 21 to 26, 27A and 28A
Quick-Claim Deed Instrument #1306'31 2-9-1931
Celite Corporation to County of Santa Barbara

Lot 30B, Block 134, City of Lompoc, 232/328 Official Records
Grant Deed Instrument #1305'31 2-9-1931
Lompoc Post 211, American Legion to County of Santa Barbara

Lots 31 to 40, Block 134, City of Lompoc, 224/464 Official Records
Grant Deed Instrument 13355'30 12-22-1930
L. Huseman et ux to County of Santa Barbara

"H" Street between Blocks 133 and 134 abandoned by City of Lompoc Ordinance 193 said ordinance being filed in Book "B" at page 82.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The site area defined as Block 331 has been selected as the area of designation primarily because it is segregated from Block 332 (the remaining area of the site) by the Southern Pacific Railroad and 40 feet of vertical separation. Further, Block 331 is relatively flat and fully improved. Block 332 has no improvements and lies outside the limits of the City of Lompoc in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County. Thus the boundary encompasses 2.35 acres of the 3.94 acre site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Ooley, FAIA County Architect
organization County of Santa Barbara – Office of the County Architect date August 31, 2015
street & number 1100 Anacapa Street, East Wing 2nd Floor telephone 805.568.3085
city or town Santa Barbara state CA zip code 93101-2099
e-mail countyarchitect@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets.

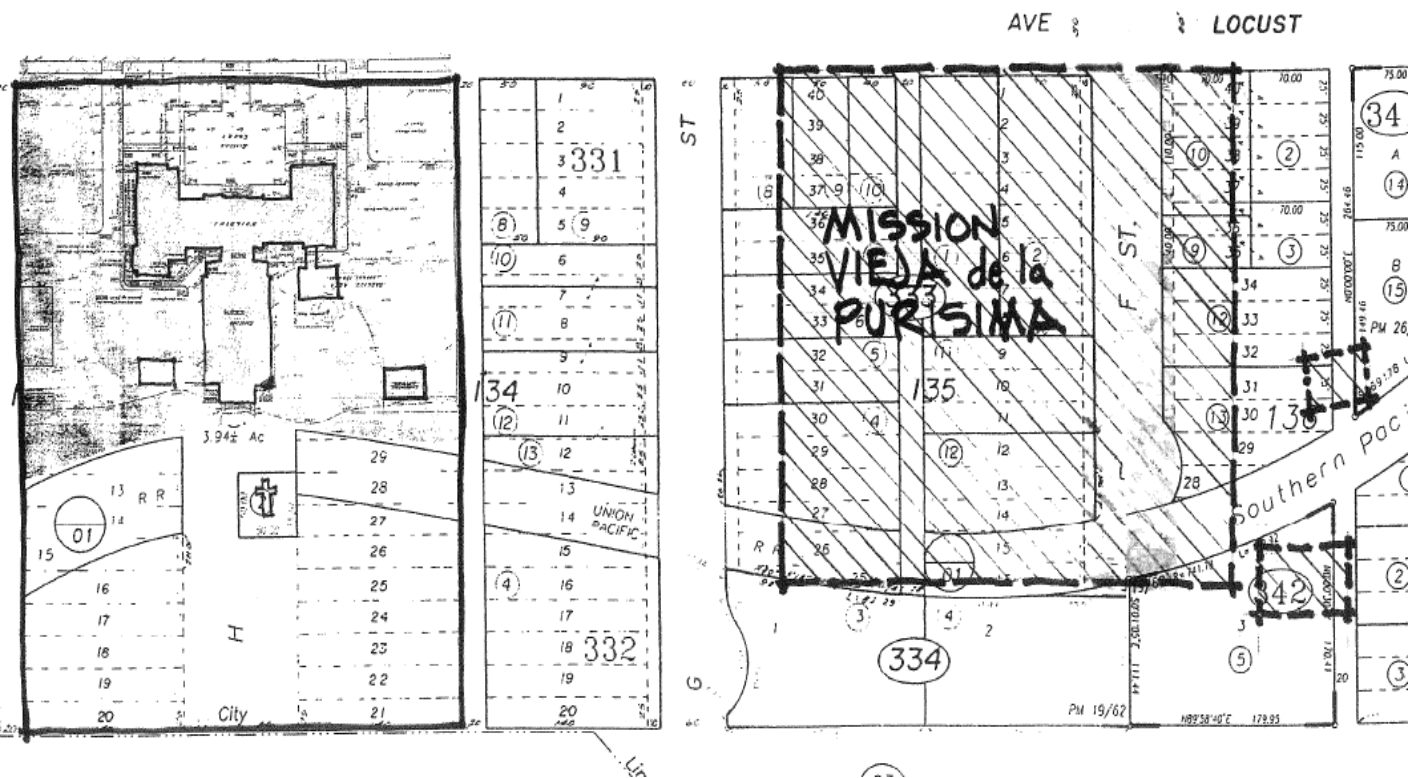
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

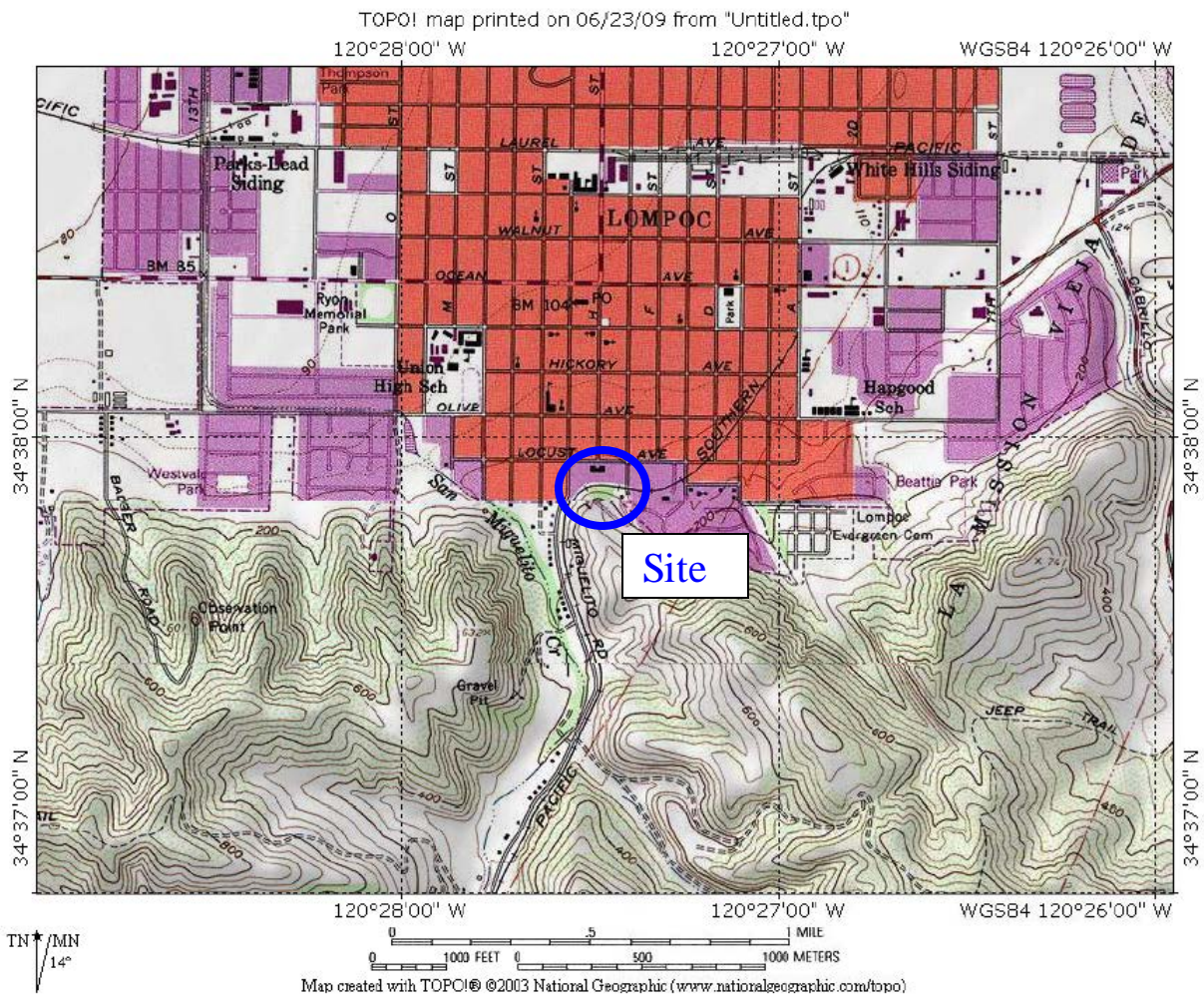
Section number 10 Page 1 Sketch Map with Original Mission & Concrete Cross



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2 USGS Quadrant Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3 Period Photographs



Figure 1: Lompoc resident standing in front of LVMB ca. 1939

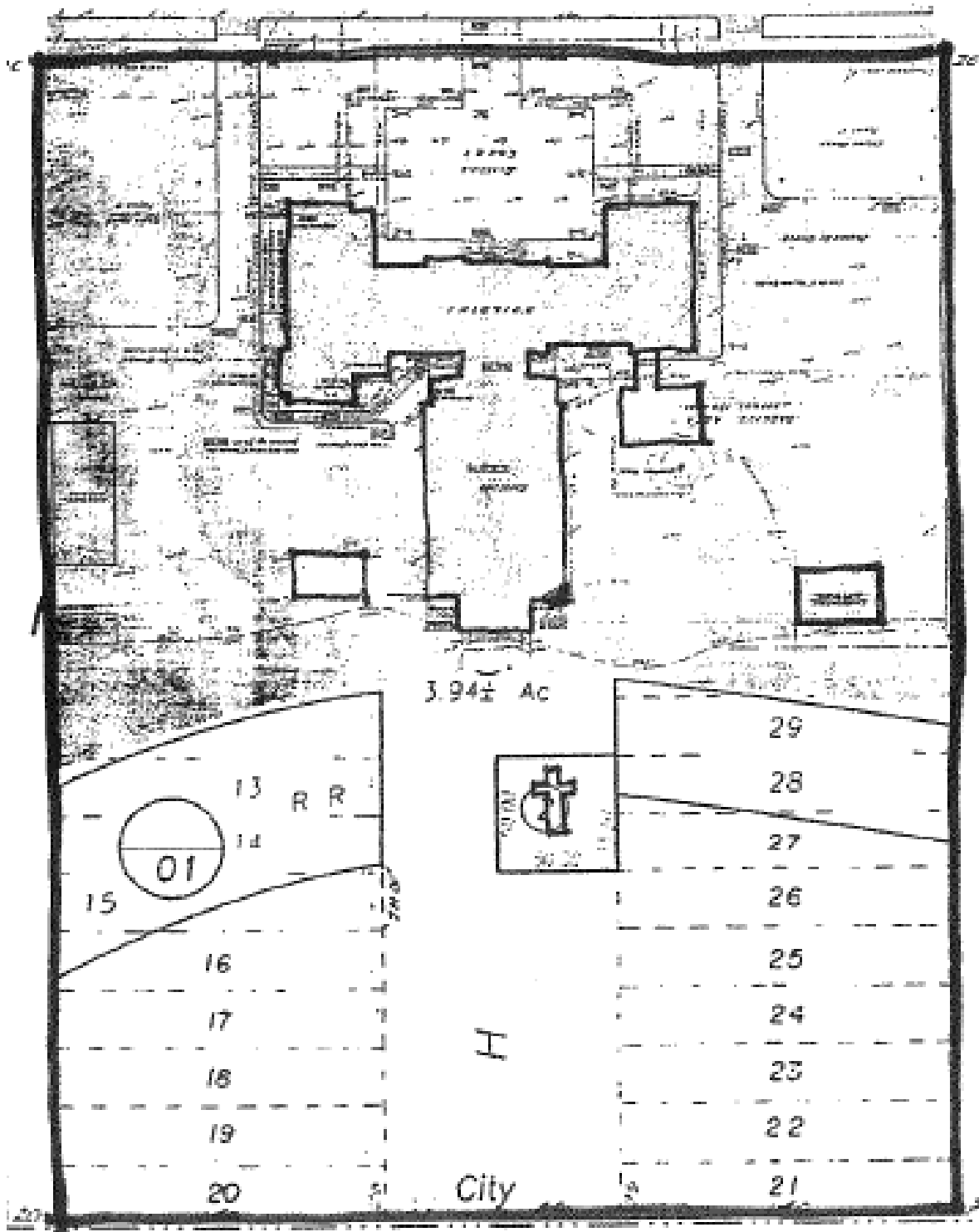


Figure 2: 1936 Photograph of completed building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

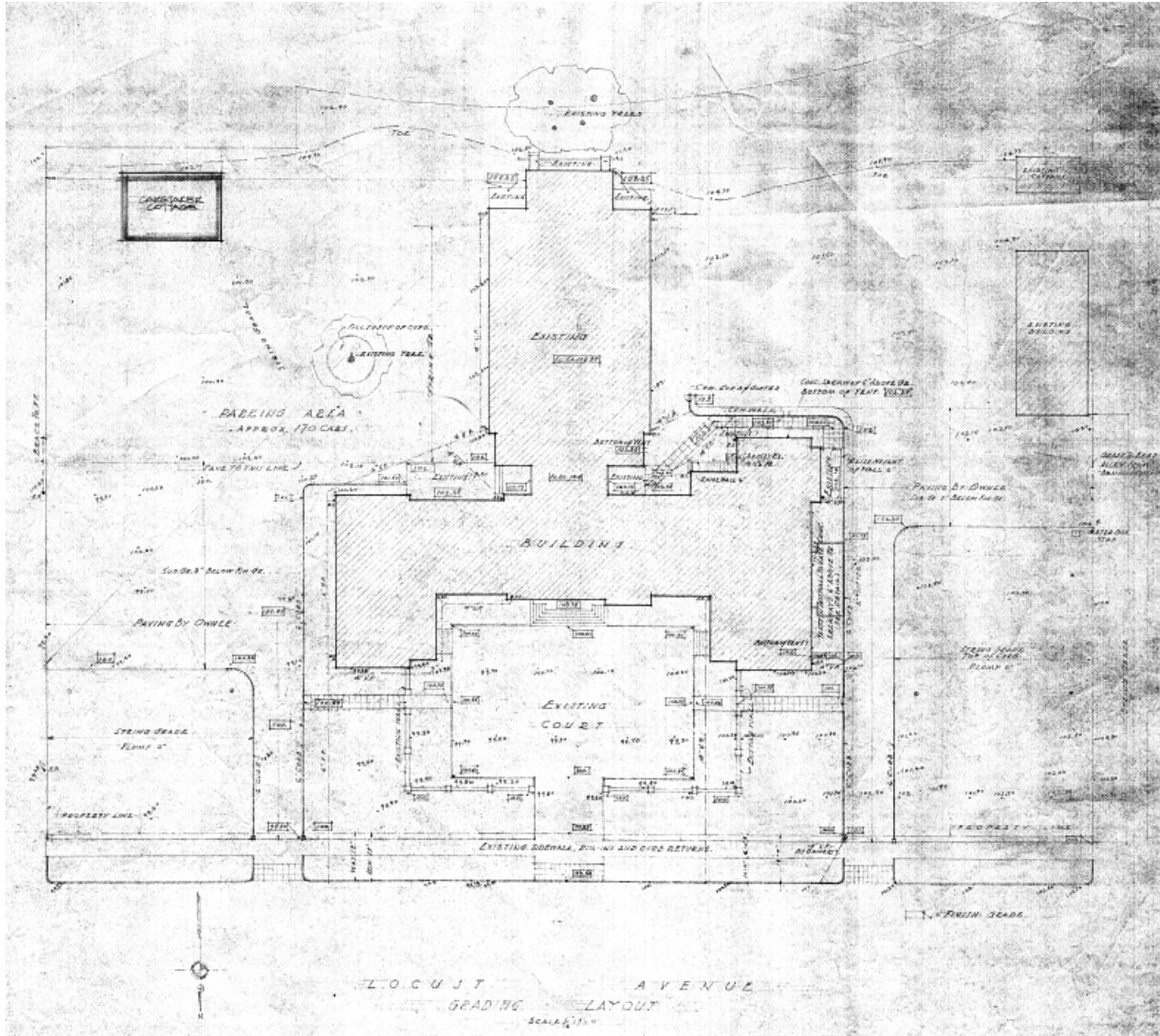
Section number 10 Page 4 Sketch Site Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 5 Sketch Site Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 6 Google Earth Location Map

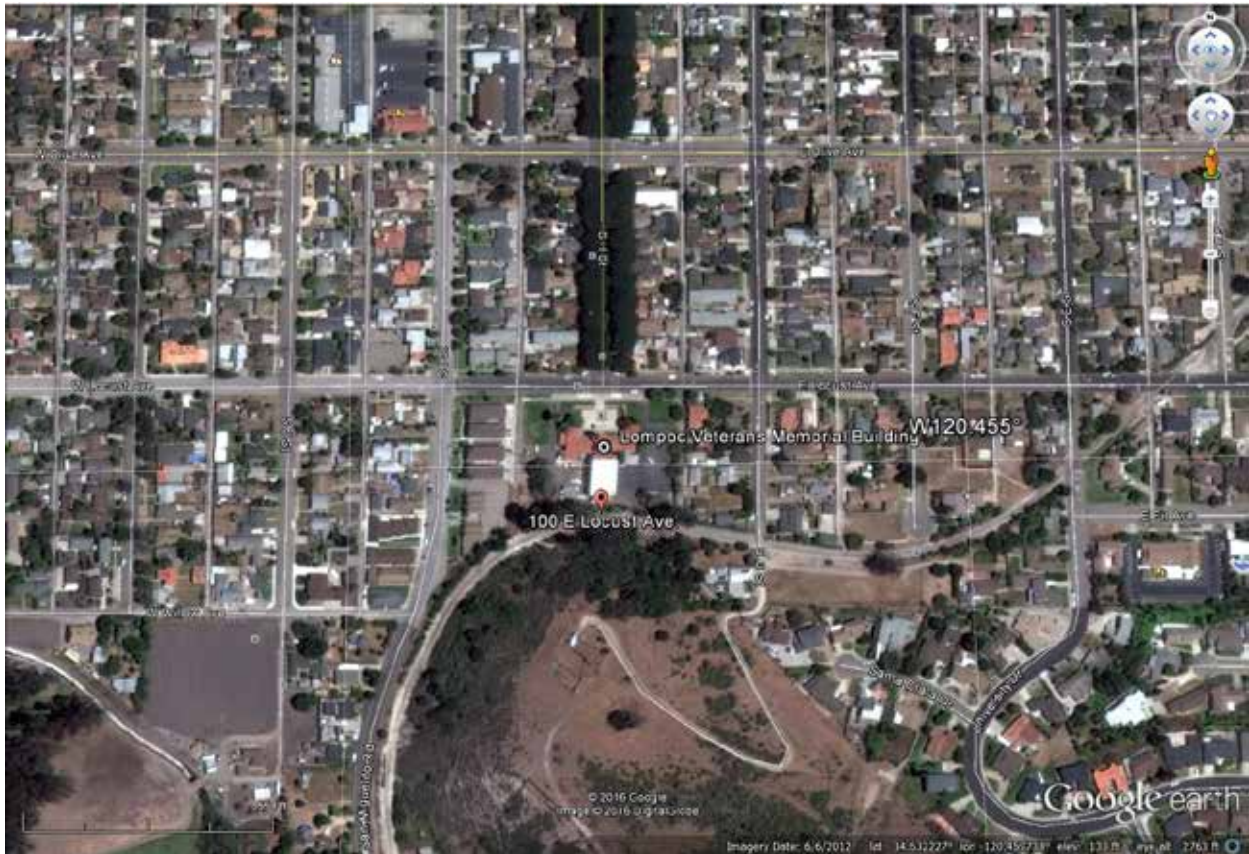
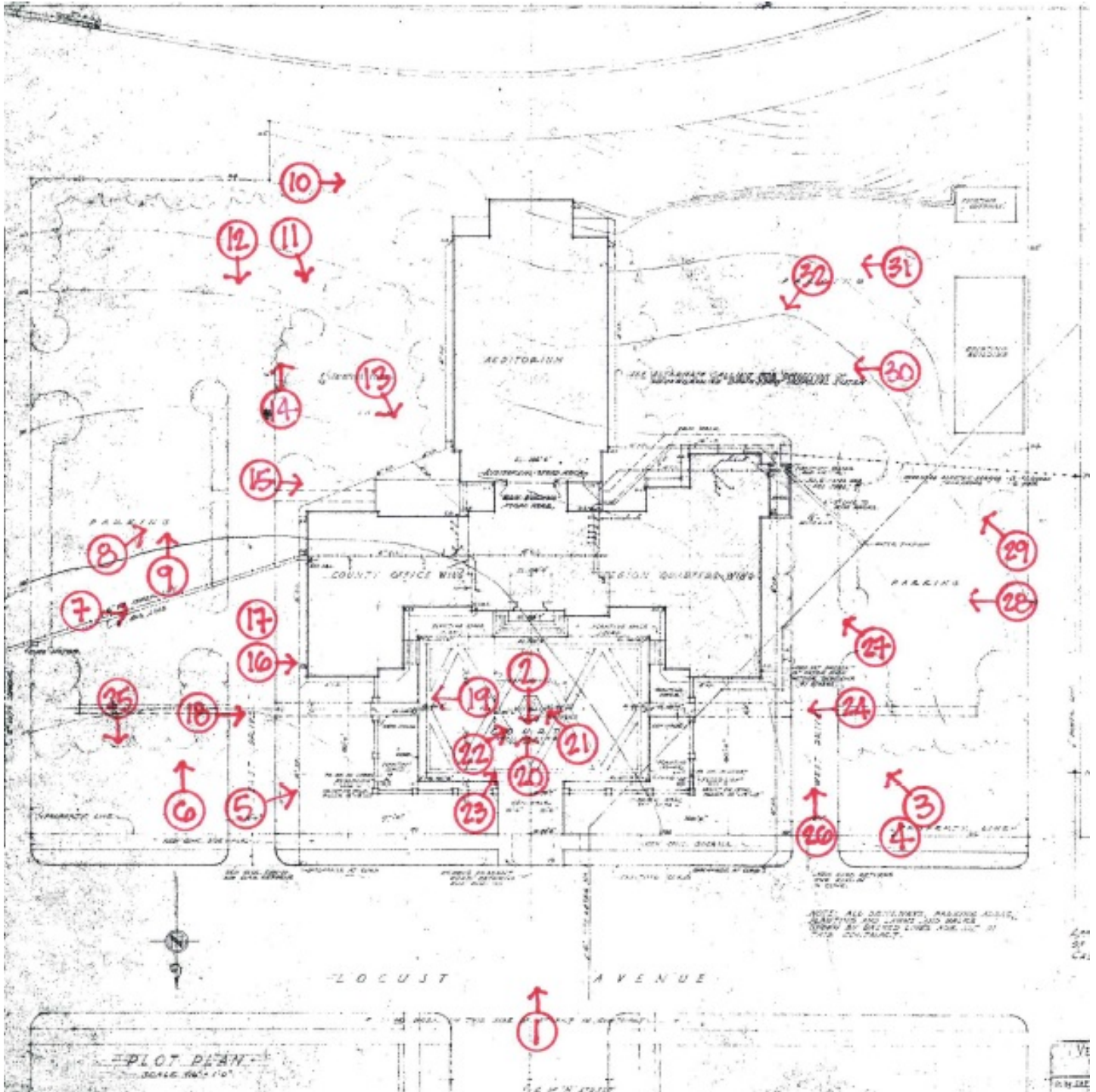


Figure 6. Google Earth location map showing property location in decimal degrees.
Latitude: 34.632122
Longitude:-120.457927

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 12 Page 1 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 12 Page 2 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers

Mb.	Day	Time	Exp. Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	North side of building from center of "H" Street	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0001
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Courtyard and "H" Street from Entry of Building	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0002
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Rear of West Wing and Tower	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0032
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	2010 "1936" view	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0004
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Courtyard and West Wing	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0005
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	East Parking Lot	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0006
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	East Wing	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0007
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Rear of Auditorium	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0008
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Small out building	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0009
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Stage element	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0010
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Modular Building	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0011
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	East Parking Lot	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0012
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	East Access to lobby	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0013
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Rear Wall (Southern Pacific Railroad bed at top of concrete wall)	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0014
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	End of East Wing – Modular hall connection	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0015
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Foundation line detail photo-East Wing	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0016
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Eave line detail photo-East Wing	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0017
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Sidewalk access to courtyard from East Parking	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0018
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Sidewalk access to East Parking from courtyard	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0019
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Central Courtyard	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0020
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	East Wing from courtyard	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0021
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	West Wing from courtyard	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0022
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Ships Screw from 1923 Naval Disaster	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0023

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 12 Page 3 Sketch Map with Photograph Key Numbers

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp. Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Sidewalk access to West Parking Lot	West	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0024
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Residential across Locust Avenue	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0025
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	West Parking Lot access drive	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0026
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Restroom addition to West Wing	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0027
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	West Wing with restroom addition	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0028
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	West Parking Lot without building	South	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0029
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Auditorium	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0030
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Outbuilding-West Parking Lot	East	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0031
Oct	20	1:00 p.m.	Auto	Rear of West Wing and Tower	North	CA_Santa-Barbara-LVMB-0032











SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
VETERAN SERVICES
LOMPOC































VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING







S MEMORIAL BUILDING

















National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Santa Barbara

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000664

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Government/Politics, Social History, and Architecture. Completed in 1937, the stucco and red tile building is a handsome local expression of Spanish Colonial Revival civic design. The creation of the Veterans Memorial Building was representative of government efforts in the post-World War I era to recognize and honor the veterans of foreign wars through the establishment of memorials and memorial halls. Construction of the Lompoc facility matched government Depression-era work relief programs with local initiatives to complete a distinctive, multi-use facility that incorporated public meeting space, government offices, and private veteran's clubrooms. The building's commemorative association with specific veterans is not the basis for National Register significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/19/2016

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Nomination Submittal to Keeper Checklist

NOMINATION: LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

DATE: 8/5/2016

REVIEWER: WILLIAM BURE

- Reviewer electronically marks appropriate elements of certification with an X, and by request for C.R.N., enters SHPO Title and State Agency in Section 3 on first page of nomination form.
- Reviewer writes cover letter for SHPO's signature.
- Executive Secretary copies cover letter, original nomination, and supporting documentation including staff report onto archival paper (Keeper copy).
- SHPO signs cover letter, and signs and dates first page of nomination on Keeper copy.
- Executive Secretary copies signed cover letter and signed first page of nomination onto regular copy paper.
- Executive Secretary returns original nomination, signed copies, and Keeper copy to reviewer for final approval.
- Reviewer checks quality of archival copy, recycles unsigned cover letter and unsigned first page of nomination, and returns Keeper copy to Executive Secretary with photographs, photography CD, and map(s).
- Executive Secretary prepares label and sends materials via overnight service to the Keeper.
- Reviewer returns original nomination to accordion file.
- Reviewer updates Due List with date nomination was sent to NPS.
- Reviewer completes this sheet and files accordion folder with pending nominations.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

August 10, 2016

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register and National Historic Landmark Program
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
1201 I (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Subject: **Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building
Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California
National Register of Historic Places**

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building to the National Register of Historic Places. This property is located in Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. On July 29, 2016, the State Historical Resources Commission unanimously found the property eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance.

The property is nominated by the property owner, the County of Santa Barbara. One letter of support was received and is included as correspondence on the enclosed disk, along with supporting materials provided by the County of Santa Barbara.

If you have any questions regarding this nomination, please contact William Burg of my staff at 916-445-7004.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julianne Polanco".

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building
Santa Barbara County, California
National Register of Historic Places

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is a two-story, 20,000 square foot building located in Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, constructed in 1935-1936 to honor and serve the veterans of the First World War and subsequent foreign wars. The building's Y-shaped plan is generally symmetrical, aside from a three-story bell tower located near the main entrance. The building's principal materials are concrete walls with stucco finish, red Spanish tile roof, wooden doors and steel casement windows.

The main façade is centered on a recessed, multiple ribbed arch entry, at the center of a courtyard defined by two of the building's wings. The building is designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, with characteristic features including stucco exterior, low-pitched tile roof, arches above principal entrances, deeply set window openings, arcades facing the central courtyard, the offset tower feature, and decorative vents of round terra cotta tile. The roof forms are side-gabled on the main building and wings, hipped on the central tower, and parapet-on-gable with composition shingles on the auditorium wing, in the building rear. Three small non-contributing buildings are located behind and alongside the main building. A non-contributing object, a propeller screw from the U.S.S. *Delphy*, lost in a shipwreck off the coast of California near Santa Barbara on September 8, 1923, was added to the site in 1983 as a memorial to this maritime disaster.

The building is eligible under Criterion A for its role in the community of Lompoc, serving as a meeting room and clubhouse for the local chapter of American Legion Post No. 211, in addition to offices for county government departments and general space for community organizations. The property is also eligible under Criterion C as the work of master architects John Frederick Murphy and Windsor Soule, and as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The firm of Windsor & Soule designed many buildings in the Santa Barbara region, including single-family homes and civic buildings. Their work emphasized 20th century revival styles, including Mission and Italian Renaissance Revival, but the majority of their commissions were in the Spanish Colonial Revival style that proliferated in the Santa Barbara region in the 1920s and 1930s. They were considered regional pioneers of the style, widely published, appreciated, and imitated.

The nomination was submitted on behalf of the property owner, the County of Santa Barbara. One letter of support has been received.

Staff supports the nomination as written and recommends that the State Historical Resources Commission support the determination that the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is eligible under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance, with a period of significance of 1935-1936, should be listed in the National Register. Staff recommends the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination for forwarding to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

William Burg
State Historian II
June 30, 2016



Alice Milligan, President
Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Foundation
519 West Locust Avenue
Lompoc, CA 93436-7719
(805) 736 4005
amill2@verizon.net

Julianne Polanco, SHPO
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

June 6, 2016

Dear Ms Polanco;

It is with great pride that we proudly support the nomination of the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building to listings in the California Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

It is our mission to honor all the men and women of the Lompoc Valley and throughout our nation who have faithfully served to defend our Freedom and American way of life. We are dedicated to provide an educational, cultural, patriotic, and historic facility to assist future generations to learn about the sacrifices of those who died in service to our country. We seek to enhance the lives of the residents of Lompoc Valley by providing affordable rental space for their educational, cultural, and recreational needs.

Our totally volunteer Foundation was established in 2008 and consists of veterans and community residents. It is a 501(c) 3 public benefit corporation, incorporated to provide for the long-term preservation, conservation, and education of the historic Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building. The Foundation partners with the Santa Barbara County Government in the execution of these objectives.

A Lompoc History Book states, "It stands today as a proud Veterans Memorial as it did when it was constructed in 1936. Residents pause to stare and remember their loved ones who did not return from war. Fighting men and women stricken with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder tell of the calming effect just looking at this Veterans Memorial. Residents and veterans tell of their magical experiences.

The auditorium is the heart of the building and the scene of innumerable events over the decades. We are indeed fortunate to have such a priceless structure in Lompoc for community use."

Continuing, "The simplicity and quiet beauty will be acclaimed countless times and deserving of the highest praise that can be given. Now we see the vision and foresight of those WW1 Lompoc veterans planning and designing a Veterans Memorial Building really deserving of the community's most sincere pride and admiration."

I would like to quote a County official, "First envisioned as a tribute to WW1 veterans, today this beautiful memorial structure honors all veterans from every war, conflict and peacetime service. Since 1936 the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building has stood as a testament to the bravery and sacrifices made by our local heroes. It is an honor to be part of the effort to keep the structure safe and picturesque for future generations."

Thank you for considering our Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building for the "Hall of Fame." where it will be so proudly listed.

Sincerely,

for Frank Grube, Treasurer

Alice Milligan, President

Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Foundation

flg

Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building

City of Lompoc Historic Landmark (10)

APN 85-331-14 and 85-332-05



Santa Barbara County
Facility Code P05001

Ed Mencia
Ron Croteau

*please review drafted
Based letter -*

*Call, I will pick-up -
ext. 3078*

October 2, 1989

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Barbara
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENDA
October 9, 1989
FOURTH SUPERVISORIAL DIST.
City of Lompoc

RE: Lompoc Veterans' Memorial Building
APN: 85-332-05
85-331-14
Folio: WF 2101
Agent: R.C. (Ext. 3078)

Dear Supervisors:

Recommendation: It is recommended that your Board approve the request of the Lompoc City Advisory Landmark Committee to designate the County-owned Lompoc Veterans' Memorial Building as a ~~X~~ City historical landmark.

Discussion: The County has owned and operated the property and building since the 1930's, when portions of the property was ~~was~~ *were* purchased and acquired from H. A. Arkley, E. H. Moore, and G. E. Learned as Trustees of Lompoc Post 211, American Legion, February 9, 1931; L. Huseman and Katherine P. Huseman, December 22, 1930; Tax Deed, February 13, 1952; and an Ordinance No. 193 which abandon parts of "H" Street between Blocks 133 and 134. The building is an example of the California Spanish-Moorish style architecture prevalent in the 1920's and 1930's. The use of the building is available to veterans groups, non-profit organizations and to the general public for events and social activities.

The Lompoc City Council has reviewed the application for the Lompoc City Historical Landmark Designation and approved the application and designated the building as City landmark #10. The Lompoc City Council has conducted a public hearing which allowed neighboring property owners to voice any objections to this landmark designation. There were no public objections during this public hearing.

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
Folio: WF 2101
October 2, 1989
Page Two

The landmark designation would not have an adverse economic or environmental impact on the property. However, the landmark designation will place a condition on the building against its demolition, removal, or destruction.

Fiscal Impact: The proposed application for the Lompoc City Historical Landmark Designation will create no fiscal impact to the County of Santa Barbara.

Special Instructions: After Board action, the Clerk should return the executed application for the Lompoc City Historical Landmark Designation and Board Minute Order to the Real Property Division.

Respectfully submitted,

Marlene F. Demery
Director of Public Works

MFD/EWC/RC/dl
cc: Sup (12), P/W Director, w/encl., County Counsel, w/encl.

Santa Barbara County Historical Landmarks
NOMINATION FORM
Historical Landmarks or Places of Historical Merit

READ THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PREPARING FORM

1. Name of Place:
LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
2. Other Historical or Common Name:
None
3. General Location:
100 East Locust at Terminus of North "H" Street & Locust Street
4. Address of Property (if applicable):
100 East Locust Street, Lompoc, California
5. Type of Place (check one):

Building
 Other structure
 Site or Feature
 Object
 Other

6. Number and description of photos enclosed (see instructions):
5 - 8"X10" Black & White photos of building exterior
7. Name, address, and phone number of person or group making nomination: Mr. Gene Hudson, American Legion Post 211
400 No. M Street, Apt C
Lompoc, California
Tel: (805) 736-9819
8. Name, address, and phone number of owner:
County of Santa Barbara
Mr. Ed Marini, Deputy for Public Works
123 E. Anapamu ST., Santa Barbara, California 93101
9. Date of construction or origin:
March 3, 1936 - November 14, 1936

10. Physical description of the nominated property:
The Veterans Memorial Building was erected with federal and county appropriated funds, on a site donated by American Legion Post 211, now known as William "Bill" Proud Post 211. The building was planned as a joint effort of the American Legion and the County Board of Supervisors.

NOMINATION FORM (cont'd.)

11. Describe any physical alterations or changes to the nominated property:

None

12. Historical sketch of the nominated property:

See History (attached)

13. Description of the physical setting today:

Actual site appears essentially undisturbed from historical use.

14. Explain why you feel the nominated property should be designated a County Historical Landmark or Place of Historical Merit:

See History (attached)

15. I believe the statements made here to be true and complete.
Authorized signature of individual or group representative:

16. Date of Nomination:

Toru Miyoshi, Chairman
Santa Barbara County
Board of Supervisors

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Signature:

Owner's name:

Parcel No.:

References:

Photos enclosed:

Ready for committee action:

By (staff or member signature):

APPLICATION FOR LOMPOC CITY HISTORICAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

NAME OF PROPERTY VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BUILDING

ADDRESS END OF 'H' ST. AT LOCUST AVE.

HISTORICAL, ESTHETIC, OR OTHER SIGNIFICANCE: CONSTRUCTED AS JOINT EFFORT OF COUNTY OF S.B. & AMERICAN LEGION AS MEMORIAL TO U.S. WAR VETERANS. CONSTRUCTION BEGAN IN 1936. BUILDING OCCUPIED 1937.

Please attach photographs of property to show appearance of the proposed historical landmark. If a detailed history of the property is available, please submit it on additional sheets.

CONDITIONS RECOMMENDED (check those desired)

- 1. Protection against demolition, removal, or destruction.
- 2. No major alterations, additions, or changes without consent of City Planning Commission.
- 3. Architectural control over nearby structures by City Planning Commission.
- 4. Limitation on uses (specify) _____
- 5. Other (specify) _____

RECOMMENDED BY: (property owner)

Name _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

Please return completed application to any member of the Advisory Landmark Committee or to the City Clerk. The Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee will review this application and submit it to the Planning Commission and City Council for their approval.

This proposed landmark shall not be limited in interest to a special group of persons. The designation of landmarks shall not infringe upon the right of a private owner thereof to make any and all reasonable uses of such landmarks which are not in conflict of City Ordinance 1142(82).

Santa Barbara County Historical Landmarks
NOMINATION FORM
Historical Landmarks or Places of Historical Merit

READ THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PREPARING FORM

1. Name of Place:
LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
2. Other Historical or Common Name:
None
3. General Location:
100 East Locust at Terminus of North "H" Street & Locust Street
4. Address of Property (if applicable):
100 East Locust Street, Lompoc, California
5. Type of Place (check one):

- Building
- Other structure
- Site or Feature
- Object
- Other

6. Number and description of photos enclosed (see instructions):
5 - 8"X10" Black & White photos of building exterior

7. Name, address, and phone number of person or group making nomination: Mr. Gene Hudson, American Legion Post 211
400 No. M Street, Apt C
Lompoc, California
Tel: (805) 736-9819

8. Name, address, and phone number of owner:
County of Santa Barbara
Mr. Ed Marini, Deputy for Public Works
123 E. Anapamu ST., Santa Barbara, California 93101
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10. Physical description of the nominated property:
The Veterans Memorial Building was erected with federal and county appropriated funds, on a site donated by American Legion Post 211, now known as William "Bill" Proud Post 211. The building was planned as a joint effort of the American Legion and the County Board of Supervisors.

NOMINATION FORM (cont'd.)

11. Describe any physical alterations or changes to the nominated property:

None

12. Historical sketch of the nominated property:

See History (attached)

13. Description of the physical setting today:

Actual site appears essentially undisturbed from historical use.

14. Explain why you feel the nominated property should be designated a County Historical Landmark or Place of Historical Merit:

See History (attached)

15. I believe the statements made here to be true and complete.
Authorized signature of individual or group representative:

16. Date of Nomination:

Toru Miyoshi, Chairman
Santa Barbara County
Board of Supervisors

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Signature:

Owner's name:

Parcel No.:

References:

Photos enclosed:

Ready for committee action:

By (staff or member signature):

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building, located at "H" Street and Locust, is a historical landmark.

The Veterans Memorial Building was erected with federal and county appropriated funds, on a site partially donated by American Legion Post 211, now known as William "Bill" Proud Post 211. The building was planned as a joint effort of the American Legion and the County Board of Supervisors.

In 1934, H. C. Rios, newly elected commander of the American Legion appointed three legionnaires to the Building Committee of the American Legion. Legion members appointed to the committee were Chairman H. T. Carlton, E.F. Moore, and T.M. Parks. The Board of Supervisors were Ronald M. Adams, Thomas T. Dinsmore, C.L. Preisker, F. S. Stevens and Sam J. Stanwood. The planning stage was a length ordeal as the construction bids were not opened officially until Monday, March 3, 1936, with the cornerstone being laid on Saturday, November 14, 1936. Months of haggling passed before the appropriate plaque was approved by the County to be amounted on the cornerstone. The cornerstone bears no date, only "Veterans Memorial Building 1936."

The Lompoc American Legion was in charge of opening the new building and acted as custodian of same, through a board composed of four (4) American Legion members, one (1) American Legion Auxiliary member and two (2) non-veteran citizens of Lompoc.

A Memorandum of Agreement between the American Legion and the Board of Supervisors was signed on Monday, January 11, 1937,

to allow rental of all rooms except: American Legion Club Room, Legion Auxiliary Room, and the Legion Adjutant's Office. Rules and regulations were compiled by the governing board, with the County furnishing the janitor. Dishwashers and extra clean up janitors would be selected by the County, but paid for by the using organization or individual. The rules and regulations further stated that all large public functions would be required to have two (2) guards, one (1) inside and one (1) outside. The guards would be selected by the Chief of Police, but paid for by the using organization or individual. All funds were turned over to the County Auditor for the upkeep of the building and grounds.

The building was officially opened on Saturday, February 6, 1937. The American Legion held its first meeting in the building on February 8, 1937.

The flag pole at the Veteran's Memorial is a very controversial item to many Lompoc residents. Contrary to belief, the flag pole at the Veteran's Memorial Building never was located at the "Square" at "H" Street and ocean Avenue. The flag pole originally located at the square is now, and has been since 1943, located at the Carnegie Library, now the Lompoc Historical Museum, at the corner of Cypress and South "H" Street.

The flag pole at the Veteran's Memorial Building has never been moved from anywhere. The original blueprints of the Veteran's Memorial Building prepared by Winsor Soule and John Frederic Murphy, architects, Santa Barbara, California, on march 2, 1936, distinctly show the complete plan of the court yard

including a detailed drawing of the flag pole and base. Sorry folks, the flag pole is part of the original plan and another landmark from the thirties. The first flag disappeared from the flag pole just prior to Monday, July 24, 1939, and still has not been recovered.

On September 8, 1983, the William "Bill" Proud Post 211 of the American Legion, in memory of the fallen comrades of the Point Pedernales/Honda Point Disaster, installed a memorial in the court yard of the Veteran's Memorial Building. The memorial consists of a ship's screw (a propeller to all you non-sailors), from the wreckage, donated by Ernest and Carson Porter. The memorial was erected to recognize the fallen sailors and survivors of the seven (7) ships lost on September 8, 1923, at Point Pedernales/Honda Point, off what is now known as South Vandenberg.

The fallen ships included: USS Delphy, USS S.P. Lee, USS Lee, USS Young, USS Woodbury, USS Nichols, USS Fuller, USS Chanley. An annual reunion was held at Lompoc prior to the closure of South Vandenberg and access to the Honda point Tragedy site.

The Veteran's Memorial Building was home to Lompoc's first American Legion Post from February 8, 1937, until August 1984. American Legion members of Post 211 still go back home every month for their membership meetings.

The Veteran's Memorial Building now houses other Veteran's organizations but will always be the original home of Post 211.

Compiled and submitted by:

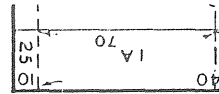
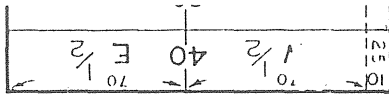
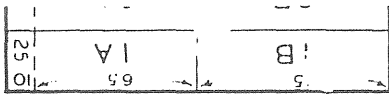
Ella L. Forney, Past Commander
Wm. "Bill" Proud Post 211, American Legion

Research Assistants:

Gene Hudson, Sgt-at-Arms, and Joseph Rocha, Historian
Wm. "Bill" Proud Post 211, American Legion

References:

American Legion Post 211 Minutes
Lompoc Historical Museum
Lompoc Library Reference
Santa Barbara County Offices



60

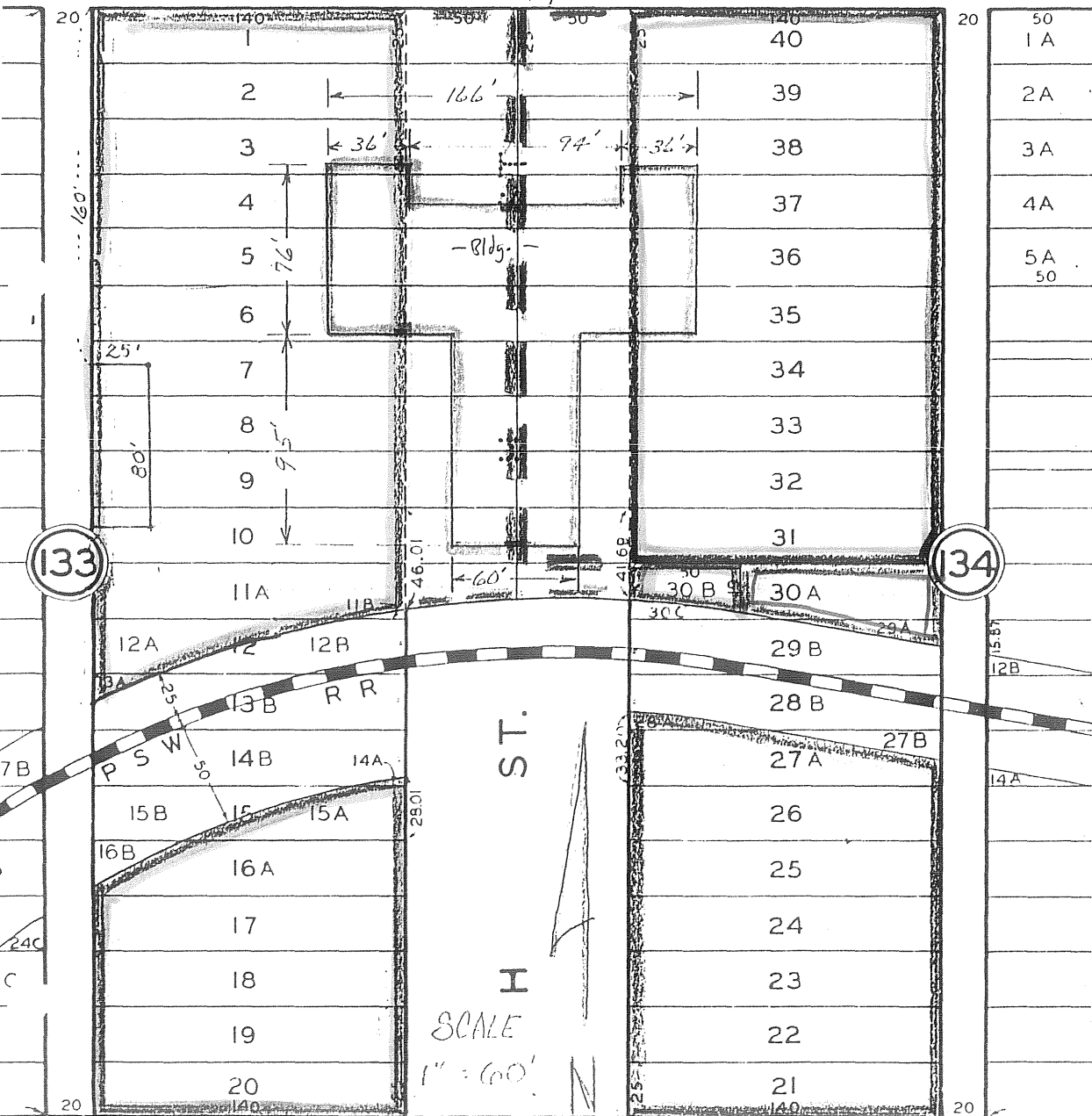
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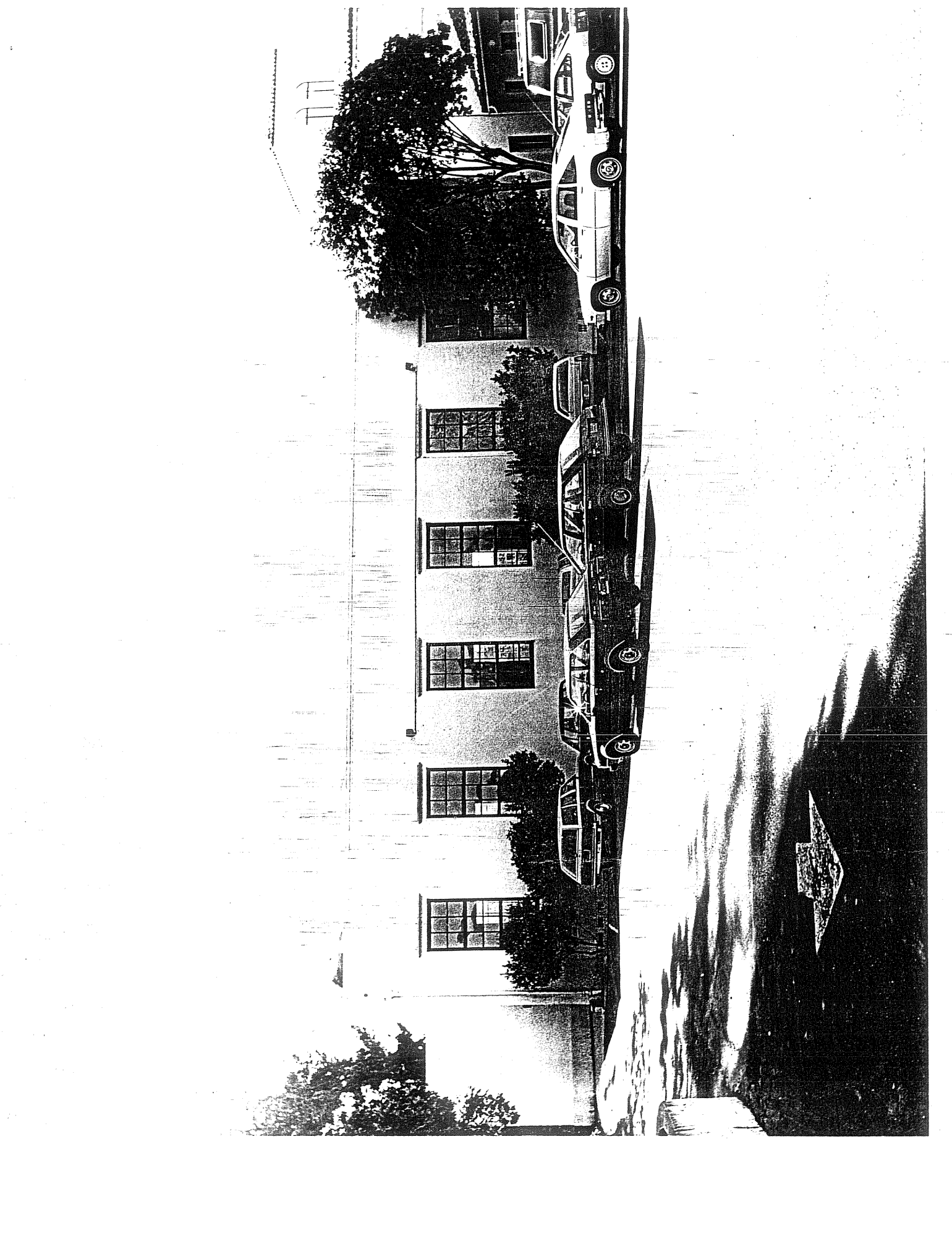
1049/89 O.R.
TAX Dd. to COUNTY
(106, 79A & 306)

224/464 OR - L. HUSEMAN of ux to County - 1930
 251/369 OR - CELITE CORP. to County 1931
 235/328 OR - POST 211, AM. LEGION to County
 LOMPAC CITY ORD. #193 (Oct. 21, 1919) 1931
 Filed in Bl. B, Pg. 82 - AMAN. H' ST. BETWEEN BLS. 133 & 134



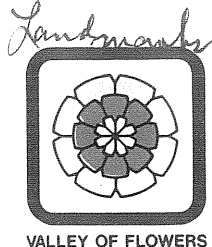


VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING









CITY OF LOMPOC

To members of the Santa Barbara County Landmark Commission:

The Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee met on Thursday, May 25 at the Lompoc City Hall. Five members of the committee were present. An application for landmark designation for the Lompoc Veteran's Memorial Building was reviewed and discussed. Accompanying the application was a history and several black and white photos of the building. After discussion, the committee voted unanimously to approve the application, and recommend official approval by City Council.


The application, along with a cover letter (copy attached), was forwarded to the City Clerk, who has scheduled a public hearing for the City Council meeting of July 18, 1989. Two landmark public hearings will be held at this time; one for the Douglass House (proposed City Landmark #9) and one for the Memorial Building (proposed City Landmark #10). These public hearings allow neighboring property owners to voice any objections to landmark designation. If there are no public objections, City Council will then vote to approve or disapprove the application (Note: City Council has never disapproved a landmark application recommended for approval by the Landmark Committee).

In discussion with Mr. Jeremy Graves, City Associate Planner, he stated that there was no reason for Planning Commission submittal, since the property is not controversial, and landmark status would not have an adverse economic or environmental impact on the property.

Also attached to this report is a list of current City of Lompoc Historical Landmarks. Our Landmark Committee is a dedicated group of Lompoc native "pioneers" who have a genuine interest in the preservation of local historical sites.

The Committee cordially invites the Santa Barbara County Landmark Commission to visit Lompoc for a brief tour of the City and our wonderful landmarks.

Sincerely,

 (736-6565)

Dennis Headrick
Secretary
Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee

COPY

Honorable Mayor Loney and members of the City Council:

Attached please find an application for landmark status for the Lompoc Veteran's Memorial Building. Also attached is a history and pictures of the building.

The application was initiated by the "Bill Proud" Post 211 of the American Legion, and then forwarded to the County of Santa Barbara, which is the property owner. The County has given preliminary consent to the application, and will affix the appropriate signatures after City landmark approval.

The structure, built in 1936, anchors the south end of H Street, and is a memorial to our armed services veterans. It has been the focal point of hundreds of public and private social activities throughout its 53 year history. The building is a prime example of the California Spanish-Moorish style architecture prevalent in the 1920's and 1930's, and has been well maintained through the years. The front patio area also displays a memorial to the 1923 tragedy at Honda.

The Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee has reviewed the application, and approved it unanimously. The committee therefore recommends that City Council designate the Lompoc Veteran's Memorial Building City Landmark #10 with imposed conditions as listed on the application.

Contingent with landmark designation, the Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee requests that City Council allot \$300 for a bronze plaque which will be placed on site to officially mark the property as a City landmark.

Respectfully submitted,

Dennis Headrick
Secretary
Lompoc Advisory Landmark Committee

CITY OF LOMPOC HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

1. Lompoc Carnegie Library Building (Lompoc Museum)
200 South H Street
Constructed in 1910. In use as a public library until 1968.
Designated Landmark #1 in 1969.
2. Spanne Chalkrock Building
111 South I Street
Constructed in 1892 of hand hewn diatomaceous earth block
mined locally.
Designated Landmark #2 in 1981.
3. Artesia School House
100 block West Chestnut Ave.
Constructed in 1876. Lompoc's first country school. Moved into
town in 1972 and restored by LUSD.
Designated joint City-County landmark #3 in 1972. City designated
landmark #3 to be consistent with County numbering system. There
was no landmark #2 at that time!
4. Fabing-McKay-Spanne House
207 North L Street
Constructed in 1875. Lompoc's first two story home.
Owned, maintained and furnished by Lompoc Valley Historical
Society.
Designated Landmark #4 in 1981
5. IOOF Building
Southwest corner of Ocean Ave. and H Street
Constructed in 1905 by Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Built of local diatomaceous earth block and locally manufactured
red brick.
Designated Landmark #5 in 1983
6. Henning-Skaarup-Belluz House
1113 North A Street
Constructed in 1890. Lompoc's only remaining large, ornate
Victorian home.
Designated Landmark #6 in 1985
7. McCabe-Marks House
203 North N Street
Constructed in 1908 by Dwight McCabe. One of Lompoc's finer
example of "Craftsman" style architecture. Chosed by Lompoc
Board of Realtors as a representative house in 1983 to commemorate
Nat'l Assn. of Realtors (and the home's) 75th anniversary.
Designated Landmark #7 in 1985
8. Huyck-Grossini-Arnold House
120 West Cypress Ave.
Constructed in 1890 at Renwick and Ocean Avenues by A.L. Huyck,
one of Lompoc's original Land Colony shareholders.
Moved into town in 1911 by team of thirty horses over a period
of one week.
Designated Landmark #8 in 1988

**Veterans Memorial Building
Lompoc, California**

Historic Structure Report



prepared for:
the County of Santa Barbara

prepared by:
Architectural Resources Group
Architects, Planners & Conservators
San Francisco, California

.....

30 June 2010



HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction / Purpose	3
II.	Methodology	5
III.	Building History / Historical Overview	5
IV.	Chronology of Use, Development and Alterations	19
V.	Architectural Evaluation / Description	23
VI.	Significance	
	Statement of Significance	28
	Period of Significance	29
VII.	Character-Defining Features	31
VIII.	Description of Project	34
IX.	Condition Assessment and Treatment Recommendations	35
X.	Bibliography	52

Appendices

A	Existing Conditions Drawings with Room Numbers
B	Selected Historic Drawings
C	Selected Historic Photographs
D	Memorandum Regarding Historic Light Fixtures by ARG dated 5 May 2010
E	Field Survey Notes / Room Data Sheets by ARG dated 20 April 2010
F	Building Condition Assessment Summary dated 2008 by CSA Architects
G	Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

I. Introduction / Purpose

In response to a request from the County of Santa Barbara, Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG) has prepared this historic structure report (HSR) for the Veterans Memorial Building located at 100 East Locust Avenue, Lompoc, California.

Built to the designs of the prominent Santa Barbara-based architectural firm of Soule & Murphy, the building was completed in January 1937 and remains a superb example of a civic structure in the Spanish revival style and the only such example within the City of Lompoc. From the outset, the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building had several uses: to serve as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. It was determined that the building would be divided into two wings, and that the east wing would be given to the County departments and the west wing (including the large auditorium) would be allotted to the American Legion and the community. Today, the building remains in use as a meeting hall for the local posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans' service organizations. It also houses the offices of Santa Barbara County District 4 Supervisor, Joni Gray.



Undated image of main façade. Note original flagpole base in courtyard (photo courtesy of Lompoc Valley Historical Society).

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A and Criterion C for architectural merit. Representative of veterans halls built across America in the 1920s and 30s, this multi-use civic building was intended to honor and support war veterans and to serve a variety of town hall functions to aid in the development of the local community. At three stories, the Veterans Memorial Building tower served as a wartime observation vantage point and is associated with civil defense efforts. The building is also representative of the federal and state relief programs of the Depression, the Works Progress Administration, Federal Art Project, and State Employment Relief Administration.

As defined by the National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria of Evaluation*, integrity is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building retains a high degree of architectural integrity on the exterior. Additions at the east and west elevations have been impacted the exterior but have been fairly sensitively carried out. In terms of building envelope, massing, materials and original design intent, the building is intact. Interior modifications and repairs render the degree of integrity of the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building as fair. The building has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

Building Data

Name: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building

Address: 100 East Locust Street, Lompoc, California

Designations:

- City of Lompoc Historic Landmark #10
- Listed on the California Register of Historical Resources
- Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

II. Methodology

The methodology used to prepare the following Historic Structure Report was based on a multi-day site visit and fieldwork during the week of 19 April 2010, site inspection and documentary research. The site visit included both an interior and exterior investigation, as well as an inspection of the site and immediate surroundings. The building was photographed at the time of the site visits for documentation and evaluation purposes.

For the development of historic context, ARG conducted research at the following repositories:

- Lompoc Valley Historical Society
- Santa Barbara Historical Society
- Lompoc Public Library
- Archives of the *Lompoc Record*
- Santa Barbara Public Library
- Department of Building and Safety
- Helen Topping Architecture and Fine Arts Library, University of Southern California
- Online Archive of California
- National Archives and Records Administration

III. Building History / Historical Overview

In 1921, the U.S. Congress declared November 11th “Armistice Day,” a federal holiday honoring those who served in World War I. That same year, Congress enabled states to facilitate construction of Veterans Halls across the country to commemorate the service and sacrifice of those who had served in the Great War. Specifically, states were empowered to authorize counties to raise funds through a temporarily increased sales tax. These funds would then be matched by the federal government, and used to construct veteran’s halls that were given in trusteeship to the counties, who had to agree to hold the building for the benefit of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW).

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Santa Barbara County quickly joined this federal initiative, voting to build a Veterans Hall. Despite being a small town, Lompoc was home to American Legion Post 211 (chartered in 1921) and thus was entitled to receive a veterans' hall.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars

Members of the American Expeditionary Force founded the American Legion in Paris in March 1919, four months after the end of World War I. Less than two months later, the constitution of the American Legion was formally approved in St Louis. This constitution's preamble stirringly established both the breadth and depth of the new organization's vision:

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.¹

The 1919 constitution also established an Executive Committee to grant charters to state organizations, which in turn would charter local posts.² Membership was open to all honorably discharged veterans and current personnel of the U.S. military who served during World War I, whether or not they had actually gone overseas. At its first annual convention, in Minneapolis in November 1919, the Legion elected Indianapolis as the site of the national headquarters, where it has remained ever since.

Driven by robust early recruitment efforts, the American Legion grew quickly, boasting more than 843,000 members by 1920, just its second year of existence. This amounted to roughly one-fifth of the total number of eligible servicemen from the American Expeditionary Force.³ After declining in the mid-1920s, membership surpassed one million in 1931.⁴ The American Legion was particularly strong in

¹ Quoted in Pencak, 48.

² Pencak, 61.

³ Ibid., 49.

⁴ Ibid., 82; "Our History," <http://www.legion.org/national/intro/history>.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

smaller towns, where it was frequently the largest and most accomplished civic group.⁵ The American Legion had between 10,000 and 12,000 posts nationwide in the interwar years, ranging in size from Omaha's 2,500-member post to posts with fewer than 15 members. The official history of the American Legion breaks the organization's mission into four components: securing veterans rehabilitation, advocating Americanism, fostering child welfare and promoting national security.⁶

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) traces its roots back to 1899, when several veterans organizations, including the American Veterans of Foreign Service, the Colorado Society Army of the Philippines and several others, formed in the wake of the Spanish-American War. These groups were mobilized by two main concerns. First, they felt that the training, equipment, and medical care the federal government had given soldiers in that conflict was inadequate, and that the federal government should be pressured to better prepare its soldiers in all future conflicts. These groups were also distraught that Spanish-American War veterans did not receive more of a hero's welcome upon their return and advocated for greater public goodwill towards the soldiers as well as bonus payments from the government.⁷ In 1914, delegates from these various veterans groups met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to form the VFW.⁸

Limited to those who had actually performed military service in a foreign land, the VFW remained a fairly small organization throughout the 1910s. Following World War I, however, membership increased significantly. The VFW counted more than twenty thousand members and 500 posts by 1920, a fivefold increase from just five years before.⁹ By 1921, membership had swelled to sixty thousand, remaining between sixty and seventy thousand throughout the 1920s. Like the American Legion, the VFW chose to be a Midwestern-based organization, moving its headquarters from New York City to Kansas City, Kansas in 1924. The headquarters was moved across the river to Kansas City, Missouri in 1930, where it remains today.

⁵ Pencak, 82.

⁶ Rumer, 1.

⁷ Bottoms, 1-13.

⁸ Ibid., 39.

⁹ Ibid., 54.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Spurred by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the federal government began to change how veterans concerns were incorporated into the executive and legislative branches. In August 1921, the government consolidated the three principal federal agencies that disbursed benefits to veterans – the War Risk Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Training and the Public Health Service – into a stand-alone Veterans Bureau.¹⁰ With the creation of this bureau, “for the first time there were governmental officials whose job was to focus full-time on veterans problems”.¹¹ The World War Veterans Act in 1924 established 100 regional Veterans Bureau offices nationwide. Following passage of the Adjusted Compensation Act of 1924, WWI veterans were eligible for “adjusted service certificates,” or paid-up, twenty-year insurance policies with attached loan values.¹² The bureau was replaced by the Veterans Administration in 1930. Also in 1924, a Committee on World War Veterans Legislation was created in the House of Representatives, with a similar Senate committee to follow in 1925.¹³

Not surprisingly, membership in the American Legion and VFW increased significantly following World War II, with American Legion membership exceeding three million by 1946.¹⁴ More powerful than ever, these groups worked to secure benefits for veterans more far-reaching than WWI veterans had enjoyed. These efforts culminated in the 1944 passage of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, better known as the G.I. Bill, which provided veterans with financial support for continuing education and vocational training, as well as low-interest loans for buying homes or starting businesses. Due to its far-reaching effects on homeownership patterns and the country’s educational system, the G.I. Bill is considered one of the primary drivers of America’s transformation following WWII.¹⁵

While the national headquarters of both the American Legion and VFW were winning important gains for veterans, the local posts were, from their inception, involved in a wide array of community programs. Most of these activities, which included sponsoring Boy Scout troops, sponsoring youth baseball leagues, and holding oratorical contests, focused on fostering healthy, educated and patriotic

¹⁰ Rumer, 139.

¹¹ Bottoms, 58.

¹² Rumer, 131, 154.

¹³ Bottoms, 58; Rumer, 155.

¹⁴ “Our History,” <http://www.legion.org/national/intro/history>.

¹⁵ Humes.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

young people. According to historian William Pencak, “[b]y 1931, 10,300 Legion posts sponsored 1,500 Boy Scout troops, 3,000 auto-safety programs, 1,600 park and playground programs, 3,000 emergency-relief units, and 4,835 miscellaneous community services.”¹⁶ In town after town, the broad range of socially-minded programs sponsored by the local post reinforced the importance of the local veterans’ hall to the cultural growth of the community.

Planning of the Veterans Memorial Building and its Uses

Plans for a Veterans Memorial Building for Lompoc began in the 1920s, as did those for other memorial halls around the country. As early as 1927, a shared clubhouse between the American Legion and the White Hills Club was proposed though nothing had come to fruition.¹⁷ Though plans to build a memorial had resurfaced around 1931, the onset of the Great Depression hindered progress until 1934. In April of that year, American Legion Post No. 211 formed a building committee to monitor any new federal relief program or funds created through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal. Members included Harold U. Gags, Russell B. McClellan, Dr. Ray Swartz, G.E. Learned, and Eric A. Petersen.¹⁸

The proposed structure was listed as a State Employment Relief Administration (SERA) project, which had been created under the New Deal to approve loans for construction and employment. A veterans memorial building was being constructed at this time with SERA labor in Santa Maria at the cost of \$125,000 to \$150,000. In July 1935 SERA relief workers were transferred to WPA projects, and so the proposed Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building was submitted as one of several city and county projects. Under this program, the federal government would have financed eighty percent of construction costs and Santa Barbara County would supply the rest. Though the County did not receive this aid, the PWA eventually allocated \$35,084 for the memorial building in November 1935.¹⁹ With the County’s contribution, a total of \$77,884 in funds was available for the memorial.

Many of the veterans halls that were constructed in the 1920s and 30s, especially those in small towns, were the educational and social centers of their communities, hosting meetings, dances, weddings, classes, and theatrical productions. The Veterans Memorial Building in Lompoc was no exception. From

¹⁶ Pencak, 87.

¹⁷ Lompoc Centennial Committee, *Lompoc: The First 100 Years*, pamphlet, 1974, n.pag.

¹⁸ “Legion Discusses Building Program,” (4/13/1934), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

¹⁹ “Memorial Building is Approved,” (11/29/1935) *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

the outset, the memorial building had several uses: to serve as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. It was determined that the building would be divided into two wings, and that the east wing would be given to the County departments and the west wing (including the large auditorium) would be allotted to the American Legion and the community. At one point a jail had been proposed for part of the building, though the American Legion voted this down.²⁰

Over the years, the venerable building has become a familiar place for the citizens of Lompoc, serving a multitude of uses including administrative, dances, Boy Scout gatherings, and medical services. Hosting all types of community events, it has been used as a de facto town hall, with a courthouse, County supervisor's offices, meeting rooms, medical clinic, and civil defense observation post in wartime. The building housed the County Health Care Services Clinic. It remains in use as the offices of the Lompoc Veterans Council, a meeting hall for the American Legion Post 2411, VFW and the GI Forum, a Hispanic veterans and civil rights organization. It is the site of Lompoc's annual flower show, one of the City's most important and popular events.



View of Auditorium, the site of innumerable community events.

²⁰ "Legion Protest Scheme for Jail in Vet Building," (1/31/1936), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

La Purisima Mission Site

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is located on a portion of the original Mission La Purisima Concepcion, the eleventh of twenty-one Spanish missions to be constructed in pre-statehood California. The mission was built in 1787, but was destroyed by the 1812 earthquake. At that time, the decision was made to rebuild the structure at a new location four miles from the original.

The original mission site, which equated to six acres, was converted into residential track housing. The County of Santa Barbara acquired the parcels comprising the Lompoc City road right-of-way in 1919 and received adjacent private parcels in 1931 from the American Legion Post 112. Together these parcels comprise the site upon which the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed.²¹ Only the foundations of the old mission remained. Initial plans for the building began in 1930, with serious attention to construct a veterans memorial building for Lompoc underway in 1931.²² Situated at the base of a hill, and at the end of H Street, the property serves as a focal point in the city. *The Lompoc Record* noted that the site held a commanding view with Mission Hill as a backdrop.²³ Indeed, upon the building's completion, one writer later recalled, "At night when the lights are lit, the building can be seen from any spot on H street [sic], gleaming with myriads of lights and appearing to be set out in the very middle of the street."²⁴ This prime setting suited the intended purposes of the building as a community center for Lompoc citizens and visitors, a meeting place for the American Legion, office space for County government, and a memorial for veterans of World War I.

Construction of the Veterans Memorial Building

Ground was broken for the memorial building in April 1936 and construction was completed in January 1937.²⁵ The cornerstone was laid toward the end of the project on November 14, 1936. From the early planning phases, it had been anticipated that local unskilled labor and materials would be used to construct the entire building. The plumbing and electrical work would also employ local firms.

²¹ "Veterans Memorial Assured," (5/24/1935), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag. Information on right-of-way acquisition provided by R. Ooley.

²² R. Ooley.

²³ "Rush Memorial Building Plans," (2/15/1935), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

²⁴ "Vet Memorial Described for Residents," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

²⁵ "Board of Governors will be Custodian," (1/15/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

The Lompoc Record predicted the structure would be “Lompoc’s finest building”.²⁶ Initially the county decided to divide the construction work into two phases, with the auditorium being built in one fiscal year and the remaining sections to be built in the following fiscal year (July 1). Wood frame construction with stucco finishing was used for the building, as the preferred choice of steel and reinforced concrete proved to be cost prohibitive. Local subcontractors for the building included the California Electric Company, Incorporated (electric wiring and electric fixtures), Petersen Tile Company (decorative tiles in the building lobby), Ott Hardware Company (plumbing, heating and sheet metal work), and McNall Building Materials, Incorporated (tile and composition roofing and brick). Interior furnishings were supplied by Moore Mercantile Company (pottery, kettles and silverware), McNally Music Shop (Baldwin-Made Howard Piano in the auditorium), and Lompoc Furniture Company (office furnishings and air-light Venetian blinds).

In most cases, the building retains its original uses, configuration, materials and even furnishings. Now, as then, when first entering the building, an interior lobby and foyer lead to the auditorium, the largest room in the building. The main entry was described by reporters of *The Lompoc Record*, “Softly glowing under the amber lights of the chandeliers, the colorfully tiled floor and walls of the foyer created an authentic Old Spanish atmosphere, where we would like to spend a few hours of quiet relaxation.”²⁷ The east wing of the building originally housed the Santa Barbara County Health Department offices, California highway patrol offices, the office of Judge Poulsen as well as a courtroom that opened onto the exterior covered porch, the Welfare Department, and a large women’s dressing room. Originally, the west wing was comprised of the kitchen, the banquet room (reportedly able to serve 150 people), the men’s dressing room, adjutant’s office, the American Legion meeting room and other rooms, and the Auxiliary (a support organization run by women) meeting place that provided an ironing board, a private lavatory, and a large closet with storage space. The second floor and tower of the building were reserved for the veterans clubroom and round table discussions, respectively. The walls of the clubroom are of original polished knotty pine with a fireplace at one end with flanking bookcases. A

²⁶ “Ground is Broken on Second Unit,” (7/17/1936) *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

²⁷ “Vet Memorial Described for Residents,” (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

large wood-carved mural by David Swanson remains above the fireplace. The large square tower was noted to have exceptional views of Lompoc.²⁸



View of the second floor clubroom with original polished knotty pine paneling and original wood-carved mural over the fireplace

An original construction log maintained by William Negas, presumably the project foreman, reflects daily activities on the building site from July 1936 through November 1936. The notes provide detailed information on the numbers of laborers on site, the sequence of construction, and sources and types of materials and it remains a rare and excellent resource.²⁹

Landscaping of the site had begun two to four years before the building's construction when 800 native shrubs were planted on the hillside at the rear. A low brick wall was built around the structure. County planning engineer Wallace Penfield designed landscaped parks and driveways to either side of the building. The driveways lead to numerous parking spaces at the rear of the building.

²⁸ "Vet Memorial Described for Residents," (2/5/1937), "Vet Memorial Described for Residents," (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

²⁹ William Negas' original construction log is in the possession of the Lompoc Valley Historical Society.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Architect / Builder

Soule & Murphy

This section presents information on the architecture firm of Soule & Murphy, architects of the Lompoc Veteran Memorial Building. Biographical information for each principal, Winsor Soule (1883-1954) and John Frederic Murphy (1887-1957) follows a brief historical sketch of the firm.

A native New Yorker, Soule, first moved to Santa Barbara around 1911, and initially teamed with prominent architect, Russel Ray. Together they designed buildings for Cate School in Carpinteria, as well as homes on the upper Eastside, one of which was for artist Reginald Vaughn at 316 East Los Olivos Street. Their largest commission was the YMCA building at 110 West Carrillo Street (demolished, 1986), an interesting mix of Mission Revival and Italian styles.³⁰ The firm evolved into Soule & Murphy, and at one point, also included Theodore Mitchell Hastings and was known as Soule, Murphy & Hastings from circa 1920 to 1930.³¹



Architect Winsor Soule (photo courtesy of the Santa Barbara Historical Society).

Soule & Murphy received a large number of commissions for all types of buildings in the Santa Barbara area, including a number of private residences designed in various styles, though the Spanish Colonial

³⁰ Redmon, Michael, "What Buildings Did Architect Russel Ray Design in Santa Barbara" in Santa Barbara Independent. 29 January 2009

³¹ University of California at Santa Barbara, "Architecture and Design Collection," website <http://www.uam.ucsb.edu/Pages/ad.c.html>

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Revival style dominated. Examples of the firm's work includes: the Hodges Home (1921), now the Fielding Graduate Institute; 1811 El Encanto, the El Encanto Hotel; La Plumada, a residence; the McKinley School (1932), an award-winning elementary school in the Spanish Colonial revival style.

As a Santa Barbara-based firm, Winsor & Soule designed predominantly in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The style, which elaborated on the Hispanicism of the Mission Revival style, became profoundly popular after its appearance at the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. The Exposition was designed by architect Bertram Goodhue, Soule's former employer in Boston, who felt that the richness of Spanish architecture found in Latin America was an appropriate precedent in the development of a regional style for Southern California. Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings proliferated in Southern California in the 1920s and 1930s, and particularly so in Santa Barbara, which adopted the style as its official design aesthetic in the 1920s. After the devastating earthquake in 1925, the city mandated that all new construction be designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Considered a leading practitioner of Santa Barbara's Spanish Colonial style, with both Spanish and Mediterranean traditions, Soule was influential in his field as evidenced by this quote:

In Santa Barbara, architects George Washington Smith, Winsor Soule, Carleton Winslow, Sr. James Osborn Craig and Reginald D. Johnson were pioneers in embracing the Mediterranean style. Their widely published, appreciated, and imitated building designs provided models throughout California and the United States. Their work excelled due to their acquaintanceship with and sophisticated appreciation of Spanish and Mexican architecture, acquired through extensive travel and familiarity with historic and current literature.³²

The firm was noted in an October 1934 article of *The Lompoc Record* as having completed a sketch of the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building.³³ Suggested revisions by the local veterans building committee were incorporated into the scheme. The American Legion considered two sets of drawings before selecting the final plan. At the time of the Lompoc Veteran Memorial Building's construction, their office was located at 116 East Sola Street in Santa Barbara.³⁴

³² Gebhard, Patricia and Kathryn Masson. *The Santa Barbara County Courthouse*. 2001, p 13.

³³ Sketch of Big Veterans Memorial Furthers Plan (10/19/1934), n. pag. *The Lompoc Record*.

³⁴ Announcement, *The Lompoc Record*, n.d.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

John Frederick Murphy (1887-1957)

Murphy was a commercial designer-architect with the firm Soule, Hastings and Murphy. He was born on September 25, 1887 in Winterset, Iowa. Attending Grinnell College from 1906-08, he transferred to Columbia University and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1912. After graduation he joined the firm of Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson in Des Moines, Iowa, as a draftsman until 1914. Murphy and his wife Marjorie settled in Santa Barbara, at which time he joined the firm of Russell Ray and Winsor Soule, as a designer. He became Soule's partner in 1917 when Ray left the firm, the partnership continuing until 1921 when T. Mitchell Hastings joined for a period of five years. Soule and Murphy remained active partners through 1953.

The firm was the backbone of Santa Barbara's reconstruction, designing, primarily, public buildings. Their best known works are the Veterans Memorial Building in Carpinteria (1936), the Emanuel Lutheran Church (1940), and the UCSB Science Building (1953). They designed every elementary school in Santa Barbara, with the exception of Garfield and Jefferson schools. They won innumerable awards for their Spanish Colonial revival designs, including a citation from *American Schoolbook Journal* for the McKinley School, considered one of the best designed schools in the United States. Theaters, offices, service stations, and stores were built, rebuilt, or remodeled by the firm. They also built several beautiful residences in the Spanish revival and Period styles, receiving a certificate of honor in 1923 for an English cottage in Montecito.

Murphy retired from practice on January 1, 1954. He became the Architectural Consultant for the Santa Barbara Building and Loan Association following his retirement. He was an active participant in city affairs throughout his life, and was one of the original members of the Architectural Board of Review in 1925. Murphy was a charter member of the Santa Barbara Chapter of the American Institute of Architects formed in 1929, serving as secretary in that year and president in both 1932 and 1940. He also served on the Santa Barbara City Planning commission in 1932 and 1936. Murphy died in 1957, survived by his wife, a prominent local artist, and a daughter.³⁵

³⁵ Andree, p. 177.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Winsor Soule (1883-1954)

Born on November 3, 1883, the son of Richard Herman and Ida Helen Soule, in Stanton Island, New York, he attended the St. Paul School in Concord, New Hampshire before entering Harvard. After graduation from Harvard in 1906 with a Bachelor of Art degree, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907.

Soule joined the Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson as a draftsman from 1907-1908, acted as an associate architect for Bryn Mawr [College] from 1908-09 and served as a draftsman from 1909-1911 with Allen and Collins. In 1911 he visited Santa Barbara and decided to settle, establishing an architectural firm with Russel Ray from 1912-1917. John F. Murphy joined the firm as a designer in 1915 and was Soule's partner from 1917-1953. T. Mitchell Hastings was a junior partner from 1921-26. The firm of Soule, Hastings and Murphy was particularly active during Santa Barbara's rebuilding. Highly proficient in the Spanish revival style, adding charming touches of wrought iron balconies, plaster facades, and clay tile roofs on large commercial buildings, they also worked in other styles, designing an English cottage in Sandyland, a Pueblo revival adobe in Hope Ranch, and the New England style Yacht Club on Stearn's Wharf.

Soule was noted for his civic enthusiasm, serving as the chairman of the Parks Commission in 1925. He sat in the California State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1940-1950, and was president in 1943 and 1945; he was also a member of the California Council of Architects, 1948-49. Soule was the supervising architect for the University of California at Santa Barbara from 1949-52, continuing his partnership with John Murphy until Murphy's retirement in 1954. Soule took Glen Mosher as a partner in February of 1954. He died later that year.³⁶

Contractor H.C. Graham

Winsor Soule determined that \$77,884 in funds would be needed to construct the memorial building. Only two bids were initially submitted, as all other companies felt they could not complete the work with that budget. As it was, the bids of the two firms exceeded Soule's estimate by about \$20,000.

³⁶ Andree, p. 181.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

In order to bring down costs, the decision was made to use stucco instead of reinforced concrete for the building. Henry C. Graham had the winning bid of \$63,996 and was hired as the contractor for the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building. According to *The Lompoc Record*, Graham resided in Santa Barbara and worked as a contractor there for many years.³⁷ Graham began the construction work in April 1936 using local labor and materials whenever possible.³⁸ Little else is known about the work of H. C. Graham.

Interior Design

The interior design of the building was headed by decorator Mrs. Evelyn Phipps. *The Lompoc Record* noted that she was from Oakland and that she provided “wine colored velour drapes and stage hangings against white and cream walls” in the auditorium.³⁹ Additional information about Phipps has not been located.

Federal Art Project, Public Works Administration (PWA)

The Federal Art Project was the visual arts branch of the Depression-era New Deal Works Progress Administration program in the United States. In operation from 1935 until 1943, the program was responsible for the creation of more than 200,000 separate works, including murals and paintings in civic buildings. Two significant works of art remain in the building and were commissioned by the Federal Art Program, coordinated locally by artist DeWitt Parshall of Santa Barbara. Artist Helen M. Seegert (1907 – 1975) was commissioned to execute the carved mural located at the south wall of the foyer outside the auditorium. Artist David Swanson did the wood carved mural over the fireplace in the second floor clubroom. All artists were from the Santa Barbara area.

³⁷ PWA Approves Memorial (4/10/1936), n. pag. *The Lompoc Record*.

³⁸ Contract Award Recommended (4/3/1936), n. pag. *The Lompoc Record*.

³⁹ “Vet Memorial Described for Residents,” (2/5/1937), *The Lompoc Record*, n. pag.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

IV. Chronology

Chronology of Use, Development and Alterations

The following information summarizes the physical construction, modification, and use of the building and is presented as a chronology of changes and modifications with a direct impact on the physical fabric of the building. The information presented is based on historical documentation, analysis of historic photographs, and visual inspection.

1919	County acquires road right-of-way at the terminus of H Street from Locust Avenue to the City Limits from the City of Lompoc.
1934 April	Building committee forms, members of Lompoc Post No. 211, American Legion.
1936 July	Groundbreaking takes place.
1936 November	Cornerstone laid.
1937 February	Building is inaugurated with a Grand Opening celebration.
1953	Fire access ladder installed outside second floor meeting Room 203 for emergency egress. ⁴⁰
1957	Minor work to the east wing interior, exterior unchanged. ⁴¹
1961	Construction of the freestanding storage building a the rear of the west side of the lot, originally measuring 416 square feet, expanded at an unknown date to 832 square feet. ⁴²
1969	Veterans Memorial Building exterior painted. ⁴³

⁴⁰ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁴¹ The Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1 indicates work but is vague.

⁴² CSA Architects, p. 3.

⁴³ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

- 1969 Relocation of a two-family dwelling to the rear of the east parking lot; structure remains in use as office space for veterans organizations.⁴⁴
- 1973 A new men’s and women’s restroom addition on the west side (off the Banquet Hall). This addition alters the building envelope and the west side.
- 1982 Building re-roofed.⁴⁵
- 1983 Installation of the memorial of the Point Pedernales / Honda Point disaster in front of the building in the location of the original flagpole. The memorial consists of a ship’s screw or propeller.⁴⁶
- 1986 Construction of a modular building (two prefabricated trailers) and a connecting hall at the east side of the building for use as a public health clinic.⁴⁷ The Health Care Services Clinic run by the County was the tenant.
- 1987 Minor remodel of the public health clinic addition to improve access and functionality.⁴⁸
- 1988 Various modification of restrooms, including the construction of a new restroom in the southwest corner of Room 135, accessible from Hall Room 134.⁴⁹
- 1989 Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building designated as City of Lompoc Historic Landmark #10.
- 2006 Refurbishment of offices in east wing, removal of unsympathetic additions, drop ceilings partition walls, and introduction of “Southwestern” color scheme and refurbished floors and windows.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ CSA Architects, p. 3.

⁴⁵ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁴⁶ From the building file at the Lompoc Valley Historical Society.

⁴⁷ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁴⁸ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁴⁹ R. Ooley.

⁵⁰ “Veterans Building Makes a Splash at Open House” in *The Lompoc Record*. 24 March 2006, p. A1.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

2006	Ribbon cutting ceremony for inauguration of the new offices of 4 th District Supervisor Joni Gray in the building's east wing. ⁵¹
2007	General interior finish upgrades such as painting and wood floor refinishing undertaken by the County. ⁵² New restroom partitions installed. Cost of work totals \$100,000. ⁵³
2008	Lobby floor replaced with black and blue linoleum.
2009	Lift to auditorium level installed in lobby. ⁵⁴
2010	Original wall-mounted sink in Room 136 removed. Other wall-mounted sinks removed from Rooms 131, 137, 142 at unknown dates.

Undated/Unspecified Alterations

Unknown date	Enclosure of the barbeque on the west side of the building, adjacent to the kitchen.
Unknown date	Change in front courtyard paving, originally colored and in a diamond pattern, removed.
Unknown date	Flagpole base, originally of cast stone with classical detailing and three step plinth, removed and replaced.
Unknown date	Installation of a disabled access ramp at the east entrance.
Unknown date	Removal of double doors to exterior from Room 145 (original court room); opening sealed.
Unknown date	Installation of dumbwaiter.

⁵¹ "Veterans Building Makes a Splash at Open House" in *The Lompoc Record*. 24 March 2006, p. A1.

⁵² CSA Architects, p. 3.

⁵³ "Future Bright for Vet's Hall" in *The Lompoc Record*. 16 April 2007, p. A1.

⁵⁴ R. Ooley.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Unknown date Removal of five original light fixtures from Room 112, Legion Meeting Room and removal of light fixtures in Room 117, Banquet Hall.



Suspended light fixtures in the Banquet Hall are replacements.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



This image of the building dates to late 1940s
(photo courtesy of the Lompoc Valley Historical Society).

V. Architectural Evaluation / Description

Site

The Veterans Memorial Building in Lompoc is located on the south side of Locust Street at the intersection of H Street on the site of the original Mission La Purisima Concepcion. The parcel is comprised of approximately 3.94 acres.⁵⁵ The site is bordered by hillside at the rear, with the Southern Pacific railroad crossing the site on a generally east/west axis. At the time of construction 800 native plants were established on the hillside. The principal façade is north-facing, fronting Locust Street and serving as the terminus of the view south along H Street. Set back amid open space on the north, east and west sides, this free-standing structure conveys a monumentality of space and siting rare in the City of Lompoc. The structure is set apart from surrounding buildings, which are predominantly low-scale and residential. Consequently, it benefits from views from the north, east and west, contributing to a feeling of civic importance.

⁵⁵ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 7

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Style

A fine example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, the Veterans Memorial Building is the City of Lompoc's most distinguished civic building. The Spanish Colonial Revival style proliferated in Southern California in the 1920s and 1930s. In Santa Barbara, a singular Spanish revival style emerged as its official design aesthetic in the 1920s. Spanish Colonial revival is a "catalog of styles, unified by the use of arches, courtyards, form as mass, plain wall surfaces, and tile roofs all derived from the Mediterranean world."⁵⁶

Dignified yet understated, the Veterans Memorial Building expresses the Santa Barbara style in a restrained manner with a minimum of ornament and simple massing. Designed to a relatively monumental scale and proportions, the building's distinguishing element is the integral tower. Flanking single-story wings extend from the central block, the main entrance. The Veterans Memorial Building exhibits other elements of the style, including: enriched compound arch emphasizing the main entry; iron window grille with curvilinear detail; open-air loggia at the second story; red clay tile hipped roofs; the 3 story tower with arched window openings; fixed circular windows; open air porches with squared columns; textured stucco wall surface; and deeply recessed openings.

Exterior

The façade of the Veterans Building is symmetrically organized around a central core with flanking east and west wings. A well-composed façade, the 3-story tower with multi-pane arched windows and a second story, open-air loggia is set to the west side and is a dominant feature. A pair of arched double doors at the main entry are set within a deeply molded arch above a wide set of stairs. Other features of interest at the main façade include the iron window grille and multi-pane, steel-framed casement windows.

Bordered by neat landscaping of rectangular lawns and hedges, the north-facing courtyard, a spacious plaza in front of the building, serves as a gathering place. The forecourt's central element, the flagpole, serves as a heraldic element.

⁵⁶ *Santa Barbara Architecture*. p. 87

Interior

The center core houses the main entrance, foyer, lobby, auditorium with stage and balcony. Largely consisting of a single-story building, the building also has second floor space at the rear of the auditorium and over the center core where club rooms are located. A partially below grade basement space is used as a bar/meeting room. Offices comprise the east wing while the west wing provides meeting rooms, a banquet hall, a kitchen and storage. The central core is comprised of the foyer, lobby and auditorium with ancillary spaces such as bathrooms and stair access to the main tower.

Circulation

In the east wing, offices open off a double-loaded, dog-leg corridor. In the west wing, large gathering spaces open into each other with some offices off these main spaces. Vertical circulation is provided by two staircases, one on the west side of the foyer leading to the balcony overlooking the auditorium. Another staircase just west of the main entrance it extends vertically 4 floors from the basement to the top floor of the tower. Windows at the landings illuminate the interior.

Interior Rooms of Note

Room 126

Always used as the auditorium, this room is the heart of the building and the scene of innumerable events over decades that have importance of the community at large. This space retains a high level of integrity with regard to original materials.

Room 131

Originally the dispensary, Room 131 is the only room with an iron grille which was both decorative and functional as it was the location of medicines when the east wing of the building served as a medical clinic. In this room, the casement windows swing inward due to the exterior grille. In interior window/counter has been sealed on the inside but the sliding glass window, window framing and molded surround remain on the lobby side of the wall. Room 131 was equipped with wall-mounted basin. As in other spaces in the east wing, the communicating door opening to Room 135 has been sealed.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Rooms 135, 136, 137, 138, and 142

These rooms were originally used doctors' offices and examination rooms. Rooms 136, 137, 142 were originally and until recently equipped with wall mounted basins. Other indicators of the medical use of the space include ceiling framing for a curtain for patient privacy and opaque film over the window glazing. The County medical facilities in these rooms provided a range of services over decades, not limited to a walk-in type of clinic. Many Lompoc natives were born in the east wing of the building.

Tower Room

Alternately known as the Tower Room or the Crow's Nest, the third floor space at the top of the tower is now used as a meeting room. This space affords the views over the town. Historically, it was used as an observation look-out.

Basement Clubroom

The basement clubroom dates to the 1930s and is used as a bar and lounge. Walls are of laminate wood paneling. The floor is vinyl tile. Aluminum sliding windows are located high on the north wall as the space is partially below grade. A bar runs along the east wall. Access is gained from staircases that descend from grade level on the north and south sides of the building.



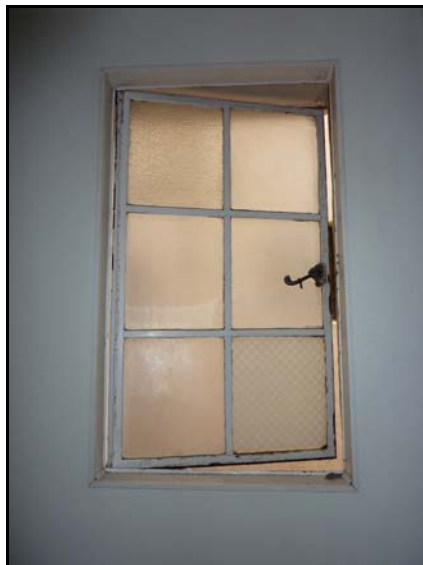
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Other Fixtures and Fittings

Of note within the Veterans Memorial Building is the amount of original remaining and intact hardware, including nearly all original window hardware and kitchen cabinet hardware. Also intact and in fairly good condition are many original light fixtures (See Appendix D). The building was equipped with Pacific gas steam radiators which may have been scrapped in the 1940s for the War effort. The building was fully furnished with locally made wooden Venetian blinds. One set of original wood louver blinds remains in Room 110, originally the Adjutant's Office, now a closet.

Interior Materials

Despite interior modifications, the building retains a high level of material integrity overall. Materials that are original to the building's construction are found throughout. Original drawings indicate the use of three different types of textured plaster finishes, defined as "adobe," "sand," and "putty," which are found on walls and ceilings throughout. Original flooring materials remain intact. Oak was used for floors in spaces that were of greater importance and meant to be exposed. Oregon pine and asphalt tile were used in secondary spaces. Original decorative Spanish style tilework remains in the lobby. Original multi-pane, steel casement windows, many with transoms, enhance the building's historic character.



**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Outbuildings

In addition to the Veterans Memorial Building, three additional outbuildings were located on the site. The original outbuildings, including two barns, were condemned and demolished.⁵⁷ The replacement buildings are not necessarily within the original footprints.⁵⁸ The existing outbuilding that is used for storage is approximately 832 square feet and is located on the west side of the auditorium near the rear of the lot. The Veterans Support Office was moved to the site in 1969 and is located toward the rear of the lot, at the back of the parking lot on the east side.⁵⁹

VI. Significance

Statement of Significance

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A for its association with a pattern of development that has made a significant contribution to local history, in this case the development of the City of Lompoc. The context of community planning and development is defined as “the design or development of the physical structure of communities.”⁶⁰ Representative of veterans halls built across America in the 1920s and 30s, this multi-use civic building was intended to honor and support war veterans and to serve a variety of town hall functions to aid in the development of the local community. At three stories, the top of the Veterans Memorial Building tower provides the best vantage point in town. The building is associated with wartime civil defense efforts when it was used for observation. The building is also representative of the federal and state relief programs of the Depression, the Works Progress Administration, Federal Art Project, and State Employment Relief Administration.

⁵⁷ CSA Architects, p. 3.

⁵⁸ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁵⁹ Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project Case # P05001-8584, p. 1

⁶⁰ United States Department of the Interior. National Register of Historic Places. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Form*, 1991. p. 40. The California Register criteria are modeled on and closely follow the National Register criteria.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

The Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is a superb example of a civic structure in the Spanish revival style and the only such example within the City of Lompoc. Completed in 1937, is associated with prolific master architects Winsor Soule and John Frederick Murphy. Consequently, it is also significant under National Register Criterion C for architectural merit as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, specifically the Spanish revival style so popular in Santa Barbara County ; it represents the work of master architects Winsor Soule and John Frederick Murphy; and it possesses high artistic values in its exterior architectural expression and siting, fairly intact interior.



Period of Significance

National Register guidelines state that a Period of Significance is “the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for listing.”⁶¹ Because the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building is significant under two National Register criteria, there are two periods of significance.

⁶¹ National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form, p. 42.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

The Period of Significance under Criterion A has been defined as 1937 to 1986. The Veterans Memorial Building in Lompoc served as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211, offices for all local county government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. Almost immediately upon its completion, the building served a wide variety of functions and became the City's educational and social center, hosting meetings, dances, weddings, and classes, in addition to providing veteran services.

Originally, the building was intended to serve equally as a memorial for Lompoc veterans of World War I, a meeting and clubroom space for the members of the American Legion Post No. 211 and American Legion Post 125, offices for all local County government departments, and a general space for community organizations to gather. County departments included health, welfare, unemployment and probation departments as well as the justice of the peace and constable. Building program was segregated by space with the east wing for County departments and the west wing for the American Legion and the community. Over time County use of the building has declined.

In 1986 the County Health Care Services Clinic expanded their on-site facilities into a new addition outside the footprint of the original building. Accessible from the east parking lot, the addition, a modular unit consisting of two prefabricated trailers, connects to the east wing through a new hall. The addition was used as a public health clinic providing patient services. The construction of the addition and change in use of the original east wing examination rooms marks an important shift in overall use. The former county health care spaces are now utilized by veterans groups. The 1986 addition led to the eventual relocation of the County Public Health facility to another site and elimination of the original uses of the dispensary and examination rooms. The year 1986 marks the end of the Period of Significance as related to Criterion A.

The Period of Significance related to National Register Criterion C defined as 1937. This is the building's original date of construction.

VII. Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features are those elements which give a building its visual character. Such features can be elements of style, materials, construction, property type and function, as well as feeling and association with significant events and people. The following is a list of character-defining features of the Lompoc Veterans Building:

Site

- Axial arrangement and siting at terminus of H Street
- Brick site walls, originally unpainted
- Landscaping, lawns, hedges

Exterior

- Enriched compound arch emphasizing the main entry
- Iron window grille with curvilinear detail
- Open-air loggia at second story
- Red clay tile hipped roofs
- Carey roof on the auditorium
- Bell tower, 3 stories
- Arched window openings in tower
- Circular fixed pane window openings
- Squared window openings throughout
- 8-pane steel-framed casement windows with fixed 4-pane transom
- 8-pane steel-framed casement windows
- Retractable interior window screens, spring-loaded, with side tracks
- Triple-hung wood sash awning type windows at auditorium
- Open air covered porches with squared columns

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

- Expanses of wall planes
- Textured stucco wall surface, rustic troweled
- Deeply recessed openings
- Forecourt with central element, the flagpole
- Brick entry steps
- Brick steps to wings and open brickwork at balustrades
- Arched opening to original ticket booth at entry
- Hanging metal pendant light fixture at main entry with clear glass box lantern shade metal



The building retains many original materials and features as illustrated in this view of the lobby and foyer leading to the auditorium.

Interior

- Spanish style tile wainscot in lobby
- Original textured plaster wall surfaces
- Original textured plaster ceilings
- Wood plank ceiling with beams and corbels in lobby and balcony
- Wood plank ceiling and trusses in banquet hall and Legion Meeting Room
- Original wood flooring, oak (in exposed areas)

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

- Original wood flooring, Oregon pine and asphalt tile (in secondary areas)
- Auditorium with lamella diamond pattern wood ceiling and tie rods and stage with curved edge⁶²
- Balcony with arcaded opening, 5 arches and squared columns, to auditorium
- Staircase, wood, to balcony with hewn wrought iron balustrade
- Staircase within tower leading to clubroom on second floor and crow's nest meeting room on third floor
- Arched double doors at main entrance, glazed
- 8-pane wired glass exit doors
- Double Dutch doors at coat closet
- Single wood doors, 3-panel recessed
- Swinging doors
- Arcade in south wall of lobby with squared columns and chamfered corners and tiled bases
- Metal chandeliers suspended by link chain
- Suspended pendant fixture with scalloped punched-metal shade ring and white glass schoolhouse shades in auditorium
- Metal wall-mounted sconces with decorative metal cross bar and detail
- Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass fluted bowl shade
- Metal ceiling-mounted fixture with opaque glass octagonal shade
- Bas relief sculpted wood wall mural
- Profiled moldings, chair rails, baseboards
- Original window hardware
- Original kitchen cabinetry with locking mechanisms
- Brick BBQ pit at kitchen with original gate
- Kitchen pass-thru to banquet hall with roll down pocket door
- Ironing board in Auxiliary Room

⁶² Lamella refers to the type of pattern produced by the woodwork.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

VIII. Description of Proposed Project

Renovations to the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building are anticipated. A building condition assessment summary dated 2008 by CSA Architects is attached to this report as Appendix G. Phase one will focus on roof, gutter and downspout repair and replacement. The following phase will address electrical upgrades. Fire, life safety and other remaining items will be the final phase of the project. Project goals are to address Building Code requirements and life safety issues and to improve aesthetics while maintaining the historic nature of the building.

IX. Condition Assessment and Treatment Recommendations

High Priority Conservation Issues

Though the Veterans Memorial Building is in fair to good condition overall, there are a number of deterioration issues that represent a high priority for treatment:

- Built-Up Asphalt Auditorium Roof: There is an active roof leak at the northwest corner of the Auditorium which has damaged the maple flooring. It is likely that the trough gutter and framing in this location are damaged, as well.
- Clay Roofing Tiles: Many roofing tiles are broken, and replacement tiles are visible in areas of previous repairs. Rot observed in wood eaves and rafter ends indicates failure of materials at roof edges. The roofing felt underlayment is at or near the end of its useful life, and should be replaced. A project is currently underway to repair the roof and underlayment, salvaging and re-using as many as the original roof tiles as possible.
- Gutters and Downspouts: Galvanized iron gutters show moderate to severe corrosion, with isolated areas where gutters are rusted through. Downspouts no longer connect to subterranean drainage systems.
- Iron Stair Railing: The iron railings at the main entrance steps are unstable and represent a safety hazard. The west railing is deformed, and the east railing is missing one picket. In addition, corrosion of the railing penetrations is causing damage to the brick steps.
- Auditorium Windows: Triple-hung wood sashes in the Auditorium are weathered and warped, and in some cases do not fully close. Glazing putty and paint are failing on the exterior.
- Tree Intrusion: A large tree is growing into the foundation at the northwest corner of the Banquet Hall, potentially disturbing and displacing structural elements. The tree is also encroaching on the roof.
- Stucco Cracks: Cracking is not extensive, but wide cracks are evident at discrete areas at the base of walls and on corners, where rainfall can flow behind the stucco and cause damage to the underlying wood elements of the walls.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Previous condition assessments of the building have been carried out with recommendations summarized in reports submitted to the County of Santa Barbara in 2000 and 2007¹. Following is a brief assessment of existing conditions observed in a visual survey of exterior and interior features, with general recommendations for repair and treatment of historic elements. The following assessment focuses on existing historic materials; original materials and features that are no longer in place or that are obscured by subsequent repairs or renovations are discussed in the previous section, Architectural Evaluation/Description. The recommendations are intended to serve as design guidelines for selecting historically appropriate treatment materials and procedures. Future maintenance and project development may benefit from the production of specifications and other construction documents provided by historic architects that meet qualifications outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

¹ Ravatt, Albrecht & Associates, Inc. "Report: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building Assessment." Santa Maria, CA: November 2000. CSA Architects: "Assessment of Condition." Santa Barbara, CA: September 10, 2007.

Site Features and Paving

The brick site walls at the main courtyard are in good condition overall. Severe cracking at the east end noted in the 2007 assessment has been repaired (using new bricks) and the wall has been painted; however, an active crack is observed at the east end of the north wall (adjacent to the recent repair). The concrete courtyard paving is in good condition, though it is probable that none of the historic paving (as depicted in original drawings) survives. Likewise, the flagpole and its original cast stone pedestal and base are no longer in place; the replacement flagpole is in good condition. Brick steps and paving as well as porch balustrades are in good to fair condition, though the steps at the main entrance have minor erosion and impact damage as well as cracking from corroding iron railing penetrations. The condition of the brick barbecue pit appears to be good to fair, though it is difficult to ascertain because it is covered with later additions including tile cladding and a cinder block enclosure. Concrete sidewalks and steps at the rear of the building are in fair condition, exhibiting moderate cracks and buckling. Concrete landings and a small retaining wall at the rear of the Auditorium are in good to fair condition, showing moderate cracking and spalling. The large concrete retaining wall to the south of the building, though not historic, is in good condition.



A large crack at the brick site wall indicates active deterioration.



Corrosion of the iron railing at the main entrance is causing the brick steps to crack and spall.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Recommendations:

- Repair cracks in site features including the brick site wall, brick steps at the main entrance, and concrete features at the rear of the building including sidewalks, steps, and landings. Repairs should be formulated and executed to match the visual characteristics (color, profile and texture) as well as the physical properties (strength, hardness, permeability) of the adjacent historic materials.
- Future repair of the brick paving at the main entrance (Room 101, Vestibule) should employ appropriate mortar materials. Currently, the bricks in this location are eroding preferentially because the mortar is harder than the bricks—this results in the loss of original materials, and will eventually become a tripping hazard. It may be possible to retain the original bricks by turning them over; if not, replacement bricks will need to match the historic. Repair mortar should be softer and more permeable than the bricks.



Cracks and buckling in concrete paving are a tripping hazard, and direct water to building foundations.



Hard and impermeable mortar is causing brick paving at the Vestibule to erode.

Exterior Walls

Molded exterior stucco features including cornices and columns are in good condition. However, molded water tables at the base of the east and west walls of the Auditorium show long, horizontal cracks. Stucco is in good condition overall, but the northeast corner of the Auditorium exhibits vertical and horizontal cracking along its entire height. Based on troweling patterns of the stucco at the Auditorium (which differ from the rest of the building), it has been extensively repaired; wide patterns of repaired cracks are faintly visible at the east elevation. Stucco at the rear of the Stage (Room 127) is characterized by pock marks and voids. Paint coatings on the walls appear to have been recently applied and are in good condition.



Wide cracks in the stucco at the Auditorium should be repaired to prevent moisture penetration to wood sheathing and framing.



Small pocks and voids are evident throughout the stucco at the rear of the Stage.

Recommendations:

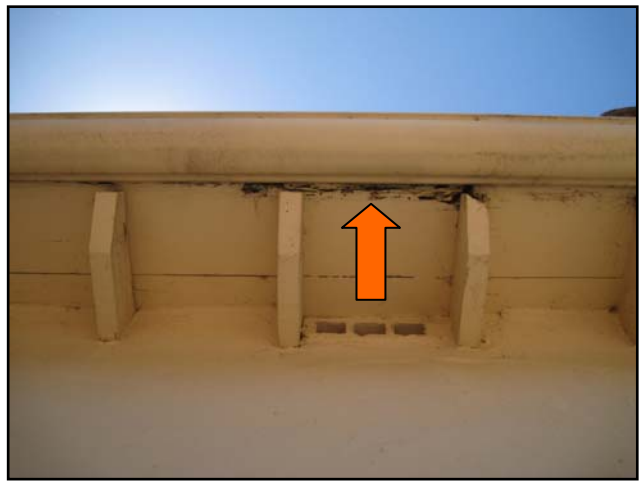
- Repair cracks in the stucco at the Auditorium water tables and southwest corner, in addition to defective stucco at the rear of the Stage. Repairs should match the visual characteristics (sandy texture, trowel marks) and physical properties (hardness, permeability) of the historic stucco as closely as possible.

Roofing and Drainage

At the time of the survey, the roof was in fair to poor condition. The built-up roof of the Auditorium has at least one active leak at the northwest corner. Elsewhere, historic clay roof tiles are covered in lichens and other biological growth, and mortar anchors are detaching. Numerous clay tiles are broken, and some of the replacement tiles and mortar attachments are a poor visual match to historic tiles. Rot observed in wood eaves and rafter ends indicates widespread leaks and deterioration. Galvanized iron gutters are clogged and severely corroded. Downspouts are not connected to drainage features, which may not be fully functional. Sheet metal parapet capping shows weathered paint but appears to be in good condition. Roofing repairs are currently underway to address deterioration of the clay tiles and underlayment (salvaging and re-using as many historic clay tiles as possible), and selectively fastening clay tiles to the roof sheathing over entry/egress points. The repair scope also includes replacement of missing gutter sections, reconnecting downspouts to drains, and clearing the drainage system.



Mortar applied to roofing tiles during a previous repair are visually obtrusive (photo courtesy of Robert Ooley).



Rot observed in wood eaves indicates failure of roofing materials (photo courtesy of Robert Ooley).

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Recommendations:

- Deteriorated wood eaves and rafter ends should be repaired in conjunction with roof repairs, retaining as much historic fabric as possible. Dutchman repairs should match the profile and species of historic wood elements. Rotted rafter ends may be reinforced with non-corroding rods or plates and patched with epoxy filler.
- Replacement materials including clay roof tiles and sheet metal gutters should match the visual characteristics and physical properties of historic materials as closely as possible. Repair mortar attachments should match historic with regard to the amount of mortar applied to tiles; some of the existing repairs use too much mortar, causing the front of the tile to pitch upward.
- Widespread breakage of clay roof tiles may be the result of foot traffic associated with maintenance or repair activities. Procedures should be developed in consultation with a roofing contractor that protect tiles and increase worker safety during roof access.
- To increase energy efficiency and reduce thermal cycling, the Auditorium roof should be painted with a light-colored or reflective roof coating. Sheet metal parapet capping should be painted to prevent corrosion.



Isolated sections of gutters are rusted through, and weeds are growing in accumulated debris.



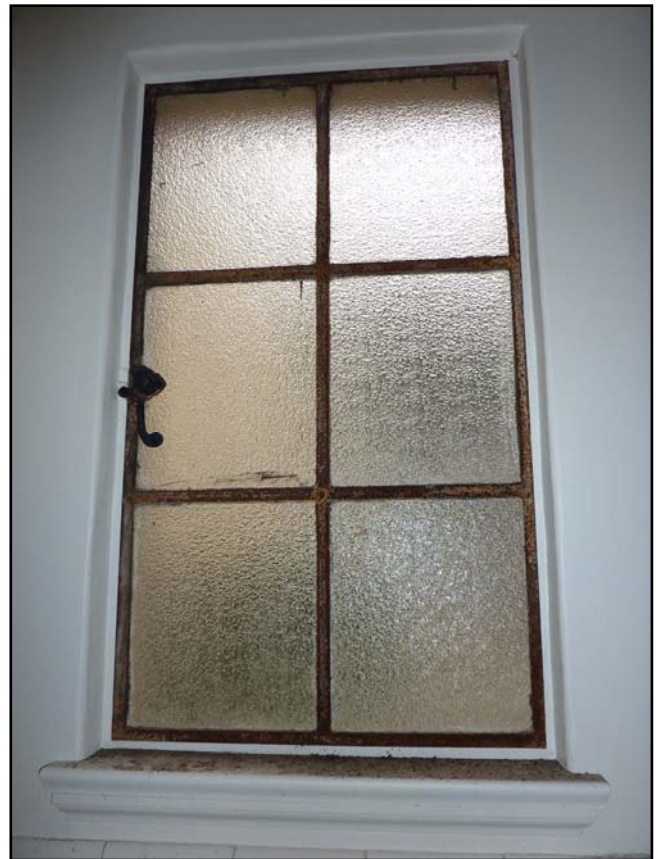
Downspouts no longer connect to many of the drainage leaders.

Doors and Windows

Historic wood doors are generally in good condition, with much of the original hardware intact. Triple-hung wood windows at the Auditorium are in fair to poor condition; sashes are warped, glazing putty is failing, and peeling paint exposes raised wood grain. Steel casement and round fixed windows are generally in good condition. A few casement windows are severely corroded: these are generally in low-profile areas such as stairways, storage closets and restrooms. Replacement glazing putty on wood and steel sashes is unpainted. The historic iron grille at the north elevation is in good condition except for corrosion jacking at the bottom rail.



Triple-hung wood sashes at the Auditorium are warped and paint and glazing putty have failed.



Steel window interiors are corroded at several low-profile locations such as restrooms, stairways and closets, including this casement at the Auxiliary Toilet.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Recommendations:

- Rehabilitate the Auditorium windows: this will require removing the sashes and conducting the rehabilitation in a workshop. It may be possible to return warped sashes to their original shape using steam. Before the windows are rehabilitated, collect samples from interior and exterior surfaces for paint analysis to determine historic colors and finishes. Original operating hardware should be reinstated so the windows can be opened and closed as needed.
- Repair the steel casement window at northwest corner of Banquet Hall that does not fully close on hinge side. Correct corrosion jacking at the bottom rail of the iron window grille on the north elevation.
- Paint corroded steel casements in Toilet 2 (Room 106), Stair #1 (Room 108), Adjutant Closet (Room 111), Toilet 3 (Room 115), Chair Storage (Room 119), and Stair #2 (Room 124). Paint unpainted replacement glazing putty on windows throughout the building.
- Conduct a finishes analysis for all doors and windows to determine historic colors, coatings and finishes. Residual stain and varnish on a closet door in Room 110 suggests that interior doors throughout the building originally may have been stained (possibly in multiple colors) rather than painted. Alternatively samples may be collected by an architectural conservator and stored in anticipation of finishes analysis to be carried out at a later date.



A steel casement window in the Banquet Hall does not fully close on the hinge side.



Remnants of original grayish green stain are visible on a closet door in Room 110.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Interior Walls

Plaster covering interior walls is generally in good condition, but damage is visible at the lower corners of casement windows in the Banquet Hall. Ceramic tile is in good condition where it remains in toilet rooms (Rooms 115, 134, and 204). Decorative glazed tiles on the Lobby walls are also in good condition. Wood trim including wall base and chair rail elements are in good condition. Paint coatings on walls and trim are in good condition.

Recommendations:

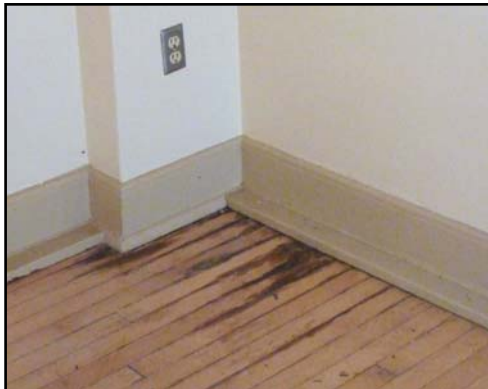
- Repair damage to plaster at Banquet Hall windows. Repairs to plaster surfaces should match the texture of the adjacent historic plaster (designated on historic drawings as “adobe,” “sand,” or “putty”).
- A finishes analysis would be helpful in determining historic wall and trim colors. Samples should be collected and examined by a qualified architectural or wall paintings conservator.



Casement windows in the Banquet Hall show damage to plaster at the lower corners.

Flooring

Sub-floor conditions were not investigated, but general survey revealed no uneven, loose or soft (rotting) floor conditions. Maple flooring in the Auditorium is in good condition except for a small area in the northwest corner damaged by a roof leak. Oak flooring in the Balcony has minor water staining but is in good condition. Much of the pine and oak flooring that was originally exposed has been covered with vinyl tile and carpeting. Based on the condition of the wood flooring in the east hall (Room 134) which has been revealed and refinished, it is probable that original wood flooring is still in place and in good condition beneath current floor finishes. No original asphalt tile is currently visible. Hexagonal mosaic tile in the Legion Club Room toilet (Room 204) may be the only original ceramic tile in the building; it is in fair condition with minor cracking. Non-historic floor finishes are in good to fair condition.



Original maple flooring in the Auditorium shows water damage from an active roof leak.



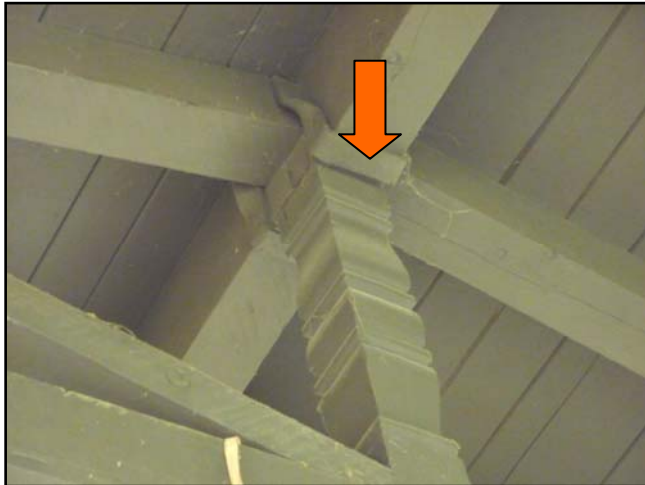
Oak flooring at the Balcony has minor water stains.

Recommendations:

- Water-damaged flooring in the Auditorium should be repaired after the roof leak has been corrected. Should rotted floor boards need to be replaced, they should match the existing in wood species, width, color and finish.
- Aesthetic issues affecting the Balcony flooring may be corrected by selectively applying wood stain to the blanched or discolored areas. Stripping or refinishing is not recommended, but if the current (possibly original) finish is to be removed, analysis should be carried out to identify the original stain color.

Ceilings

The painted wood-framed lamella ceiling in the Auditorium is in good condition overall, but there is an active leak in the northwest corner. In the Banquet Hall, signs of possible rotation or shifting are visible in trusses and a corbel at the north end and should be further investigated by a structural engineer. Original semi-transparent stain in this room as well as the Lobby, Legion Room, Legion Club Room, and Loggia has been covered with an opaque stain or paint. Original plaster ceilings have been obscured by dropped acoustical tile ceilings in much of the east wing, as well as the Auxiliary (Room 114) and Stage (Room 127). Where they are visible, plaster ceilings are in good condition overall, with minor water damage evident at the Tower Room, and a crack visible in Chair Storage (Room 119).



A gap between an iron strap and ceiling truss components in the Banquet Hall could indicate movement or shifting.



A fragment of original lighter-colored, semi-transparent stain is visible in the Legion Meeting Room.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Recommendations:

- Trusses and corbels at the north end of the Banquet Hall should be examined for possible structural weakness.
- Wood ceiling components in the Auditorium that are damaged by roof leaks should be repaired using epoxy repairs, or Dutchman patches or replacement boards of the same wood species, size and profile as the original.
- Repairs to plaster ceilings should match the texture of the adjacent historic plaster (designated on historic drawings as “adobe,” “sand,” or “putty”).
- A finishes analysis should be conducted to determine original paint/stain colors for wood and plaster ceilings throughout the building.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Furnishings and Fixtures

Sinks associated with historic Public Hospital functions in the east wing have been removed over the years, with the last remaining sink in Room 136 being removed just prior to the survey. Though bare bulbs lack fixtures in secondary storage areas, many of the original light fixtures in public spaces are still in place and operable. It is not known if original fixtures remain where ceiling heights have been lowered in the east wing. Replicas of historic light fixtures were observed in the Legion Club Room, Stair #1, and the Loggia. Overall, existing historic light fixtures are in fair condition, exhibiting soiling and minor loss of components such as shades and ornamental elements, as well as original lamp (bulb) shapes that have been replaced with fluorescent bulbs. Wiring appears to be original in many fixtures. Iron railings at the stair towers, Balcony, porches, and main entrance are in good condition overall. However, railings at the main entrance are deformed, a picket is missing, and their anchorage contributes to deterioration of the brick steps. Original retractable window screens have been removed for the most part, but the screen remaining in Room 138 is operable and in fair condition, and screens are still mounted in Rooms 136 and 141.



Historic light fixtures are largely intact, including pendant lights in the Auditorium.



Retractable window screens are still present and operable in at least one historic office space in Room 138.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Recommendations:

- Original light fixtures should be documented and cataloged as historic building elements, to prevent their inadvertent removal or destruction. The presence or absence of historic mounting hardware or fixtures above dropped acoustical ceilings should be confirmed and documented. Cleaning and refurbishing, including re-wiring of fixtures that are not code compliant, should be conducted so as to retain as much historic fabric as possible. Replacement lamps (bulbs) and shades should be visually compatible with the historic character of original light fixtures.
- Iron railings at the main entrance should be repaired by replacing the missing picket, straightening out deformed elements, and re-anchoring them in such a way as to prevent damage to the brick steps from corrosion jacking (expansion of rusting metal).
- Original retractable window screens should be documented and cataloged to mitigate possible removal in the future.



Incandescent lamps in this Lobby chandelier have been replaced with fluorescent bulbs.



The west railing at the main entrance steps is deformed.

Works of Art

There are two bas relief sculptures executed by WPA artists from Santa Barbara, commissioned as integral components to the building. Helen M. Seegert created a painted carved plaster tableau installed in the Foyer depicting a Spanish missionary directing three Native American neophytes in the construction of Mission Vieja de la Purisma. The polychrome painted finishes exhibit minor soiling, abrasions, and loss as well as incised graffiti, particularly at the lower portion of the sculpture. An angled metal barrier has been installed at the lower half to discourage vandalism and protect the sculpture from impact damage. In the Legion Club Room, a stained wood panel carved by David Swanson hangs over the fireplace. The panel, depicting Native American farmers and laborers bowing before a Spanish Missionary, is in good condition. It is possible that the sculpture was re-finished during the previous renovation of the Legion Club Room.



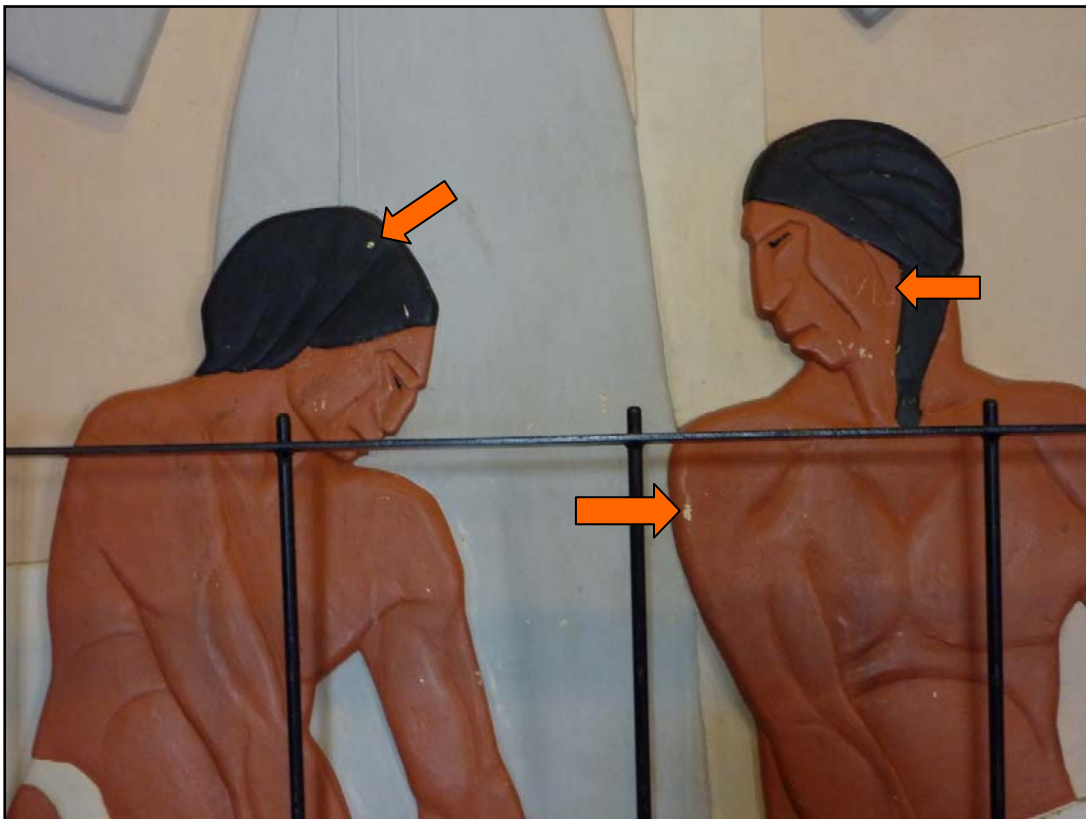
A metal barrier has been installed at the base of Helen Seegert's plaster bas relief is in the Foyer.



David Swanson's carved wood panel in the Legion Club Room may have been refinished (photo courtesy of Robert Ooley).

Recommendations:

- Engage the services of a qualified professional art conservator to evaluate and conserve the sculptures. The conservator should determine whether the current painted and stained finishes are original, and make conservation recommendations for the Seegert sculpture in particular, including actions to repair damage and preventive measures such as the installation of a less visually obtrusive barrier.



The plaster bas relief exhibits minor to moderate paint loss as well as damage from abrasion and incised graffiti.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

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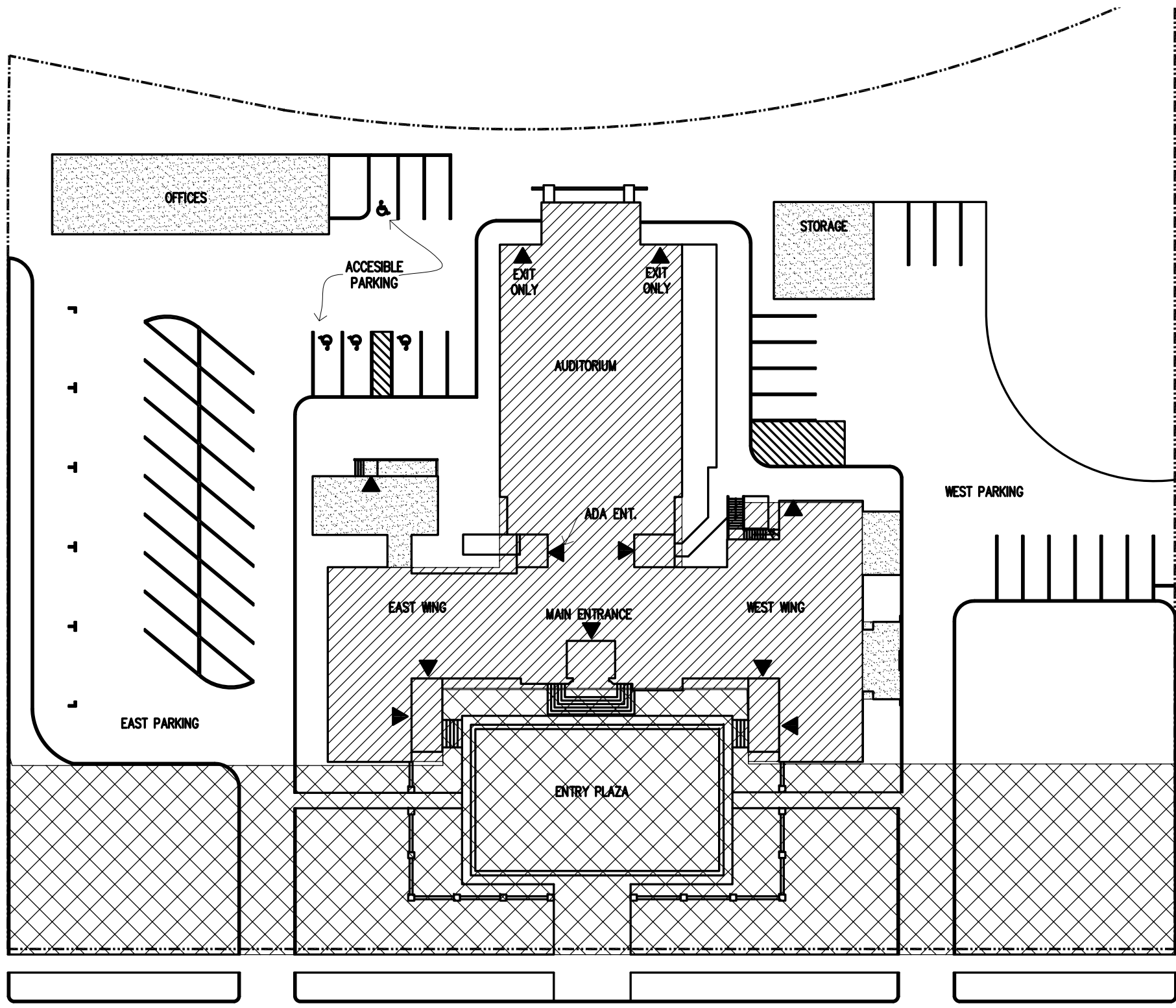
Other Sources

Clipping Files, specifically on “Winsor Soule,” from the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

Clipping Files from the Lompoc Valley Historical Society.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix A Existing Conditions Drawings with Room Numbers



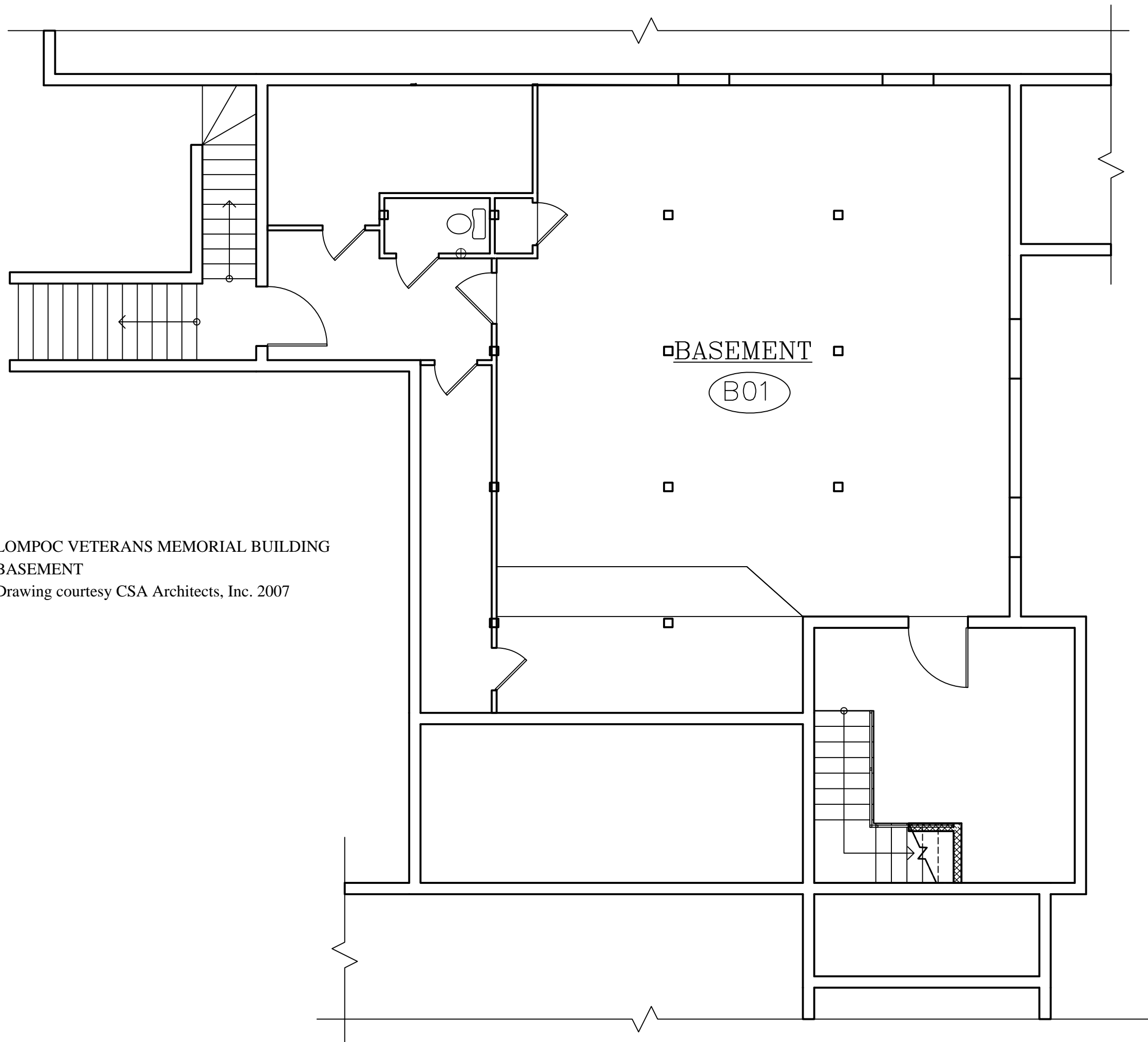
LEGEND

◀ = ENTRY POINT OF BUILDING

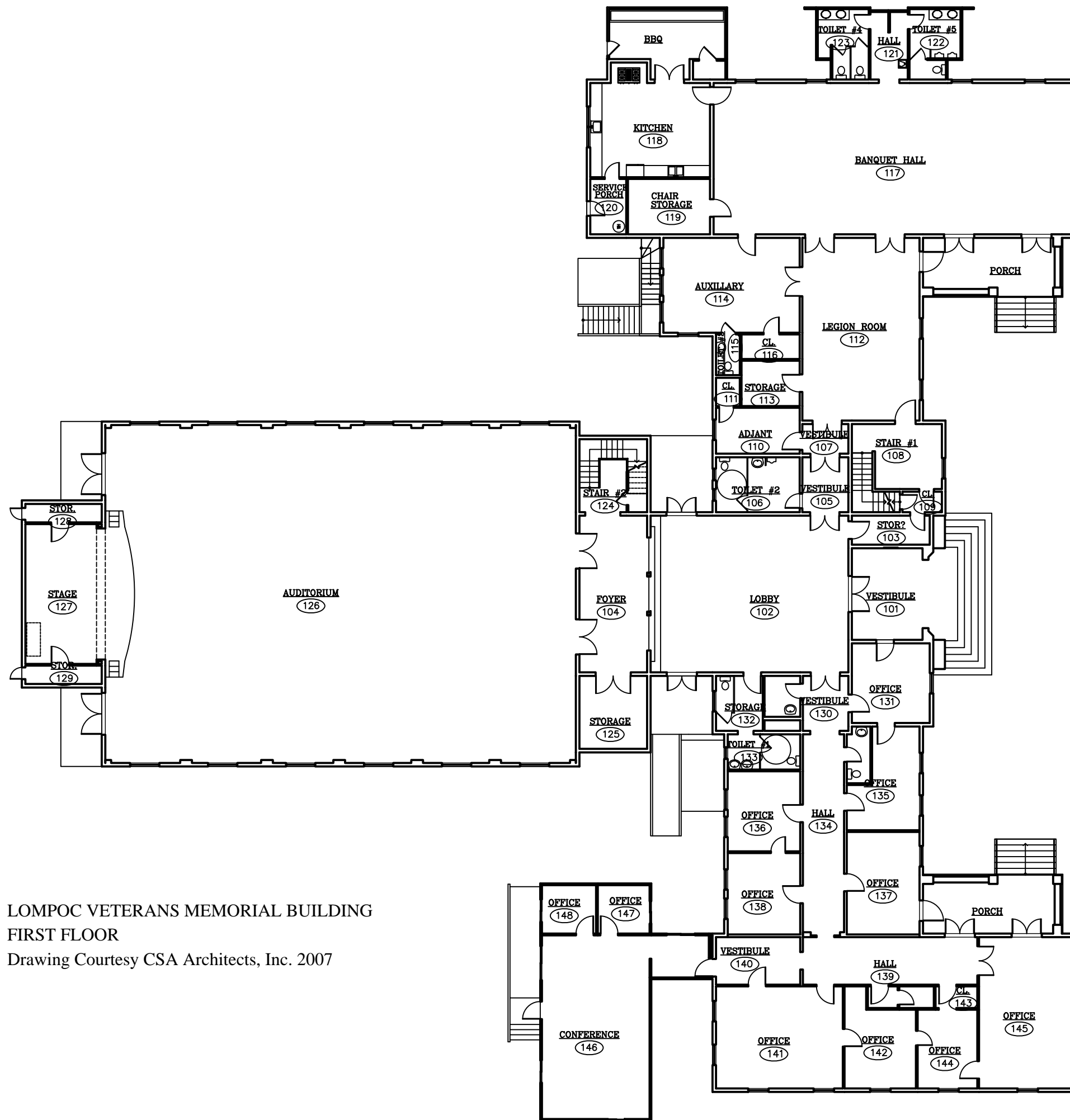
LOCUST AVENUE

Drawing courtesy CSA Architects, Inc. 2007

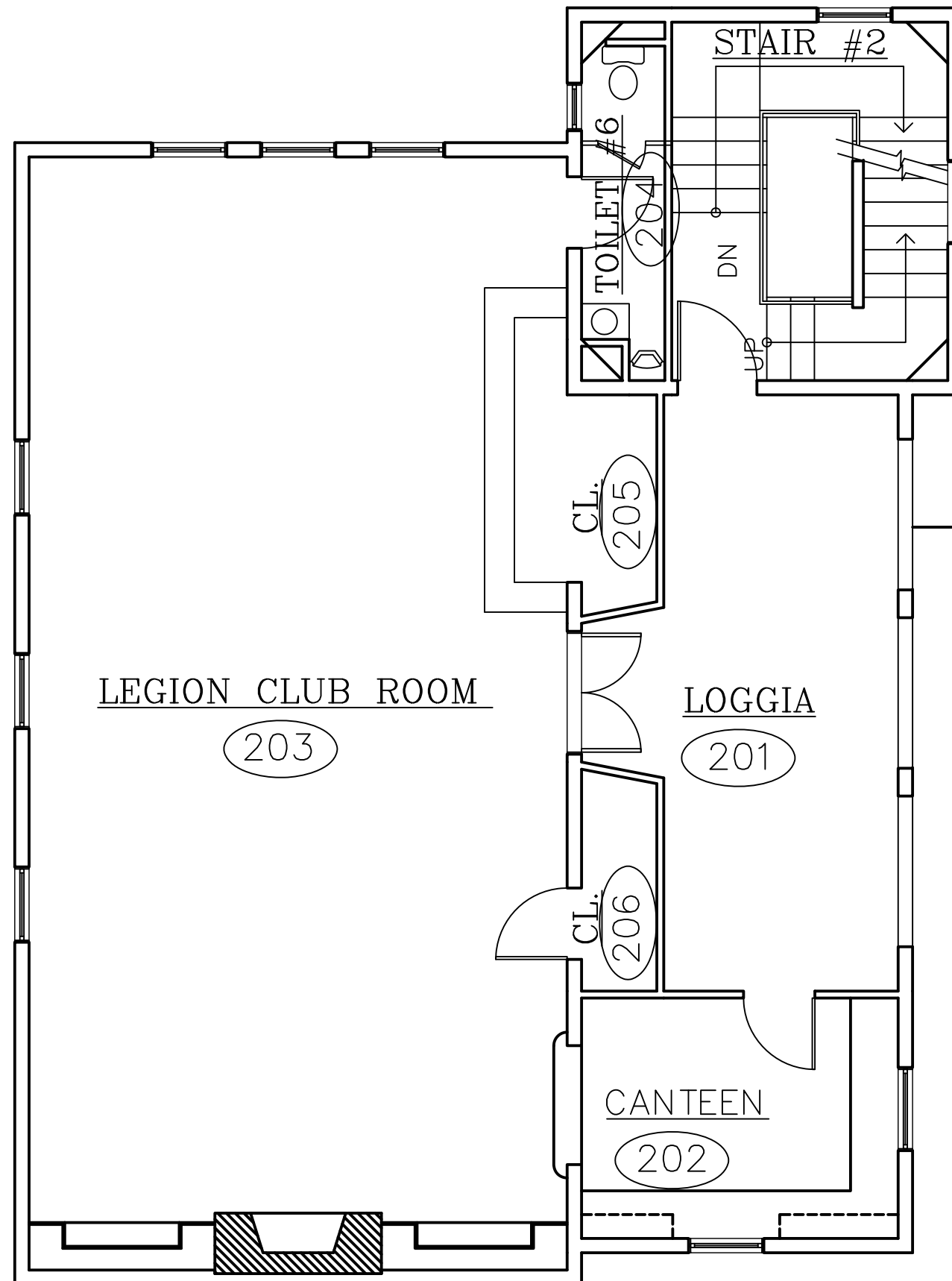
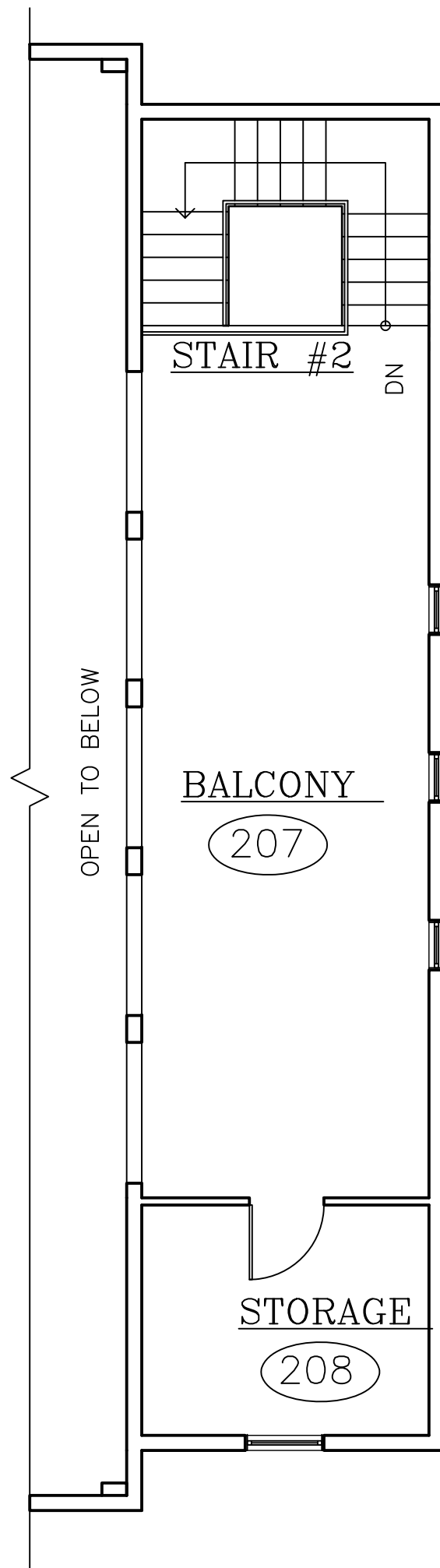

EXISTING SITE PLAN
 LOMPOC VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BUILDING
 1" = 20'



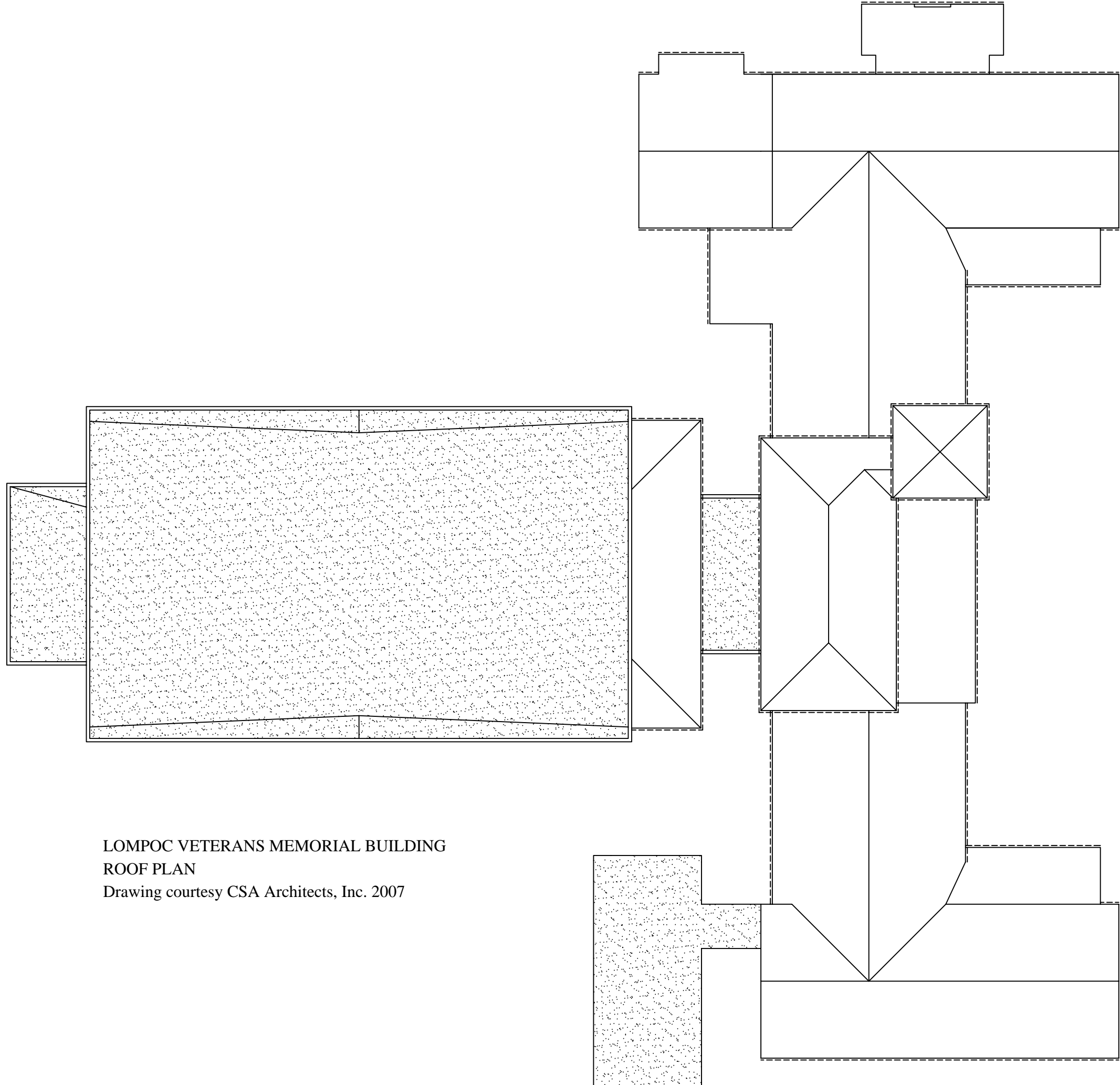
LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
BASEMENT
Drawing courtesy CSA Architects, Inc. 2007



LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 FIRST FLOOR
 Drawing Courtesy CSA Architects, Inc. 2007



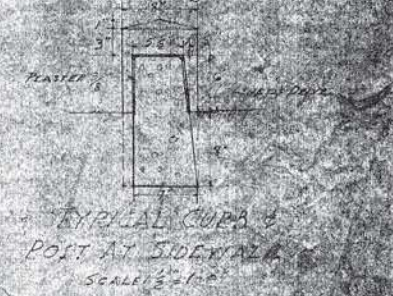
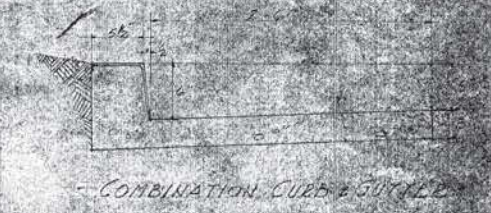
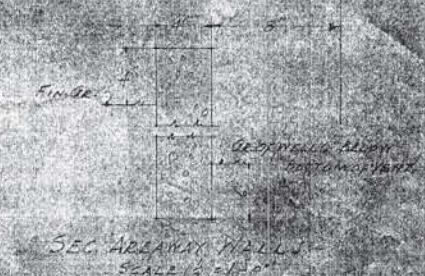
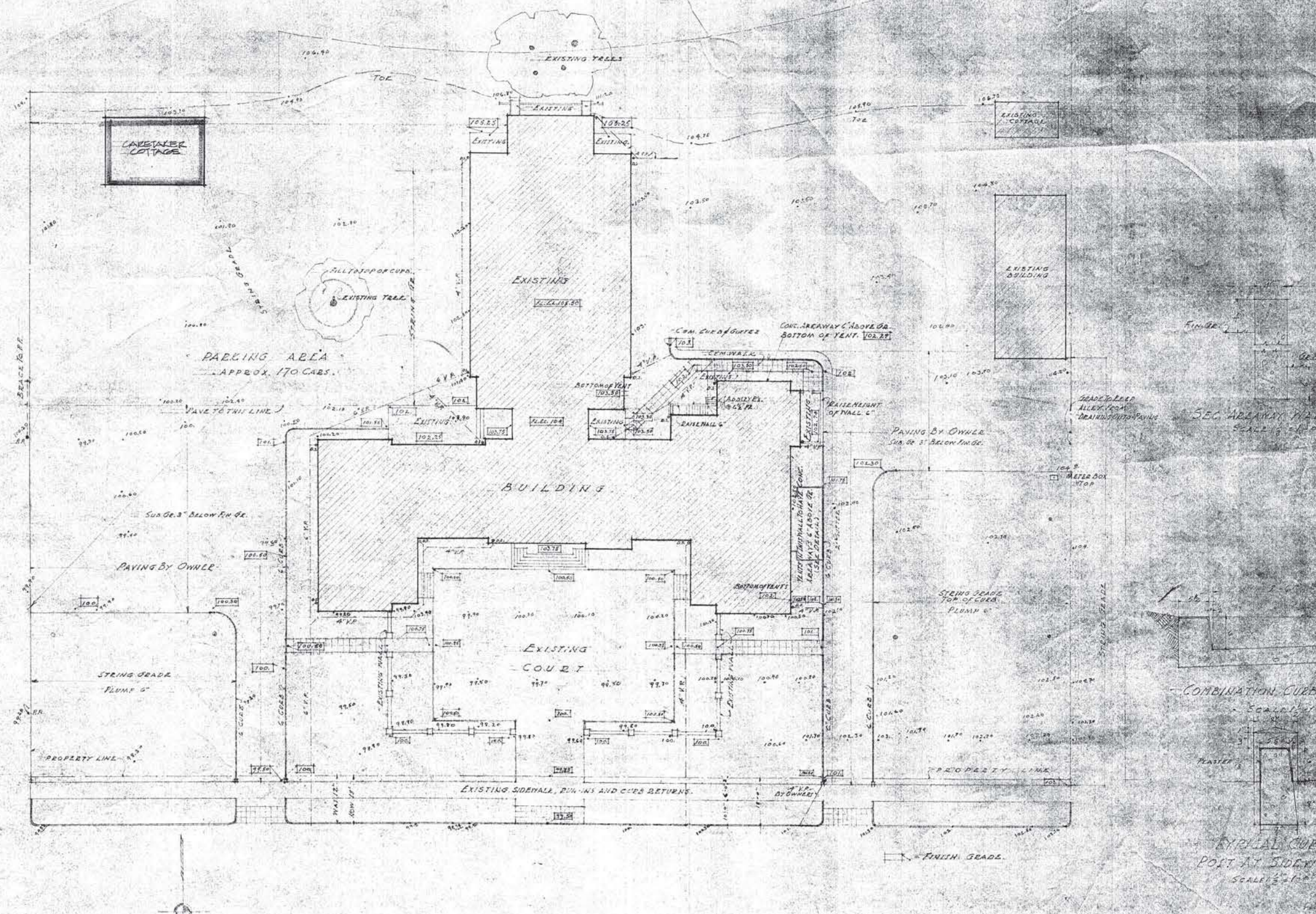
LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 SECOND FLOOR
 Drawing Courtesy CSA Architects, Inc. 2007



LOMPOC VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
ROOF PLAN
Drawing courtesy CSA Architects, Inc. 2007

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix B Selected Historic Drawings



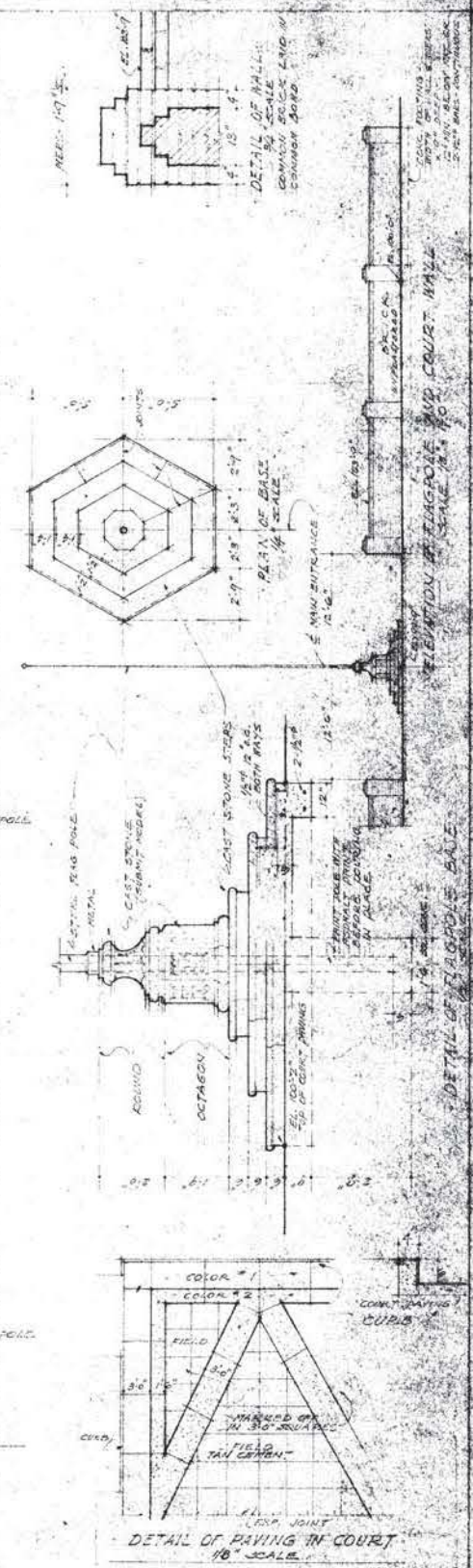
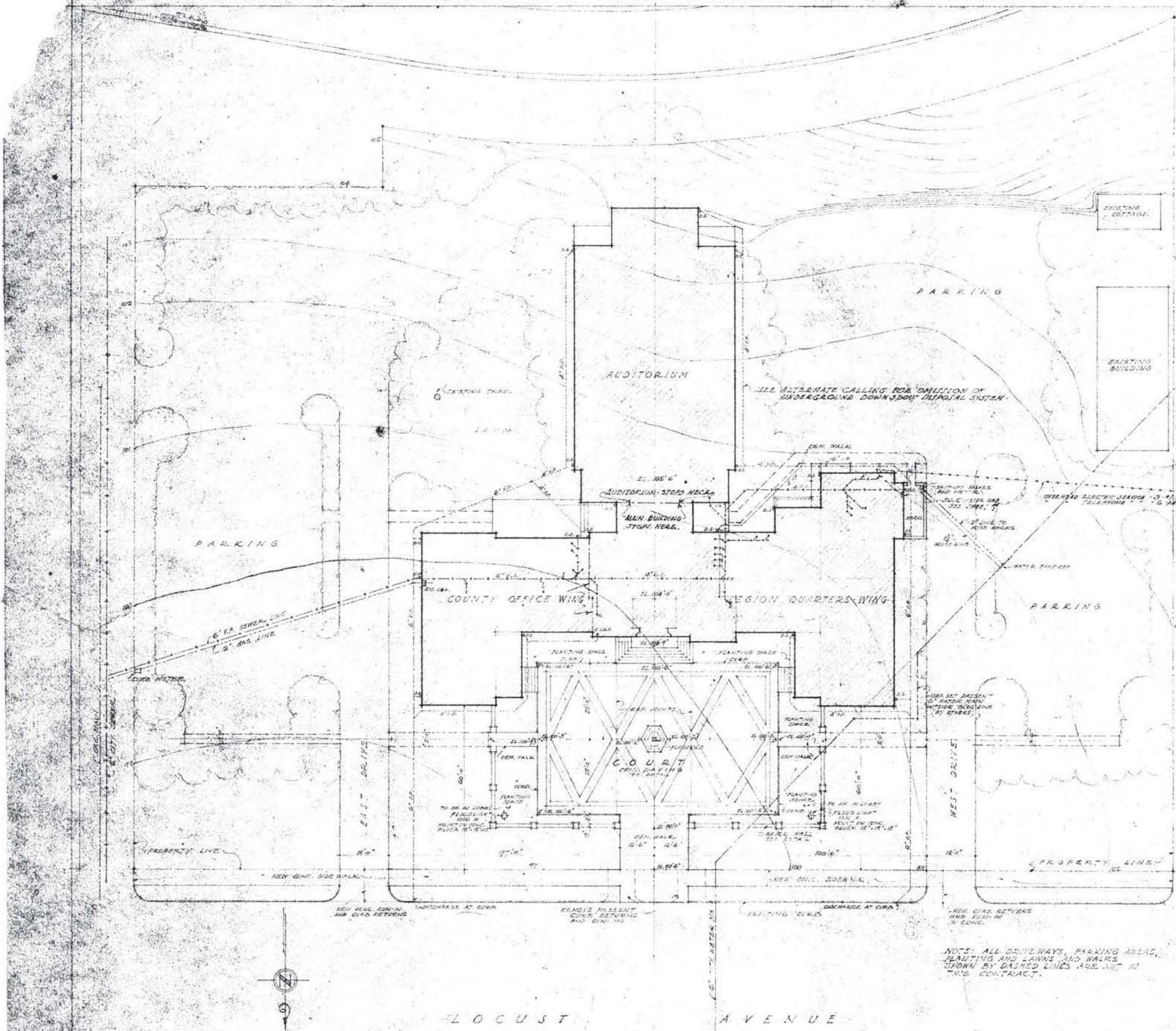
LOCUST AVENUE GRADING LAYOUT SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

VETERAN MEMORIAL BUILDING	
COUNTY OFFICE	
BY: [Signature]	DATE: [Date]
BY: [Signature]	DATE: [Date]



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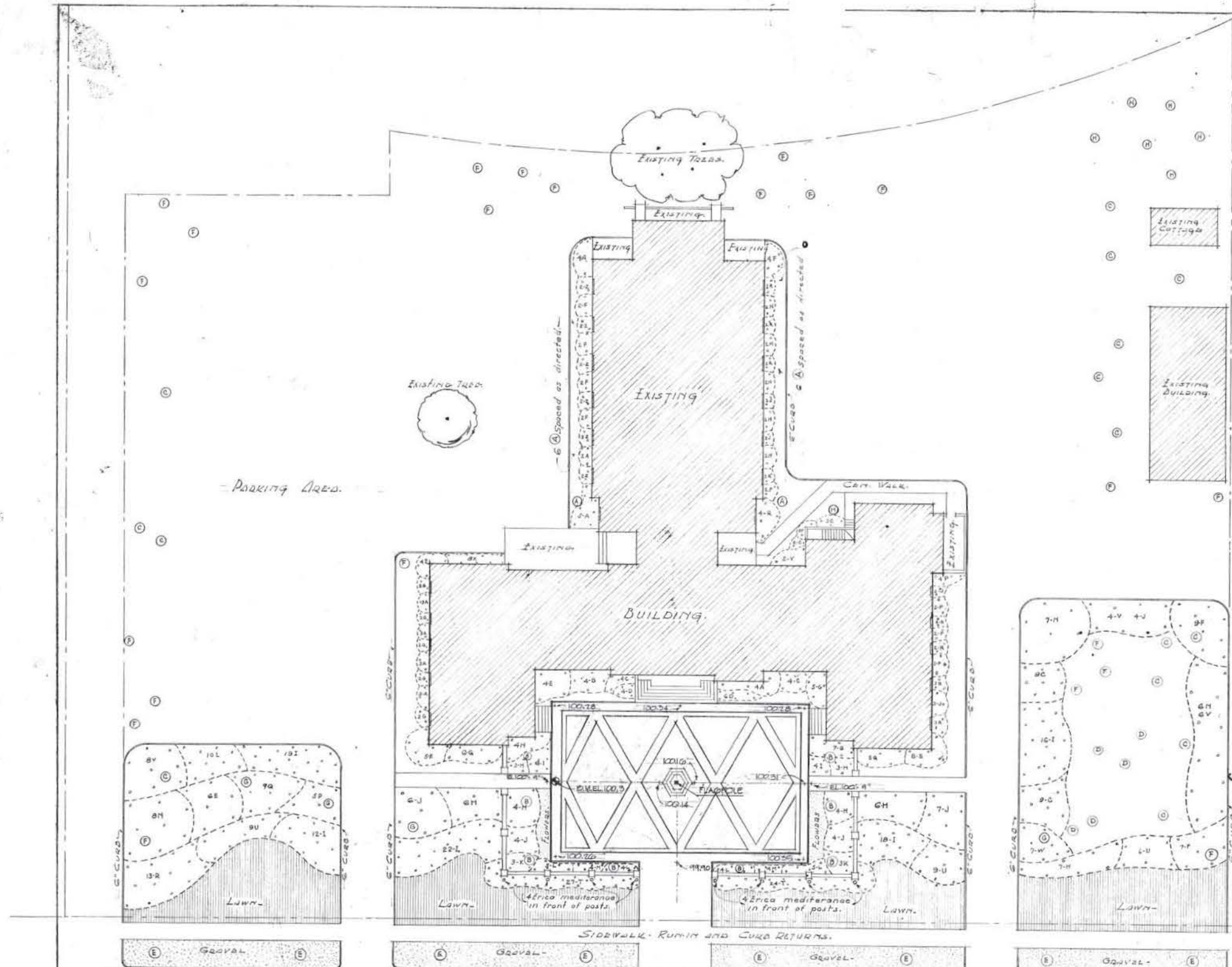
NOTE: ALL DRIVEWAYS, PARKING AREAS, PLANTING AND LAWNS AND WALKS SHOWN BY DASHED LINES ARE NOT IN THIS CONTRACT.

Approved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara California this 2nd day of March, 1936.

Chas. Parker
 Chairman of the Board.



VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES Lompoc, California			
Dr. by <i>S.F.</i> Ch. by <i>S.F.</i>	Dr. by <i>S.F.</i> Ch. by <i>S.F.</i>		WINSOR SOULE & LUD JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
DATE: FEB. 2, 1936			VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING
NO WORK ON THIS SIDE OF STREET IN CONTRACT			



- PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS-**
- Dirt Surfaces**
It is understood that this sheet, etc., does not include any preparation of dirt surfaces for planting.
 - Lawn and Flowers**
Lawn and flower seeding is not a part of this contract.
 - Gravel Areas**
Areas marked gravel to be finished by owner. Not a part of this contract.
 - Olive Trees**
Olive trees as shown are not a part of this contract.
 - Plants, Trees and Shrubs**
The word plants below shall designate plants, tree & shrub.
 1-Planting shall consist of furnishing, hauling, and placing plants. Furnishing all labor. Furnishing and placing 2x2 redwood stakes of trees.
 2-All plants to be healthy, shapely, free from insect pests and not root bound.
 3-All plants shall be tagged, true to name.
 4-Cow manure shall be well decomposed.
 5-Engineer will designate by stakes the exact location of plants.
 6-All planting holes shall be dug sufficiently large to prevent crowding of roots.
 7-The cushion provided for plants at bottom of hole to be composed of 1 part cow manure to 9 parts of top soil.
 8-Basins shall be constructed around plants for watering.
 9-Plants shall be watered when necessary. Not to exceed 7 day intervals until building is accepted by owner.

ISSUED FOR REFERENCE ONLY!
APRIL - 1913



LOCUST AVENUE
LANDSCAPE LAYOUT
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

- SHRUBS- IN 1 GAL. CANS.**
- 27 A- Pittosporum euginoides.
 - 4 B- Dianella baileyana.
 - 30 C- Coriaria grandiflora.
 - 10 D- Fuchsia procumbens.
 - 24 E- Pittosporum verticillatum.
 - 30 F- Malva nicaeensis.
 - 30 G- Coprosma lasera.
 - 30 H- Jacaranda mimosifolia.
 - 70 I- Duranta indica.
 - 30 J- Dianella (white).
 - 30 K- Hibiscus.
 - 28 L- Ceanothus impressus.
 - 9 M- Soling.
 - 35 N- Malva sicula.
 - 18 O- Leptospermum.
 - 9 P- Prunus integrifolia.
 - 35 Q- Abelia grandiflora.
 - 4 R- Erica medieterranea.
 - 51 T- Juniperus prostrata, tamarisifolia.
 - 24 U- Cotoneaster franchetii.
 - 18 V- Ceanothus - cuneatus, cyaneus, thyrsiflorus.
 - 7 W- Pittosporum tobira.
 - 8 X- Duranta indica.
 - 12 Y- Prunus lauro-cerasus.

- TREES - Marked thus (C) IN 5 GAL. CANS.**
- 10 A- Eucalyptus corymbosa.
 - 14 B- Olive.
 - 5 C- Salix mollis (Weeper)
 - 5 D- Juglans californica.
 - 5 E- Quercus melanoxylon.
 - 22 F- Platanus racemosa.
 - 4 G- Quercus agrifolia.
 - 7 H- Eucalyptus viminalis ducoxylin.

DEPT. PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIF.
FILE 120 E-16

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING - COUNTY OFFICE - LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA.

LANDSCAPE PLAN

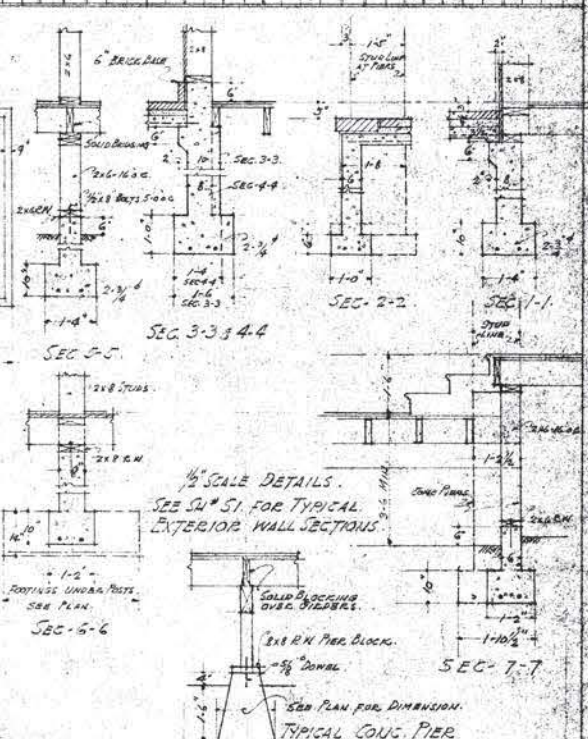
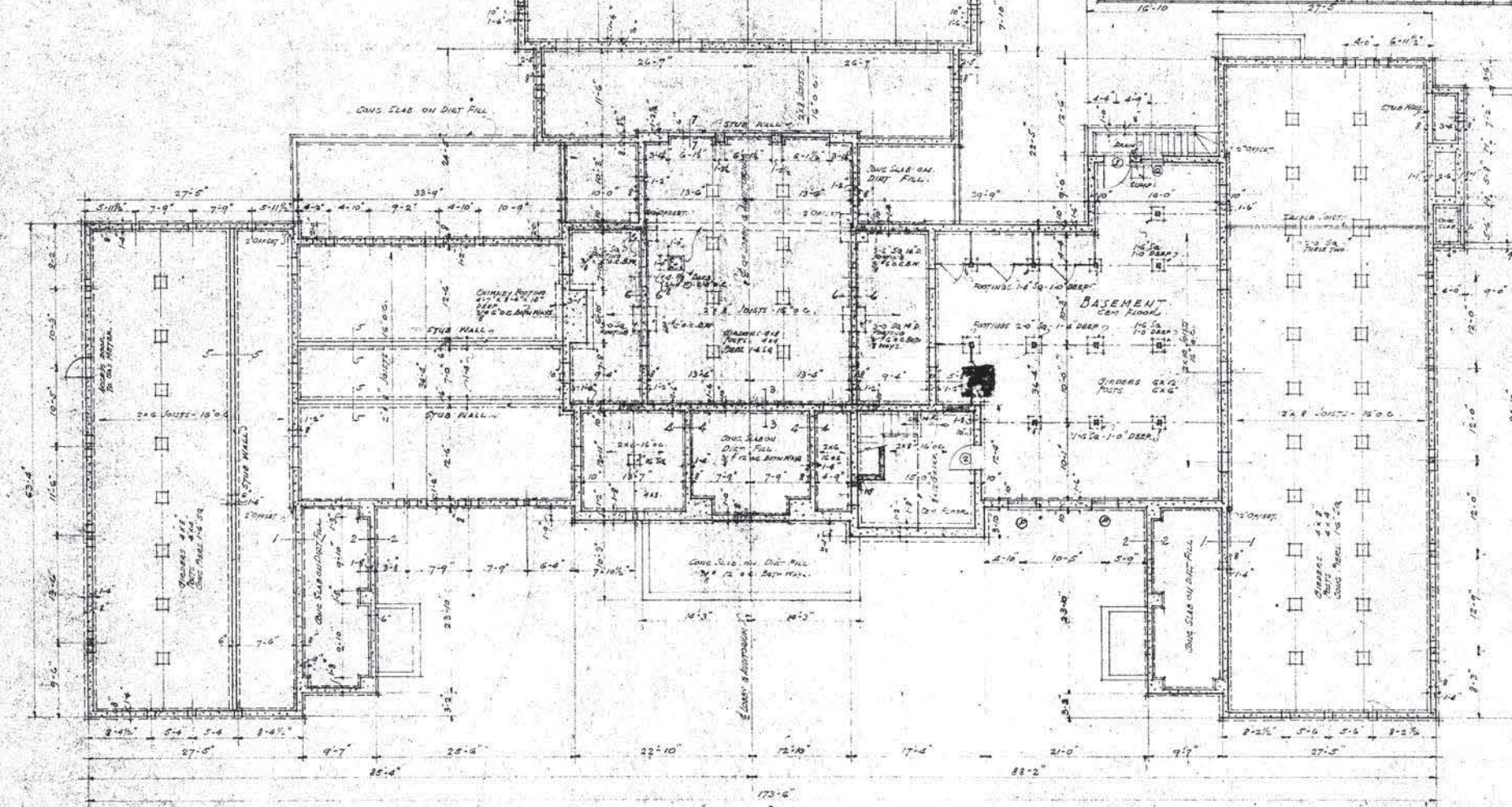
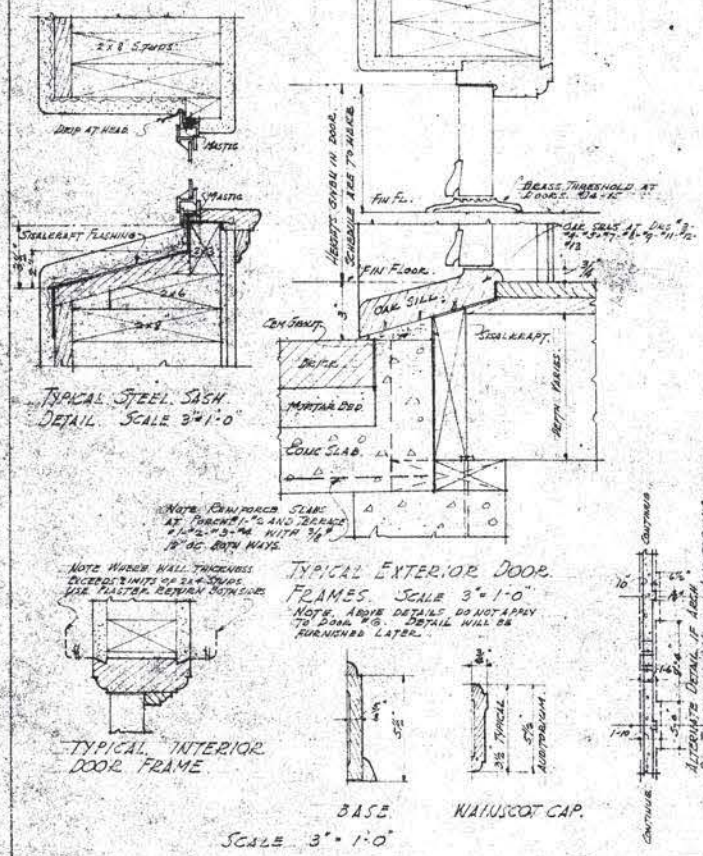
SANTA BARBARA CO. PLANNING COM. DATE 10-10-36

APPROVED
W.C.R. ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS

SHEET G-2

63/001

LOCATION	FLOOR		BASE		WALLS		CEILING	
	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH
ROSTRUM AND CLOSETS								
AUDITORIUM (NAISCOOT 3-0)								
COAT ROOM								
STAIR HALL AND FOYER								
JANITOR								
LOBBY (NAISCOOT 5-0)								
REST ROOM (NAISCOOT 3-6)								
TOILET WOMEN #1 (NAISCOOT 4-6)								
OFFICE #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6								
FILES, WEAPONS, JUSTICE, JUSTICE COURT								
CORRIDOR #1 AND #2 (NAISCOOT 5-0)								
VESTIBULE AND STAIRS								
TICKETS								
TOILET MEN #2 (NAISCOOT 4-6)								
PASSAGE #1 AND #2 (NAISCOOT 5-0)								
ADJUTANT								
TOWER, FIRST FL.								
LEGION MEETING ROOM								
DRUMS AND CL. & AUX. CL.								
AUXILIARY								
TOILET WOMEN #3 (NAISCOOT 4-6)								
BANQUET HALL (NAISCOOT 3-6)								
CHAIR STORAGE								
SCREEN PORCH (NAISCOOT 5-0)								
KITCHEN								
TERRACE #1 AND #2								
PORCH #1 AND #2								
TERRACE #3 AND #4								
TOWER (SECOND FLOOR)								
LOBBIA								
CAETERA								
LEGION CLUB ROOM (NAISCOOT 3-6)								
CLOSETS OFF LES. CLUB RM								
TOILET #4 & #5 (NAISCOOT 4-6)								
BALCONY								
ROOM #1								
TOWER (UPPER STAGES)								
BASEMENT AND STORAGE SPACE								



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH 1936.

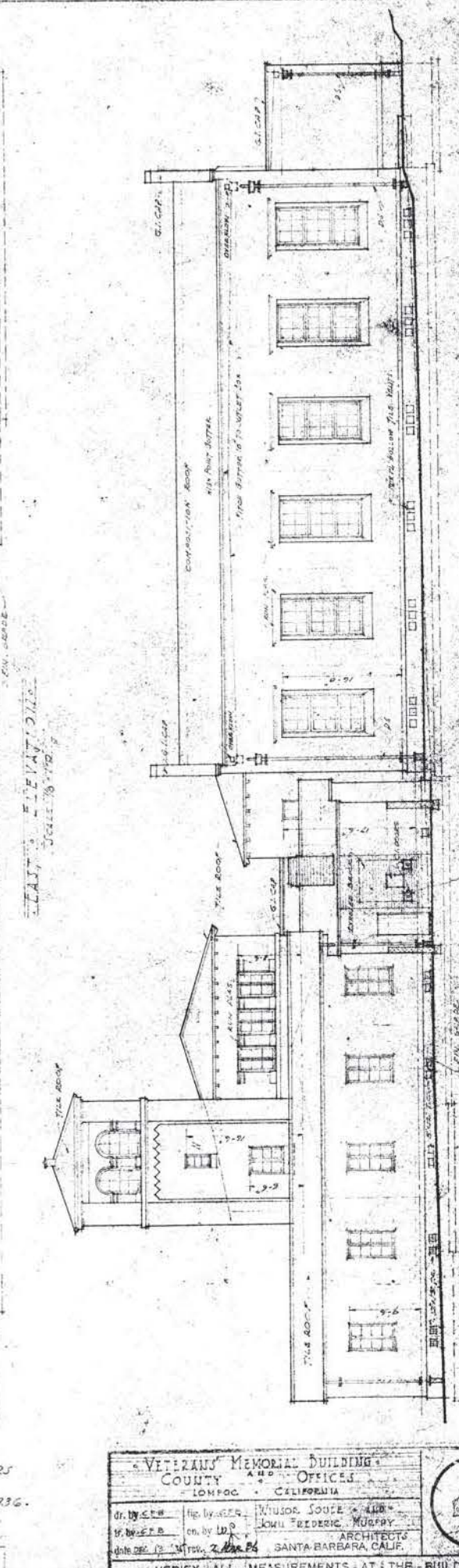
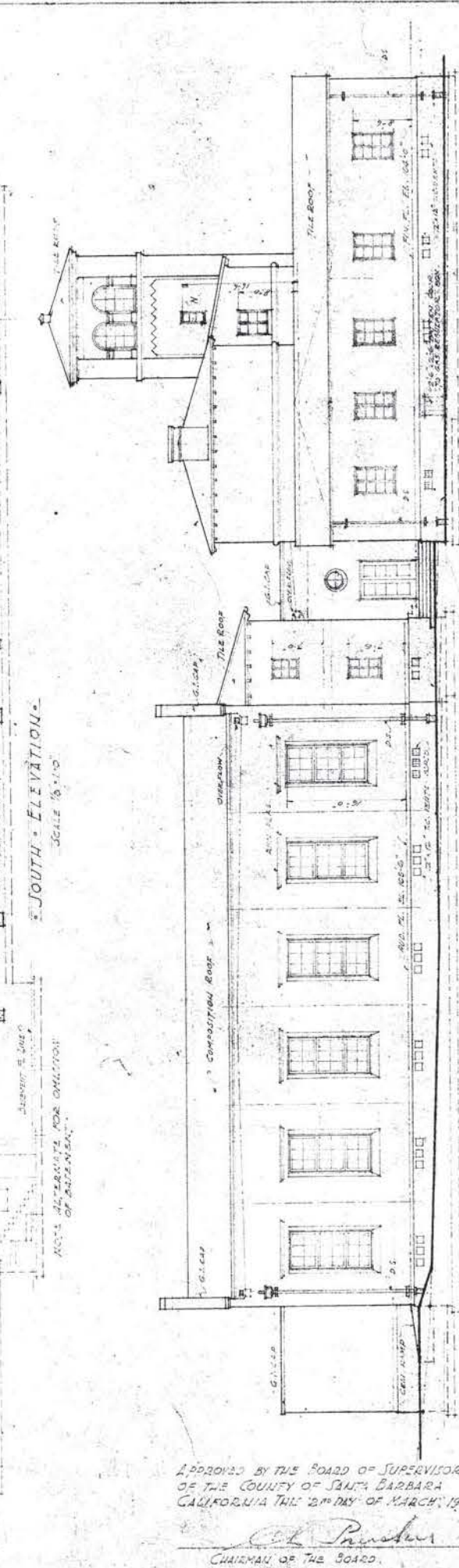
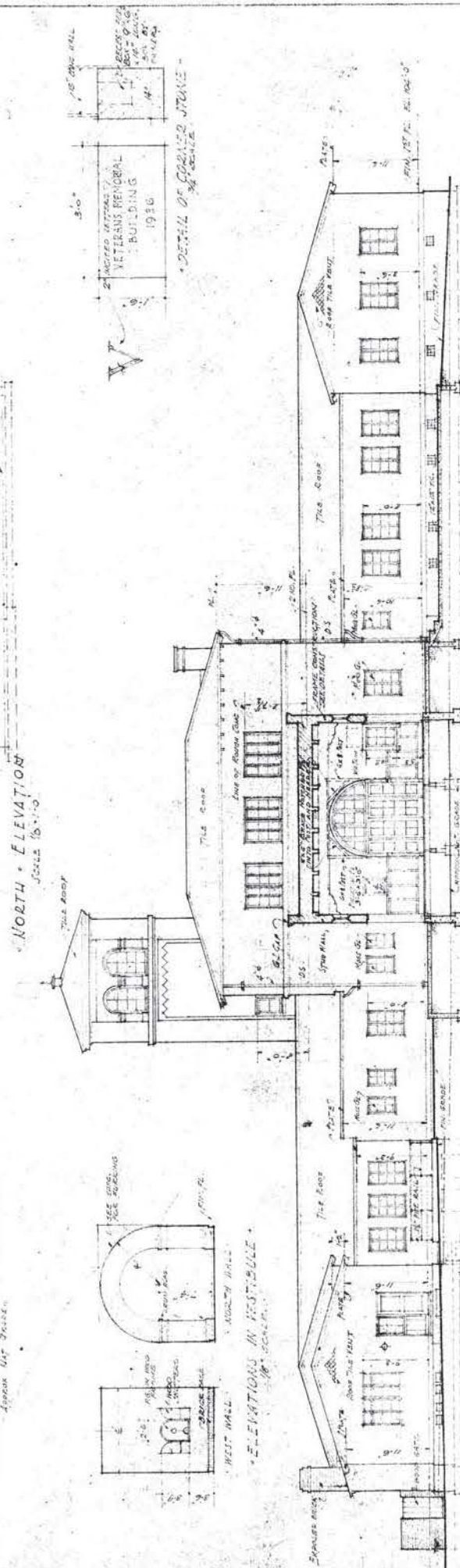
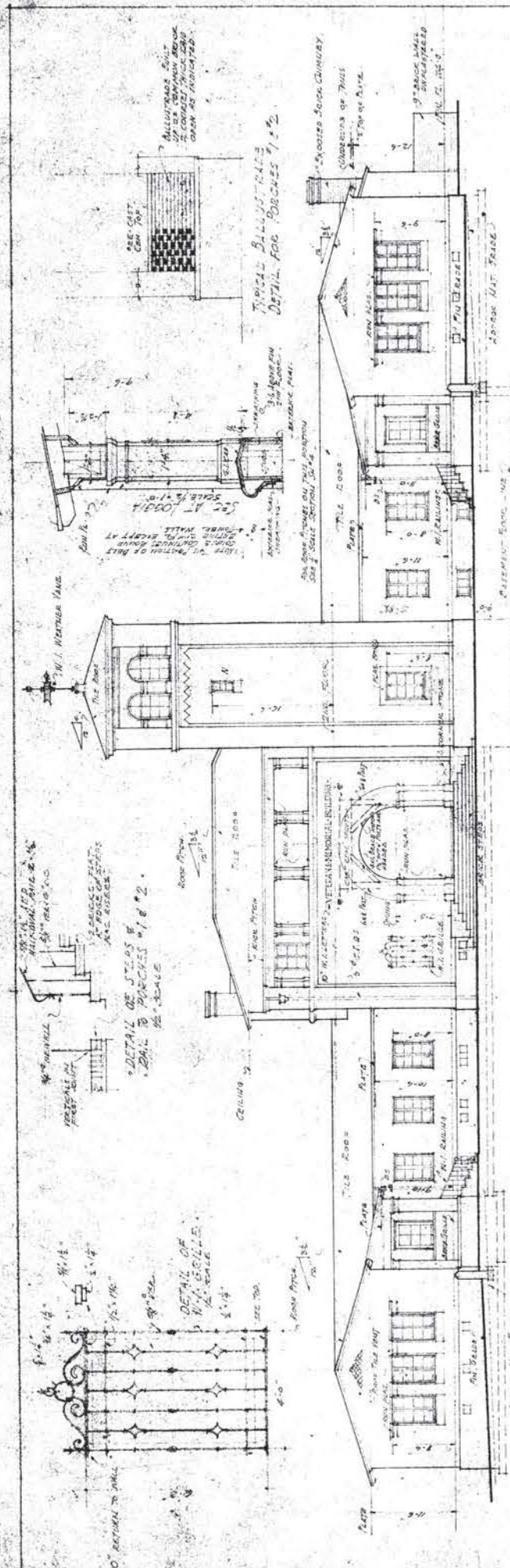
Ch. Brunker
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
LOPOC CALIFORNIA

dr. by G.E. (initials) (initials)
tr. by G.E. (initials) (initials)
date 2 Mar 36

WILSON, SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING

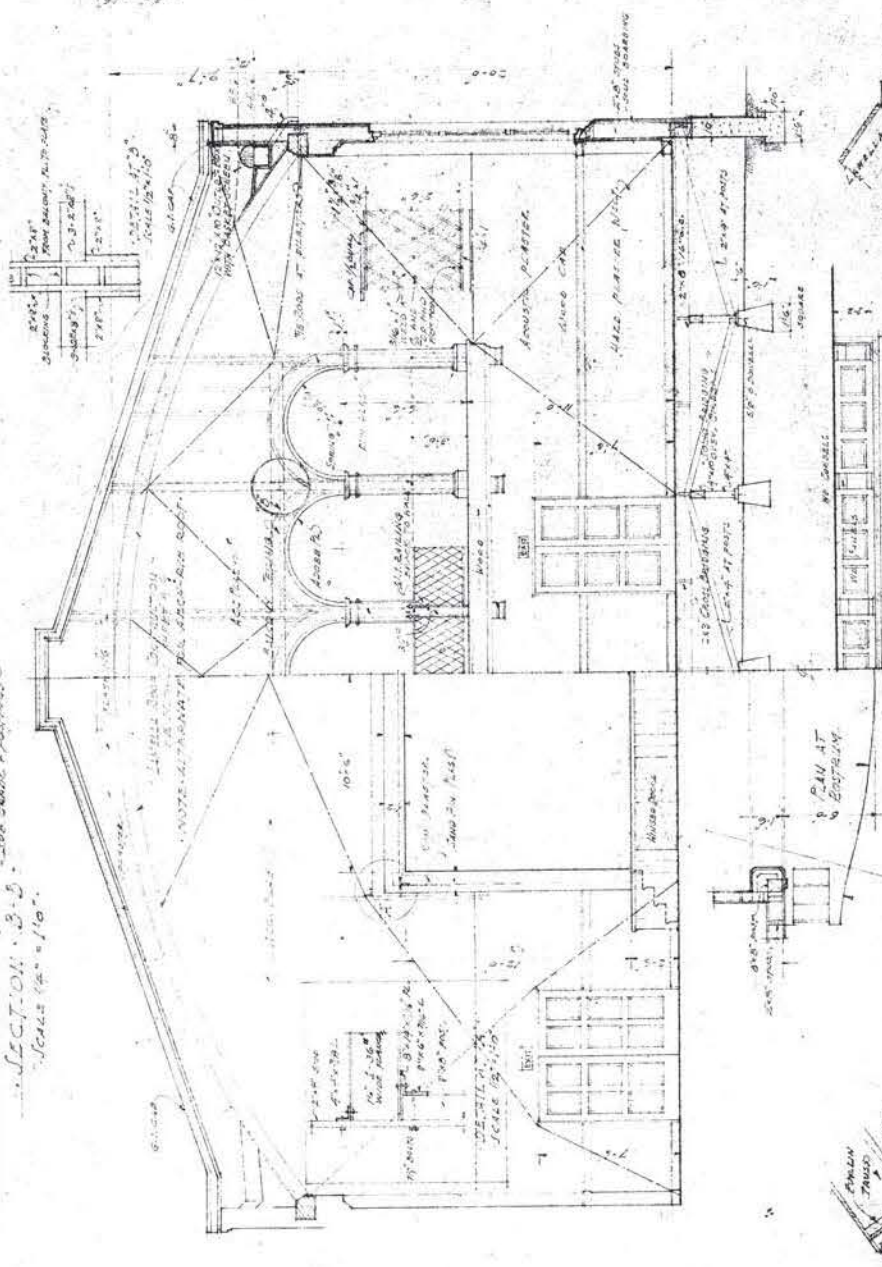
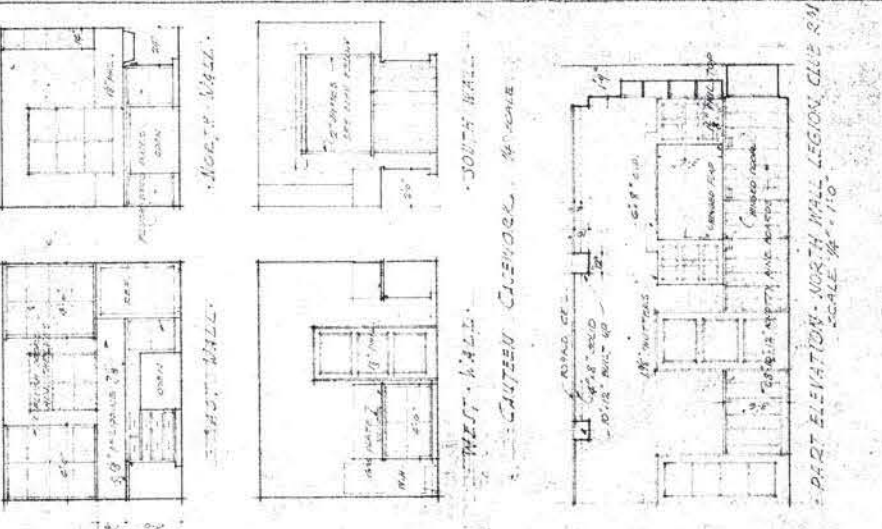
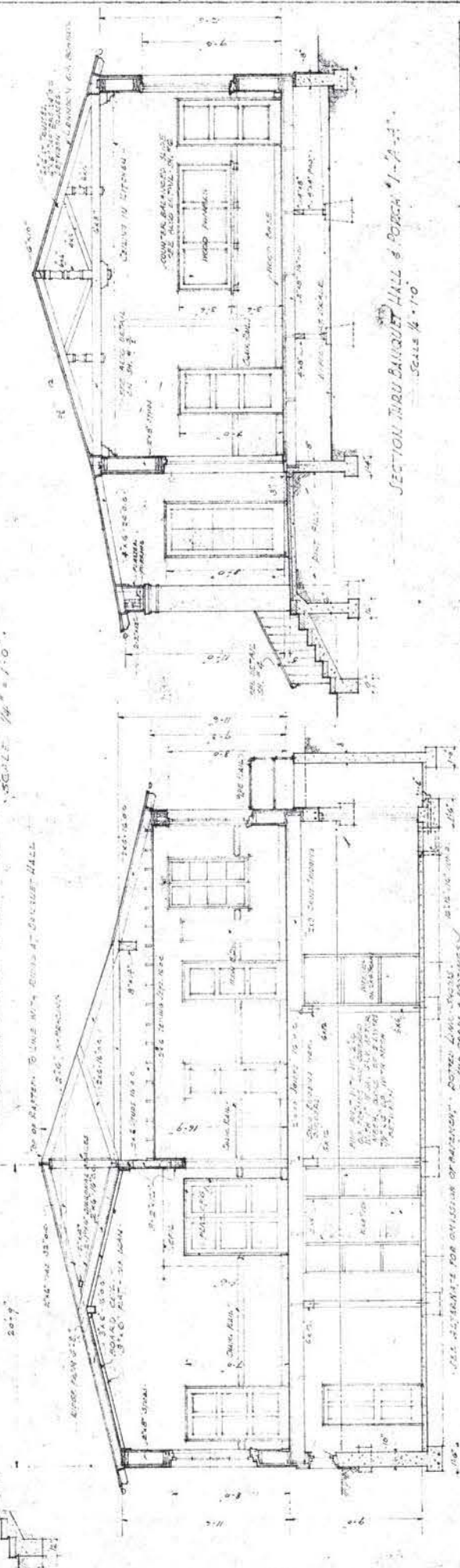
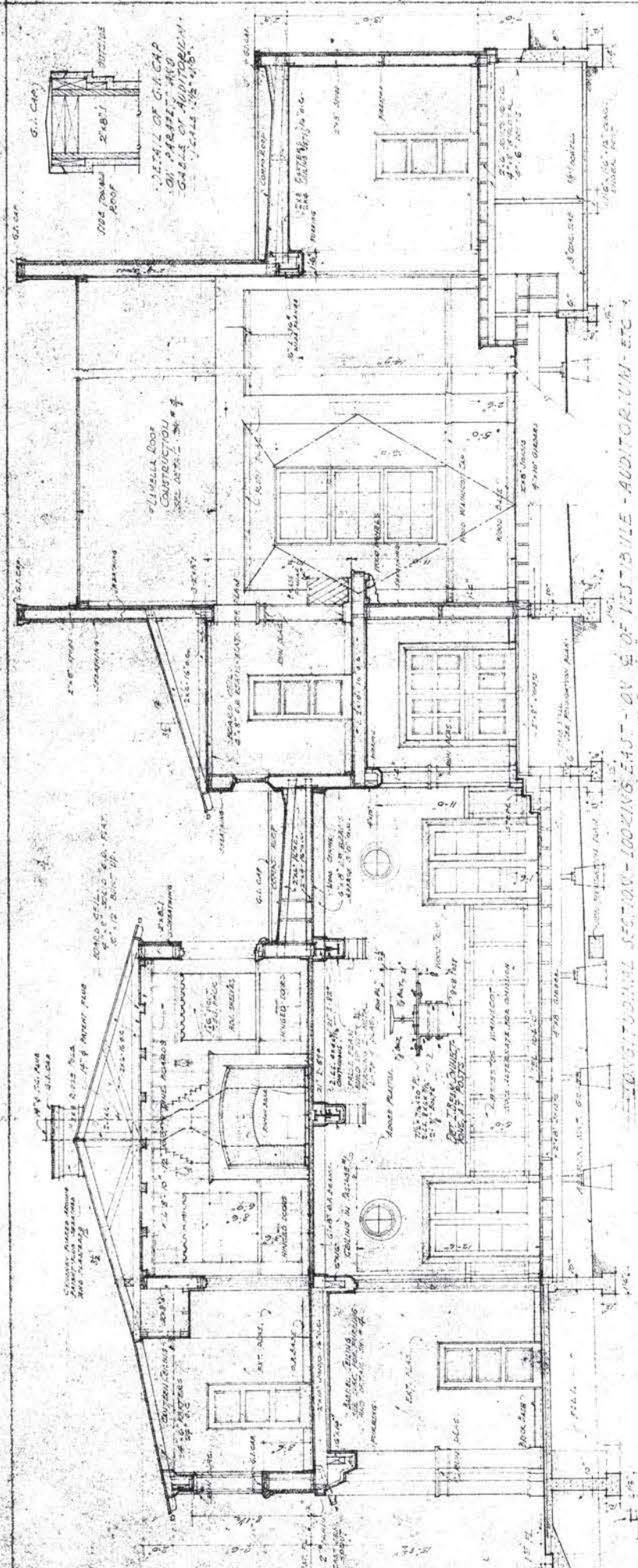


APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
 CALIFORNIA THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, 1936.

Ed. Pender
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING		4
COUNTY OFFICES		
Lompoc - California		
DR. BY ARCH. WILSON, SOUCE & CO.	BY ARCH. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	
DATE DEC. 12, 1935	SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	

VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING



DIAGONAL BRACING SHOWN THIS
AS PER INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRACTOR
GIVEN BY J.H.H. & D.C. 9 APR 1936.
SEE AUDITORIUM SECTIONS.

DETAIL AT CORNER
SCALE 1/4\"/>

DETAIL AT CORNER
SCALE 1/4\"/>

DETAIL AT CORNER
SCALE 1/4\"/>

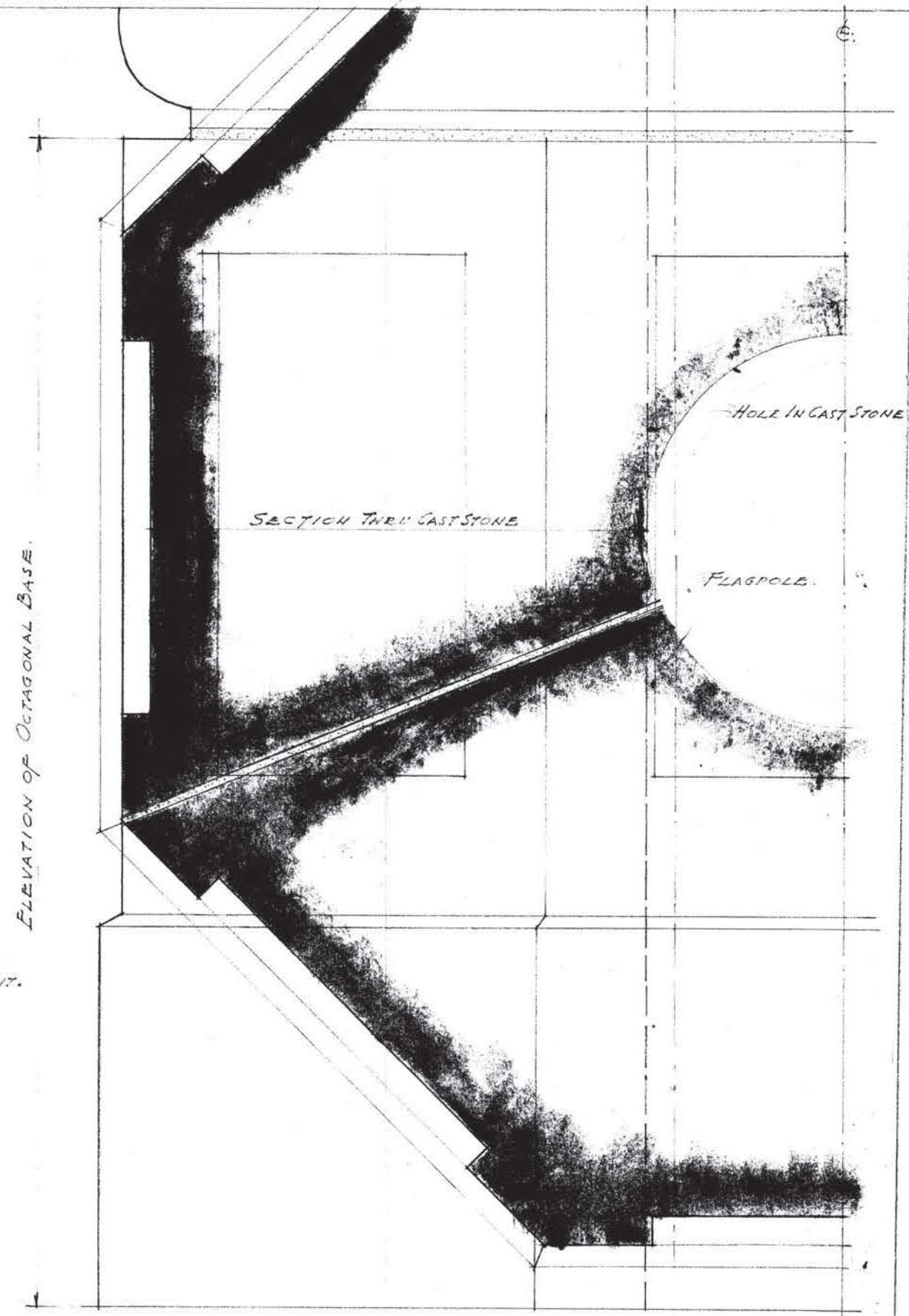
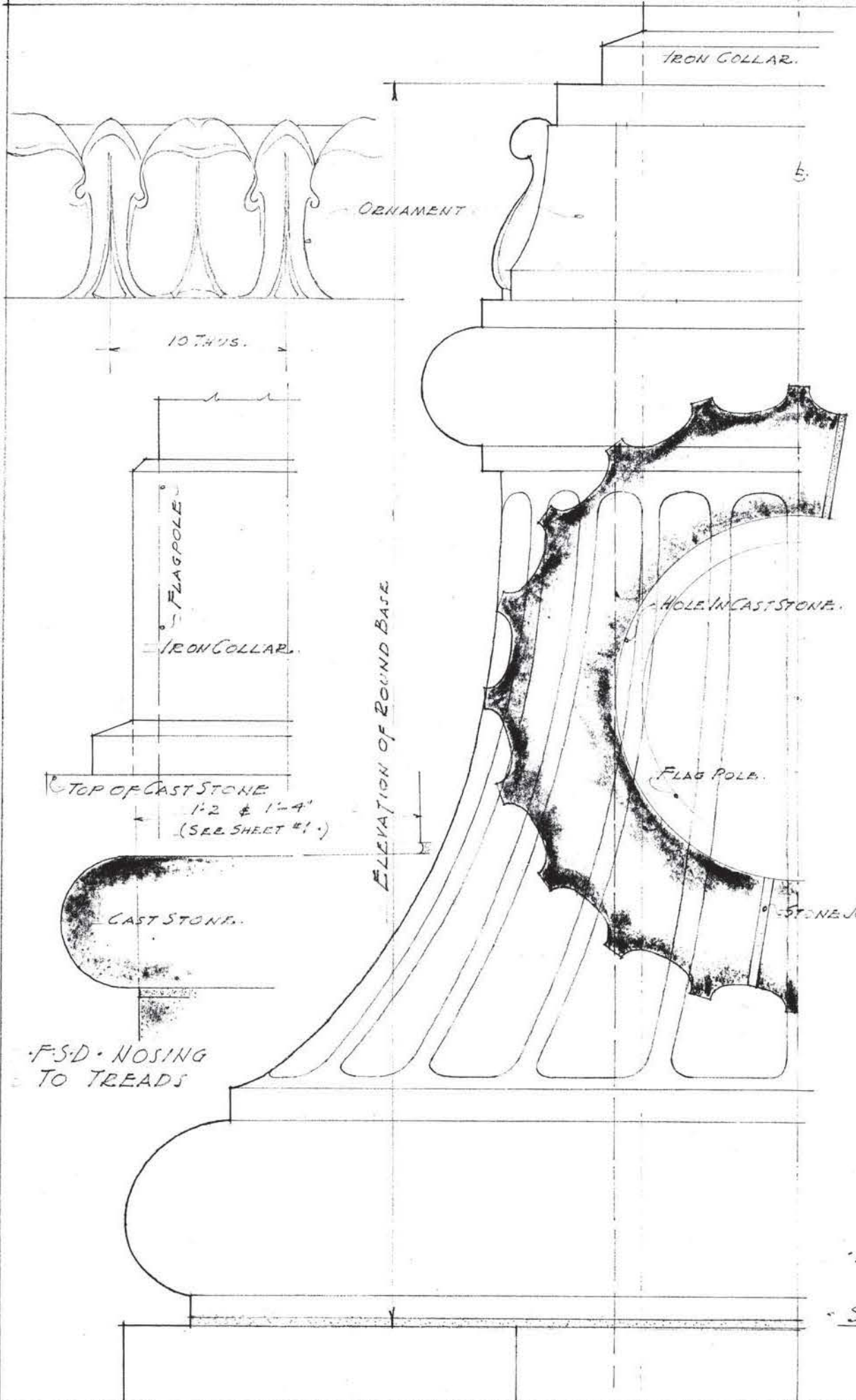
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA THIS 25th DAY OF MARCH 1936

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
LOMBOC - CALIFORNIA

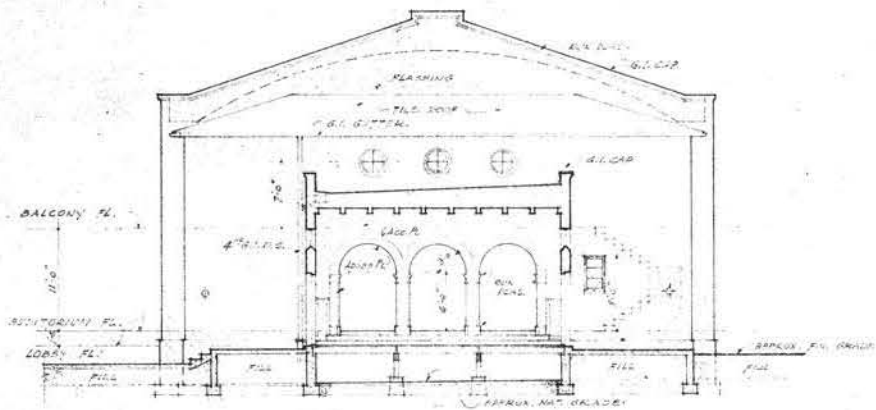
DESIGNED BY: WINSON SOULE AND JOHN
FRANKLIN MOSELEY ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTS
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING

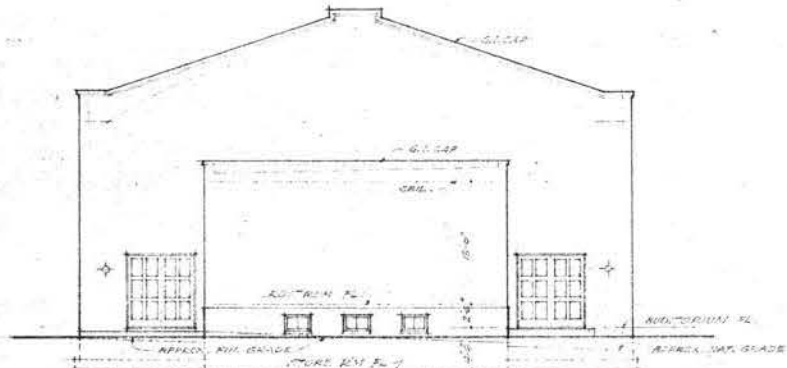


F.S.D. FLAGPOLE BASE.
CAST STONE.
SEE SHEET #1. FOR SCALE DETAIL.

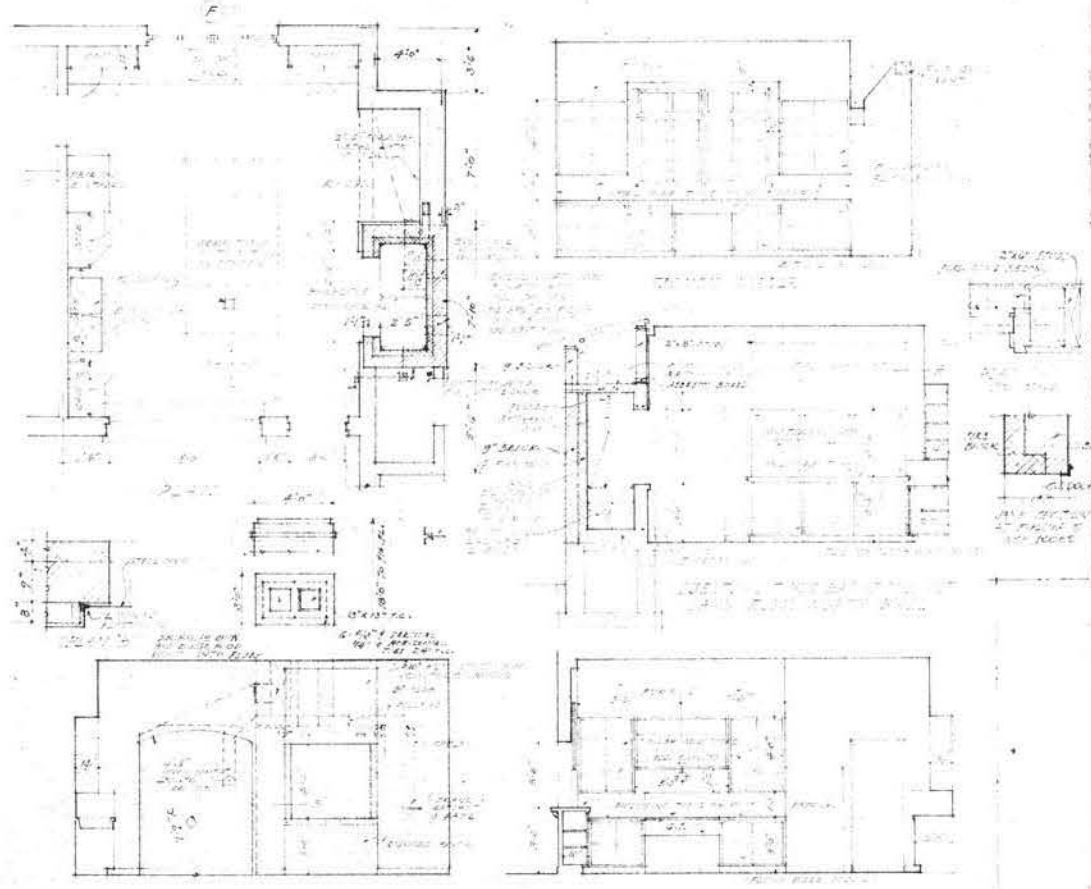
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICES LOMPOC CALIFORNIA		20
J. D. McARDLE ARCHITECT	WALTER SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



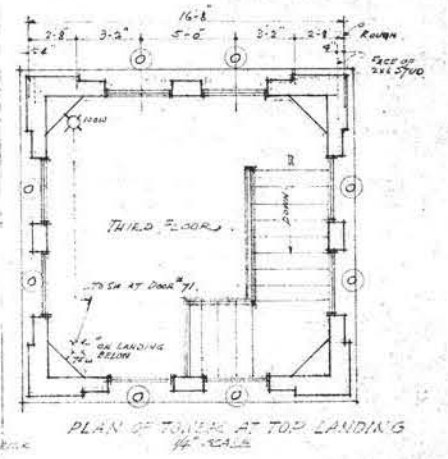
SECTION C-C
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



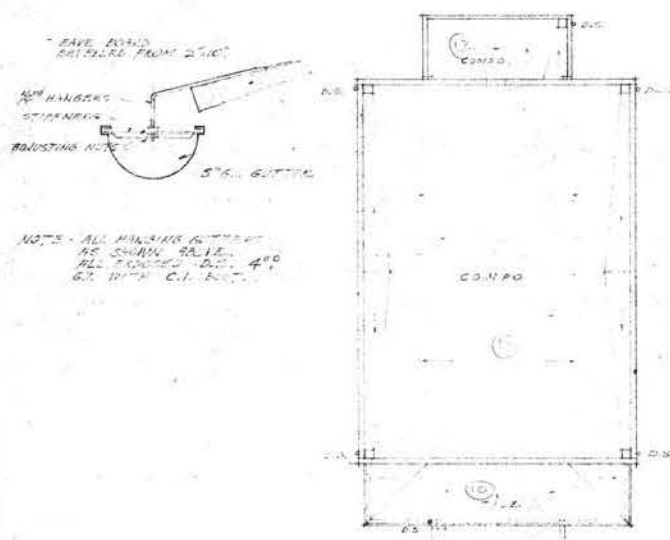
SOUTH ELEVATION - AUDITORIUM
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



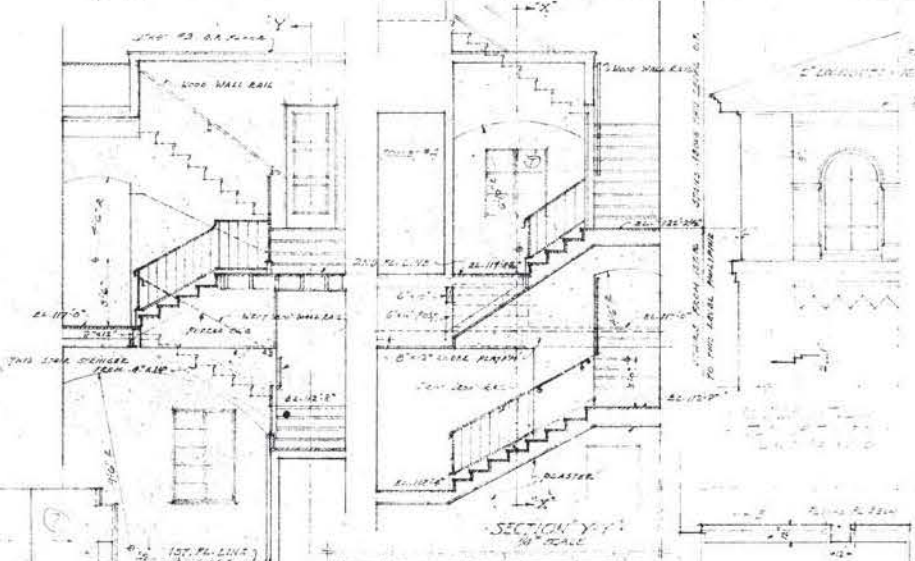
DETAILS IN KITCHEN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



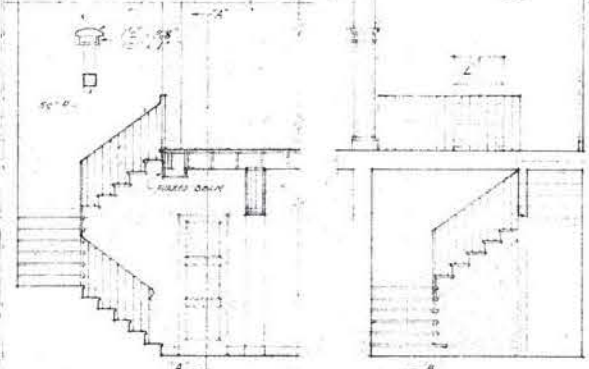
PLAN OF TOWER AT TOP LANDING
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



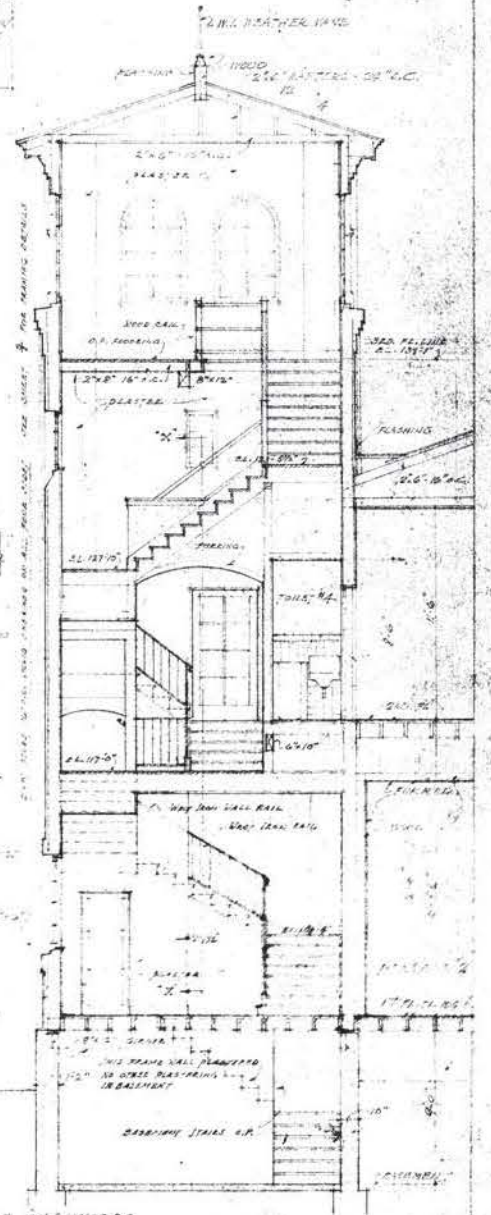
ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION Y-Y
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION B-B
DETAIL OF STAIR TO BALCONY
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

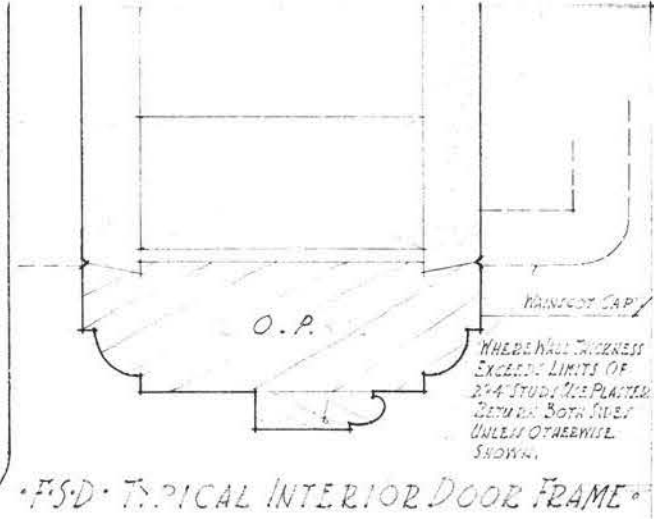
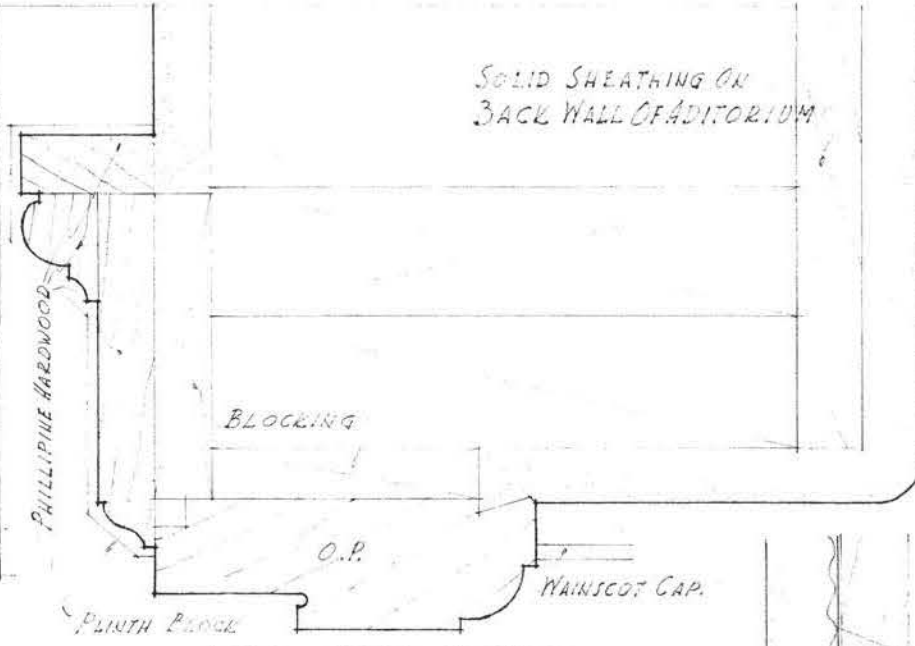
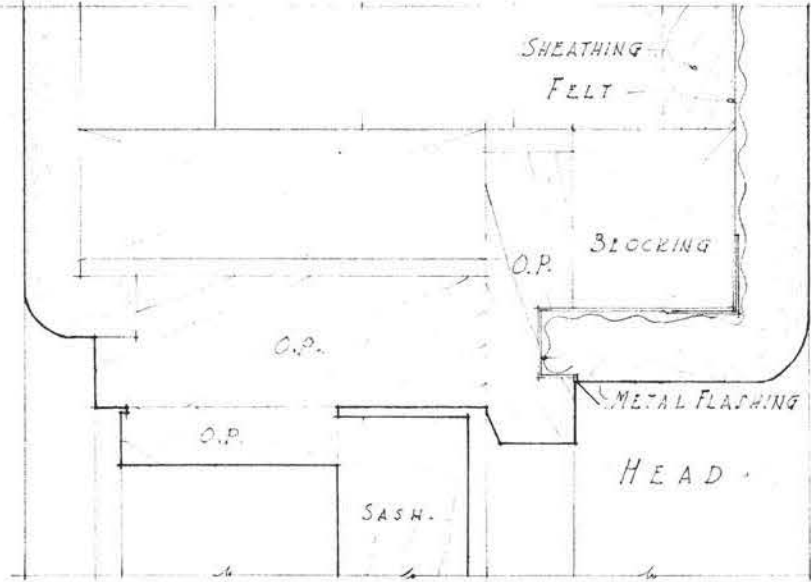


SECTION T-T OF TOWER
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

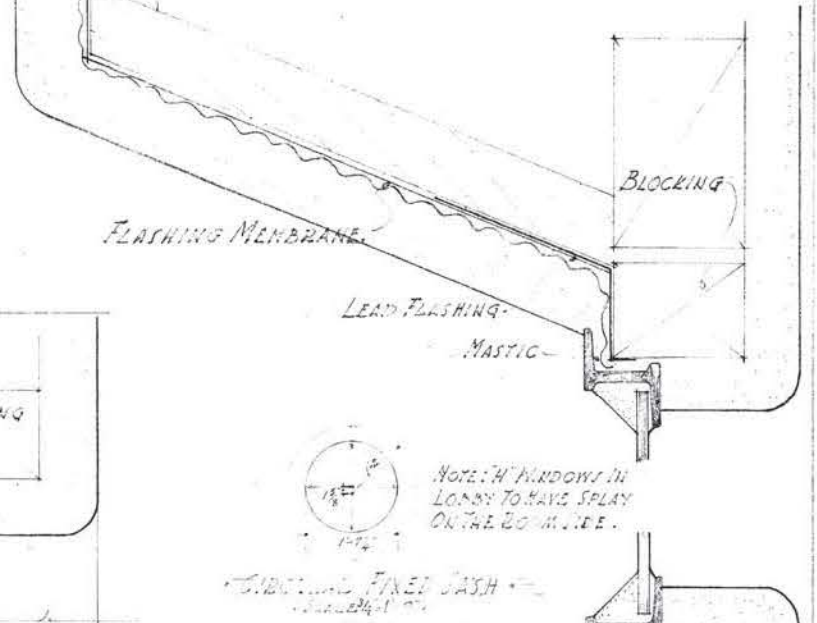
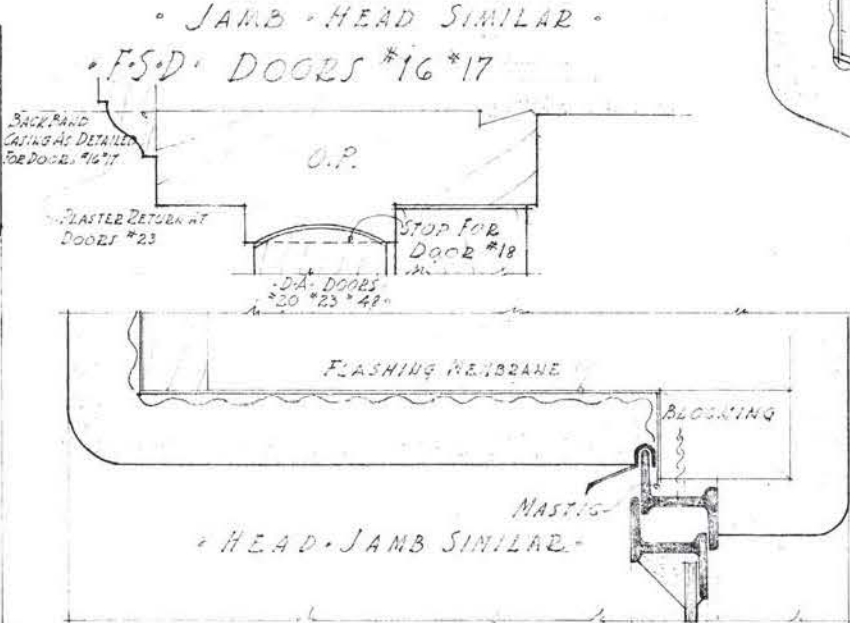
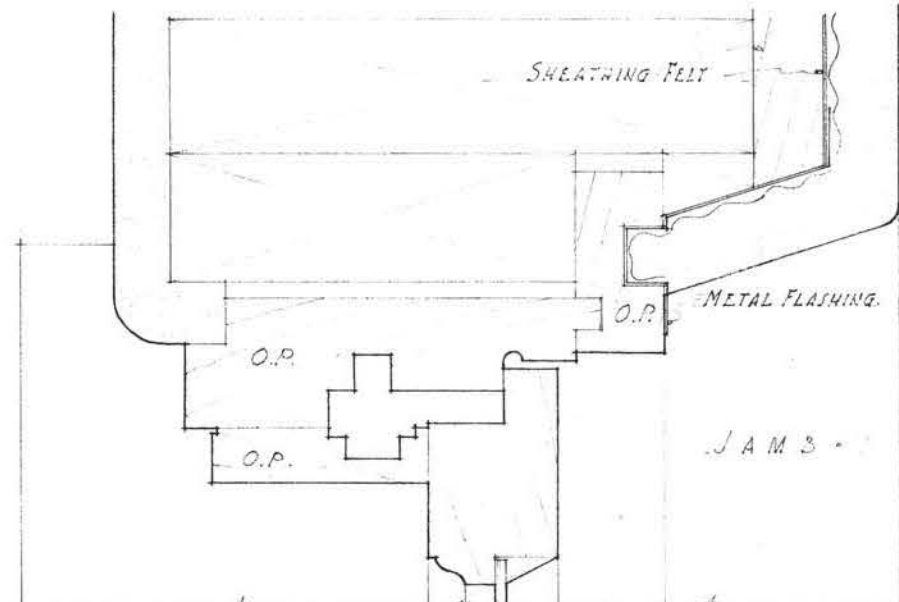
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA THIS 24th DAY OF MARCH, 1934

W. B. ROBERTS
CUSTOMER OF THE BOARD

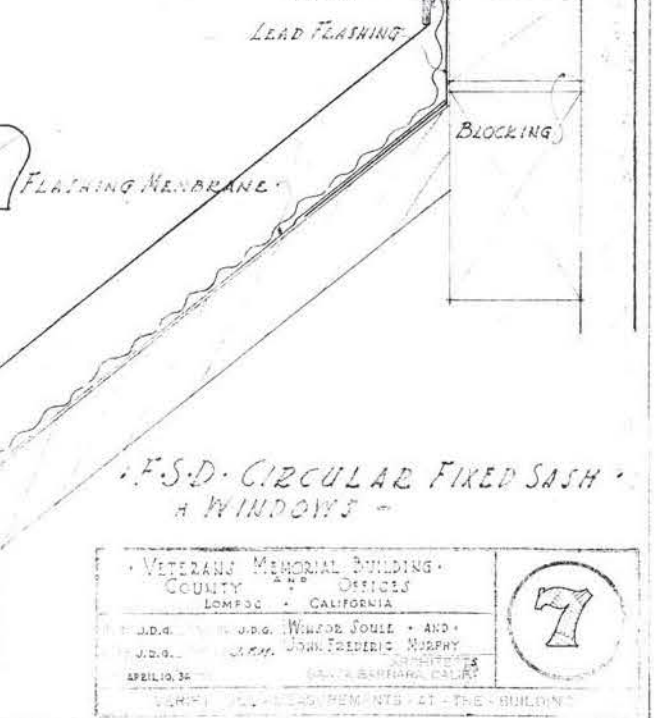
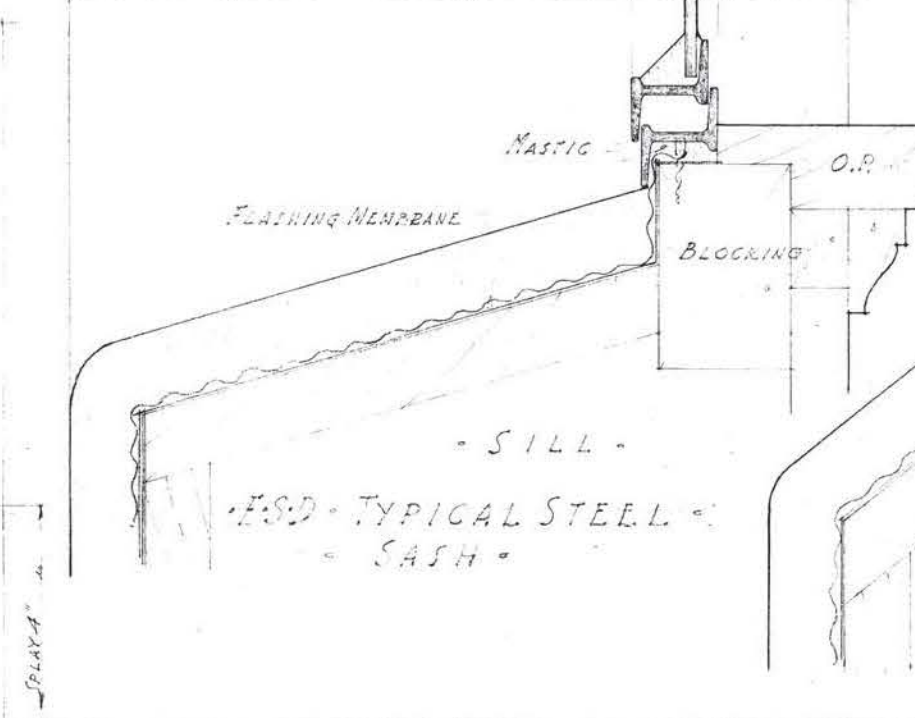
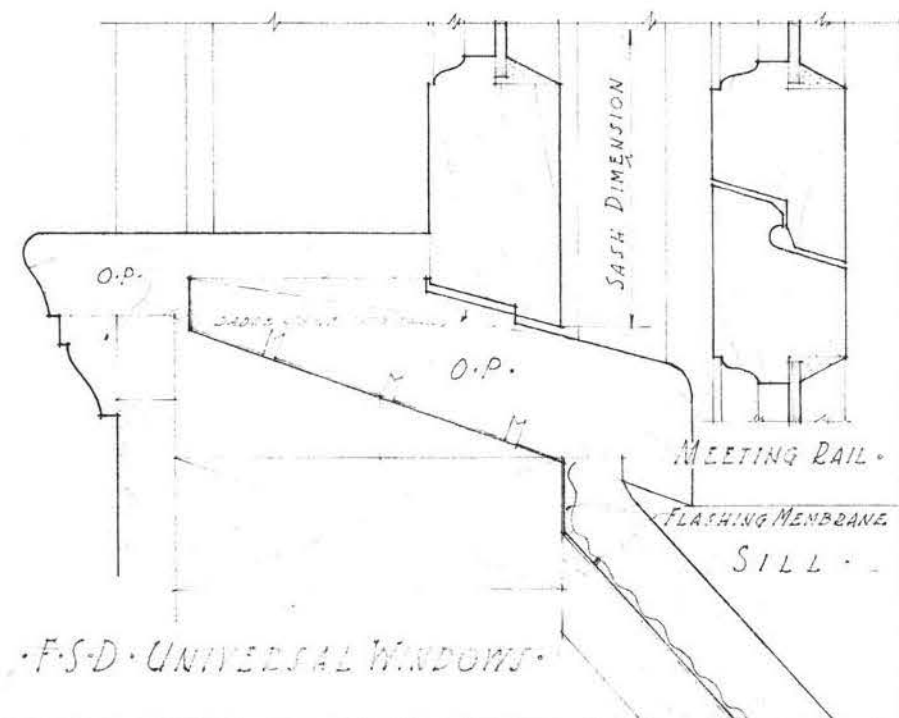
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOS OSOS, CALIFORNIA		
ARCHITECT	WINSOR SOWLE & ASSOCIATES JONAS FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



F.S.D. TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR FRAME



NOTE: IN WINDOWS IN LOBBY TO HAVE SPLAY ON THE BOTTOM EDGE.



FIXED SASH

F.S.D. UNIVERSAL WINDOWS

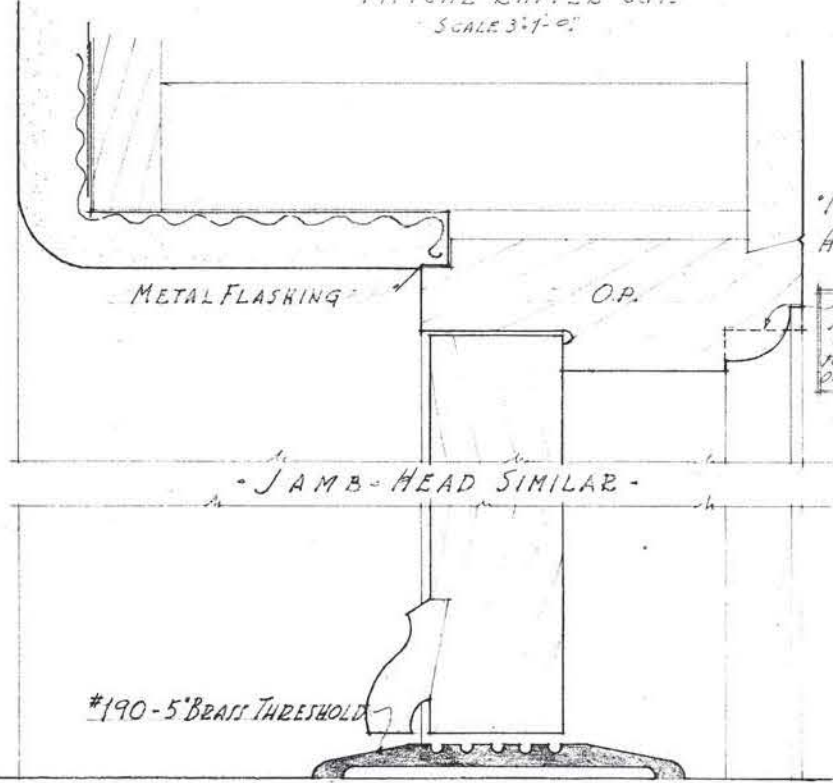
F.S.D. TYPICAL STEEL SASH

F.S.D. CIRCULAR FIXED SASH WINDOWS

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA		
ARCHT. BY	Wm. W. FOLEY AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	
ENGRS.	JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA	
DATE	APRIL 24, 1936	

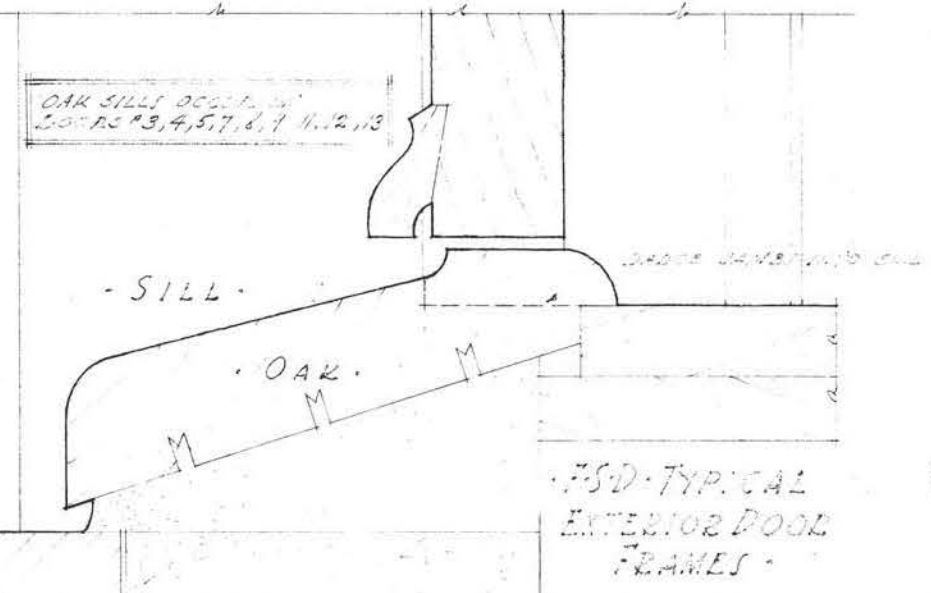


TYPICAL RAFTER CUT
SCALE 3/4" = 1"

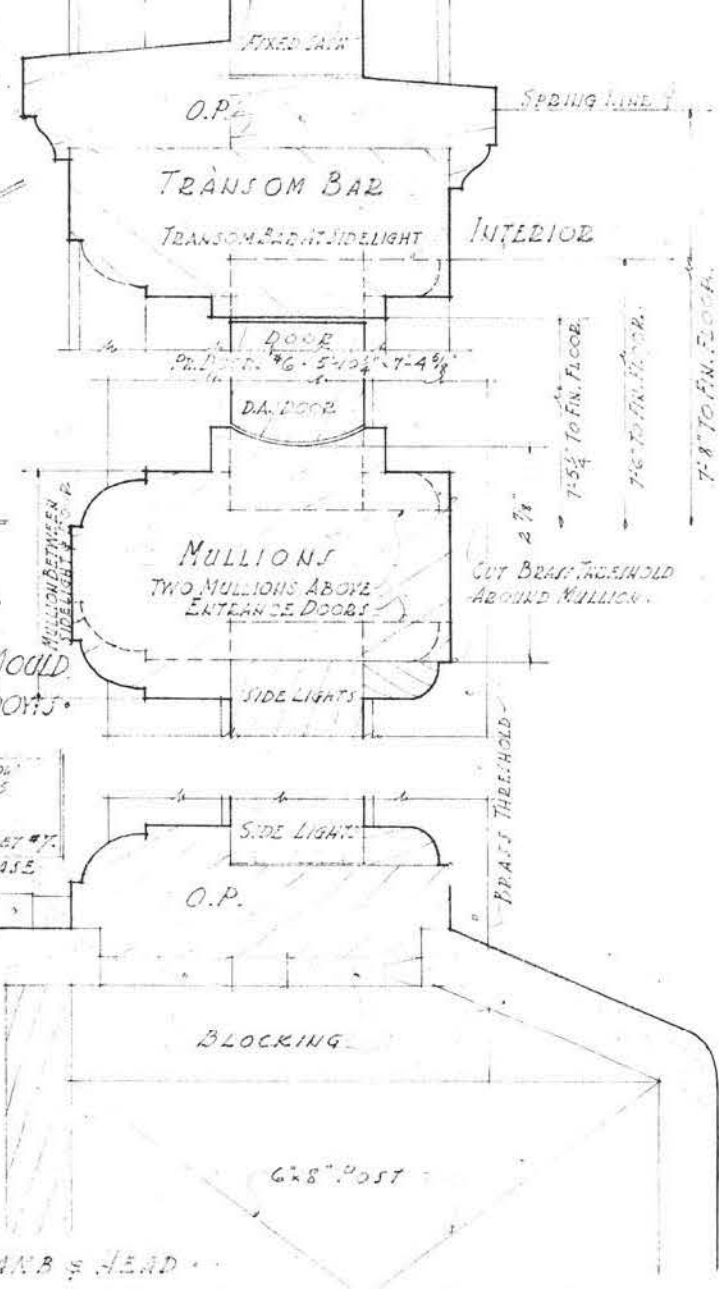


JAMB HEAD SIMILAR

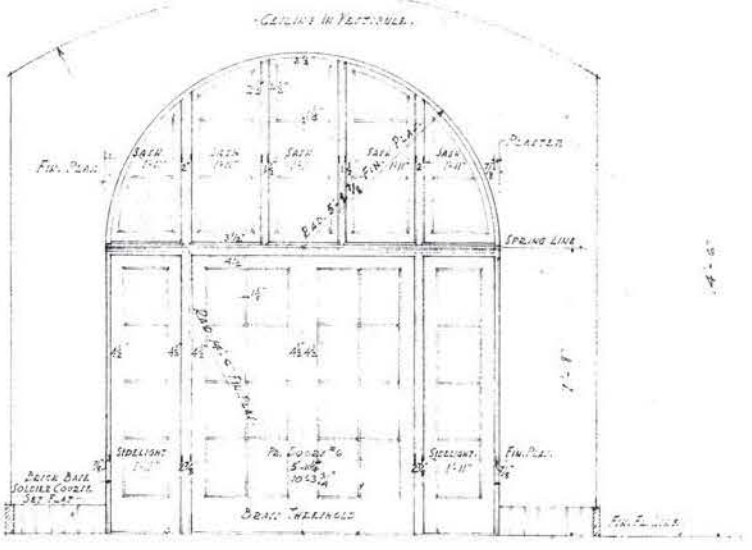
F.S.D. FRAME TO DOORS #14 & #15



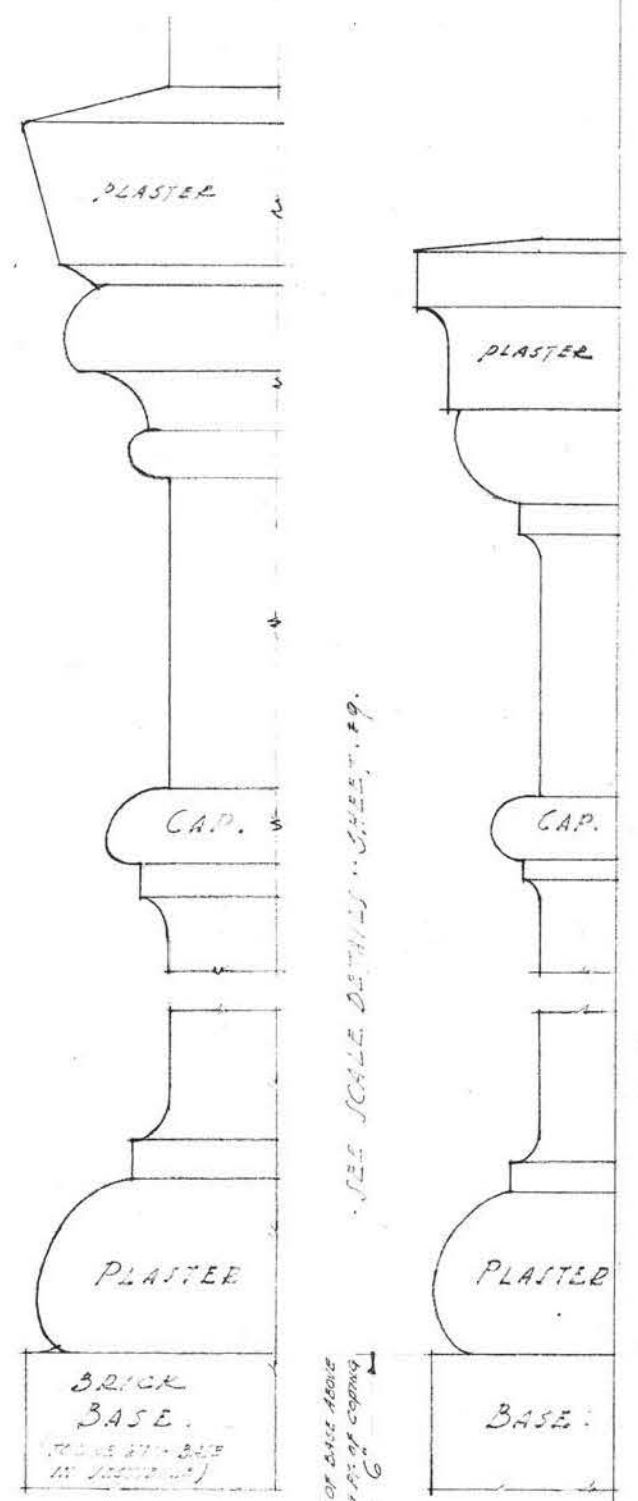
F.S.D. TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR FRAMES



F.S.D. ENTRANCE DOOR #6



EXTERIOR ELEVATION MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR SCALE 1/4" = 1"

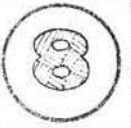


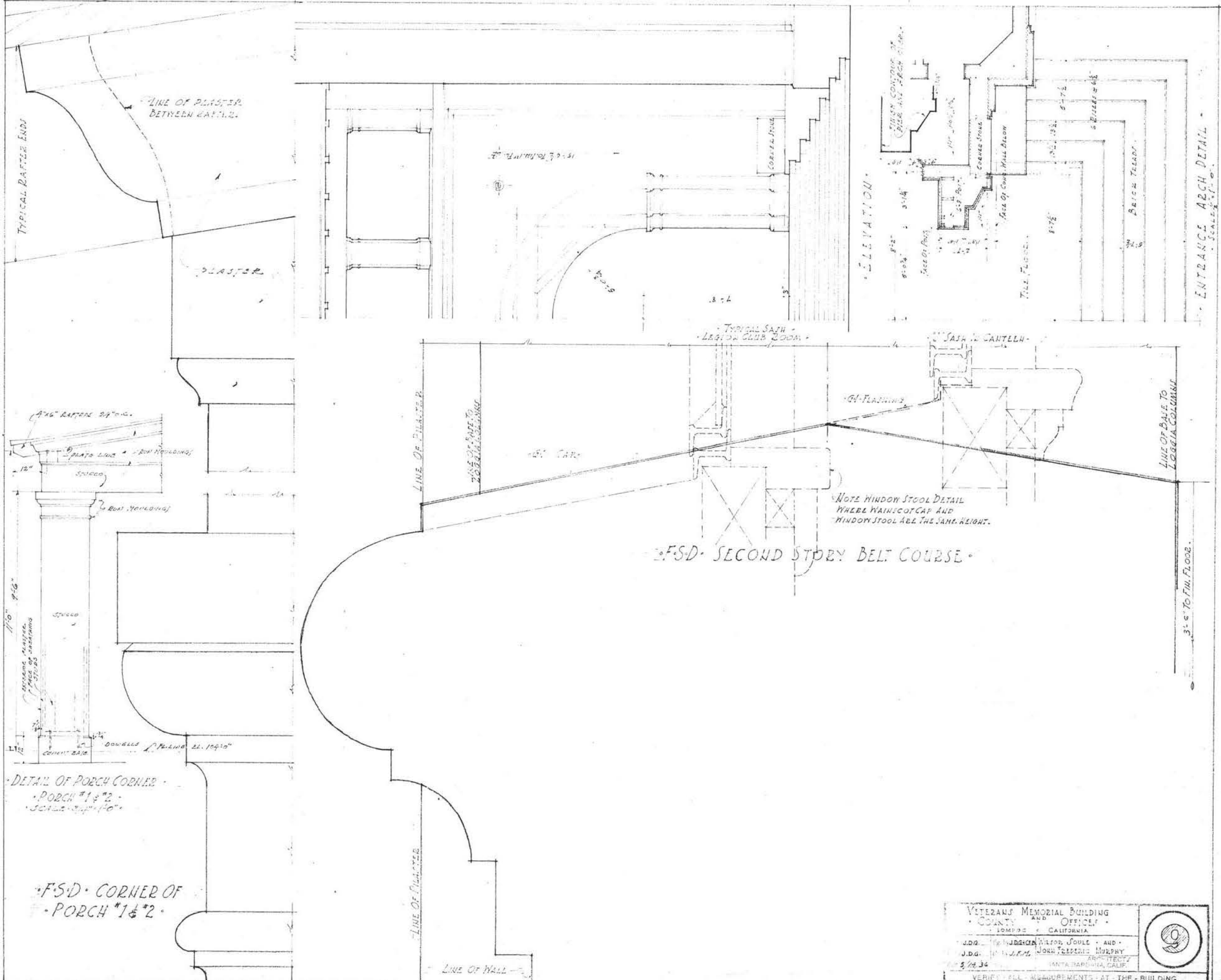
F.S.D. MAIN ENTRANCE ARCH

F.S.D. LOGGIA PLASTER CAP

SEE SCALE DETAILS SHEET #9

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
LOMPOC CALIFORNIA

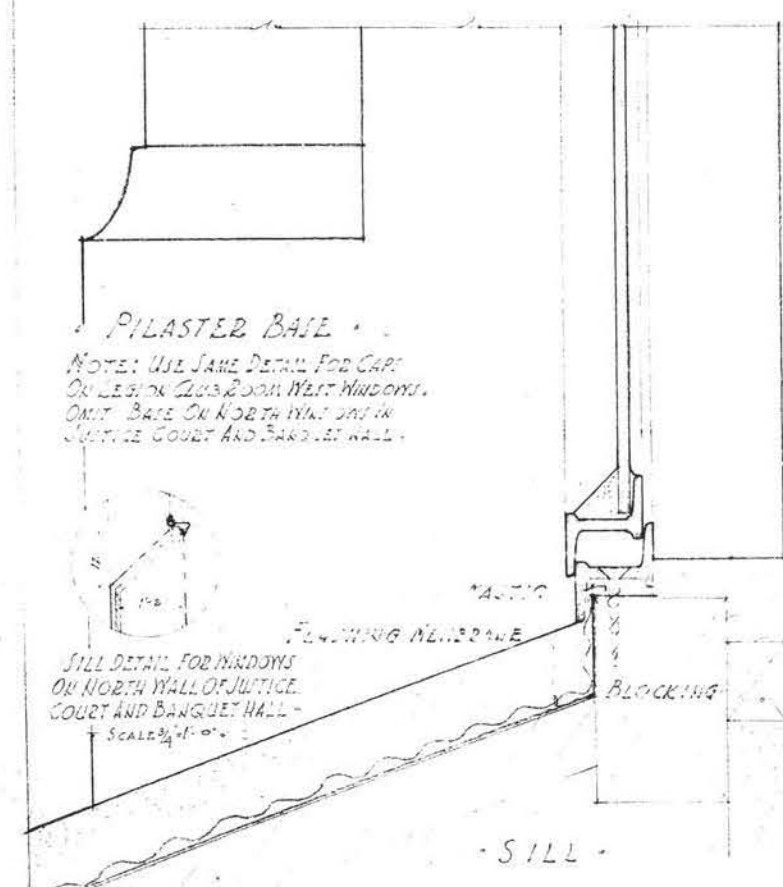
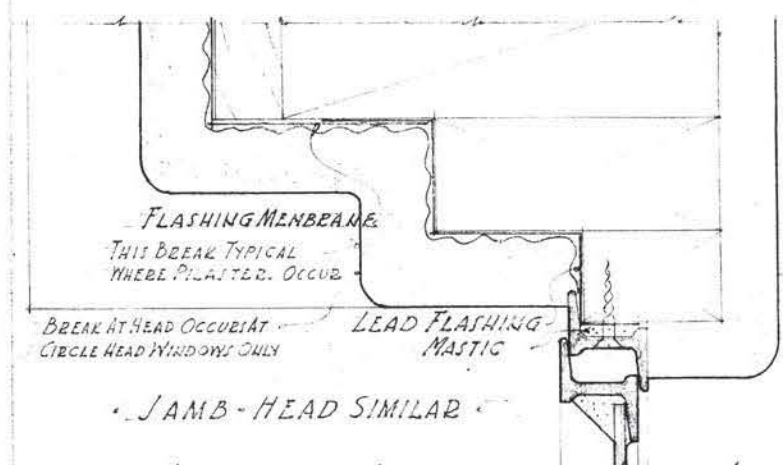
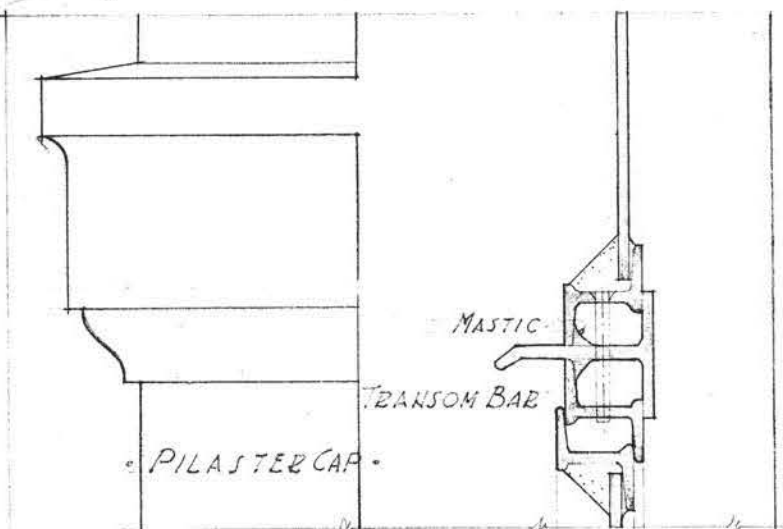




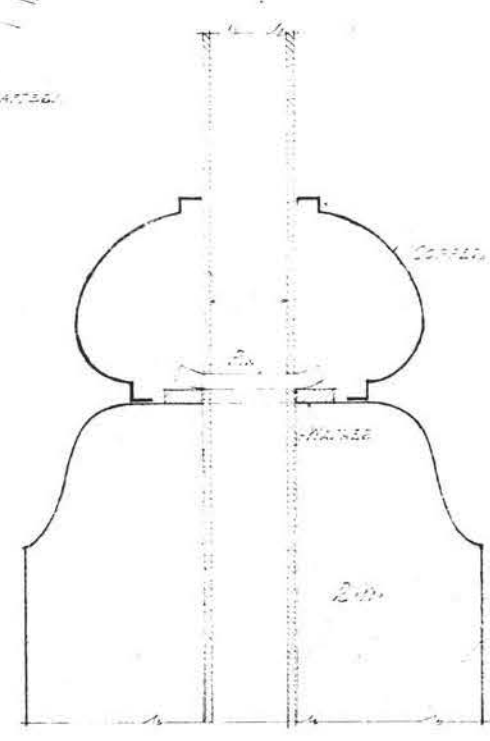
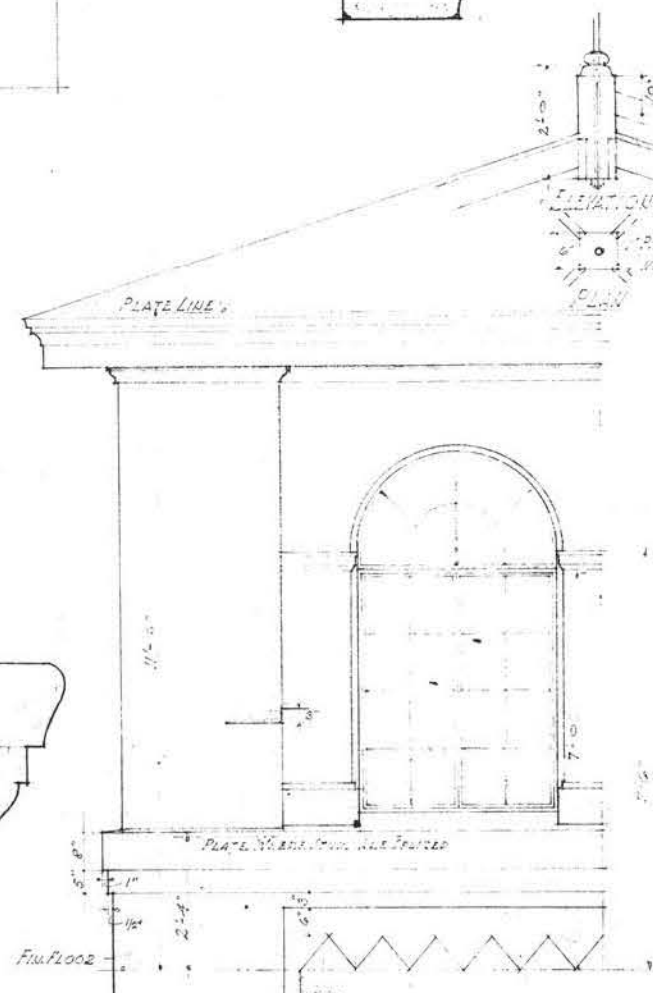
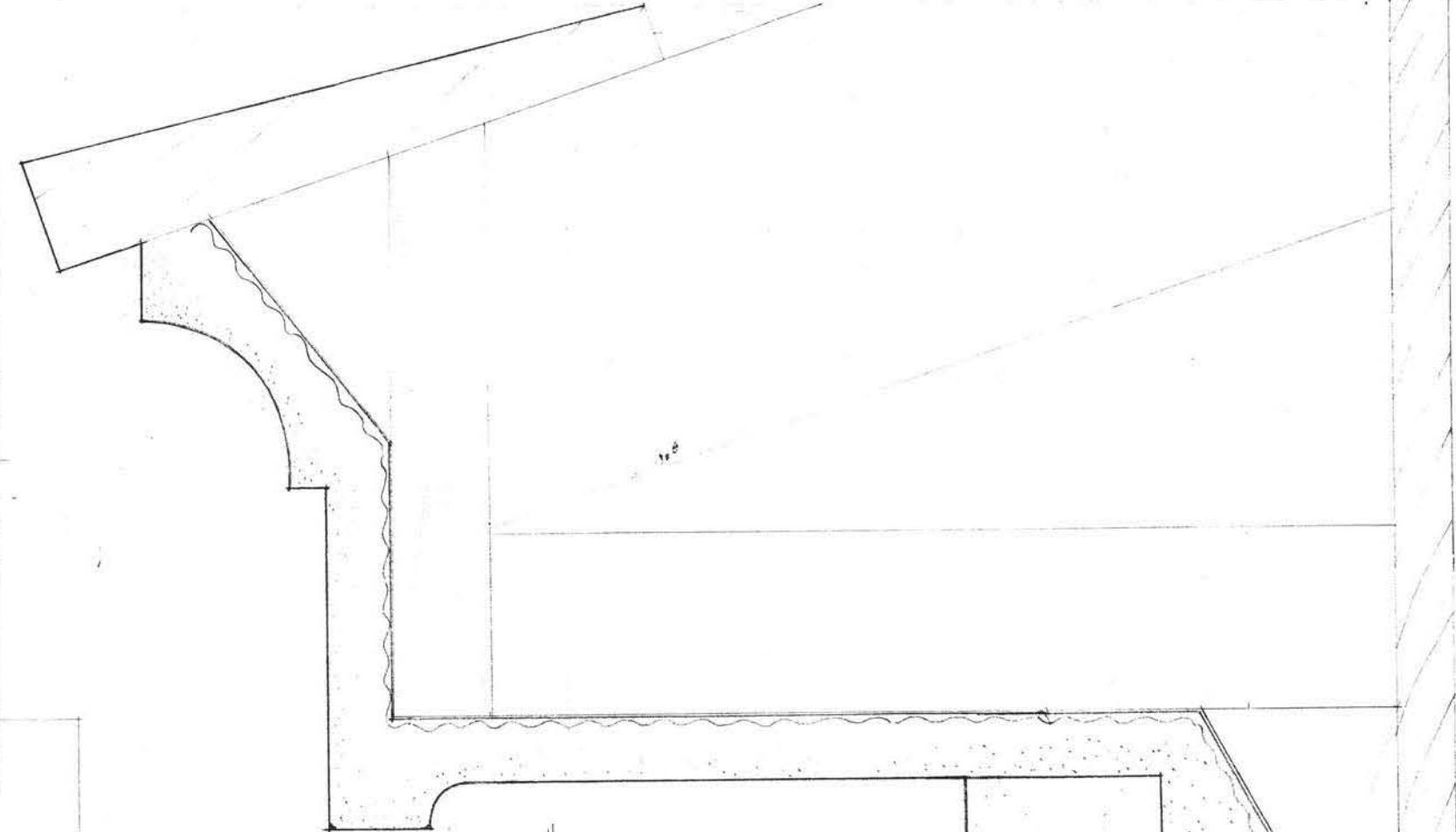
PRINTED 1956 APRIL, JUNE 12

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICE LOMPAS, CALIFORNIA		
J.D.G.	WILSON JOULE AND JOHN FREDERICK MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
5/14/56		
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		

B31001 0-2076-0

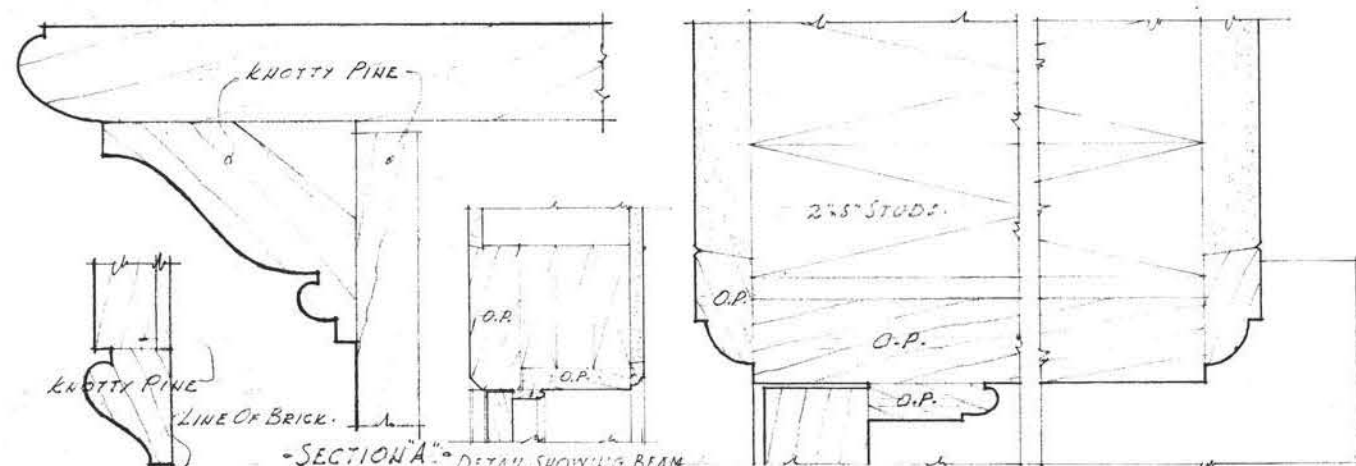


F.S.D. WINDOW & PILASTER
PRINTED 1936 APRIL, MAY, JUNE 12

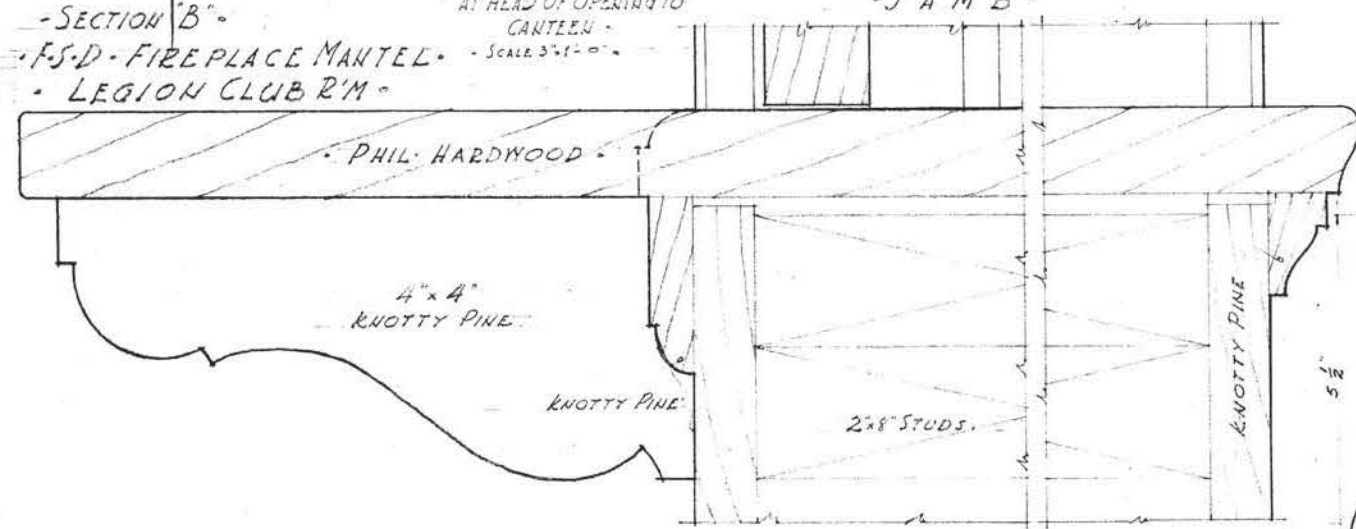


F.S.D. TOWER LAYERS

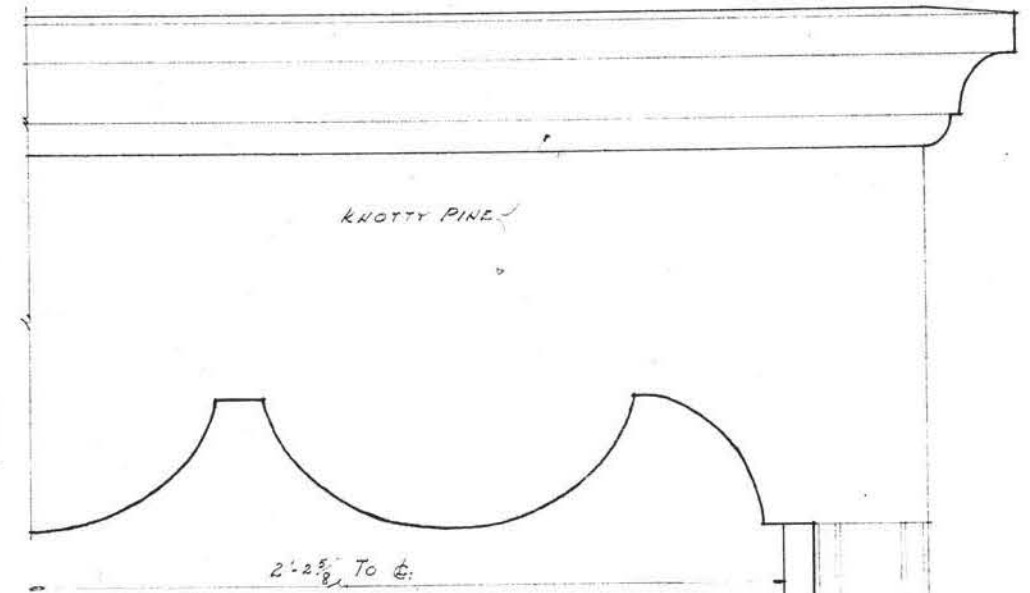
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICE LOMPOC CALIFORNIA		10
DESIGNED BY J.D.S.	JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECT SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



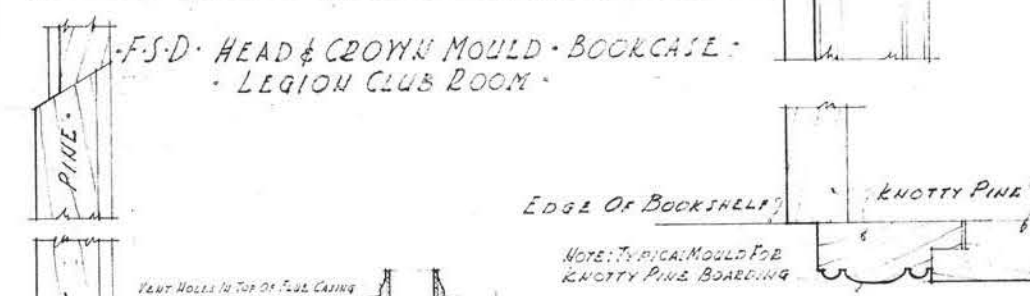
-SECTION 'A'-
 -SECTION 'B'-
 -F.S.D. FIREPLACE MANTEL-
 -LEGION CLUB R'M-
 -SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



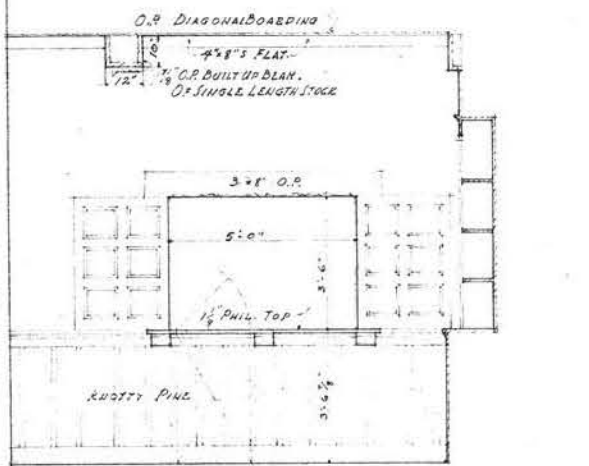
-F.S.D. COUNTER & OPENING TO CANTEEN-
 -F.S.D. BASE WHERE WOOD WAINSCOT OCCURS-



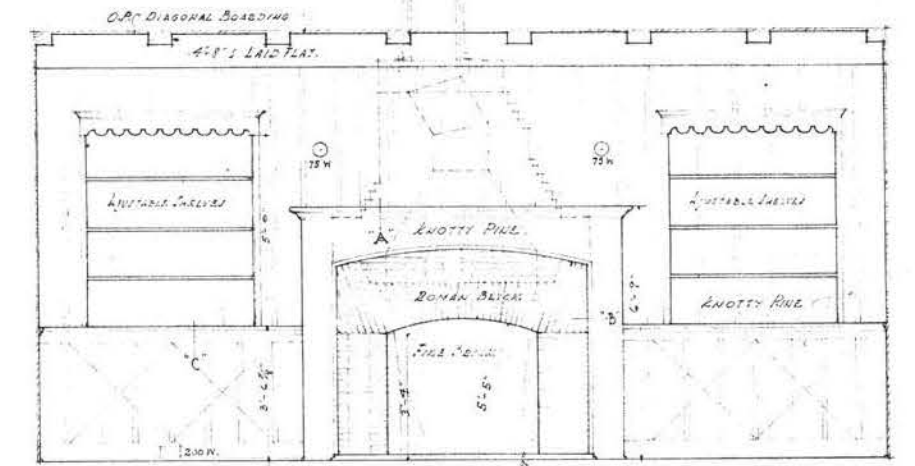
-F.S.D. HEAD & CROWN MOULD BOOKCASE-
 -LEGION CLUB ROOM-



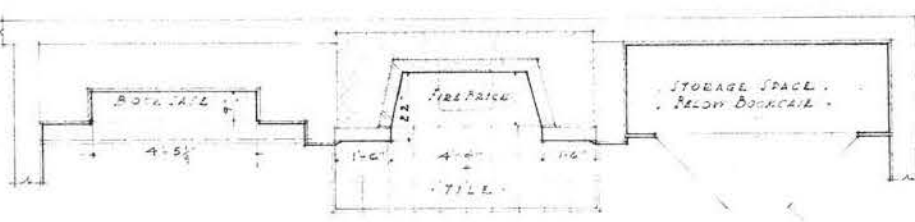
-F.S.D. JAMB OF BOOKCASE



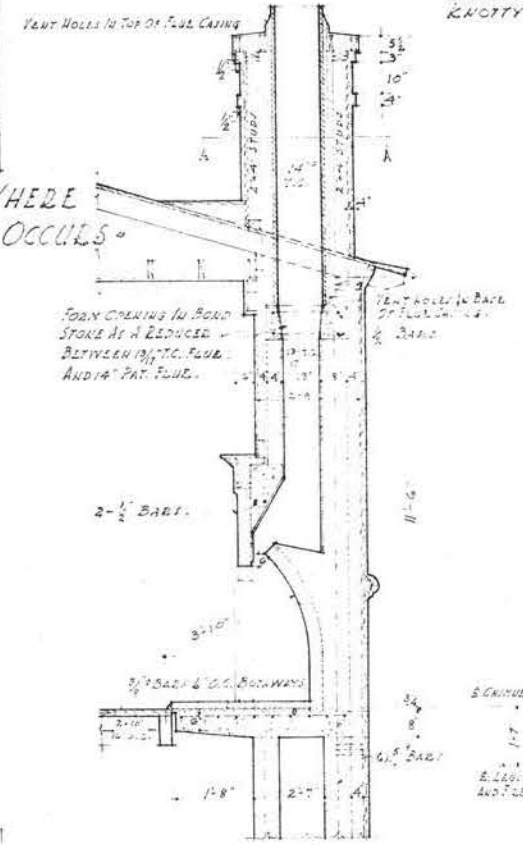
-ELEVATION-
 -PLAN-
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>



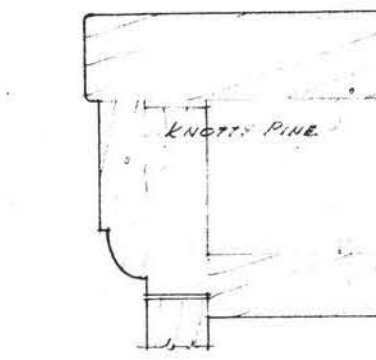
-FIREPLACE AND BOOKCASES - EAST ELEVATION-
 -LEGION CLUB ROOM-



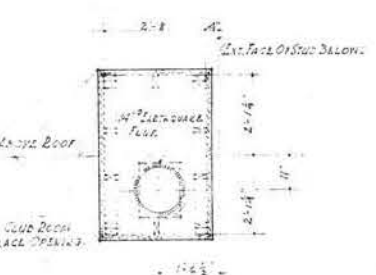
-PLAN-
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>



-SECTION THROUGH FIREPLACE-
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>



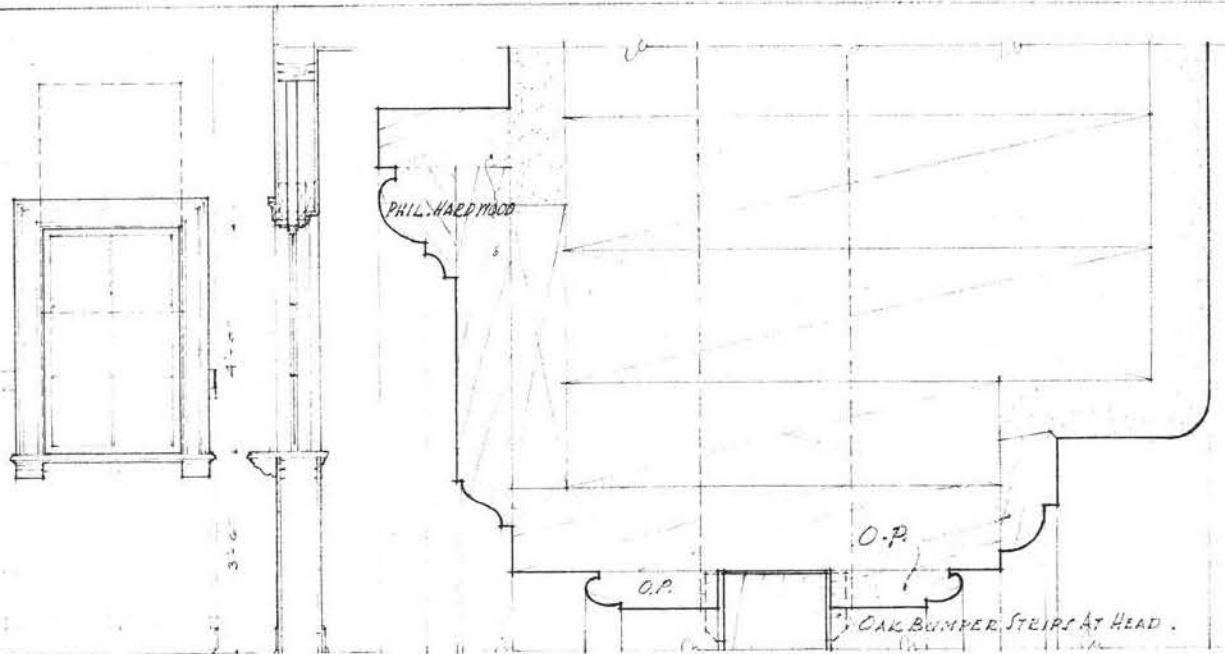
-F.S.D. SECTION 'C' BOOKCASE-



-SECTION 'A' BOOKCASE-
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>

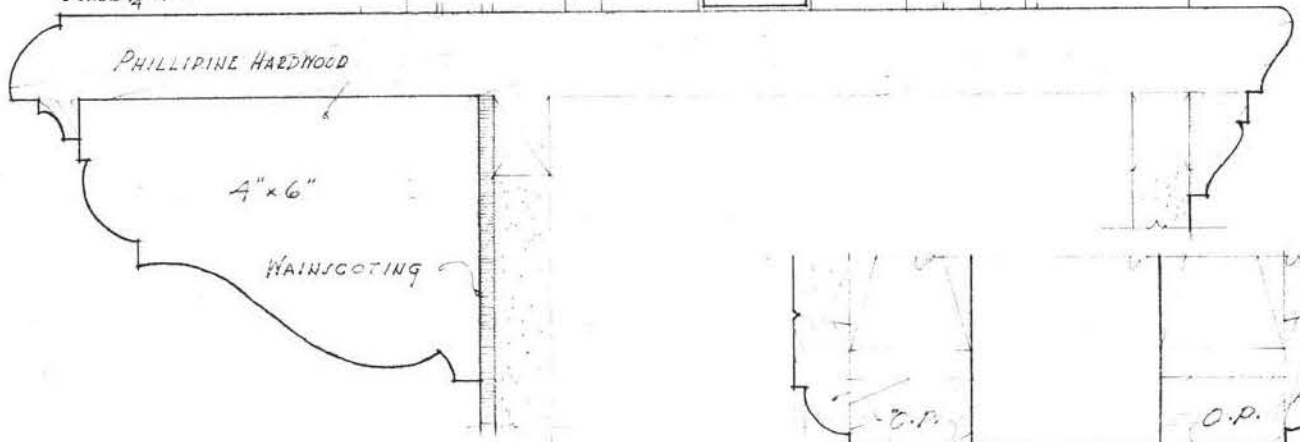
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY OFFICE
 LOMPOC CALIFORNIA
 DESIGNED BY WILSON SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY
 ARCHITECTS
 SANTA BARBARA CALIF.
 11

PRINTED 1935 JUN 2, 8 1/2 x 14.

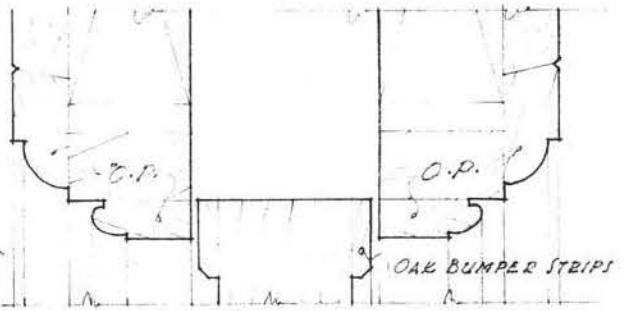


ELEVATION FROM LOBBY - SECTION
 INFORMATION WINDOW
 OFFICE #1 TO LOBBY
 SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

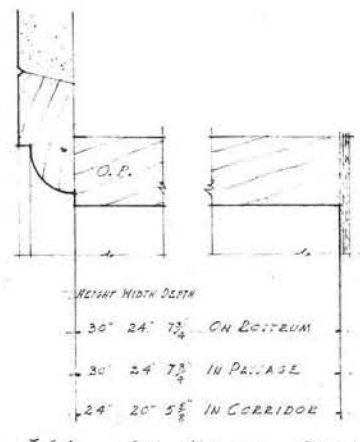
JAMB HEAD SIMILAR



COUNTER
 F.S.D. INFORMATION WINDOW OFFICE #1
 TO LOBBY

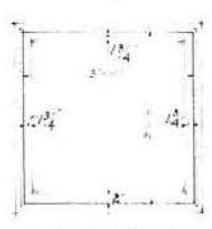


HEAD

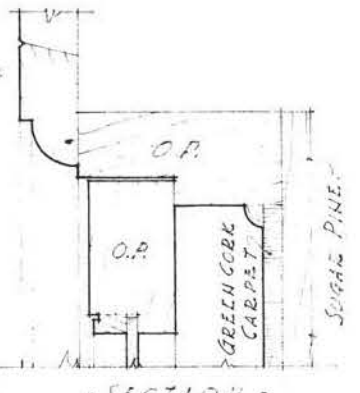


F.S.D. OF HOSE RACKS

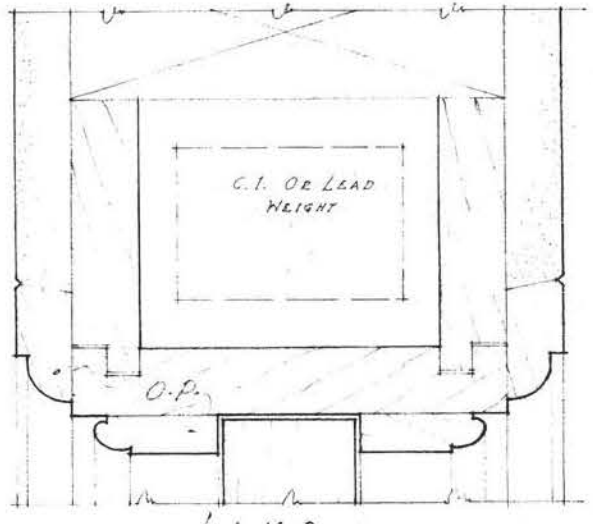
ROYAL BULLETIN BOARD (SEE PLAN) MEETING ROOM #2 TO READ IN LOBBY THE BULLETIN TO LAY OUT THE CHAIRS



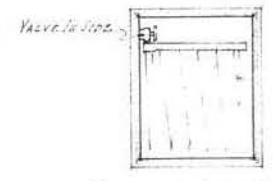
ELEVATION BULLETIN BOARD DETAIL LOBBY & MEETING ROOM SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



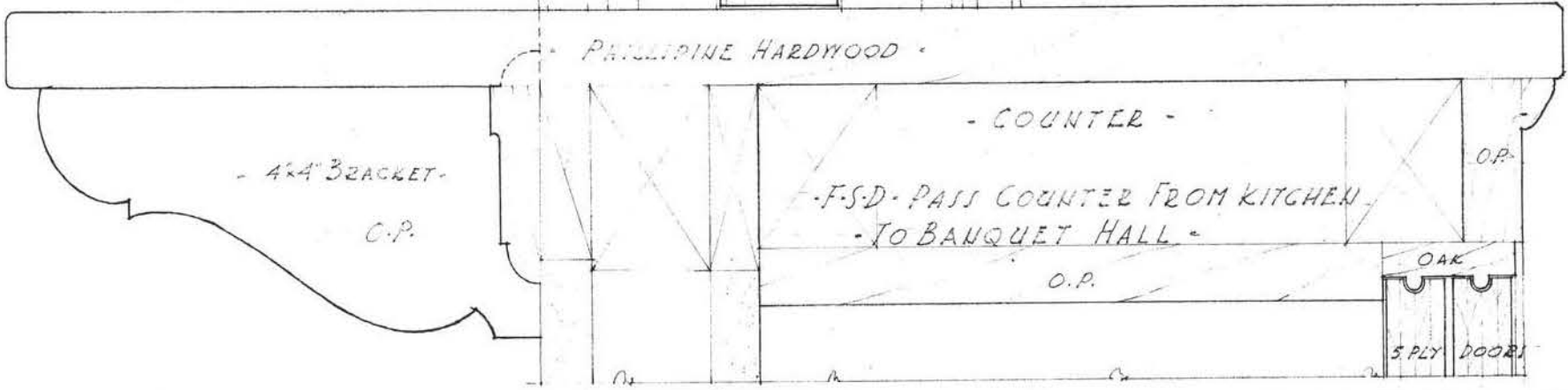
SECTION F.S.D. BULLETIN BOARD



JAMB



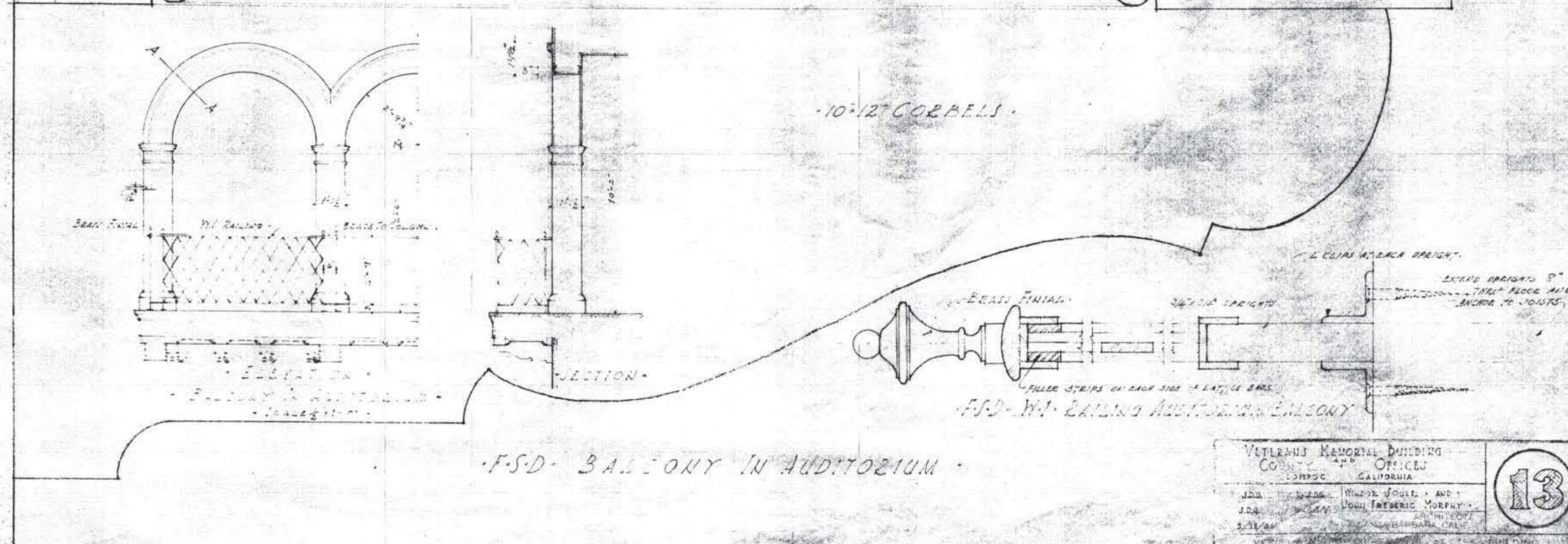
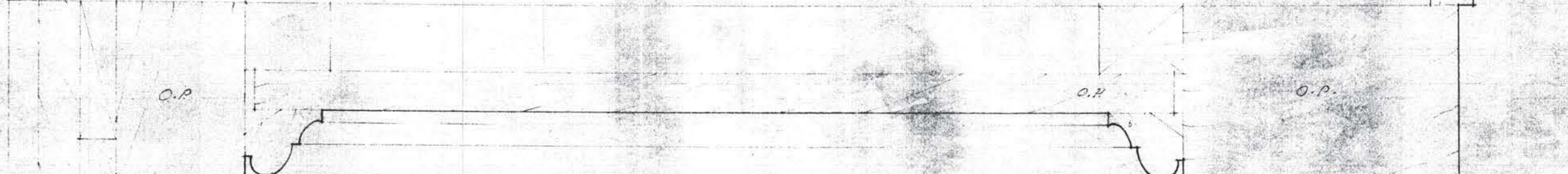
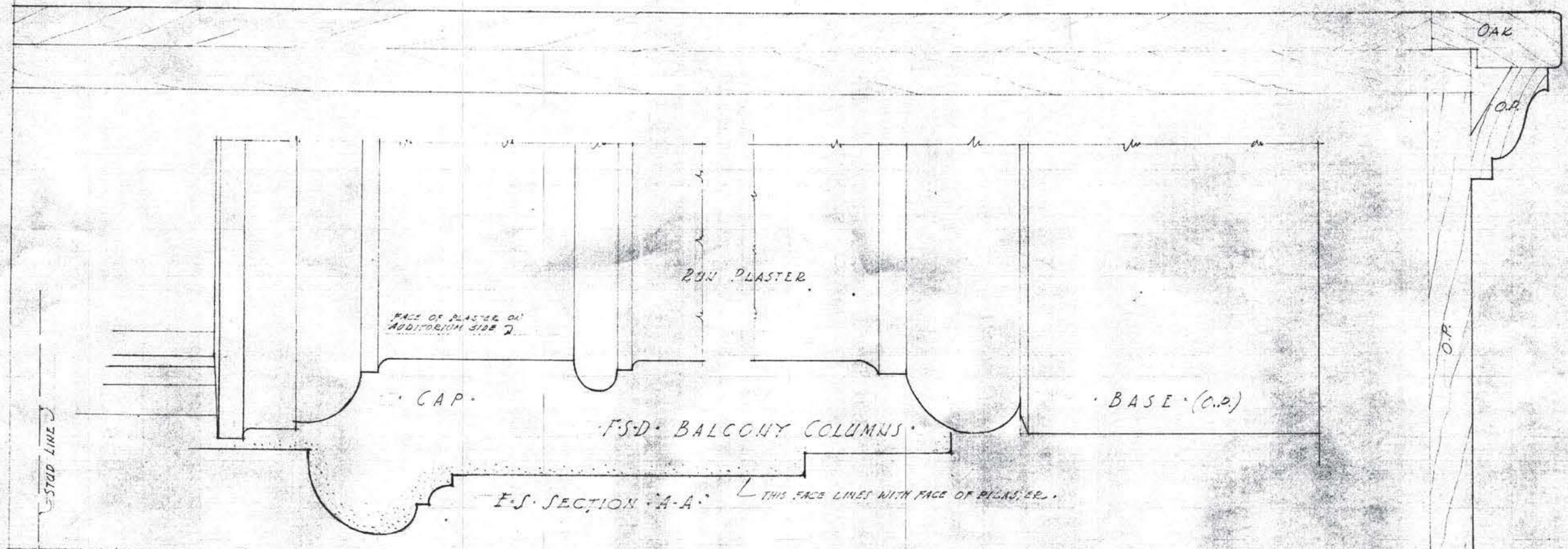
TYPICAL HOSE RACK SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



F.S.D. PASS COUNTER FROM KITCHEN TO BANQUET HALL

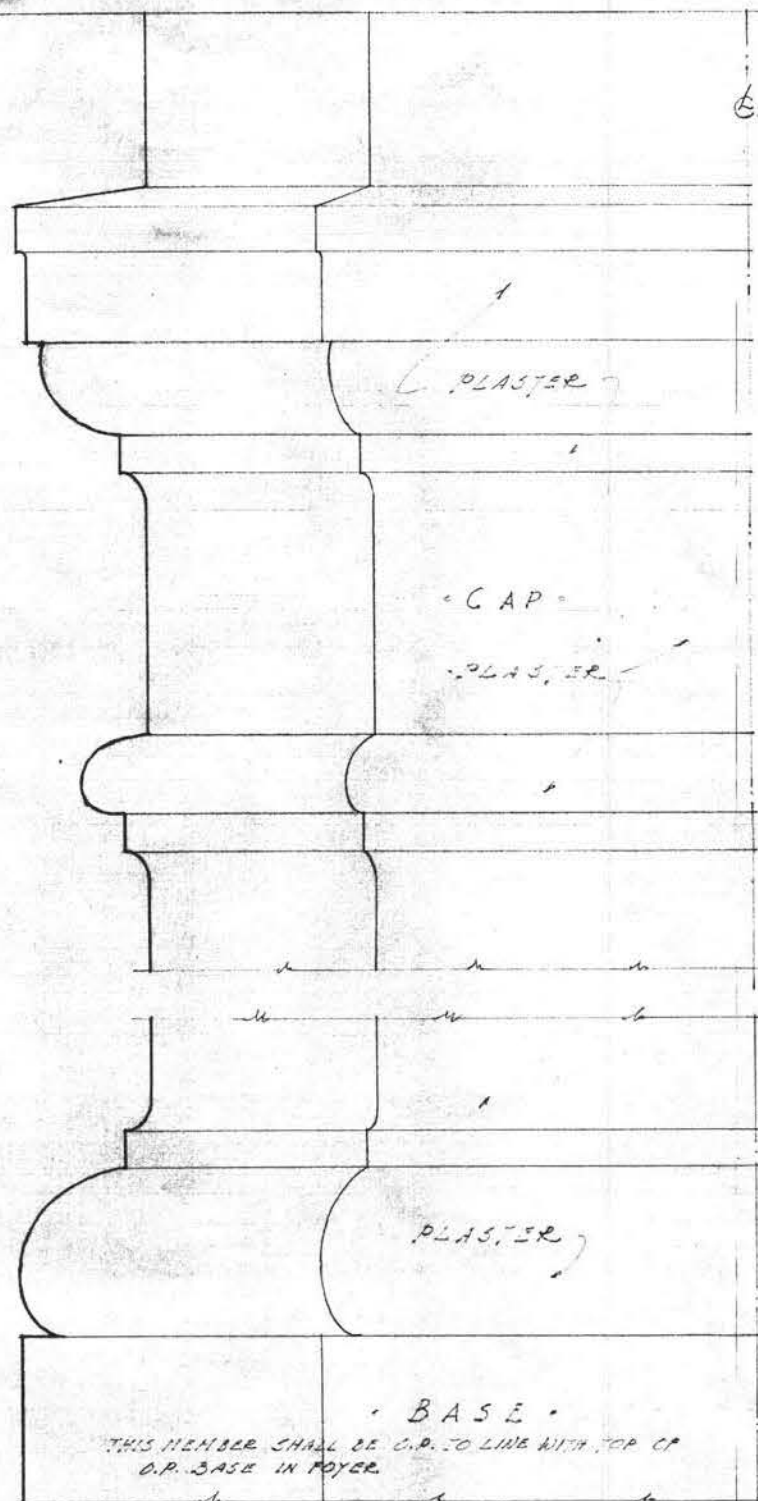
VICTORIA WINDMILL, SHERMAN COUNTY OFFICES, CALIFORNIA
 ARCHT. BY JOHN FREDERIC WATSON
 12

B31001 2070



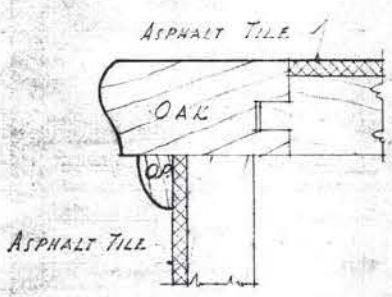
F.S.D. BALCONY IN AUDITORIUM

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICES LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA		13
J.D.B.	WINDY SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	
J.D.B.	ARCHITECTS	
5/11/20	CONSTRUCTION BY BARBARA CALE	

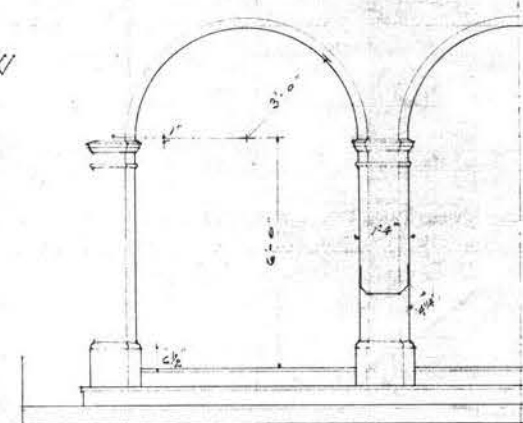


F.S.D. COLUMNS BETWEEN LOBBY & FOYER.

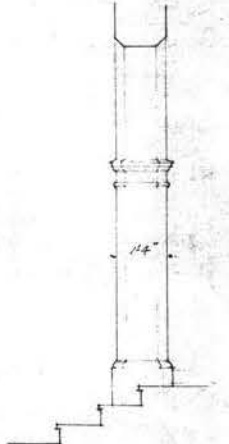
F.S.D. MOULD AT LAMELLA SILL - AUDITORIUM.
SEE SLAB DETAIL SHEET #5.



F.S.D. NOSING TO STEPS - LOBBY TO FOYER.

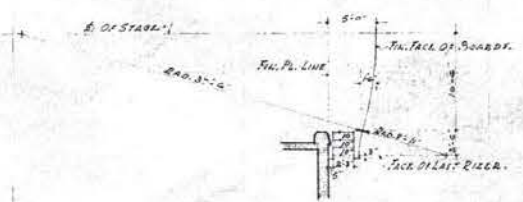


ELEVATION - COLUMN DETAIL BETWEEN LOBBY & FOYER - SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION -

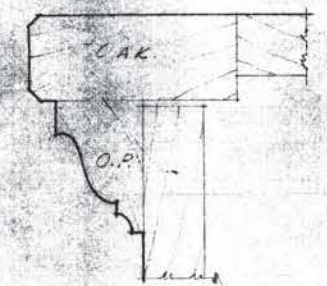
F.S.D. RUN PLASTER MOULD - AT BEAM UNDER LAMELLA SILL - AUDITORIUM.



END TO FACE OF STAIR - SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

TOP OF WOOD PLINTH TO LINE WITH BASE AROUND STAGE.

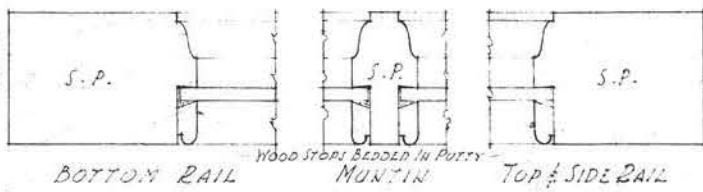
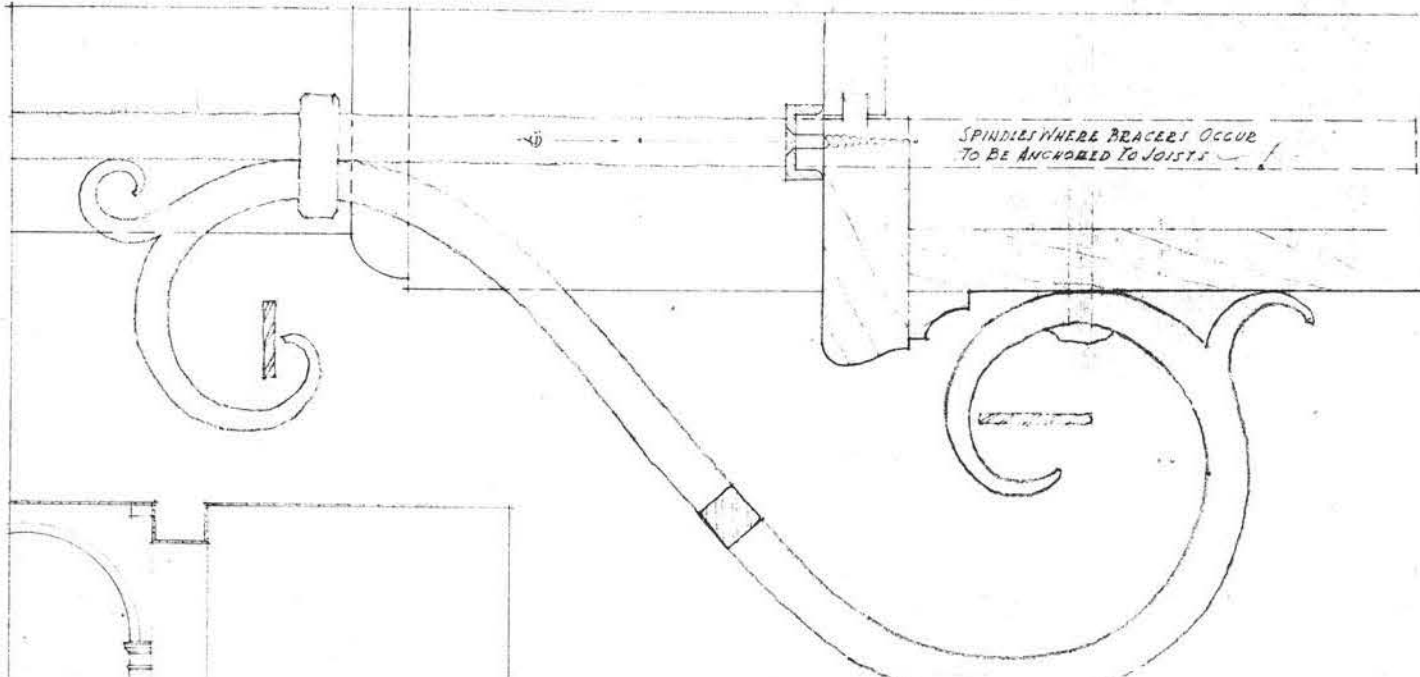
F.S.D. ARCHITRAVE AT PROSCENIUM OPENING IN AUDITORIUM.



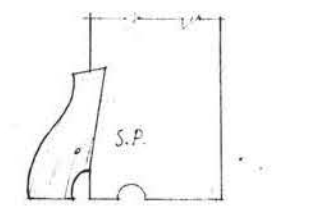
F.S.D. NOSING AT FRONT OF ROSTRUM.

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
COMPTON CALIFORNIA
J.D.G. J.W.G. J.W.S. J.W.L. AND
J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS
21 MAY 1936 SANTA BARBARA CALIF.



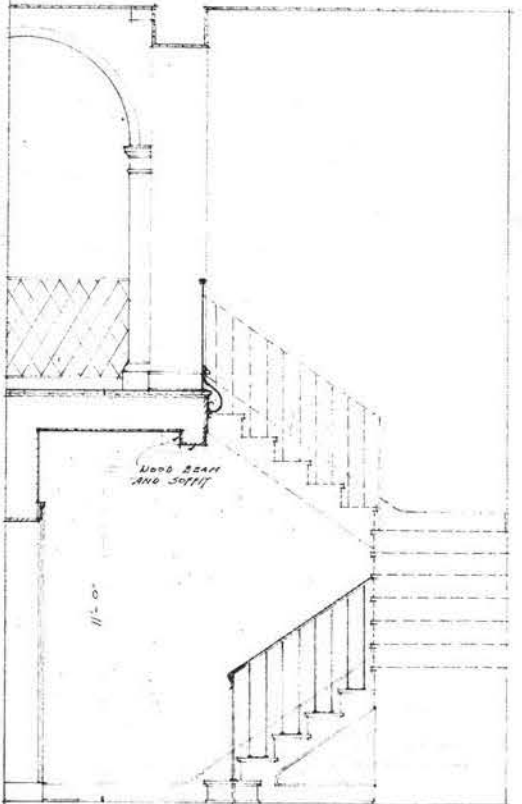


-F.S.D. WINDOW "S"-

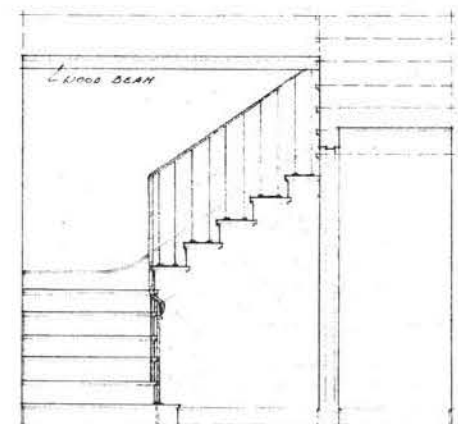


-F.S.D. DRIP MOULD EXTERIOR DOORS-

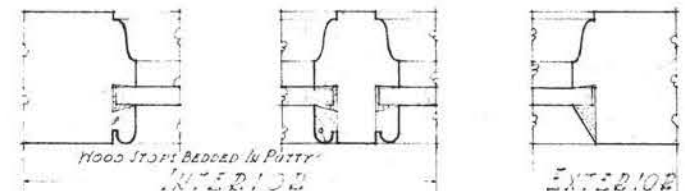
-F.S.D. BRACER TO W/ HANDRAIL-



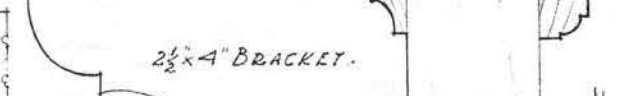
SECTION "A-A"



SECTION "B-B"

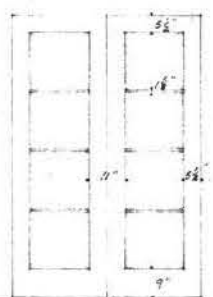


-F.S.D. STICKING FOR FULL GL. DOORS-

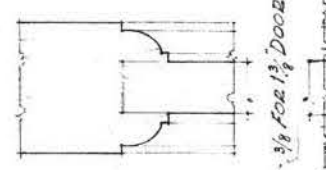


-TYPICAL RAISED PANEL MOULD-

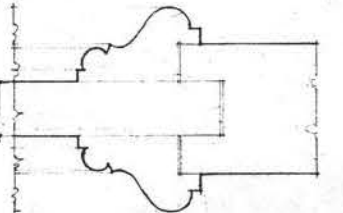
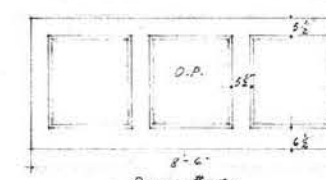
SEE SCHEDULE FOR DIMS.



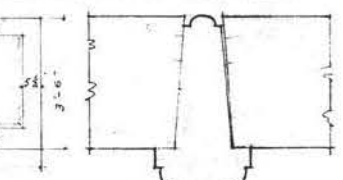
SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS.



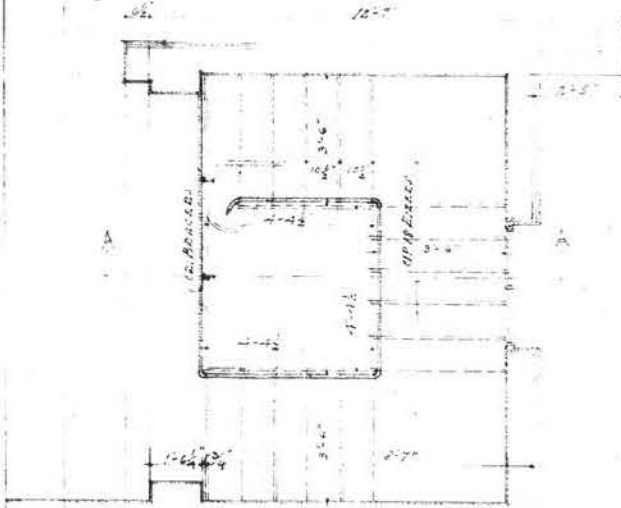
-F.S.D. TYPICAL STUCK MOULD-



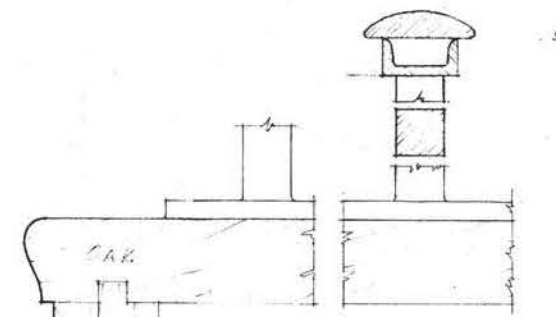
-F.S.D. ASTRAGAL-



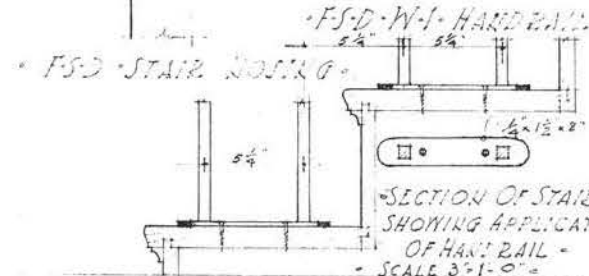
-F.S.D. DOOR #18-



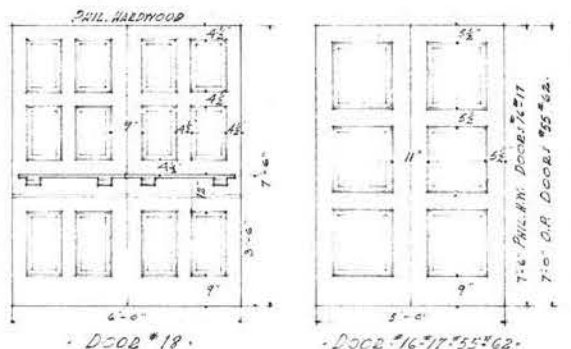
PLAN
-DETAIL OF STAIRS FROM FORMER BUILDING-
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



-F.S.D. W/1. HANDRAIL-

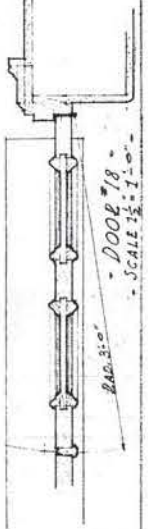
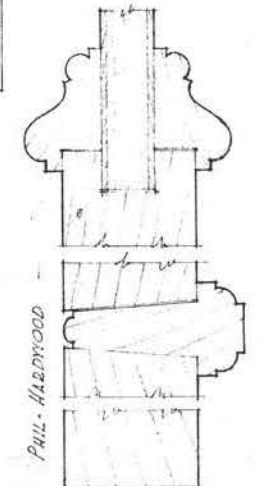


-SECTION OF STAIRS SHOWING APPLICATION OF HANDRAIL-
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



- DOOR DETAILS -
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

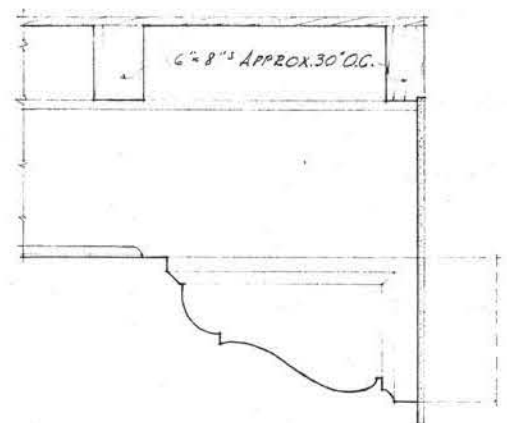
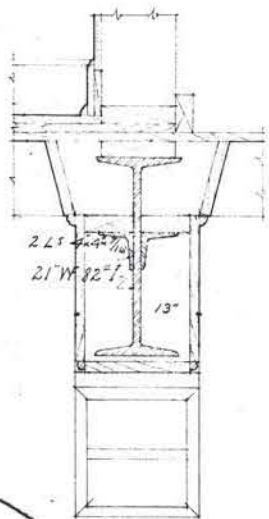
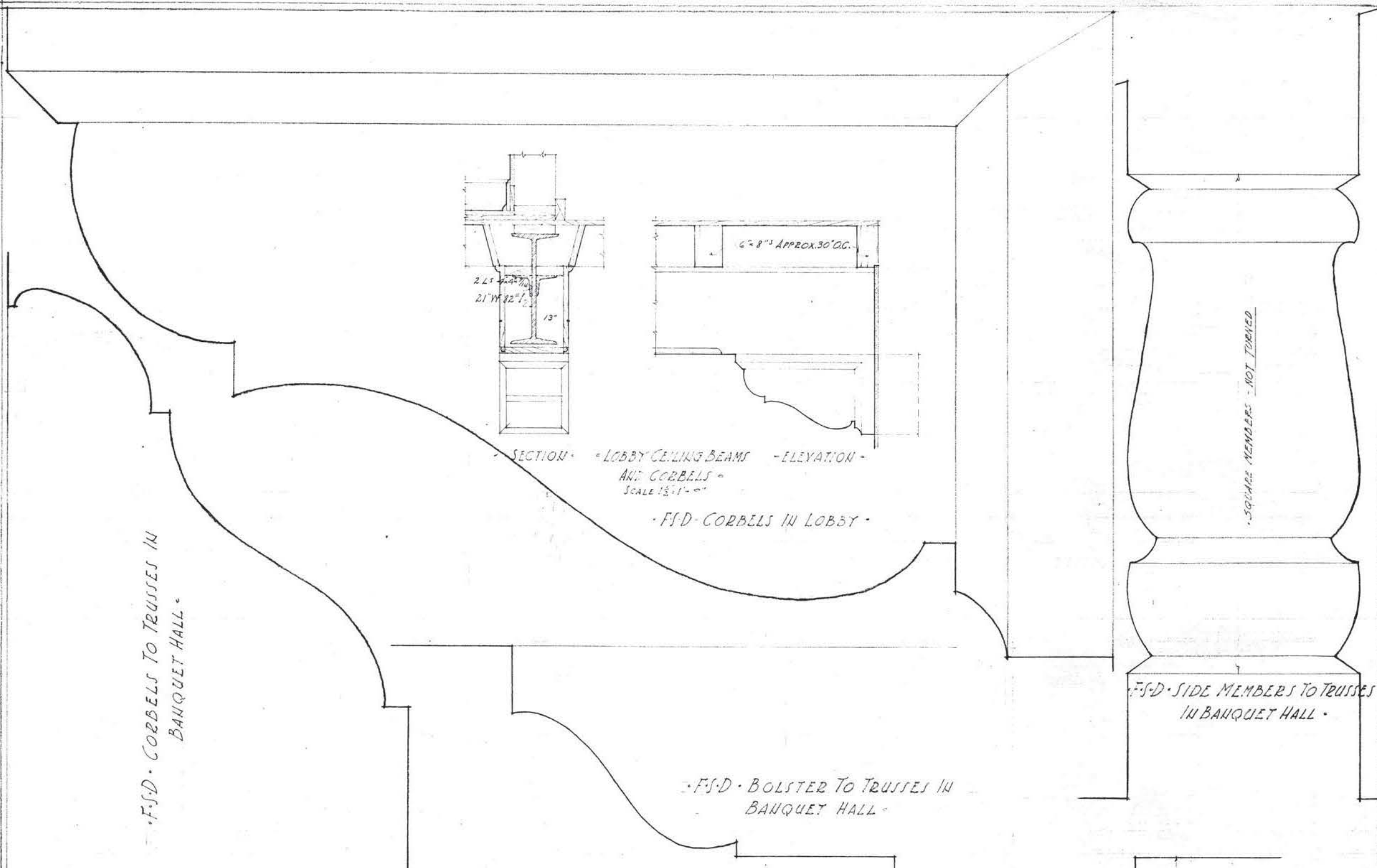
NOTE: SEE DOOR SCHEDULE FOR DOOR SIZES.



-F.S.D. DOOR #18-

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
J.D.G. J.D.G. WINFOR SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS
MAY 1951 SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.





SECTION - LOBBY CEILING BEAMS AND CORBELS - ELEVATION -
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 F.S.D. CORBELS IN LOBBY

F.S.D. CORBELS TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

F.S.D. BOLSTER TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

F.S.D. SIDE MEMBERS TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

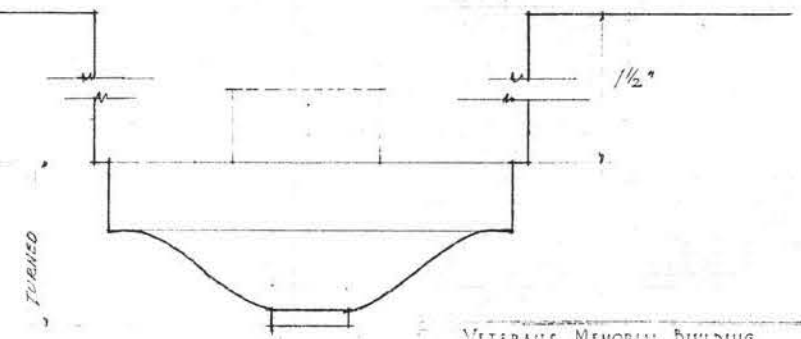
SQUARE MEMBERS - NOT TURNED



BASE

BORED TO RECEIVE 5/8" TRUSS ROD

F.S.D. CENTER MEMBER TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL -
 SQUARE MEMBER - NOT TURNED



TURNED

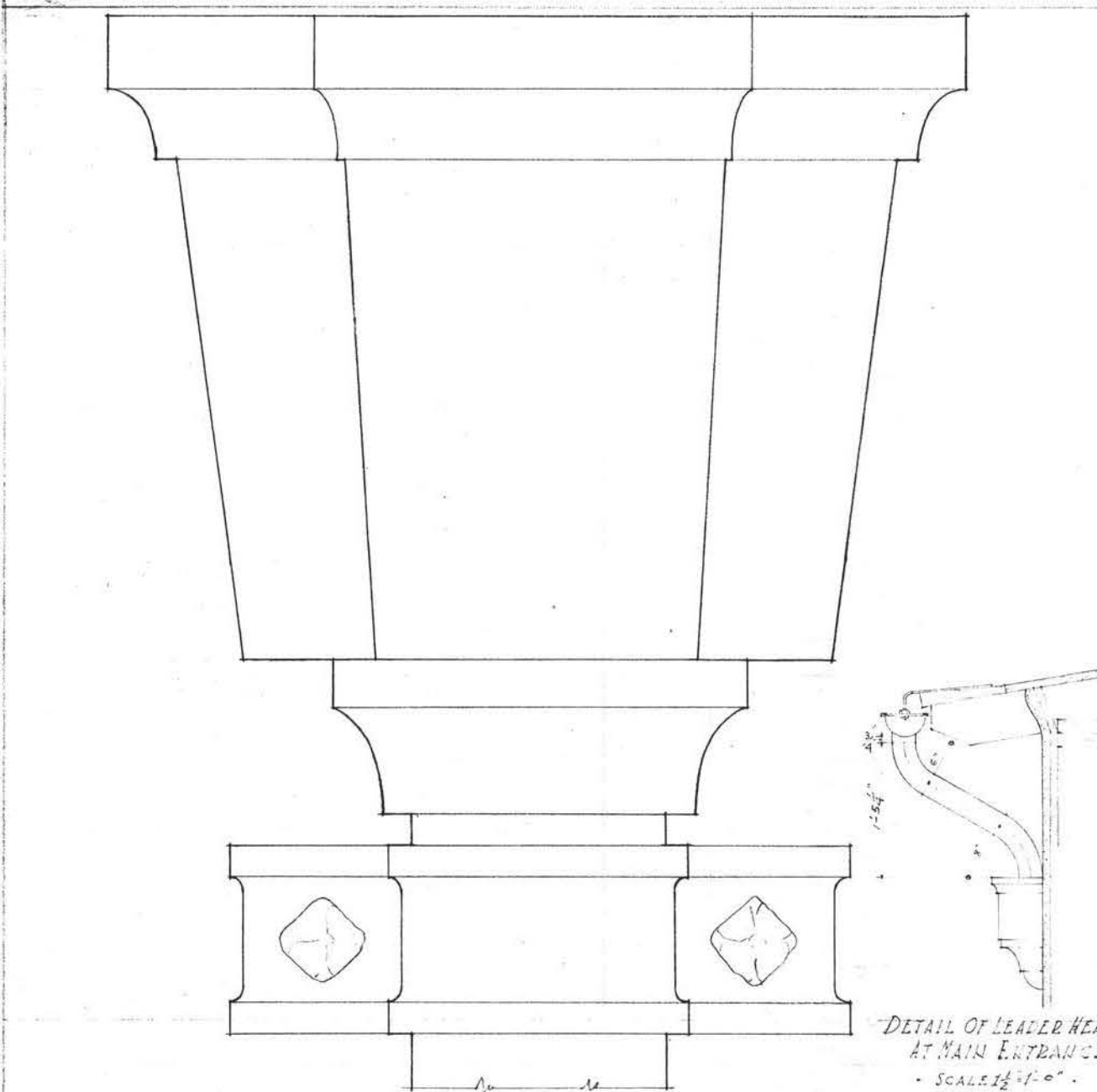
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY AND OFFICES
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

J.D.G. J.D.G. WINSOR SOULE AND
 J.D.G. J.F. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY

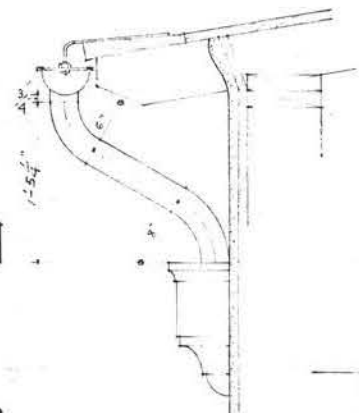
JULY 23, 1936 SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT THE BUILDING

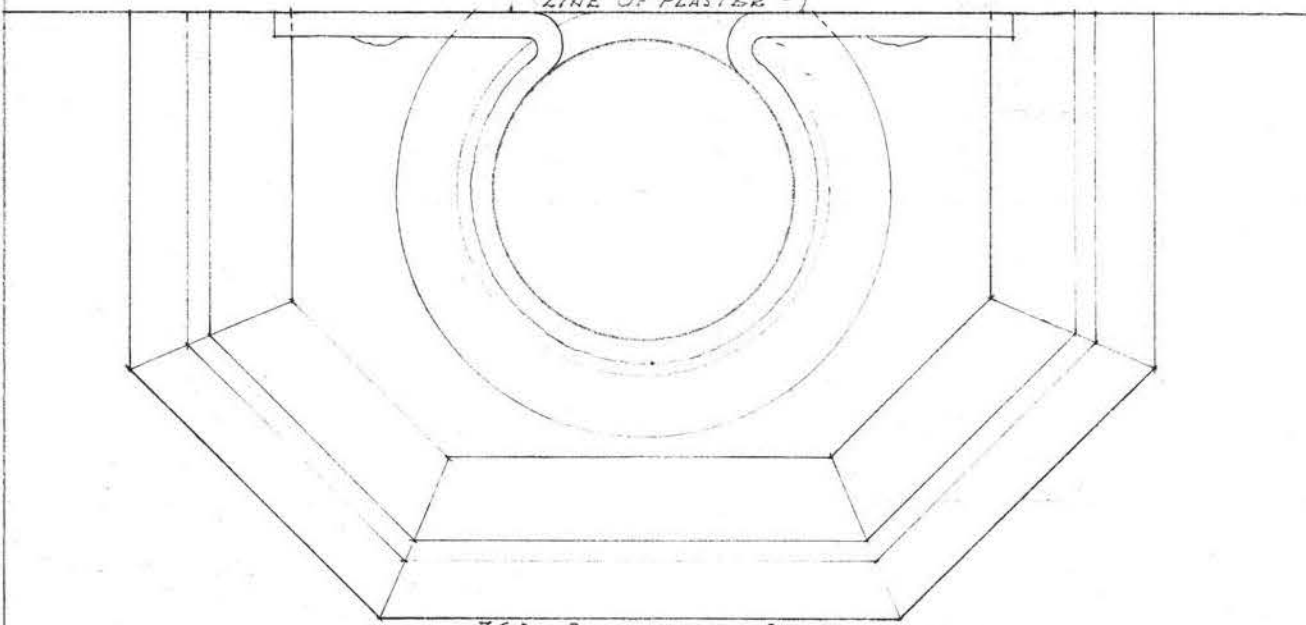




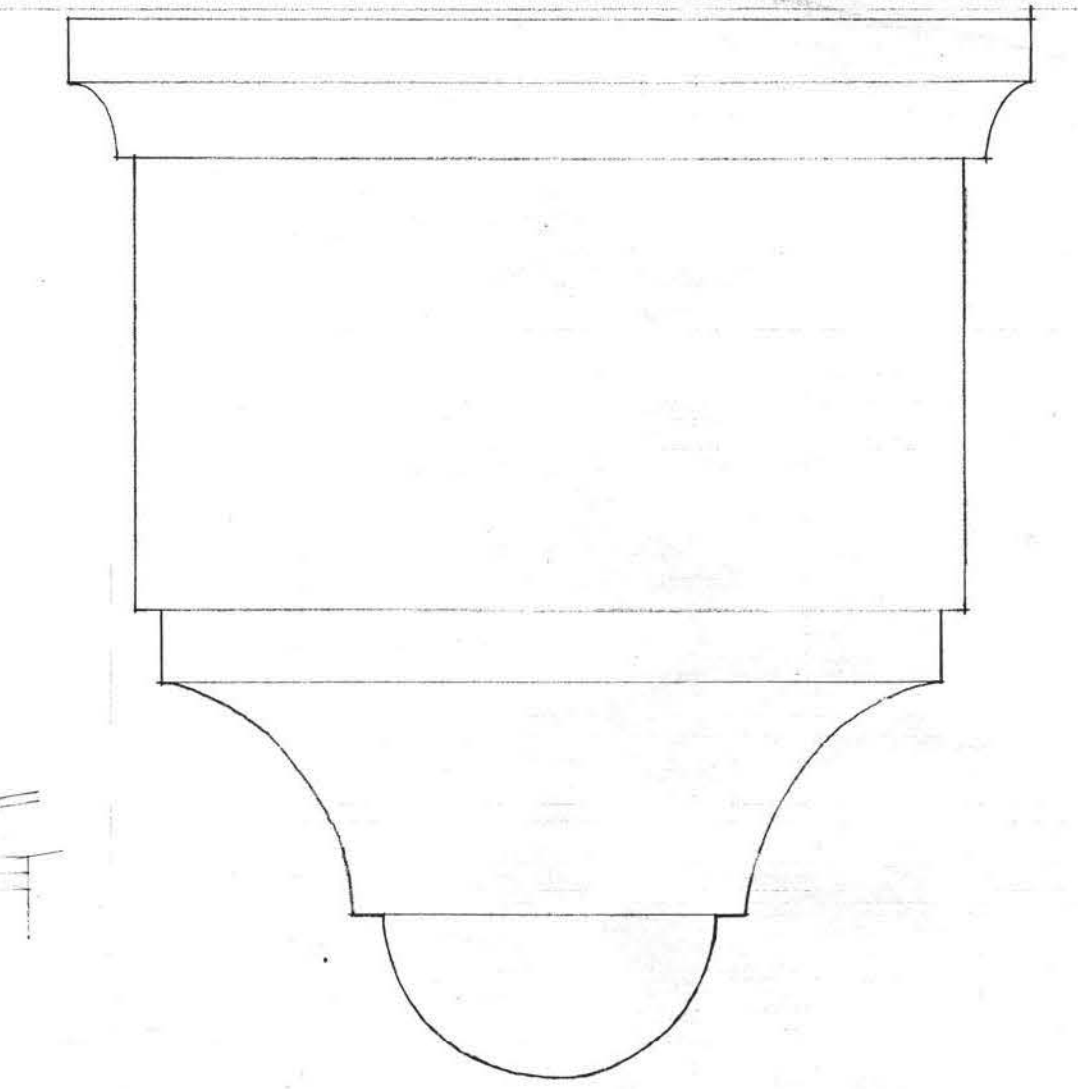
-F.S.D. LEADER HEAD ON AUDITORIUM -
LINE OF PLASTER -



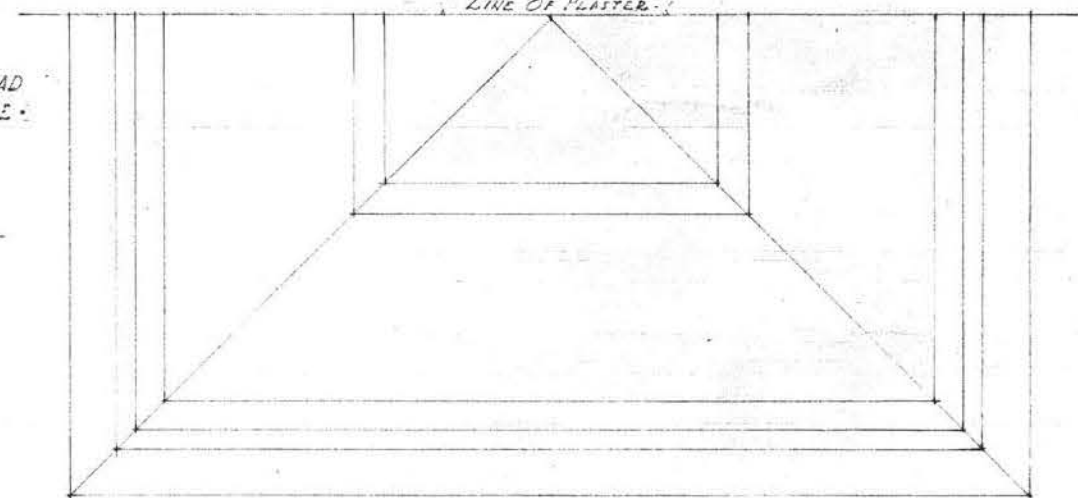
DETAIL OF LEADER HEAD
AT MAIN ENTRANCE -
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



-F.S.D. REFLECTED PLAN -

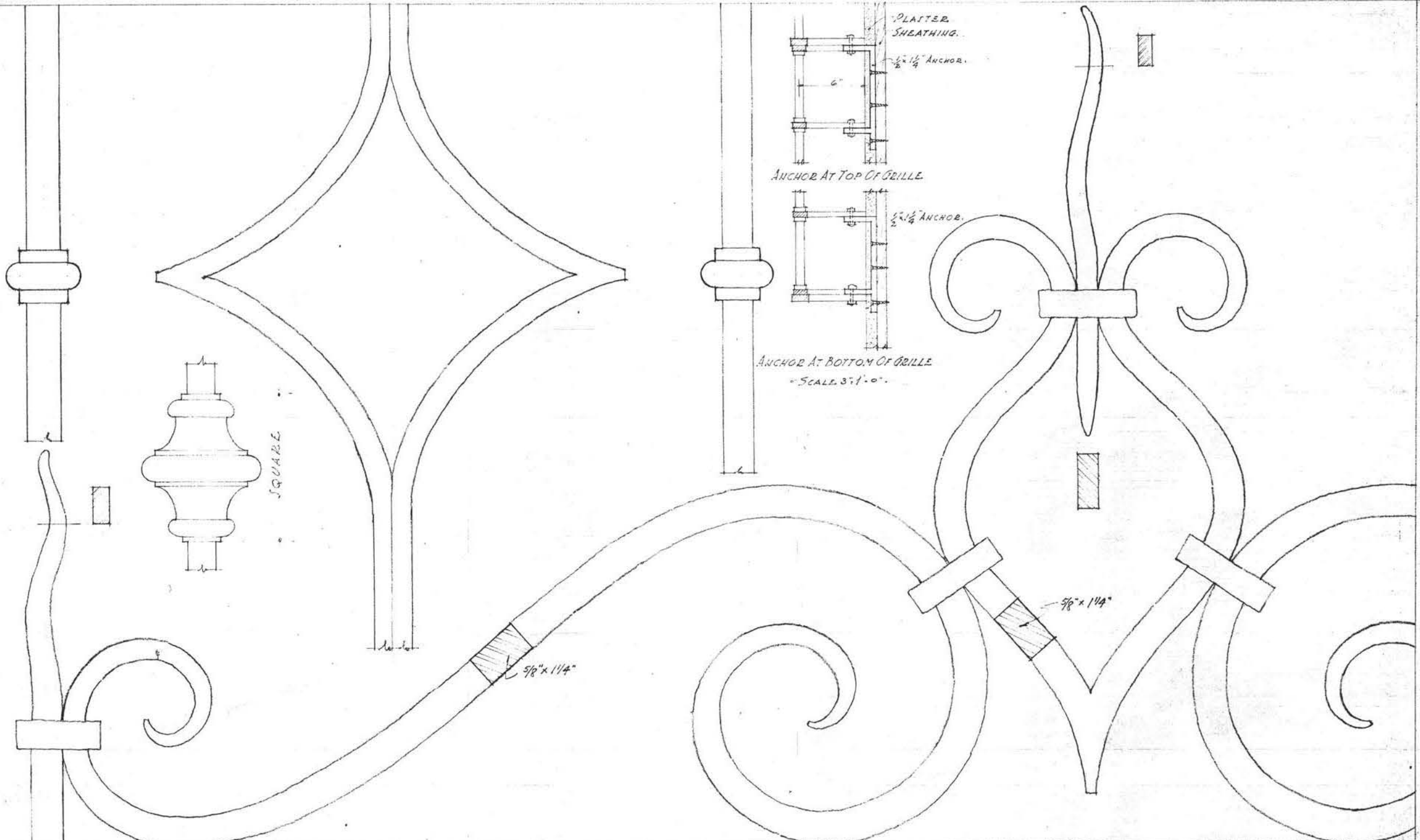


- ELEVATION -
LINE OF PLASTER -

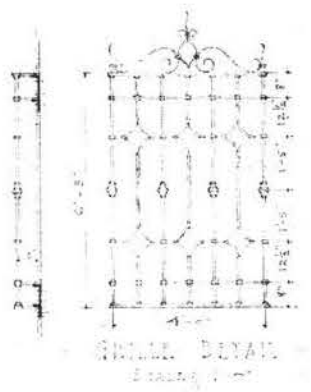


- REFLECTED PLAN -
-F.S.D. LEADER HEAD AT MAIN ENTRANCE -

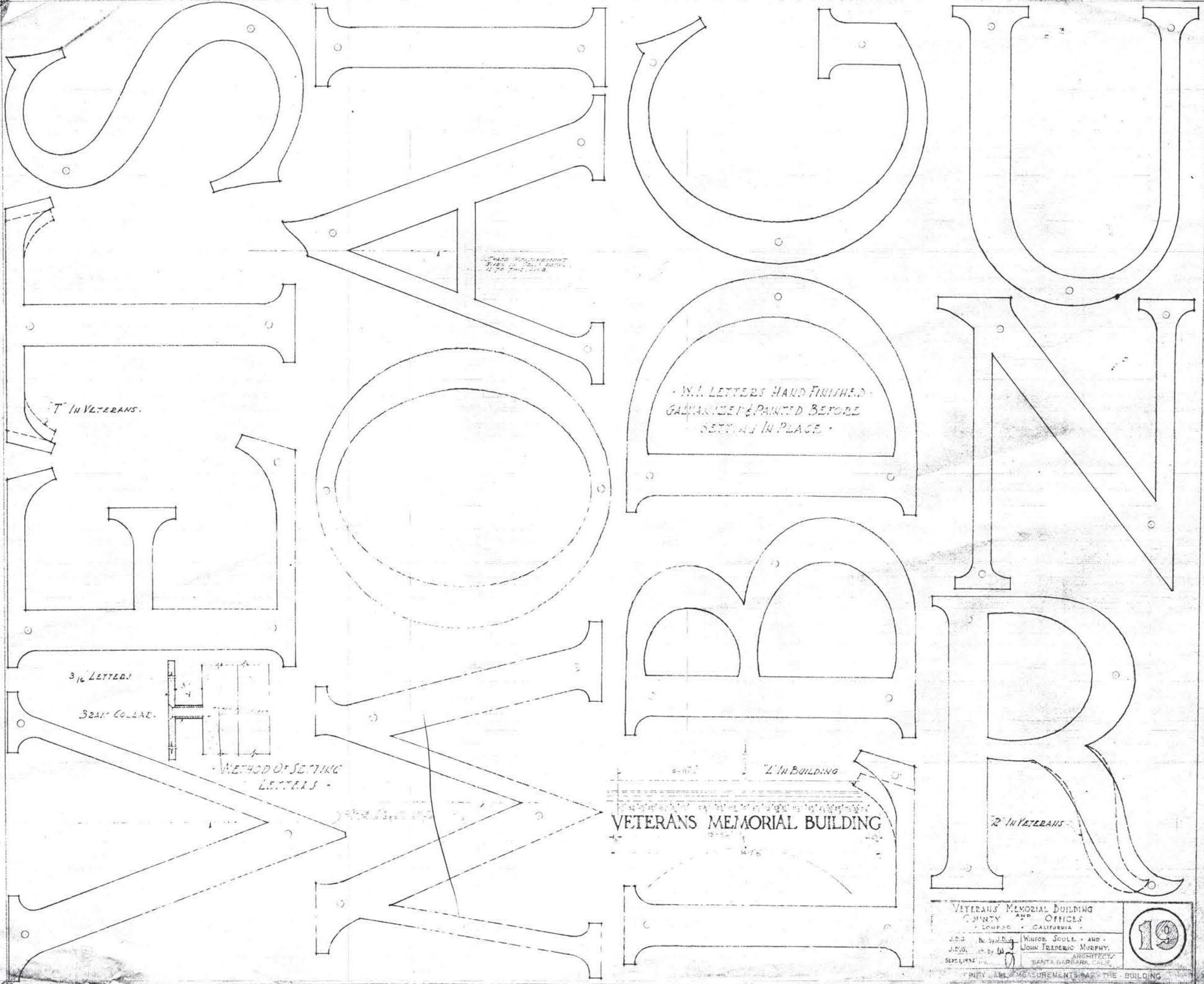
VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOMPOC - CALIFORNIA		17
BY J.D.G.	BY J.D.G. WINNIE SOULE - AUD. BY J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY, ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



-F.S.D- W-I-GRILLE TO WINDOW
IN OFFICE #1 -



VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICE LOS ANGELES - CALIFORNIA		
Drawn by J.M. Checked by J.T.M. Date 12/24/34	ARCHITECT JOHN FREDERICK MURPHY ARCHITECT SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



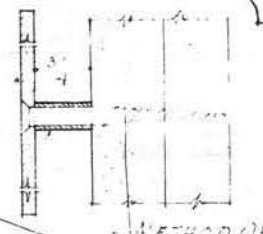
Each measurement given in this drawing is to the center

T IN VETERANS

ALL LETTERS HAND FINISHED - GALVANIZED & PAINTED BEFORE SETTING IN PLACE

3/16 LETTERS

3/32\" COL. LAD.



METHOD OF SETTING LETTERS

2\" IN BUILDING

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

2\" IN VETERANS

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY AND OFFICES
 LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

DESIGNED BY J. B. WINN, SOULE & MURPHY
 ARCHITECTS
 SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

SEP. 1932

PRINTED AND MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING

19

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix C Selected Historic Photographs

DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



Main facade, view looking south, n.d.

DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



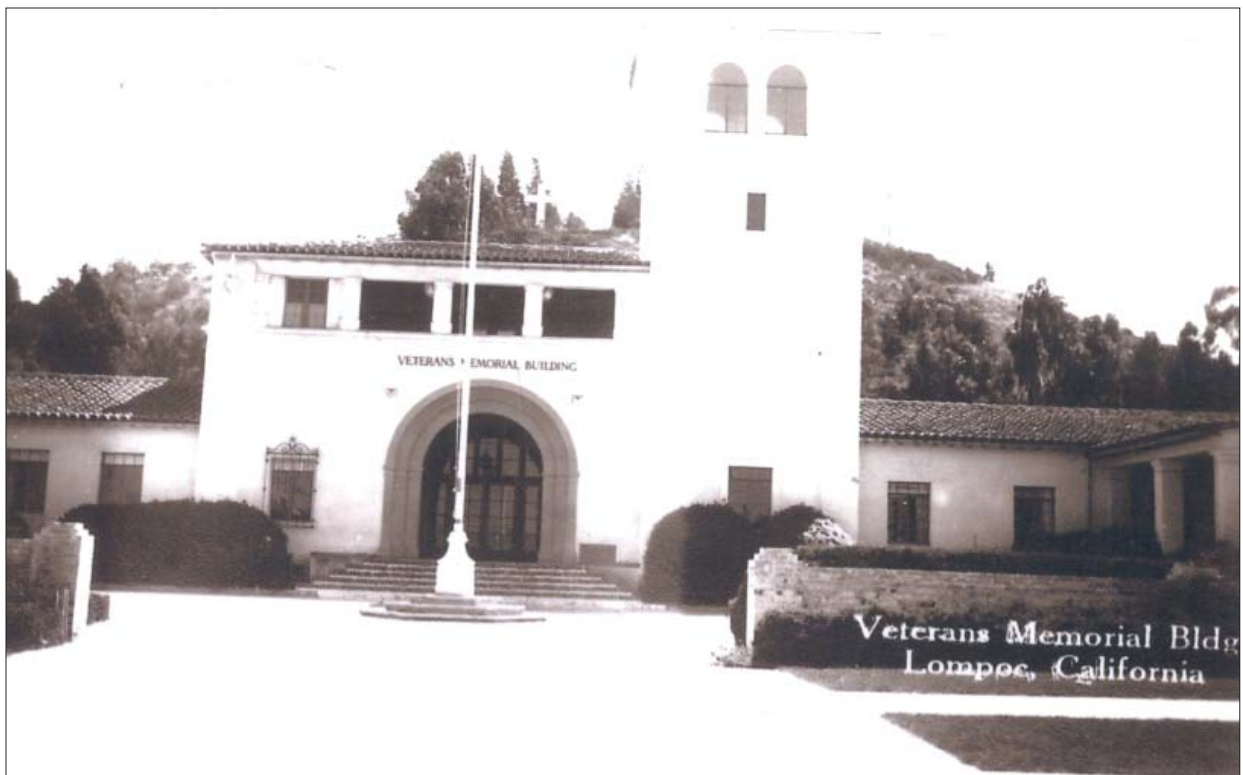
Main facade, view looking southeast, n.d.

**DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**



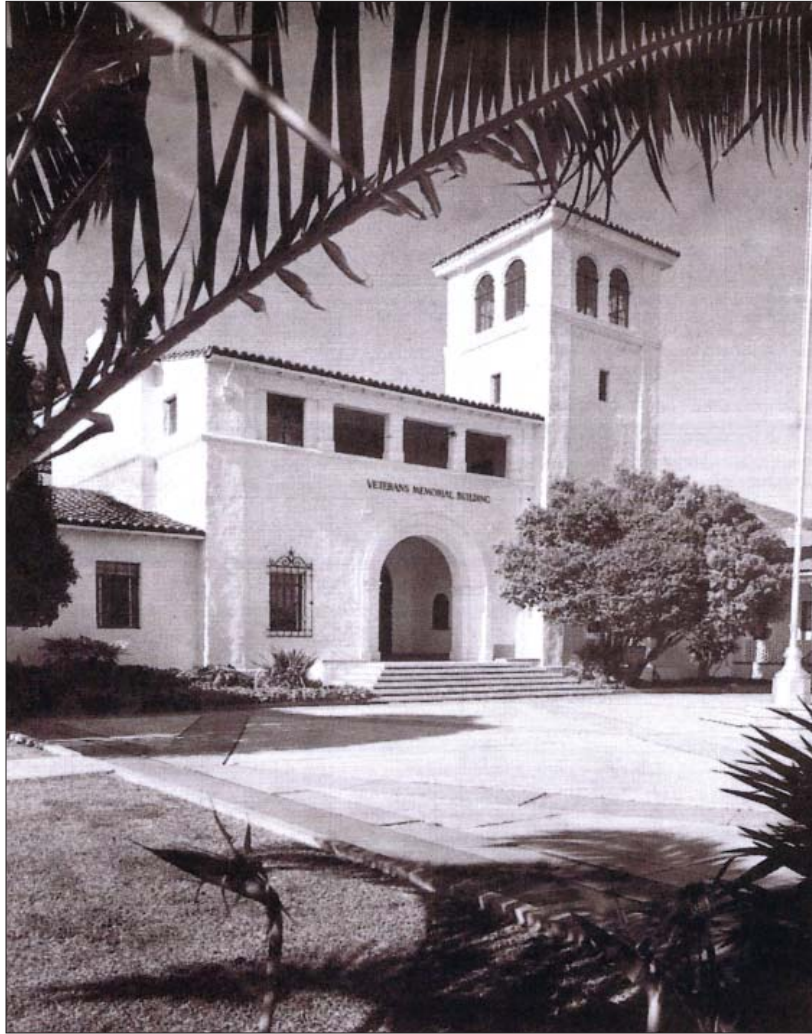
Main facade, view looking southwest, n.d.

**DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**



Main facade, view looking south, n.d. Note unpainted brick wall.

DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



Main facade, view looking southwest, n.d.

DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



Main facade, view looking southwest, n.d.

**DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**



Main facade, view looking southwest, n.d.

**DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**



Hodges Home, by Soule, Murphy, and Hastings, 1921

DRAFT HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010



Drum and Bugle Corps in front of building, 1961

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix D Memorandum Regarding Historic Light Fixtures by ARG dated 5 May 2010



ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES GROUP

Architects, Planners & Conservators, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

To: **Jill Van Wie**
Project Coordinator
County of Santa Barbara
1105 Santa Barbara Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco
California
94111

Project: Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building HSR
Project No.: 09089
Date: May 5, 2010
Phone: (805) 560-1079
Fax: (805) 568-3249
Via: e-mail

415.421.1680
fax 415.421.0127
www.argsf.com

Remarks:

Architectural Resources Group (ARG) was retained by the Office of the County Architect of the County of Santa Barbara to develop a Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Veterans Memorial Building in the City of Lompoc, California. The HSR includes an evaluation of potential character-defining light fixtures in the building, which is summarized in the following memorandum. The purpose of this document is to provide timely information in support of planned electrical upgrades, to prevent the loss of decorative features that contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the building, which is a City of Lompoc Landmark.

The methodology to prepare this memo was based on a visual inspection and photographic documentation of existing light fixtures for purposes of analysis. No original drawings, specifications, or catalogs have been located that conclusively identify the building's historic light fixtures; however review of archival records confirmed the location and general appearance of many of the existing fixtures, and identified additional historic lighting which has since been removed (including exterior floodlights in the Courtyard and wall brackets in the Auditorium). A 1937 newspaper article describing the condition of the building upon inauguration refers to "the amber lights of the chandeliers" and generally supports the findings of this memo.

ARG's inspection of the building revealed a total of 32 fixtures that would be considered character-defining features; they reflect a conscious design intent that is in harmony with the Spanish Mission aesthetic of the building. Most appear to be original to the building, though a few appear to be well-executed replicas of historic fixtures.

The fixtures that were part of the original construction are over 70 years of age. Most fixtures appear to remain in their original location. Various lamps and shades have been replaced with elements that do not match the original appearance; however, these components are easily restored. The fixtures retain fair to high level of integrity overall.



ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES GROUP

Architects, Planners & Conservators, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

Page 2

Following is a provisional typology of historic light fixtures *in situ*, including chandeliers, pendant fixtures, wall-mounted and ceiling-mounted fixtures. The number and location of each fixture type is included, along with a photograph illustrating the fixture type. These fixtures have been identified as either historic fabric or replicas of historic fixtures. It is recommended that they be preserved *in situ* and repaired, if necessary, rather than replaced.

Type A (1 total)

Type A is a darkly-finished metal chandelier suspended by a link chain from the ceiling, containing 8 lamps or lights arranged in a circle around a central wooden baluster. The brass lamp sockets are attached to a metal hoop from which curving flat metal bars extend above and below, terminating in petal ornaments at either end of the baluster. Metal rings hang below each lamp socket, and a fluted drip pan (or bobèche) is centered below the fixture. Type A is found only at the Lobby. The hurricane lamps inserted into the sockets are not original.



Type A, Room 102 (Lobby)

Type B (2 total)

Type B is a darkly-finished metal chandelier suspended by a link chain from the ceiling, containing 5 lamps or lights arranged in a circle around a central wooden baluster. The brass lamp sockets are attached to a metal hoop from which curving flat metal bars extend above and below, terminating in petal ornaments at either end of the baluster. Metal rings hang below each lamp socket, and one ring is centered below the baluster. Type B is a simplified version of the Type A chandelier, and is found in the Vestibule on the west side of the Lobby, and in the Legion Club Room (though this fixture may be a replica). None of the lamps or shades appear to be original.



Type B, Room 105 (West Vestibule)

Type C (3 total)

Type C is a darkly-finished metal pendant fixture suspended by a link chain from the ceiling. The enclosed, clear glass box lantern shade is attached to the chain with a curved metal strap. Above the shade is a plain shallow metal “smoke bell”; below is a metal finial drop with a ring. Type C is found in the Vestibule at the main entrance. Type C fixtures in Stairway #1 and in the Loggia are replicas that are open at the bottom.



Type C, Room 101 (Entrance Vestibule)

Type D (12 total)

Type D is a darkly-finished metal pendant fixture suspended from the ceiling by a link chain. Scrolled metal straps attach the double-flared connector to the scalloped punched-metal shade ring, where brass finial drops protrude from the underside. Schoolhouse shades are of opaque white glass, six of which appear to have been replaced over the years (these are distinguished by a slightly different profile and color of the shades). Type D is found only in the Auditorium.



Type D, Room 126 (Auditorium)



Type E (10 total)

Type E is a darkly-finished metal wall-mounted fixture or sconce. Paired brass sockets are mounted on a metal cross bar with brass finial drops at the points of attachment. Non-original hurricane lamps in the sockets are placed in cup-shaped shades of textured amber glass. A pair of vertically-aligned scrolled flat bars attach the cross bar to the flat mounting plate, which has a brass floral decoration at the top. Type E fixtures are found in the Lobby and Banquet Hall, and replicas in the Legion Club Room are distinguished by fluted brass sockets.



Type E, Room 102 (Lobby)

Type F (2 total)

Type F is a darkly-finished metal wall-mounted fixture or sconce. Paired candlestick sockets are mounted on finger lamp holders, which are each attached to curving hammered bars connected to an ornate molded mounting plate. Clear hurricane shades are placed over flame lamps. Type F is found only in Stair #1.



Type F, Room 108 (Stair #1)

Type G (1 total)

Type G is a darkly-finished metal ceiling-mounted or flush fixture. The opaque glass fluted bowl shade is secured to the metal mounting ring by means of a flared connector with a finial drop. A description of this fixture from a 1937 newspaper article indicates that the illumination was originally blue, raising the possibility that the current shade or fixture is a replacement. Type G occurs only in the Foyer.



Type G, Room 104 (Foyer)

Type H (1 total)

Type H is a darkly-finished metal ceiling-mounted or flush fixture. The opaque glass octagonal shade is secured to the metal mounting by means of a cage of flat metal bars and round metal wire attached to a drip pan (or bobèche) with a metal ring hanging from a finial drop. Type H occurs only in Stair #2.



Type H, Room 124 (Stair #2)

REFERENCES

“Vet Memorial Described for Residents” in *Lompoc Record*, 5 February 1937. n. pag.

By: Mary Slater
E-mail: m.slater@argsf.com
CC: file

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010

Appendix E Field Survey Notes / Room Data Sheets by ARG dated 20 April 2010

Room No. 101

Original Use Covered exterior vestibule

Present Use

vestibule

Ceiling: Exterior plaster. Brush coat finish. Trowel finish not as pronounced.

Wall: Exterior plaster.

Floor: Brick paving and base – good condition. Eroded in areas of most traffic. Re-point?
- “whorl” pattern
- biological growth at exterior

Door: -to 102 / see description of 102
-single to Room 131

Window: None

Features of note: - hanging light fixture on chain
- handrails – pair missing elements
- arched window opening at west wall = ticket booth

Room No. 102

Original Use Lobby

Present Use Lobby

Ceiling: Wood plank with 2 monumental beams and (+) corbels – darker stain (same as balcony)

Wall: - 'Adobe' finish plaster
- Tile – Mexican Spanish style at wainscot with dark blue base and cap
- Black bullnose cap, dark blue

Floor: Blue and black tiles (2008)
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " light brown grout
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " at base with 2" x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " bullnose

Door: Double glazed door – principal entrance – arched with $\frac{3}{4}$ " border

Window: (4) circular fixed

Features of note: Ticket windows (2)
- original opens to existing porch
- new north wall opens to lobby

3 stairs to auditorium level with non-slip safety slip at nosing edge
3 arches in south wall

(4) sconces – wrought iron with brass fixtures with drop detail
center channel, floral ornament, 2 of 4 missing
pair of amber cups with lantern
wall mounted with paired lights

(1) central hanging chandelier, chain hung – 8 light
wood and wrought iron, ring motif
amber cups missing?

(1) lift at stair – "Garaventa" lift – wall mounted mechanical system
design solution for low light level?

(2) exit signs over doors and emergency lighting

Room No. 104

Original Use Foyer

Present Use Foyer

Ceiling: 'adobe' plaster

Wall: 'adobe' plaster

Floor: Blue and black lino tile (new)

Door: Double to auditorium (2), 3 panel
Double to balcony – partially glazed wire glass
Double Dutch and coat closet

Window: None

Features of note: Bas relief / (high relief) wall mural painted on raised plane depicting padre and 3 native people at work, construction centered on south wall between entrance doors
Partial height protective railing – probably not original
Artist: Helen Seegert 1936 – abrasions, soiling, grafitti, unclear if repainted
3 steps to audition level / foyer from lobby
North wall = arcade – 3 arches
Base of column is tiled – some missing, broken tiles, chipping
Rubber baseboard below column

Room No. 105

Original Use Vestibule / Passage

Present Use Vestibule / Passage

Ceiling: 'sand' finish plaster

Wall: 'sand' finish plaster

Floor: Replacement tile (2007), baseboard original

Door: Original doors. Double 3-panel, west wall. Replacement hardware

Window: Circular fixed

Features of note: Light fixture hanging pendant 5 light
Lanterns missing; replaced with bulbs
missing pan at bottom

Niche for fire extinguisher

Swinging doors into lobby removed (date unknown), same on other side.

Pivot hardware remaining.

Room No. 106

Original Use Restroom

Present Use Restroom

Ceiling: Alteration – dropped

Wall: Alteration – vinyl wall covering

Floor: Linoleum rolled

Door: Solid

Window: (2) original. 6 panel single casement

Features of note: New toilet
Original urinals (1)
Janitor sink (original)
Partitions - new

Room No. 107

Original Use Passage

Present Use Passage

Ceiling: 'sand'

Wall: 'adobe'
chair rail

Floor: Asphalt tile - original

Door: To 110 – 3 panel raised molding (original), replacement hardware

Window: None

Features of note: None

Room No. 110

Original Use Adjutant Office

Present Use Closet

Ceiling: 'sand' – high ceiling

Wall: 'adobe' chair rail

Floor: Tile

Door: 3 panel recessed

Window: (1) as at 145 with original wood louver Venetian blinds and hardware

Features of note: Compact fluorescent at center
Built-in shelving utilitarian
Electrical panel in room

Closet with door
Window (1) corroded
Bare bulb

ORIGINAL – door, 3 panel recessed with original hardware (grayish pickling stain)
'Sand' finish plaster
Originally stained, not painted, last remaining example in building

Room No. 112

Original Use Legion Meeting Room

Present Use Meeting Room

Ceiling: Wood plank – gabled – original stain visible – lighter and transparent, see wood grain

Wall: ‘Adobe’ finish plaster

Floor: Asphalt tile (original)
Baseboard – molded – unusual detail (“pan” detail)

Door: To exterior, single 8-pane wire glass – 1 replacement pane
Exterior door retains original metal closer
(3) double, 3 panel raised
To 113 (storage, originally used as Drum Storage), 3 panel raised molding

Window: (2) as at 145
Interior graffiti, scratching on 3 panes, east window
Hardware and support for window treatment – 2 generations

Features of note: Lights – all replacement spots
5 original fixtures removed (unknown date)

Glass display case – notice board
EXIT sign – non-original

Overall note: Original flooring where meant to be exposed: oak
Other – Oregon pine and asphalt tile

Room No. 113

Original Use Drums

Present Use Storage

Ceiling: Ceiling height, unusually high
'sand' plaster finish
Compact fluorescent

Wall: 'Sand'

Floor: Tile

Door: (1) 3 panel recessed

Window: None

Features of note: Shelving

Room No. 114

Original Use American Legion Auxiliary Unit
#211 Room

Present Use Same

Ceiling: Drop, acoustical, 1 mounted fluorescent

Wall: 'Adobe'

Floor: Tile asphalt
Baseboard with detail as at 112

Door: (2) 3 panel recessed (one to closet, one to bathroom)
(1) double 3 panel recessed to 112

Window: (4) as at 145
Venetian blinds – aluminum with housing

Features of note: Ironing board built-in
Gas pipe, capped, south wall

Bathroom (Room 115)
New sink/vanity
Original tile wainscot at north, south and east walls
(1) window, very corroded
Replacement toilet

Room No. 117

Original Use Banquet Hall

Present Use Banquet Hall and

restroom additions:

Room 121: hall, drinking fountain, louver (jalousie) windows

Room 122: Men's Room

Room 123: Women's Room

Ceiling: Wood plank, king truss, beams with corbels, iron collars
Same stain as 112
No original light fixtures

Wall: 'Adobe'

Floor: As at 112, same baseboard, details; (5) floor registers
(1) 3 panel raised
(2) double 3 panel raised molding to 112 – original hardware, handle

Door: (2) double glazed to exterior with panic hardware
(1) swinging to kitchen, 3 panel raised
(1) double to storage, recessed panel

Window: (7) as at 145 except: 8 pane fixed transom
Window type C
Pattern of damage at louver corner – spalled plaster
(1) removed to create restroom addition

Features of note: (4) sconces as at 102 – 1 replaced amber shade
No original hanging fixtures – 10 suspended fluorescents

Window at northwest corner wall – not tightly fit

Opening to kitchen, tiled counter, roll partition, paneled

Ventilation grille at south wall

Room No. 118

Original Use Kitchen and Barbeque

Present Use Same

Room 119 Storage

Room 120 Service porch

2 original windows

Floor as kitchen

Replacement door

Hatch to attic and access to
below

Original switch plate

New cabinets

Ceiling: 'Putty' smooth flat plaster
Ceiling mounted fluorescents (4)

Wall: 'Putty'

Floor: Vinyl tile replacement

Door: To 120, 3 panel, 1 glazed

Window: (2) ganged double casements – replacement hardware RARE

Features of note: Pass-thru to banquet hall, tiled counter, roll-down partition

Original cabinetry and locking hardware

New tile on counters

Original BBQ demolished

All additions to be removed

Sink at window

Wolf oven/stove

New refrigerator

Extinguishing system for grease fire

Room No. 126

Original Use Auditorium

Present Use Same

Ceiling: 'Lamella' diamond pattern wood
Natural finish and paint originally
Tie rods original, painted

Wall: Material = acoustic plaster and acoustic panel at north wall (2007)
Wainscot = Keene's Cement
(2) chair rail
South wall – 2 vent openings now sealed

Floor: Wood – T and G
Baseboard and trim as at 112 – original stain, now painted

Door: (2) double emergency exit with panic on either side of stage
(2) double to lobby/foyer with panic

Window: (12) 6 at east and 6 at west walls – 3 sash awning type pivot per
replacement hardware, painted white – handle original

Features of note: Balcony
(12) original fixtures, suspended iron, scalloped edge, perforated
decorative detail, floral motif
Some replacement glass globes- 6 over 6 milky white vs brighter
white

Stage
Concrete surround
Textured plaster over concrete

Dropped ceiling acoustical tile – not original
6 spot lights at stage – new
Acoustical panels, all walls of stage
(2) 3 panel, raised, doors to exterior, vent closets
3 stair oak tread to stage with handrail
Stage, curved edge
Electrical panel at west wall stage rear

Room No. 207

Original Use 2nd Level Balcony
Overlooking auditorium

Present Use Same

Ceiling: Wood plank with beams

Wall: 'Adobe' plaster

Floor: Oak flooring

Door: 3 panel door to storage

Window: 1 single casement in stairwell
(3) circular fixed

Features of note: Wood stair and balcony
2 returns – 2008(?), new blue and black tile at base of stair, first floor
Wrought iron railing
(3) ceiling fans with lights
Mounted light fixture with iron detail, hanging ring, installed over stair
5 arches along south side – openings to auditorium
Diamond pattern railing

Room 208: Storage room at east end with refrigerator
Double casement
'Sand' finish plaster
Mounted light fixture, utilitarian
Tile (original)
Built-in shelving

Room No. 131

Original Use Dispensary
Present Use

Ceiling: Drop, acoustical, 2 inset fluorescent

Wall: 'Adobe' chair rail

Floor: Carpet, vinyl base

Door: To exterior sealed
To hall – 3 panel, recessed – new hardware

Window: (1) as at 145 – casements swing inward
Exterior grille
Interior window for dispensing medicines

Features of note: Door at east wall removed and sealed

Room No. 134

Original Use Hallway

Present Use Same

Ceiling: Drop, acoustical tile
Fluorescent panels inset (3)

Wall: 'sand' plaster
Chair rail as at 139

Floor: Wood refinished original
Baseboard as at 139

Door: Glazed fire door with glazed sidelights, panic (2) each end of hall
(5) interior doors off hall, 3 panel – top is pebble glazed crackle; new hardware

Window: None

Features of note: Fire extinguisher / niche, north wall
Wall mounted case with notices

Room No. 136

Original Use Doctor's Office

Present Use Auxiliary Office

Ceiling: Drop acoustical tile

Wall: 'adobe' chair rail, chair rail missing at northwest corner

Floor: Tile – asphalt. Original

Door: As at 138 – not original hardware
Connected to 136 originally. Now sealed – door remains

Window: (2) as at 145 + (2) screens
Film applied to 8 panes – east window
Film applied to 2 panes – west window

Features of note: Original switch plate
Sink removed
Framed out ceiling

Room No. 137

Original Use Office

Present Use Office

Ceiling: Drop acoustical

Wall: 'adobe' plaster
Chair rail at north, south and east walls

Floor: Asphalt tile

Door: Glazed, panic

Window: None

Features of note:

Room No. 138

Original Use Doctor's Office

Present Use Office

Ceiling: Drop acoustical, 2 inset fluorescent

Wall: 'adobe' with chair rail

Floor: Carpet
Vinyl baseboard

Door: 3 panel – top glazed

Window: As at 145 (2)
*original window screen, mounted, roll, spring-loaded, side tracks

Features of note: Connecting door – now masonite panel
Sink in northwest corner

Room No. 139

Original Use Hallway

Present Use Hallway

Ceiling: 'adobe' plaster. 2 new medallions and fan/light as 145
Crown molding

Wall: 'adobe' plaster with chair rail

Floor: Wood
Baseboard with ¼ round

Door: 3 single – 2 with 3 panels and 1 solid
Fire rated door with glazed sidelights and panic hardware (new)
3 double – double glazed to exterior
to 145

Window: None

Features of note: Refurbished 2007
Non-historic color palette

Room No. 141

Original Use Welfare Office

Present Use Office

Ceiling: Drop, acoustical tile, 5 inset fluorescent

Wall: 'adobe'
Chair rail, original. Partially removed between windows

Floor: Carpet

Door: (2) solid – door to hall, replacement door and hardware
South door to file room, original hardware, added panel both sides

Window: As at 145 (4)

Room No. 142 (similar to 145)

Original Use
Present Use

Ceiling: 'adobe', medallion with 1 fan/light

Wall: 'adobe' with chair rail and baseboard

Floor: As at 145

Door: 1 3-panel to 144
1 3-panel door to hall
Door at south elevation sealed

Window: 1 typical

Features of note: Sink closet now mechanical

Room No. 144

Original Use Office

Present Use Office

Room 143 Supply Closet,
originally a closet with a basin

Ceiling: As at 145

Wall: 'adobe' as at 145 with molding

Floor: Wood

Door: 2 interior
1 to hall

Window: 1 typical as at Room 145

Features of note:

Room No. 145

Original Use Justice Court

Present Use Supervisor's Office

Ceiling: Plaster 'adobe' finish
With ceiling medallions (new) (5)
4 ceiling fan/lights (new); 1 center fixtures hanging (new)

Wall: Plaster 'adobe' finish
Chair rail, baseboard with ¼ round, molded crown

Floor: Wood strip refinished (2007) (original?)
Heat register in floor

Door: (2) double door to hall – 4 panel – 1 glazed panel
New hardware
Single 3 panel – new hardware
Door surrounds – original

Window: Steel casement. Fixed transom / 4 pane (4 total)
Original hardware refurbished. Paint removed, polished

Features of note: Room modified 2007
Non-historic color palette
Interior partition (non-original), removed 2007
Light fixtures as noted above and 4 wall sconces (new)
Modification – double door to exterior porch closed up, date unknown
No door to hall previously
Moldings replacement?

Room No. 148

Original Use Public Health Clinic

Present Use Meeting Room

(This room was an addition dating to 1986 and was formed by connecting 2 modular units/trailers.)

Ceiling: All new finishes – drop ceiling
(2) modular units – former Health Clinic connection to east wing

Wall:

Floor: Carpet tiles and linoleum tile

Door:

Window:

Features of note: Passage connection to Health Clinic
Wood floor original, baseboard
'adobe' walls, no chair rail, baseboard
Closet at west wall

Room No. unknown

Original Use Basement Bar

Present Use Basement Bar

Ceiling: Plywood ceiling with textured paint

Wall: Laminate wood paneling, mirrors at south wall

Floor: Vinyl tile

Door: (2) not original
(1) Dutch door at south wall
(1) Solid to stair, panic

Window: Sliders at north wall (2) with fan

Features of note: Stairs to basement – carpeted, one return
6 posts – framed in laminate paneling

Bar, counter at east wall

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix F Building Condition Assessment Summary dated 2008 by CSA Architects

SUMMARY

In summary, we provide the following guidance (see Assessment Summary) for the preservation, updating and enhancement of the Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building. Items noted as “Suggestions” are those that would improve or enhance the building or its usability but are not required as part of the Building Code requirements or due life safety issues. They are likely to provide better aesthetics, maintain the historic nature of the building or help reduce long term maintenance and operating costs of the Building. In a word they are optional and the County can proceed with them at their discretion.

The “Recommendations” listed are items that should be completed to ensure the life safety of the occupants as the building continues its use into the future (printed in red) or are issues that are not necessarily code required but should be done to preserve the building and prevent further deterioration (printed in black). These items should be completed as soon as funds are available.

The “Estimated Cost” provides an idea of what the financial needs would be for budgetary purposes to complete the “recommended” work or repairs. Actual costs would have to be obtained based upon a detailed scope of work, fully completed plans and specifications.

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

ITEM	SUGGESTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS	EST. COST
ARCHITECTURAL			
ADA - Access Requirements	Use rear Auditorium door as equivalent facilitation access.	Install lift per Accessible Lift Concept Design See Page D-3.	
Assembly Occupant Load		Install occupant limit signs in Auditorium and Banquet Hall	
Dumbwaiter	From a purely historic and aesthetic view this should be removed, but it causes no detrimental effects so it could be left as is.		\$0.00
Enclosed Barbeque		Remove and demolish this area by removing the walls and roof, making the area match the original design drawings.	
Exit Corridors		Install 20 Min. fire rated doors with self closers in Foyer, Lobby and Interior Vestibule. Install panic hardware on series of doors leading from the Banquet Hall to the Main front door.	
Exit Signs		Install new exit signs per Exit Sign Plan and current Code requirements. See Page D-5.	
Fire Extinguishers	On going yearly inspection and maintenance is required to keep them functional.		\$0.00

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Fire Sprinkler System	Install Fire Alarm		
Insulation	Install insulation in walls, floors and accessible attics		
Interior Finishes	Repair missing corbels in Banquet Hall. Remove existing acoustic tile in east wing, repair plaster ceilings as needed.	Remove or relocate stage lights away from fabric valance at Stage	
Landscape	Refurbish or add additional landscaping to enhance property. Repair Entry Plaza wall at east side.		
Moisture and Dryrot Damage	Although no direct visual evidence was found, Repair dryrot and moisture damage as found or uncovered in future work.		\$0.00
Plaster	No work needed at this time.		\$0.00
Restroom Facilities	Refurbish the single user bathroom off the Auxiliary room.	Remodel and add bathrooms per the Restroom Conceptual Design. See Page D-4.	
Roofing	Built-up roof over Auditorium is in acceptable condition, no work needed.	Detach, repair and reinstall all clay roof tiles using as many of the original tiles as possible.	

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Roof Flashing, Gutters and Downspouts	Roof Flashings appear to be in good shape, no work is needed at this time.	Repair downspout to drain connections. Replace missing gutters. Clean out drain pipes to insure system is in working order.	
Site Drainage	Repair damaged curb and gutter at western parking driveway		\$0.00
Site Parking	Both parking lots are in good shape.	Add additional parking along western property edge could be provided.	
Sidewalks	Continue to repair and grind cracks and lifting of sidewalks as occurs in future. No work is needed at this time.		\$0.00
Stage Under Floor Area		Apply drywall compound to drywall nail heads and tape and compound to drywall joints. Known in the industry as "fire taping" the drywall.	
Stair Handrails		Remove, replace, install new handrails at all stairs to 34' to 38" above stairs. Remove storage items on stairs in Stair Tower.	
Windows and Doors	Replace wired glass in French doors with clear tempered glass as repair is need in future.		\$0.00

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

STRUCTURAL			
Roof Framing	No work needed at this time.		
Walls	No work needed at this time.		
Floor Framing	No work needed at this time.		
Foundation			
Lateral System - Building	See Level 2 Recommendations in Report text. A complete structural analysis would be necessary along with a Geological Report.	See Level 1 Recommendations in Report text.	
Modular Section	No work needed at this time.		
Nonstructural Falling Hazards - Brick Chimneys		Both brick chimneys will likely fall in a strong seismic event.	

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Nonstructural Falling Hazards - Barbeque CMU wall		The CMU wall at the Barbeque area has the possibility of falling also. See Additional comments in Enclosed Barbeque section above.	
MECHANICAL			
Natural Gas System		Install additional gas shut-off outside building	
Water System	No work needed at this time.		
Heating System - East Wing	OAI and Combustion air?		
Heating System - Auditorium	OAI and Combustion Air and gas regulator?		
Heating System - West Wing	OAI and Combustion Air?		
Hood - Kitchen	Replace Kitchen hood?		

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Hood - Canteen 202		The gas range should have a hood installed.	
Waste System - Sumps	No work needed at this time.		
Water Heaters	No work needed at this time.		
Kitchen Sinks	Both sinks should have grease trap and interceptors installed.		
ELECTRICAL			
Distribution System	Any future electrical work will likely require a Service upgrade.	Original type Panel Board in Auditorium to be replaced. If other similar original Panel boards are found to exist, they should be replaced.	
	All original wiring should be replaced. Perform a thermal infrared scan of the feeders and panels. Replace any that show hot spots.		
		Both electric service locations should be labeled with directions to the other service for full shut-off capability.	

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Branch Circuit Power	All original wiring should be replaced. Perform a thermal infrared scan to find potential problem areas. Replace any that show hot spots.	Verify if all outlets are grounded, if not, new ground connections should be pulled. Replace all broken or missing cover plates.	
	Trace out circuits for all outlets and label outlet with panel and circuit number.		
		Verify GFI outlets in proximity to sinks. Install as necessary GFI outlet protection in these areas where missing.	
		Install additional GFI outlets in Kitchen. (only 1 outlet exists in Kitchen).	
Lighting		Tower basement stair has no functional light, replace bulbs or switch to make workable.	
		Remove or relocate stage lights in proximity to stage fabric valance, See Interior Finishes in Architectural Section.	
	Due to historic nature Auditorium lights should have missing pieces replaced. If not possible, then all these fixtures should be replaced with a similar period fixture.	Auditorium light fixtures should be inspected for falling hazard due to glass globes. If issue is found correct or modify to prevent such failure.	
	Raise or Replace hanging fixture in Hall 121 to achieve ADA head height clearance.		

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

	All future light retrofits should be high efficiency type per current T-24.		
	All existing exterior light fixtures are due for replacement in the near future due to condition.	Provide a night time inspection to insure all exterior lights are functioning and operable.	
Egress Lighting		See Architectural Exit Signs. Put emergency lighting system through a power-off test for 90 minutes with visual inspection during testing. Replace non-functioning fixtures.	
Exit Signage		See Architectural Exit Sign Section. Dispose of failing Tritium based signs per disposal instructions on signs.	
Fire Alarm System		Consult with a licensed and reputable Fire Alarm Company to provide an appropriate Alarm System for this Building. See Architectural Fire Sprinkler System Section.	
Communications	No work is required at this time.		
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Termites		Hire a professional pest control company to provide a full termite inspection report. Expect to tent entire building.	

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

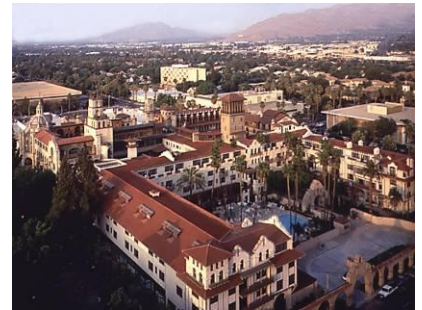
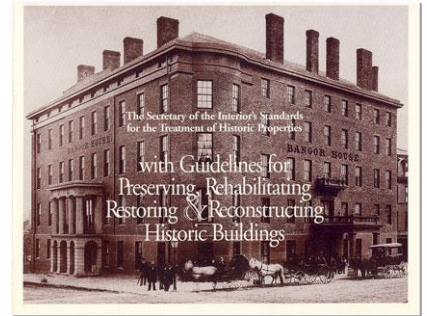
Asbestos		In the future, on an on going basis as any new work is done, remove and remediate any asbestos in the associated areas.	\$0.00
Lead Based Paint		Perform a full Lead abatement program to remove all lead based paint from the Building	
	TOTAL COST		\$0.00

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA
30 JUNE 2010**

Appendix G Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

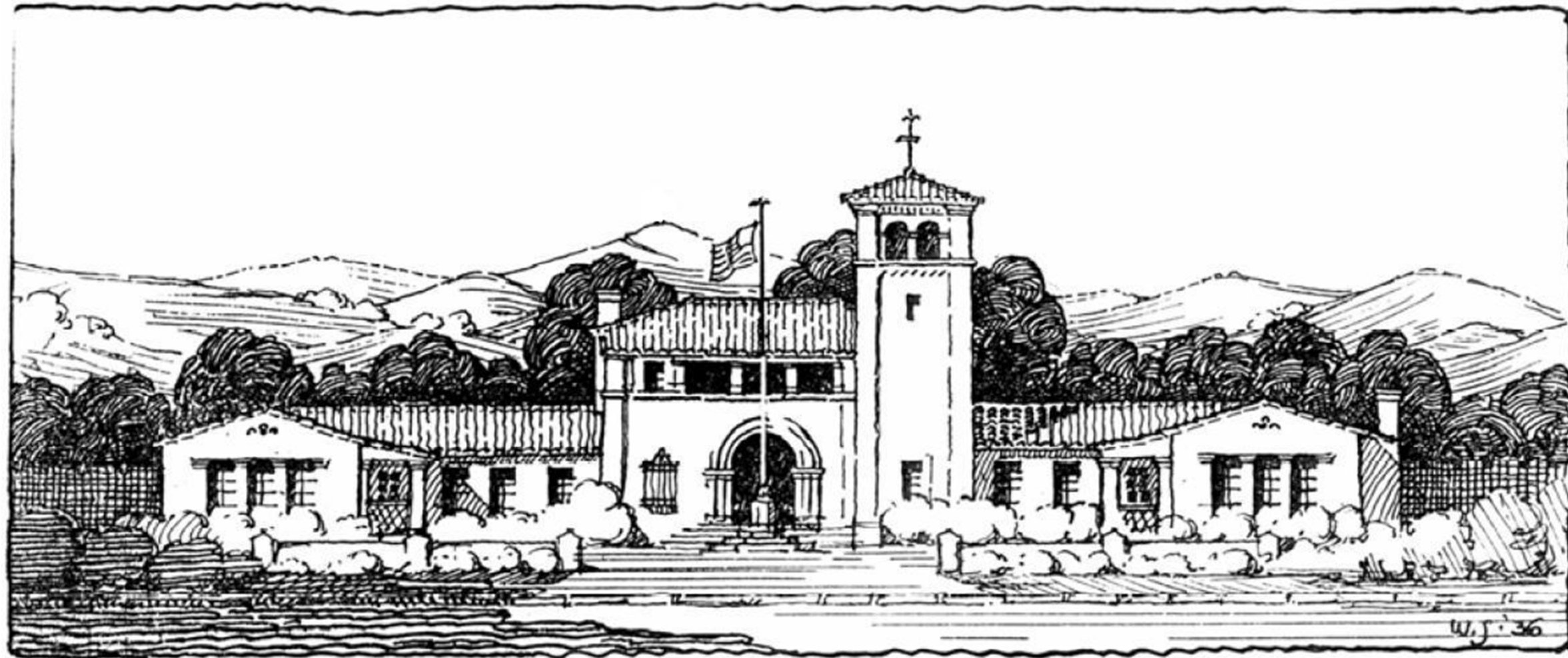
Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation

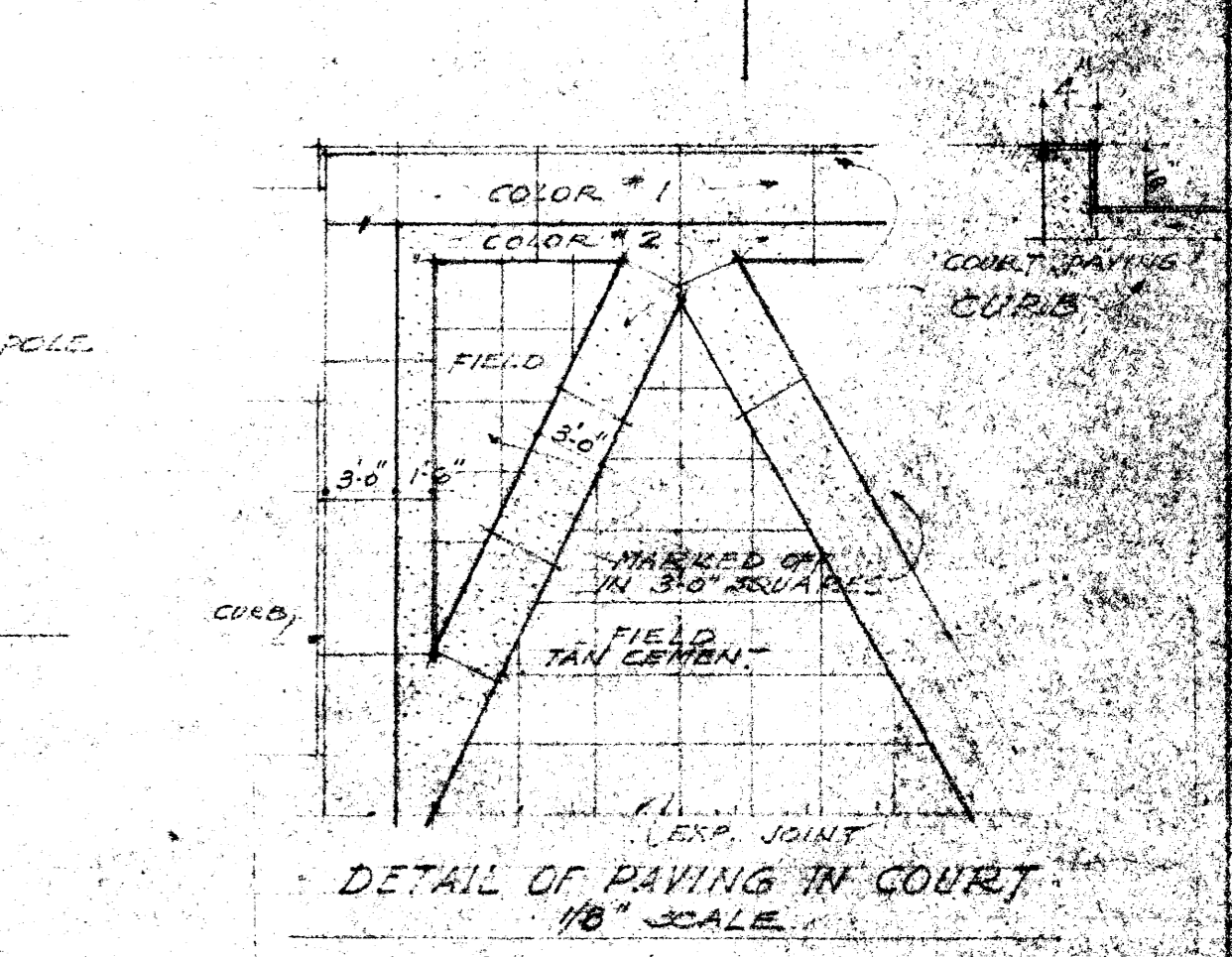
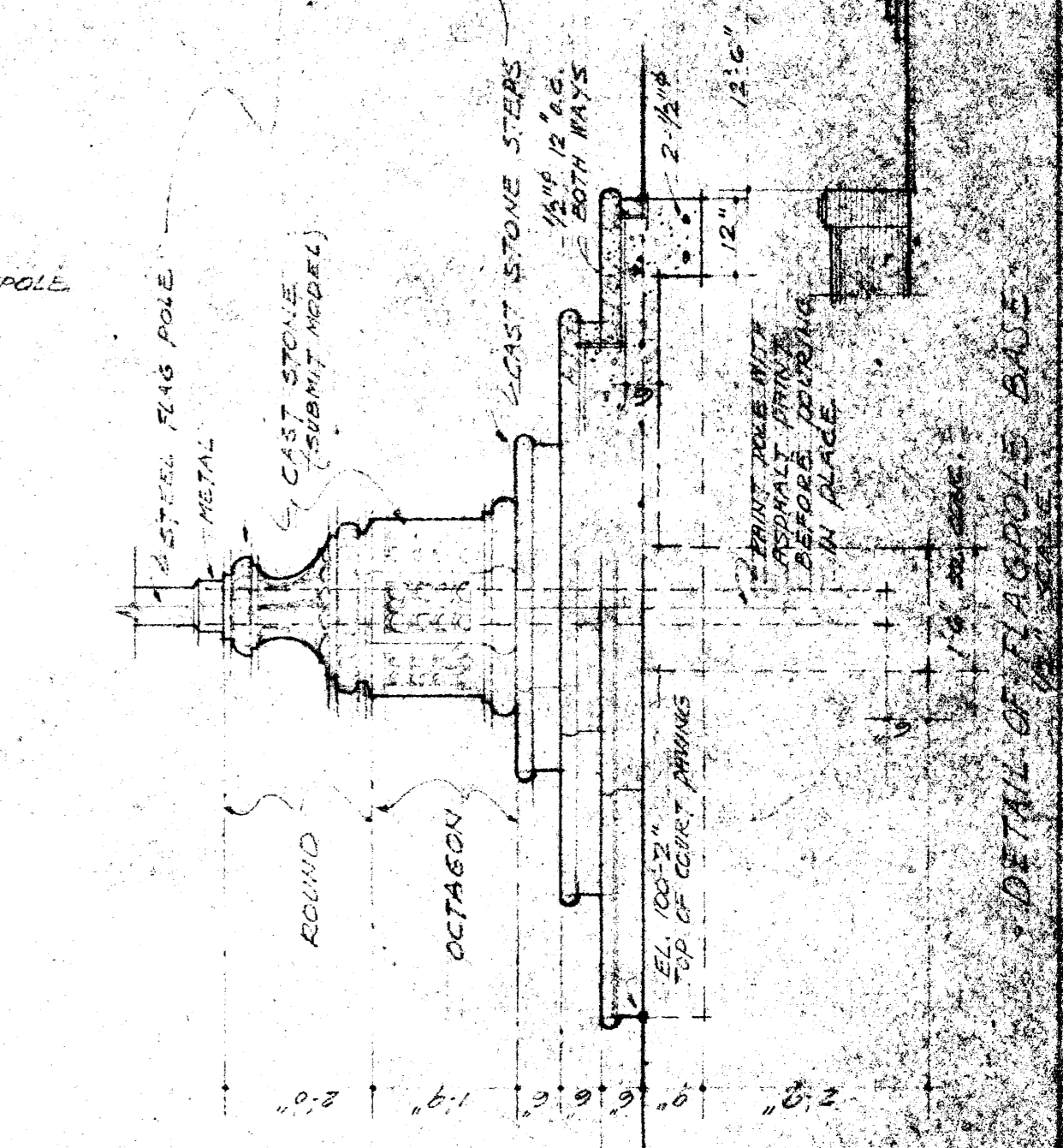
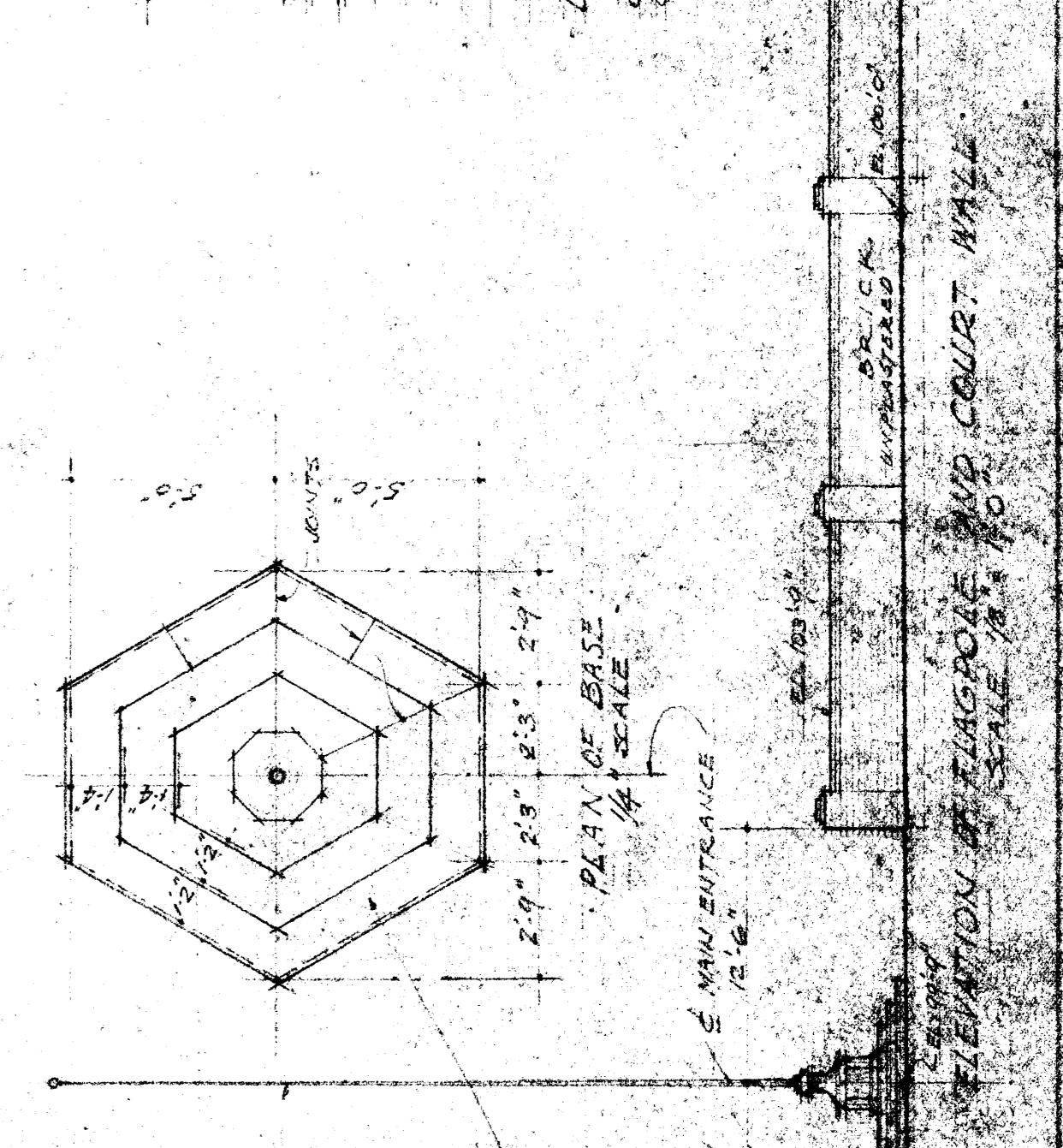
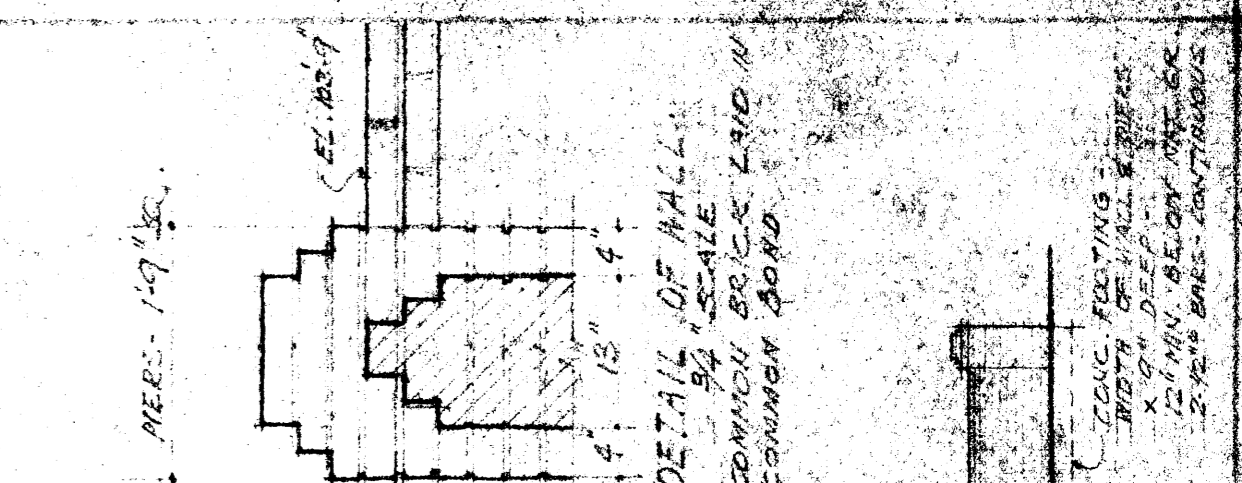
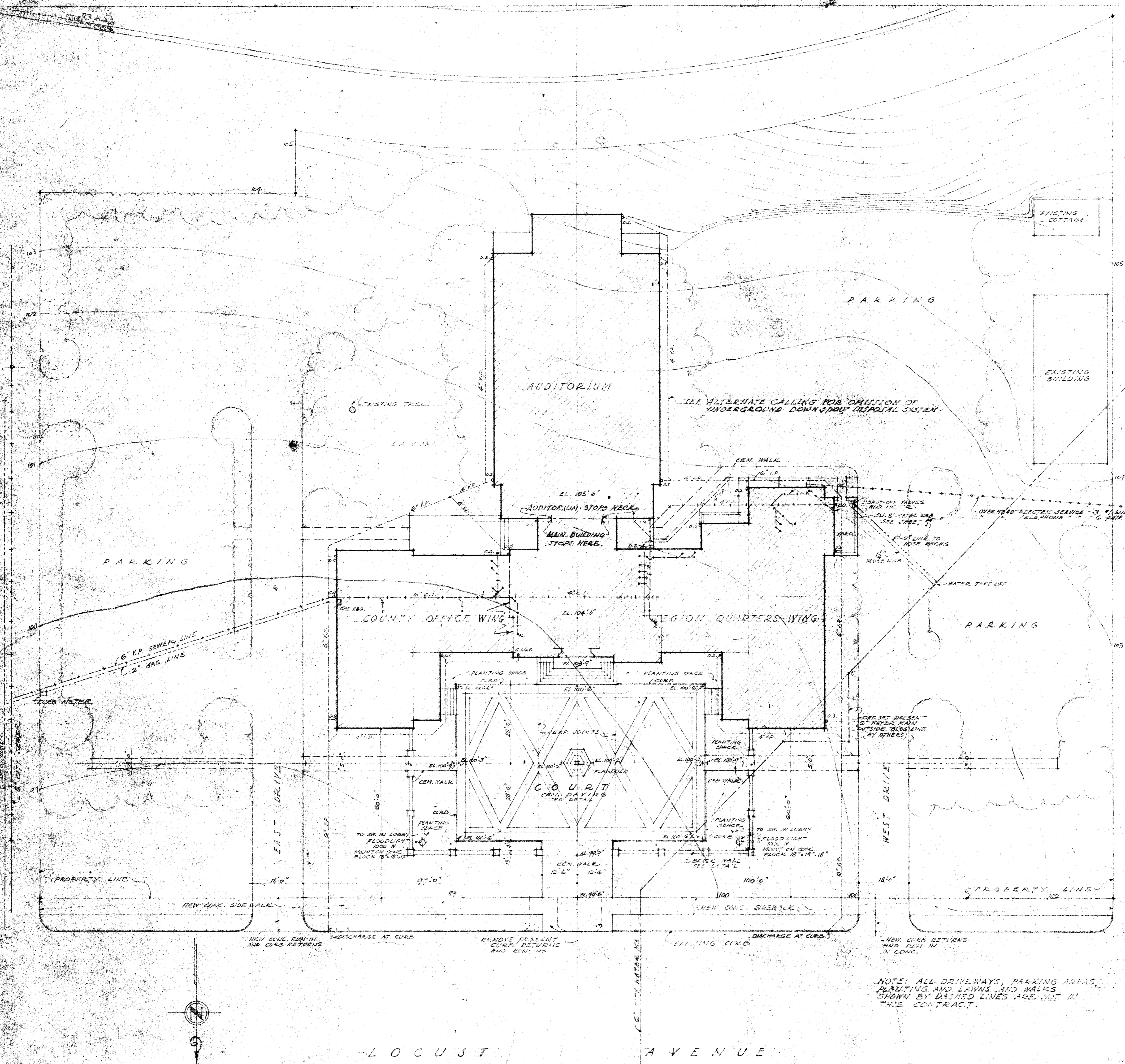
1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.



Lompoc Veterans Memorial Building

Original Drawing Set (1936)

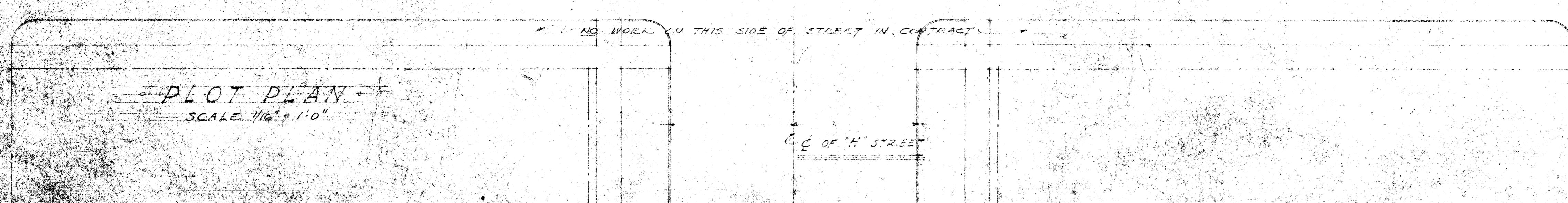




NOTE: ALL DRIVEWAYS, PARKING AREAS, PLANTING AND LAWNS, AND WALKS SHOWN BY DASHED LINES ARE NOT IN THIS CONTRACT.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1936.

Chas. P. ...
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.



VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING		1
COUNTY OFFICES		
Lompoc, California		
des. by CAP	fig. by CAP	WINSOR SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
ch. by CAP	ch. by W.S.	
VERIFIED - ALL MEASUREMENTS - AT THE BUILDING		

NO WORK TO THIS SIDE OF STREET IN CONTRACT

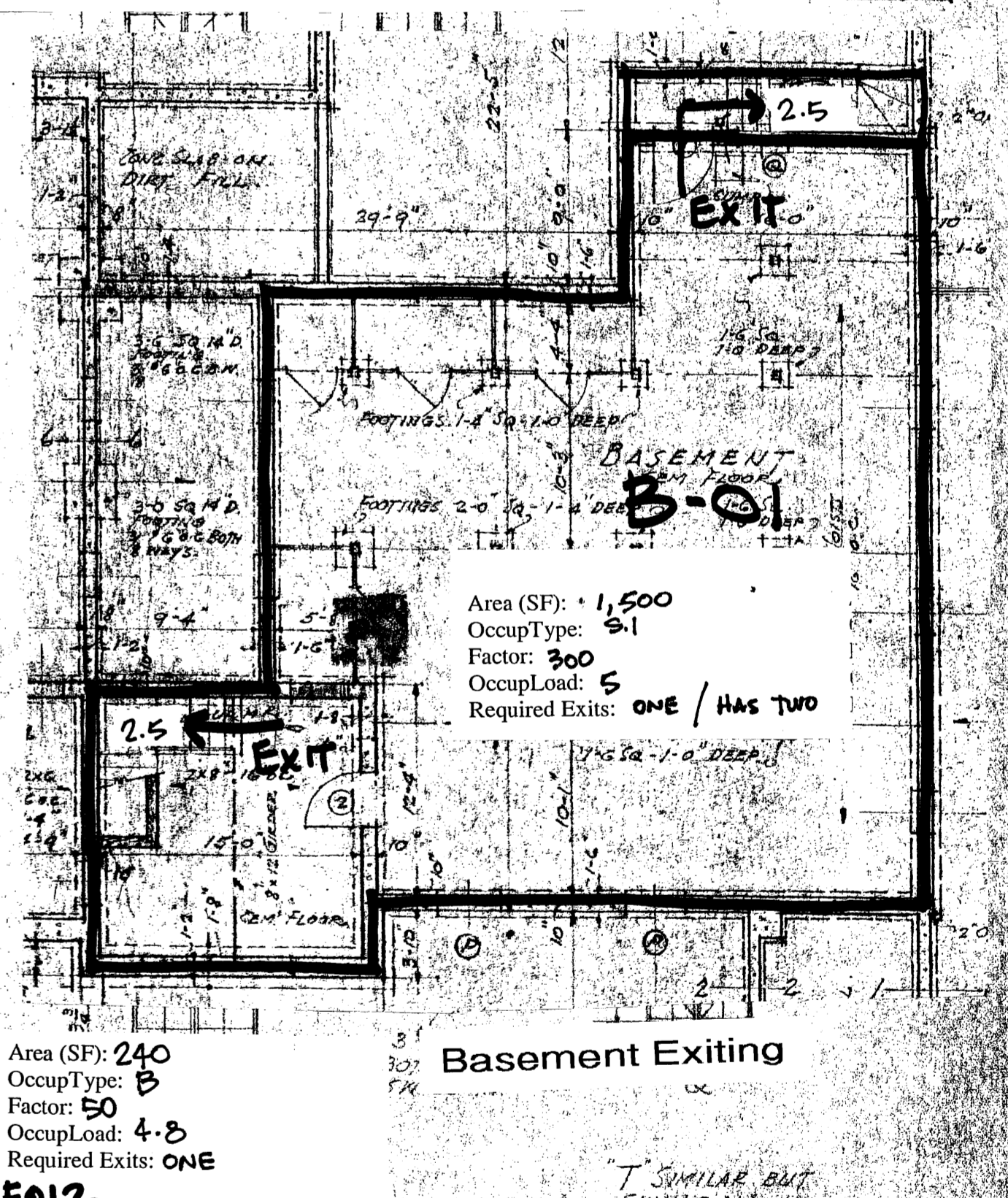
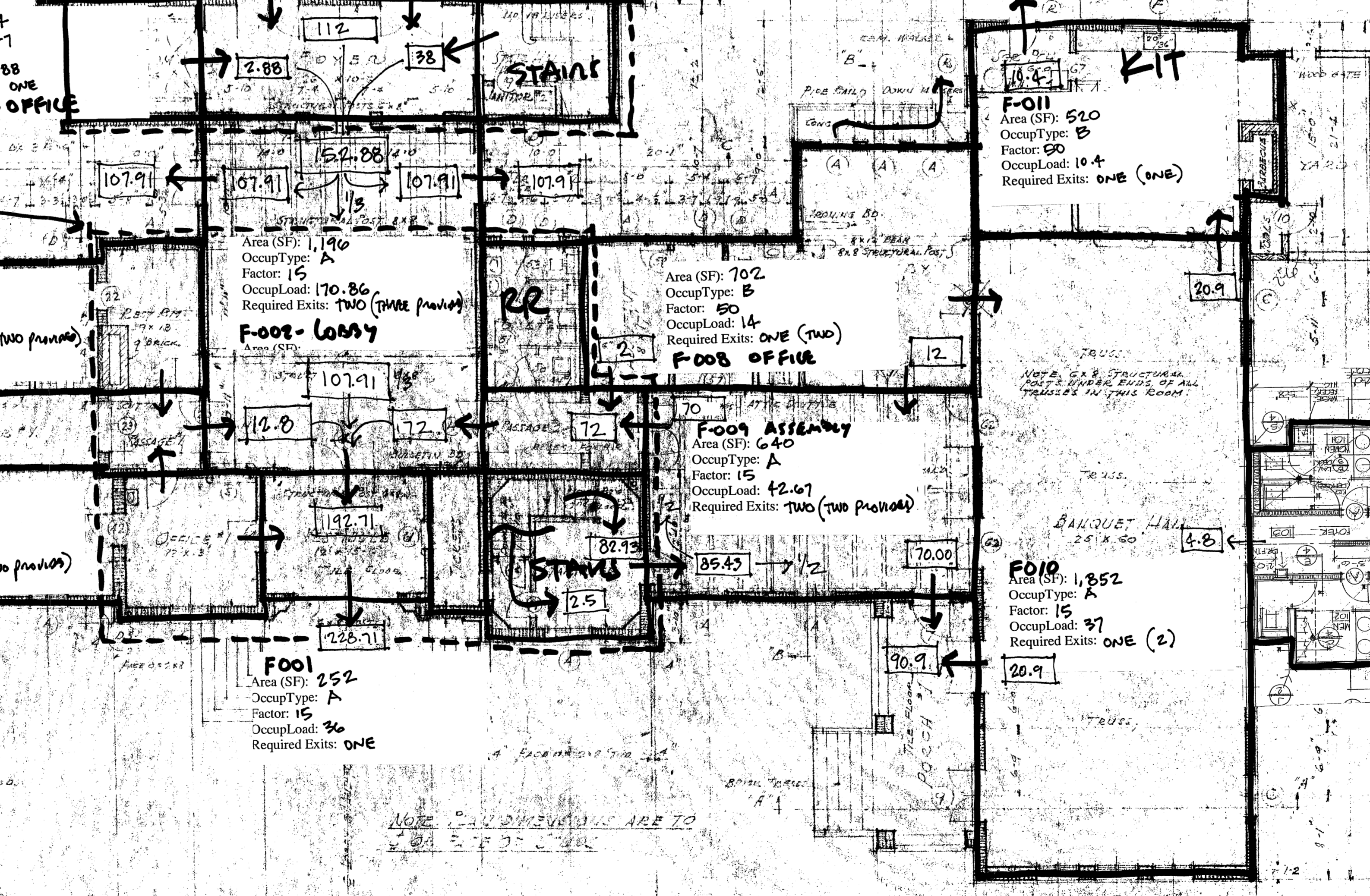
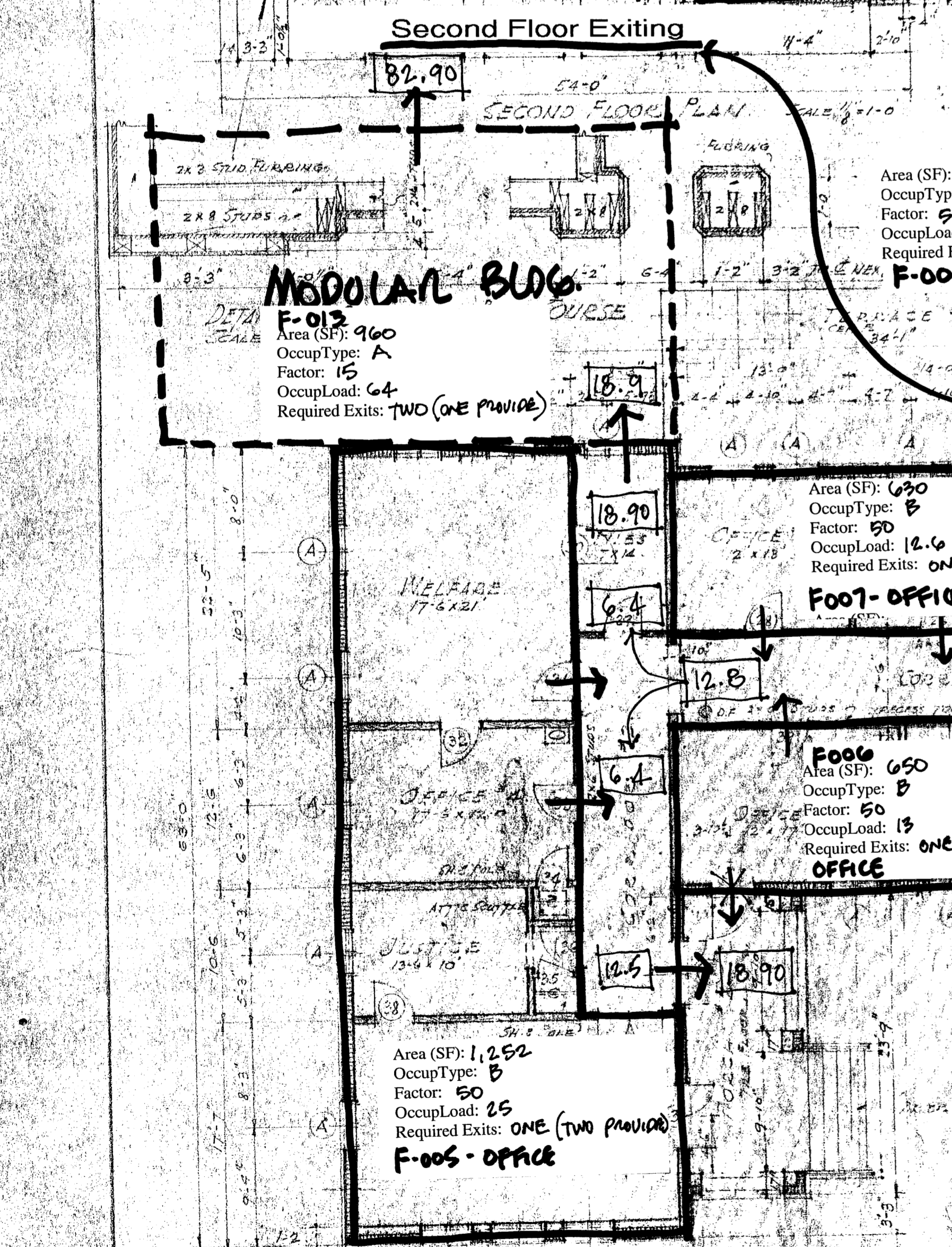
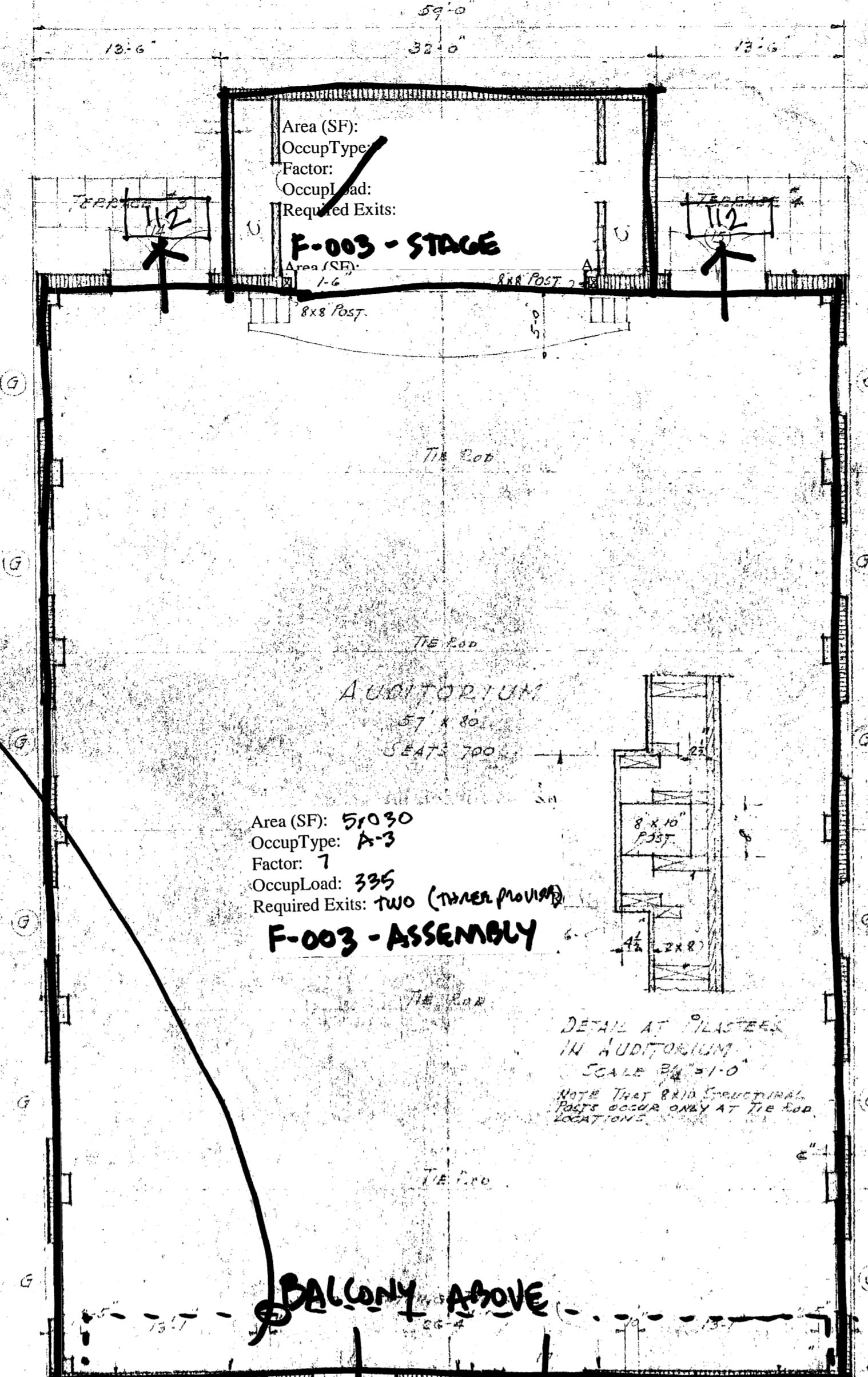
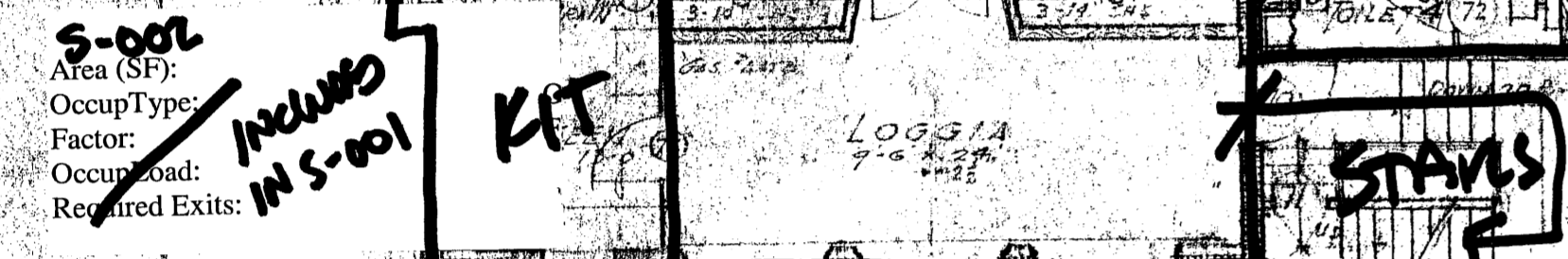
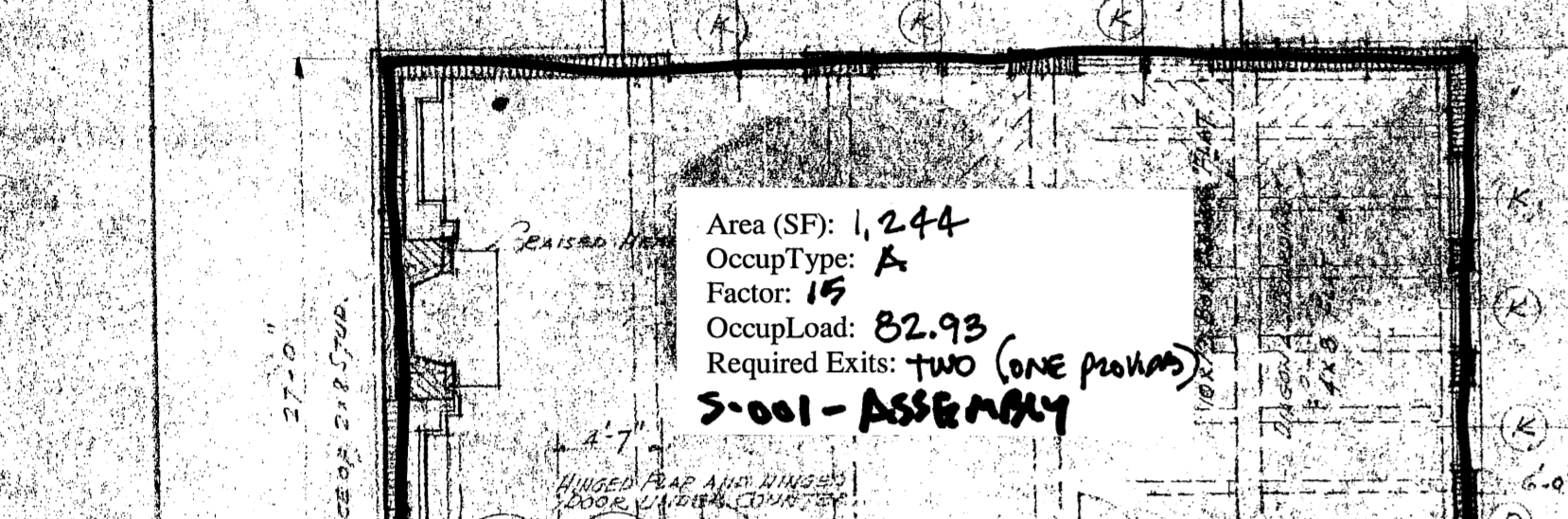
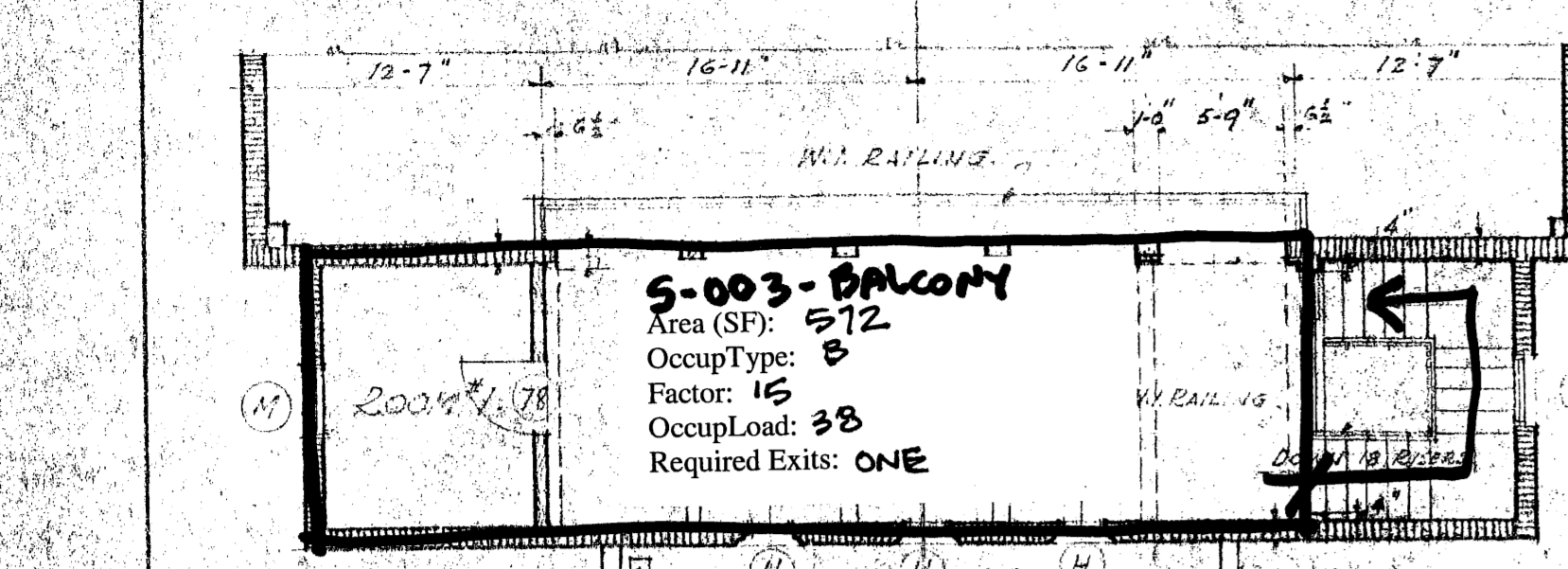
B31001

Room Number	Building Name	Floor	Net SF	Occupancy Group (Table 10-A)	Calculated Occupancy Load	Required Exits	Exits Provided	Exit Factor
F-01	LVMB-Basement	Basement	1,500	LF7	5.00	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-001	LVMB-Ground	Ground	252	LF1	36.00	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-002	LVMB-Ground	Ground	1,196	LF1	170.86	Two Exits	Three Exits	50
F-003	LVMB-Ground	Ground	5,030	LF2	335.33	Two Exits	Three Exits	50
F-004	LVMB-Ground	Ground	144	LF6	2.88	One Exit	One Exit	50
F-005	LVMB-Ground	Ground	1,252	LF6	25.04	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-006	LVMB-Ground	Ground	650	LF6	13.00	One Exit	One Exit	50
F-007	LVMB-Ground	Ground	630	LF6	12.60	One Exit	One Exit	50
F-008	LVMB-Ground	Ground	702	LF6	14.04	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-009	LVMB-Ground	Ground	640	LF2	42.67	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-010	LVMB-Ground	Ground	1,852	LF6	37.04	One Exit	Two Exits	50
F-011	LVMB-Ground	Ground	520	LF6	10.40	One Exit	One Exit	50
F-012	LVMB-Ground	Ground	240	LF6	4.80	One Exit	One Exit	50
F-013	LVMB-Ground	Ground	960	LF2	64.00	Two Exits	One Exit	50
S-001	LVMB-Second Floor	Second	1,244	LF2	82.93	Two Exits	One Exit	50
S-002	LVMB-Second Floor	Second	140	LF6	2.80	One Exit	One Exit	50
S-003	LVMB-Second Floor	Second	572	LF2	38.13	One Exit	One Exit	50
16 Rooms			17,524		897.52			

S-001	LVMB-Second Floor	Second	1,244	LF6	24.88	One Exit	One Exit	50
-------	-------------------	--------	-------	-----	-------	----------	----------	----

303.1.1	A-3	Assembly w/o fixed seating
304.1	B-7	Office
311.1	S-1/2	Storage areas of both low and no hazardous materials

"IF" Ref.	Table Ref. #	Description of Use	Two Exits Required	Load Factor	Load Factors
LF1	10-A.3	Assembly (Grounds)	50	7	LF1 7
LF2	10-A.4	Assembly (Low Concentration)	50	15	LF2 15
LF1	10-A.7	Assembly (Lobby)	50	7	LF3 40
LF3	10-A.9	Courtrooms	50	40	LF4 200
LF4	10-A.13	Garage/Parking	30	200	LF5 100
LF5	10-A.17a	Library-Stack Areas	30	100	LF6 50
LF6	10-A.17b	Library-Reading Areas	50	50	LF7 300
LF6	10-A.18	Locker Room	30	50	LF8 60
LF7	10-A.21	Mechanical Areas	30	300	
LF6	10-A.23	Office Spaces	50	50	
LF7	10-A.26	Storage (Non-Hazardous)	30	300	
LF8	10-A.27	Gift Shop/Stores	50	60	
LF5	10-A.30	General (Not Listed)	50	100	



First Floor Exiting

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ARCHITECT
 HISTORIC COUNTY COURTHOUSE
 1100 ANACAPA STREET, EAST WING 2ND FLOOR - SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA - 93101-2099
 PHONE: 805.568.2085 • FAX: 805.568.3249

KEY TO STAIR WALL TYPES
 - EX 8 1/2\"/>

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA,
 CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MAR, 1988

[Signature]
 CLERK OF THE BOARD

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY OFFICES
 LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA

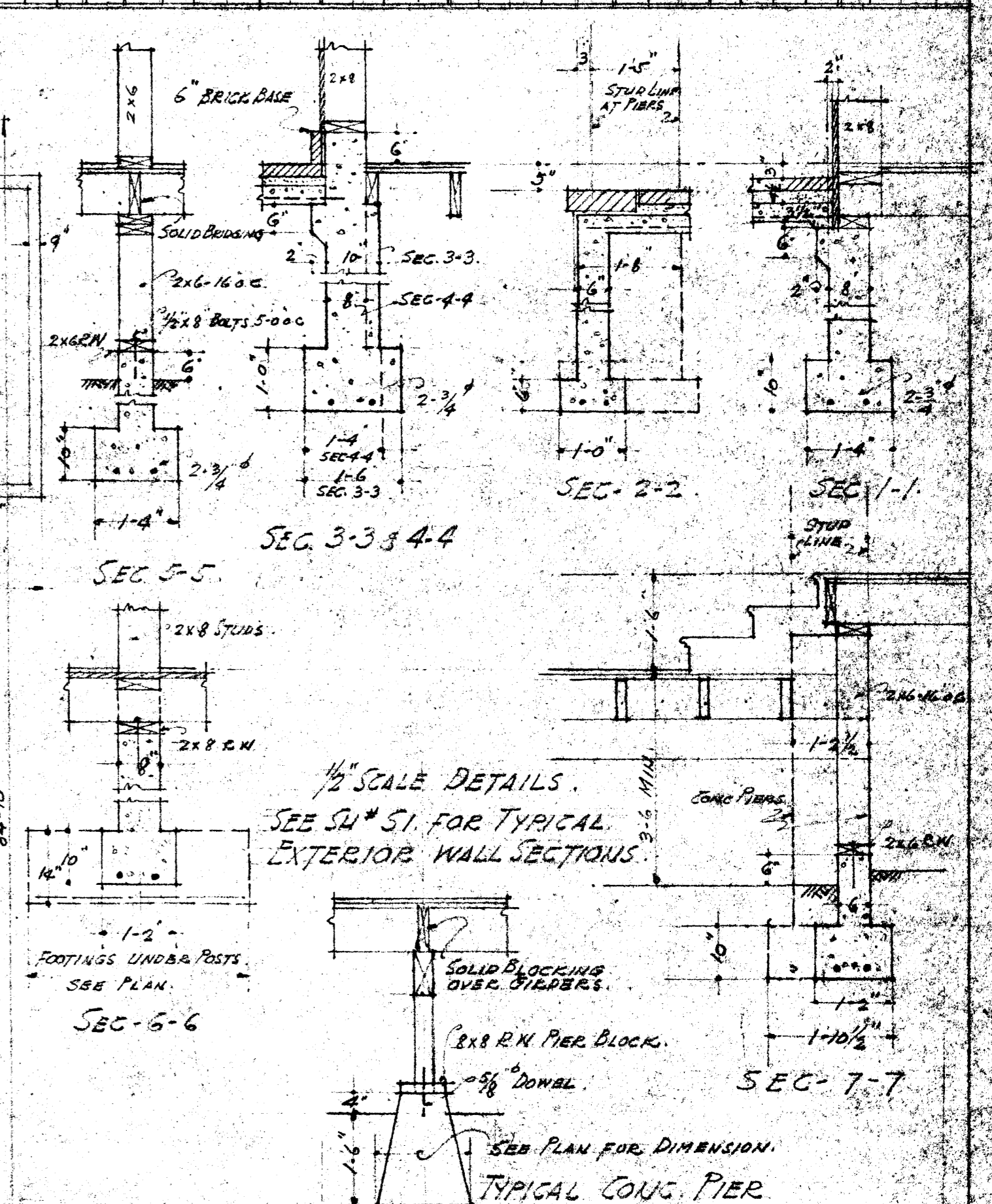
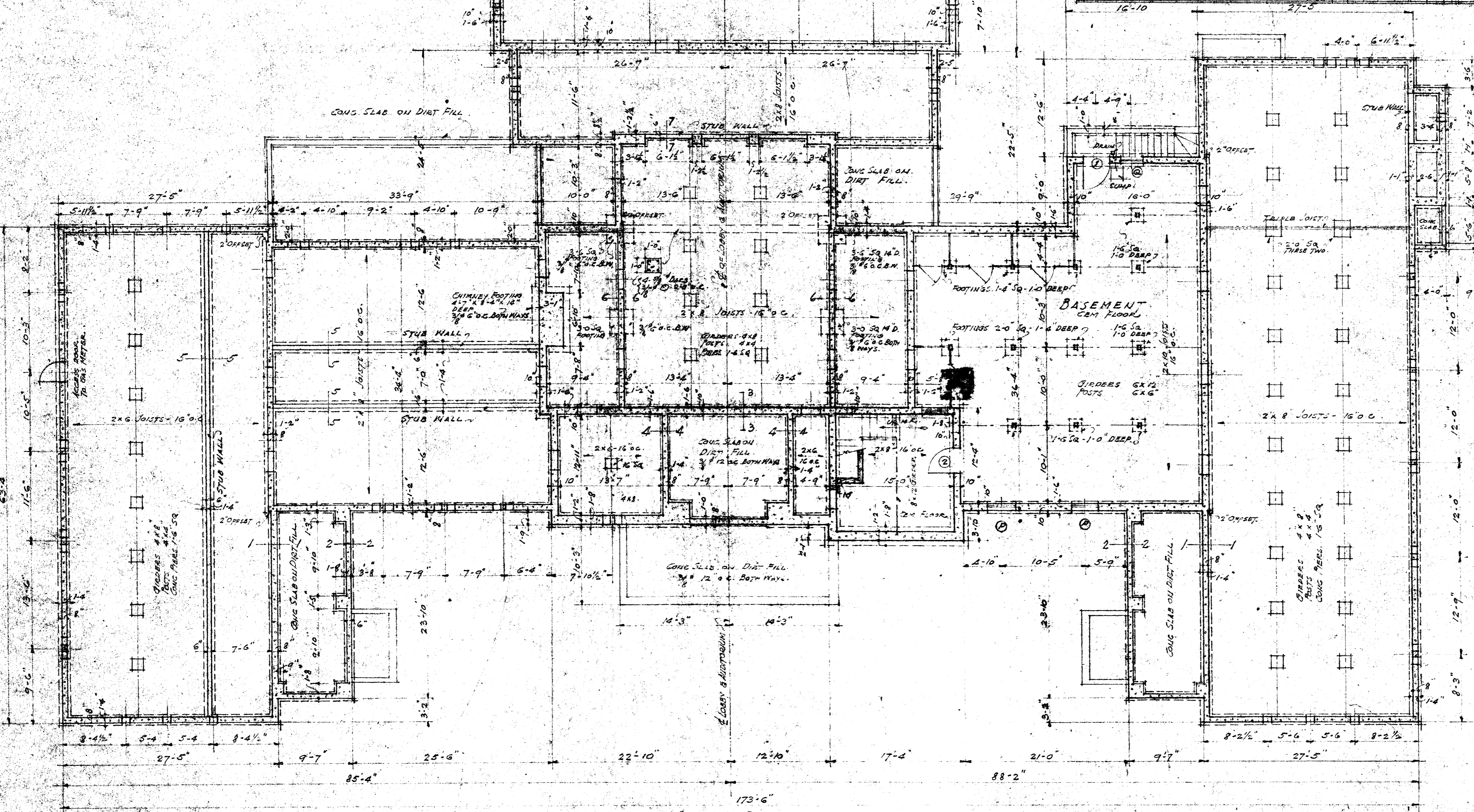
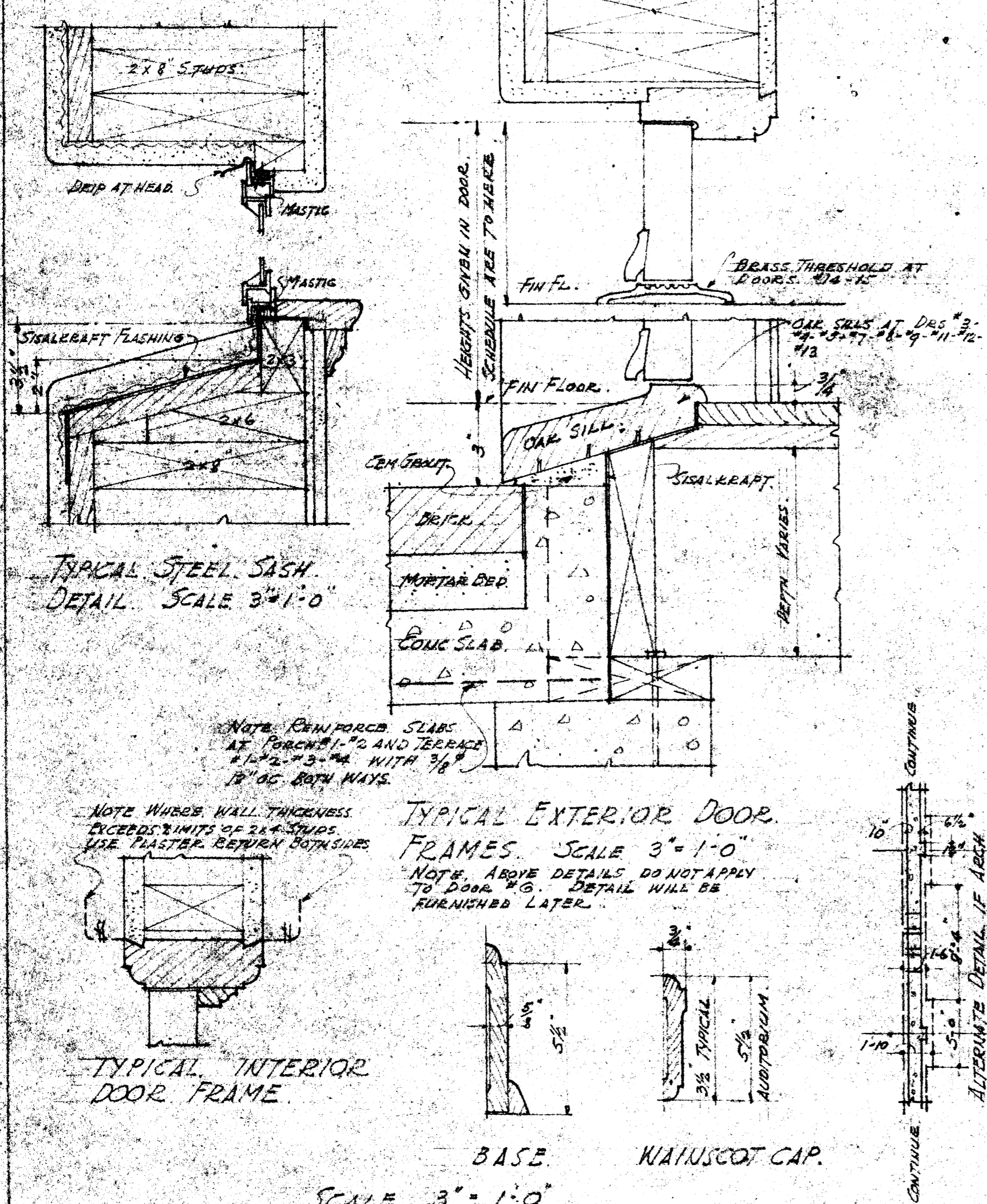
dr. by: G.F. Wilson, J. Jones and John Fredrick Murphy
 ARCHITECTS
 SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING



B31001 0-2076-5

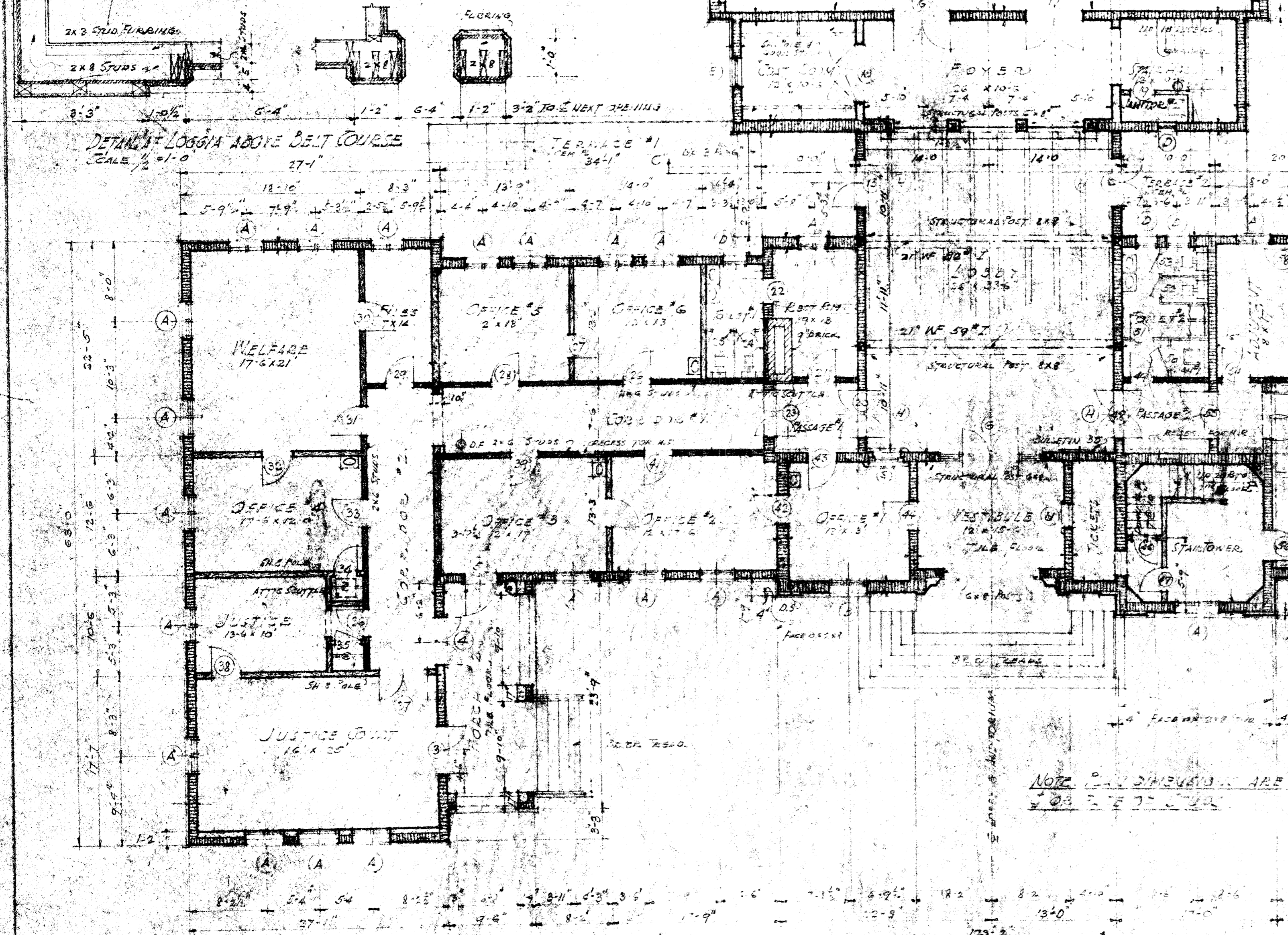
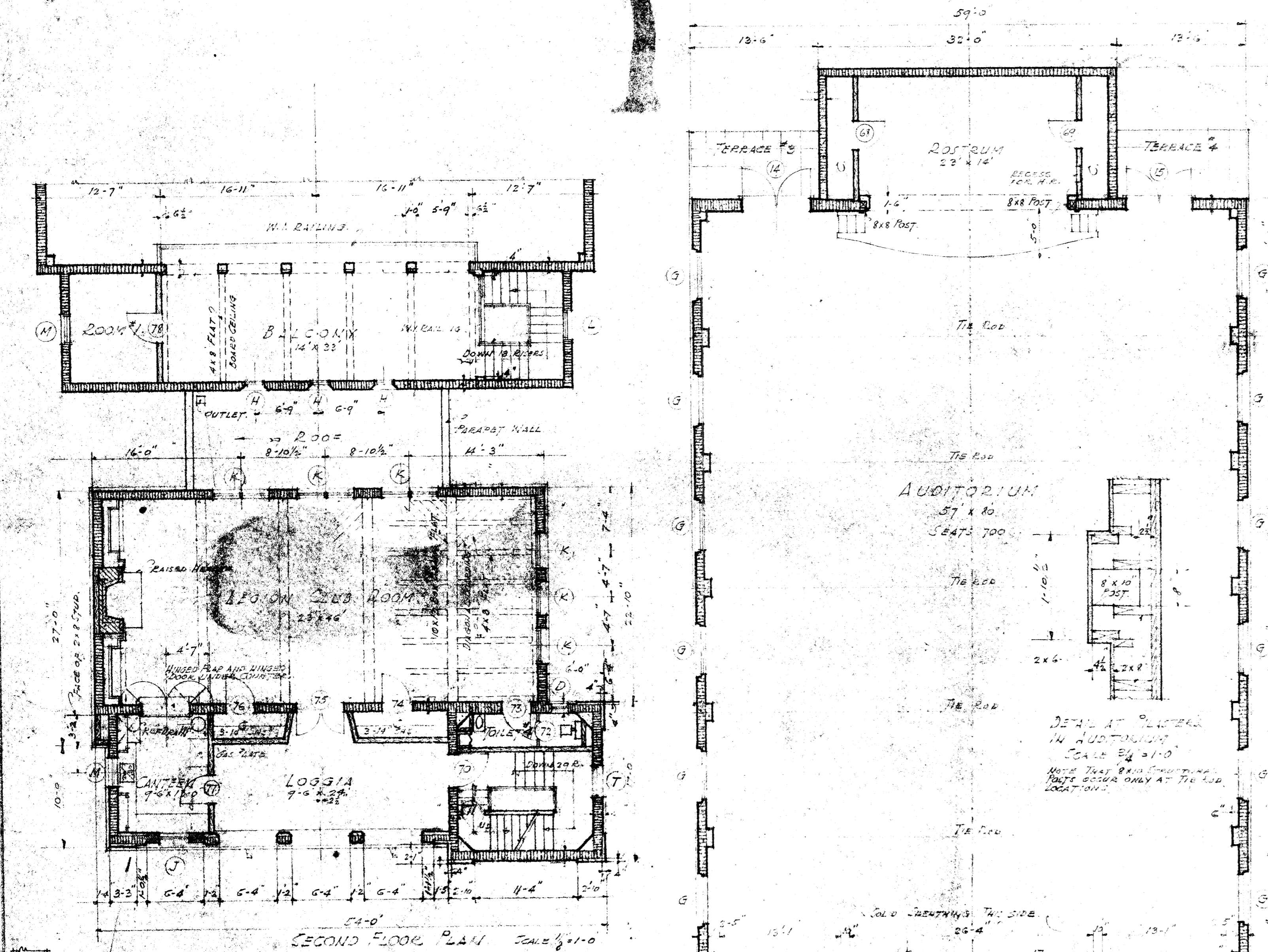
LOCATION.	FLOOR		BASE		WALLS										CEILING			
	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH	MATERIALS	FINISH
ROSTRUM AND CLOSETS.																		
AUDITORIUM (WAINSCOT 5-0)																		
COAT ROOM																		
STAIR HALL AND FOYER.																		
JANITOR.																		
LOBBY (WAINSCOT 5-0)																		
REST ROOM (WAINSCOT 3-6)																		
TOILET WOMEN #1 (WAINSCOT 4-6)																		
OFFICE #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6																		
FILES WELFARE JUSTICE JUSTICE COURT																		
CORRIDOR #1 AND #2 (WAINSCOT 5-0)																		
VESTIBULE AND STAIRS																		
TICKETS																		
TOILET MEN #2 (WAINSCOT 4-6)																		
PASSAGE #1 AND #2 (WAINSCOT 5-0)																		
ADJUTANT																		
TOWER FIRST FL.																		
LEGION MEETING ROOM																		
DRUMS ADV. CL. & AUX. CL.																		
AUXILIARY																		
TOILET WOMEN #3 (WAINSCOT 4-6)																		
BANQUET HALL (WAINSCOT 3-6)																		
CHAIR STORAGE																		
SCREEN PORCH (WAINSCOT 5-0)																		
KITCHEN																		
TERACE #1 AND #2																		
PORCH #1 AND #2																		
TERACE #3 AND #4																		
TOWER (SECOND FLOOR)																		
LOBBIA																		
CAUTERN																		
LEGION CLUB ROOM (WAINSCOT 3-6)																		
CLOSETS OFF LEG. CLUB RM																		
TOILET #4 (WAINSCOT 4-6)																		
BALCONY ROOM #1																		
TOWER (UPPER STAGES)																		
BASEMENT AND STORAGE SPACE																		



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH 1936.

Ch. P. ...
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

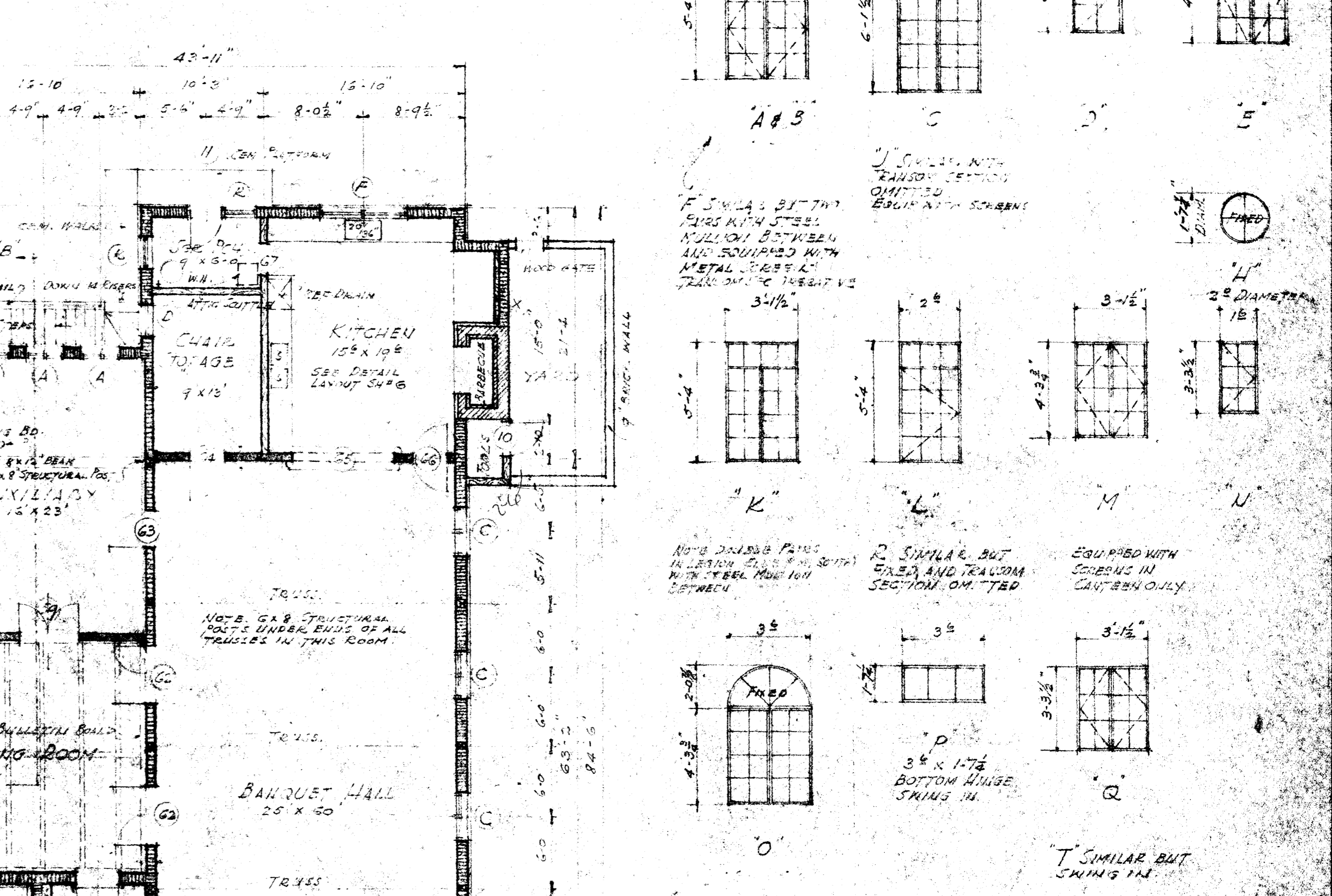
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING		2
COUNTY OFFICES		
dr. by G.E.B.	pl. by G.E.B.	WINSOR SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECT SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
tr. by G.E.B.	ch. by W.J.	
date 2 Mar 34		
VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING		



DOOR SCHEDULE WINDOW SCHEDULE

DOOR SCHEDULE		WINDOW SCHEDULE	
1	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	39	25 x 72 x 1 3/4
2	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	40	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
3	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	41	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
4	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	42	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
5	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	43	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
6	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	44	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
7	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	45	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
8	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	46	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
9	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	47	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
10	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	48	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
11	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	49	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
12	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	50	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
13	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	51	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
14	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	52	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
15	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	53	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
16	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	54	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
17	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	55	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
18	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	56	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
19	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	57	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
20	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	58	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
21	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	59	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
22	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	60	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
23	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	61	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
24	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	62	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
25	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	63	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
26	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	64	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
27	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	65	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
28	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	66	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
29	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	67	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
30	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	68	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
31	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	69	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
32	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	70	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
33	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	71	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
34	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	72	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
35	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	73	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
36	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	74	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
37	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	75	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
38	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	76	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
39	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	77	30 x 70 x 1 3/4
40	35 x 75 x 1 3/4	78	30 x 70 x 1 3/4

NOTE: DOOR HEIGHTS GIVEN IN SCHEDULE ARE FROM FINISH TO TOP OF DOOR. WHERE TRIM IS WOOD, SCHEDULE ACTUAL DOOR HEIGHT MUST BE ADJUSTED TO CONFORM THERETO.



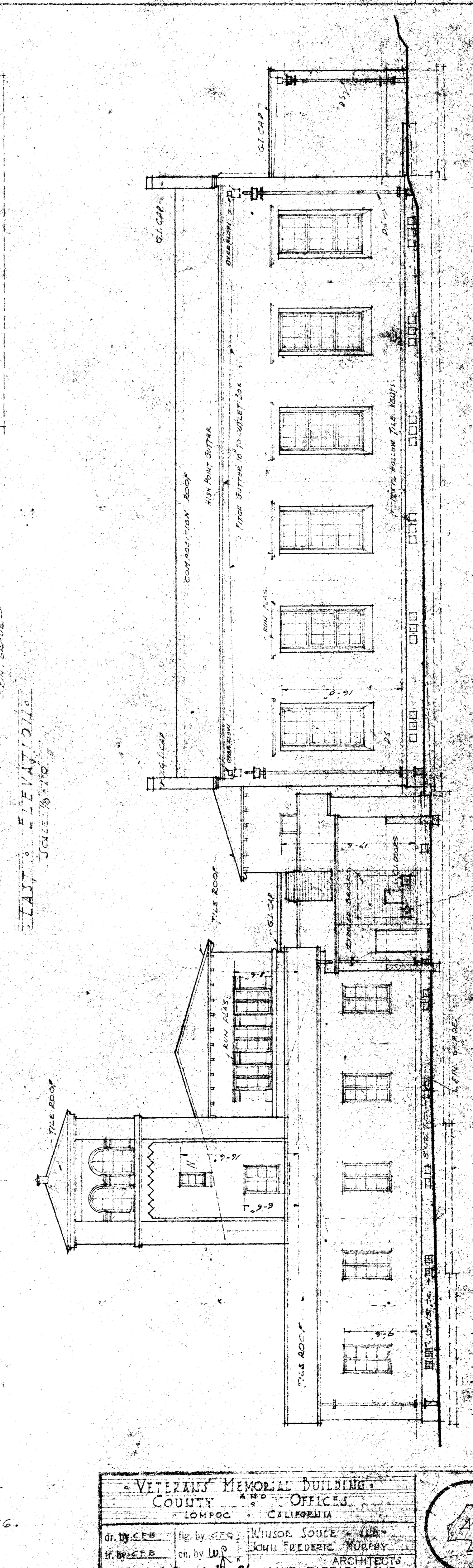
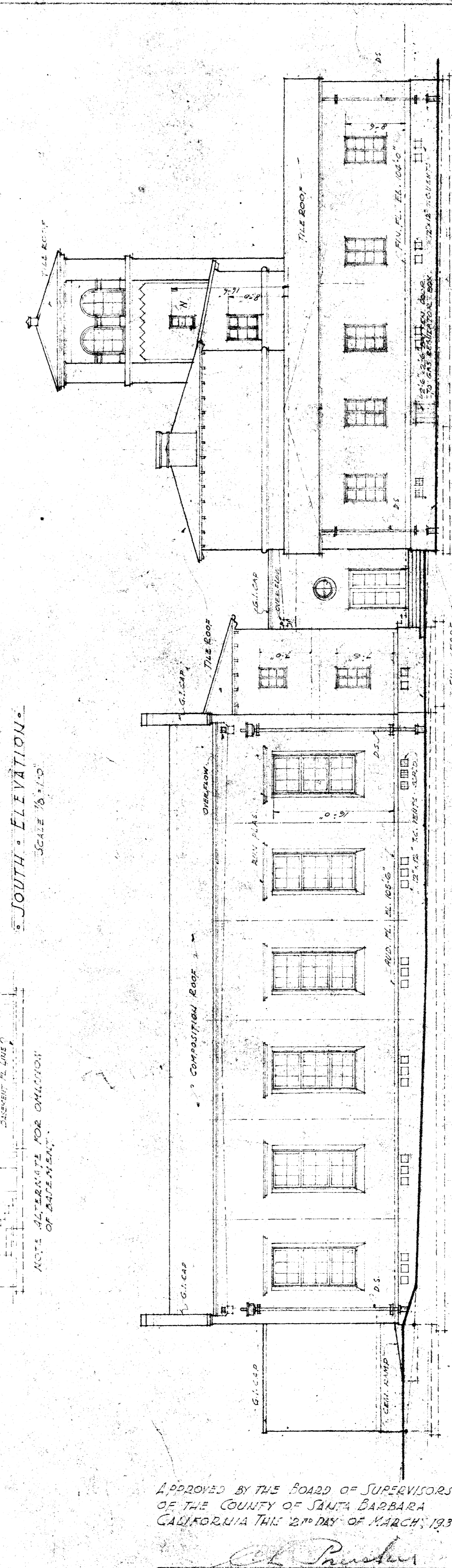
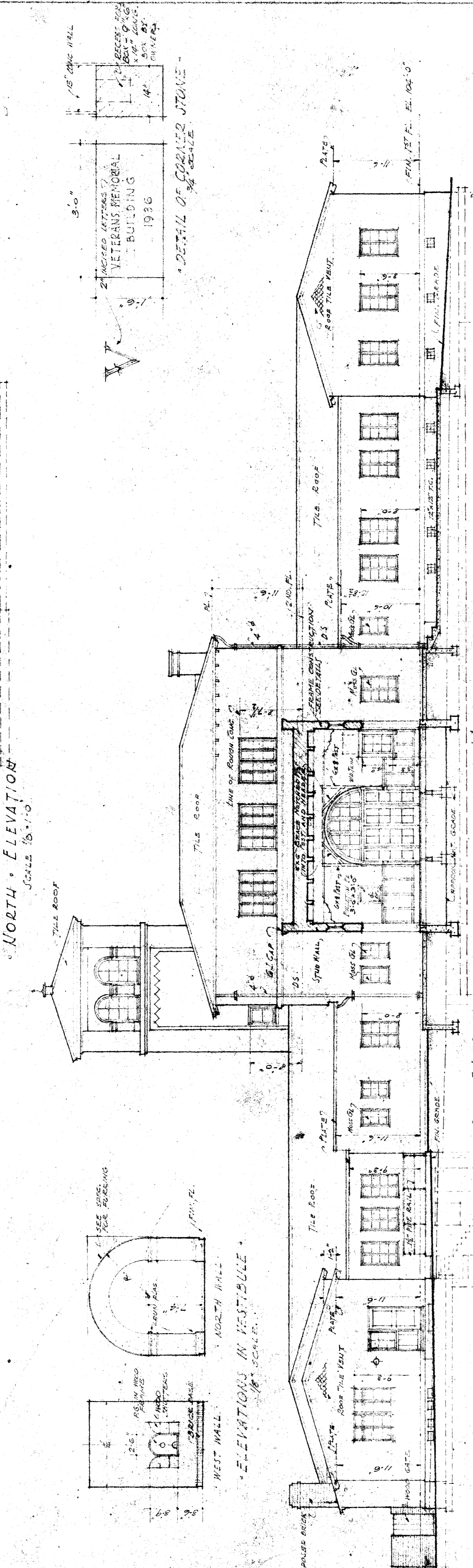
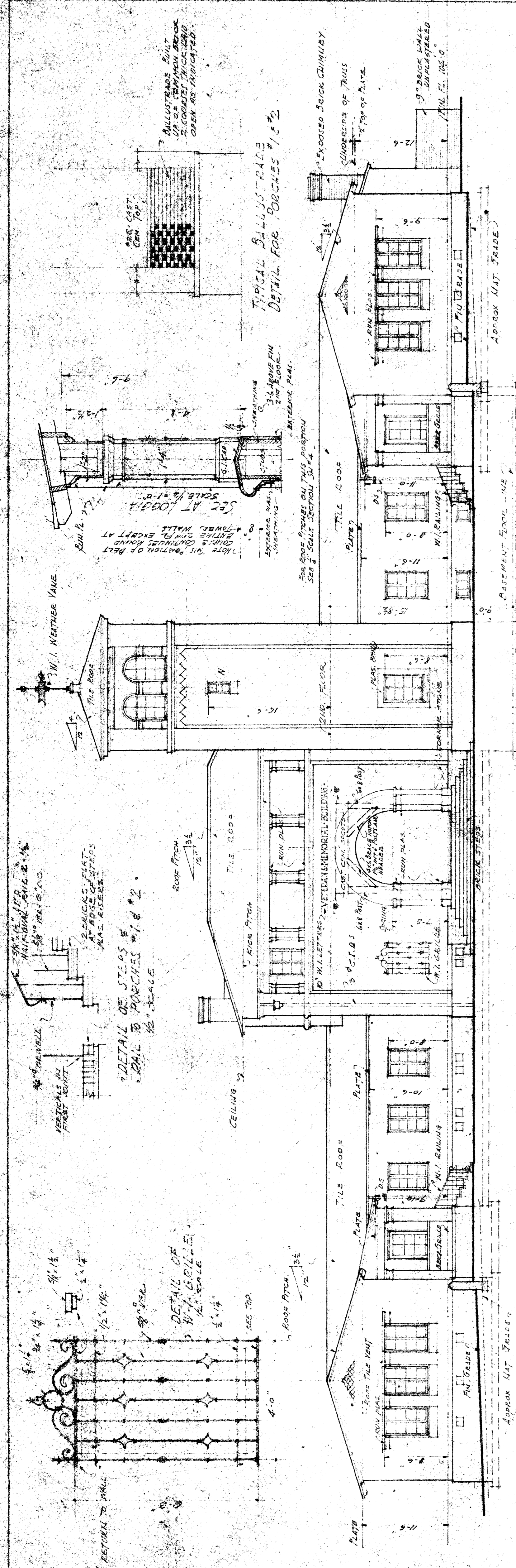
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA THIS 20th DAY OF MAR. 1935

Chairman of the Board

VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
Lompoc, California

Architects: JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY & JOHN J. JOULE
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

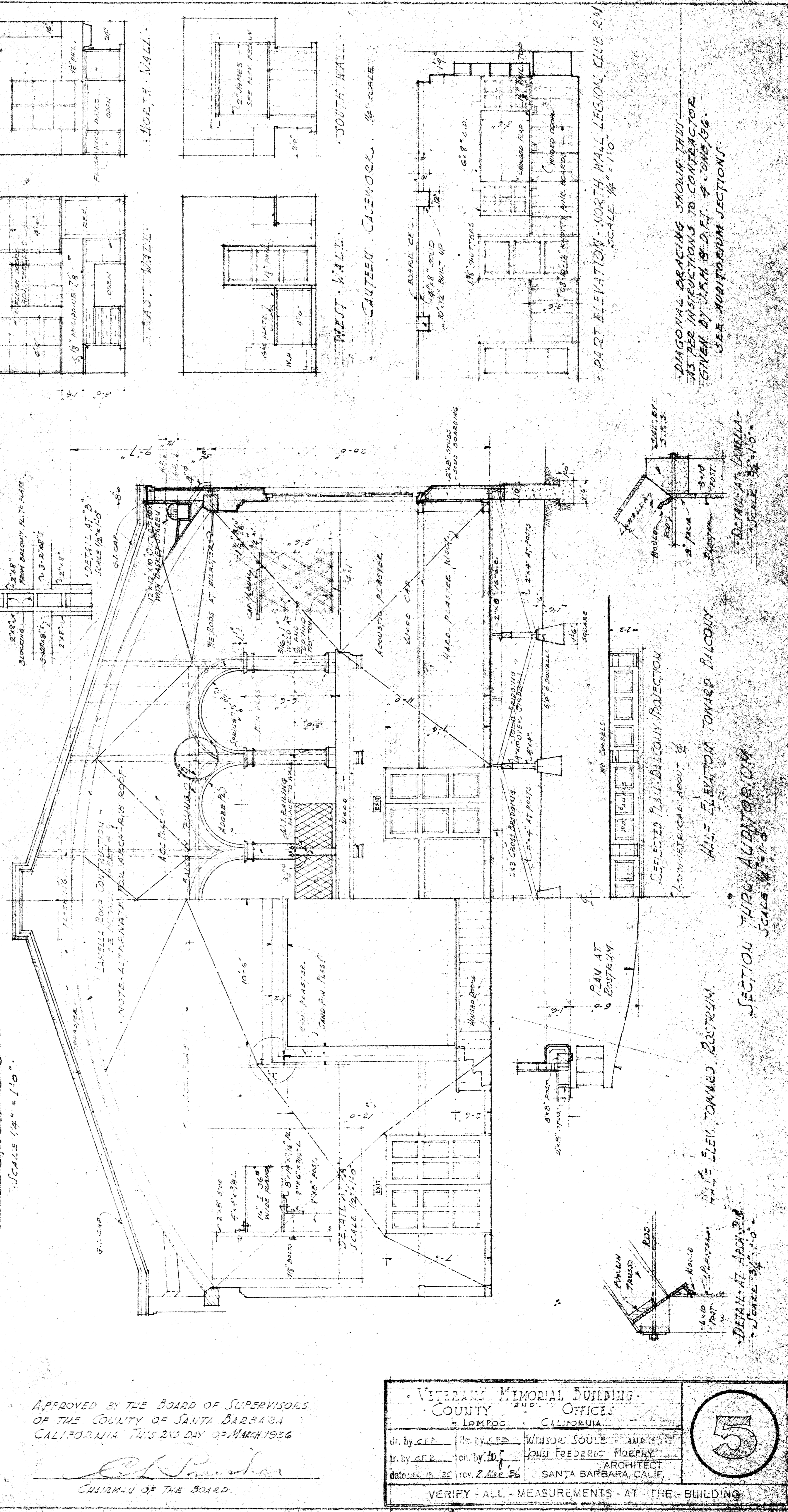
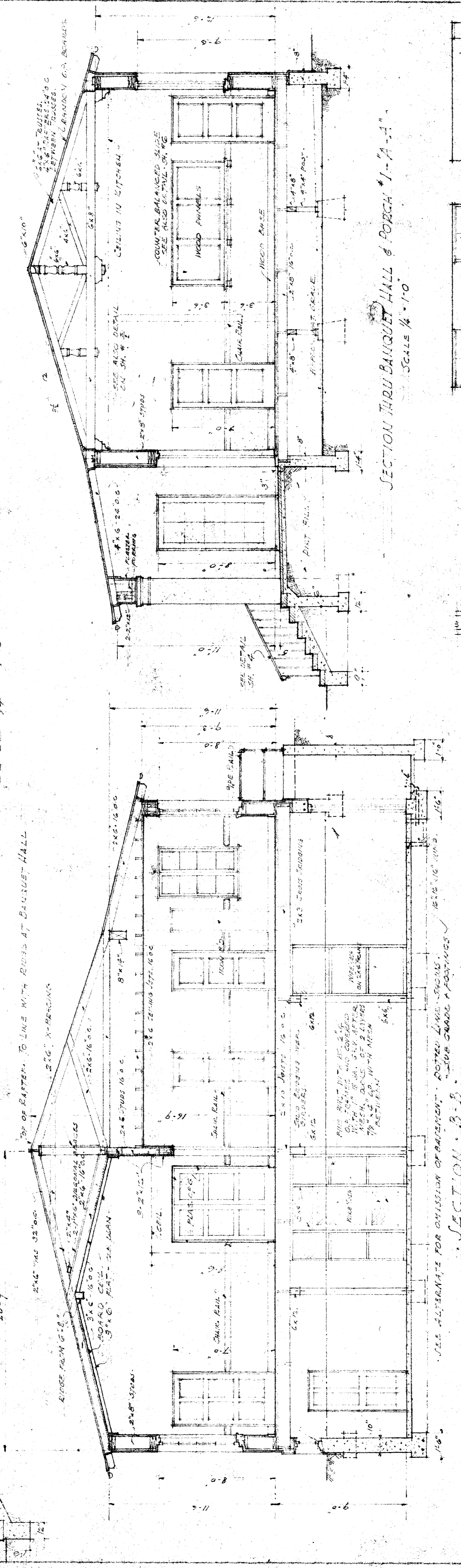
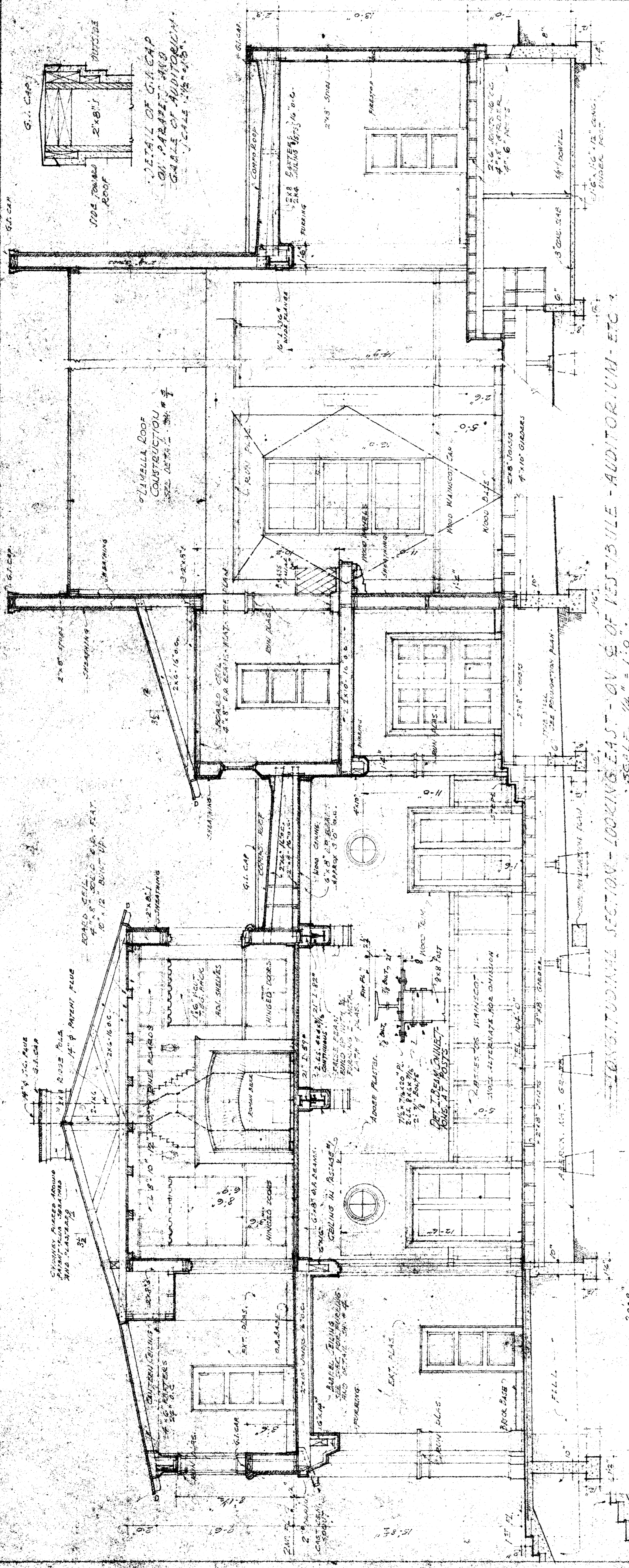
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA THIS 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1936.

Chas. P. ...
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

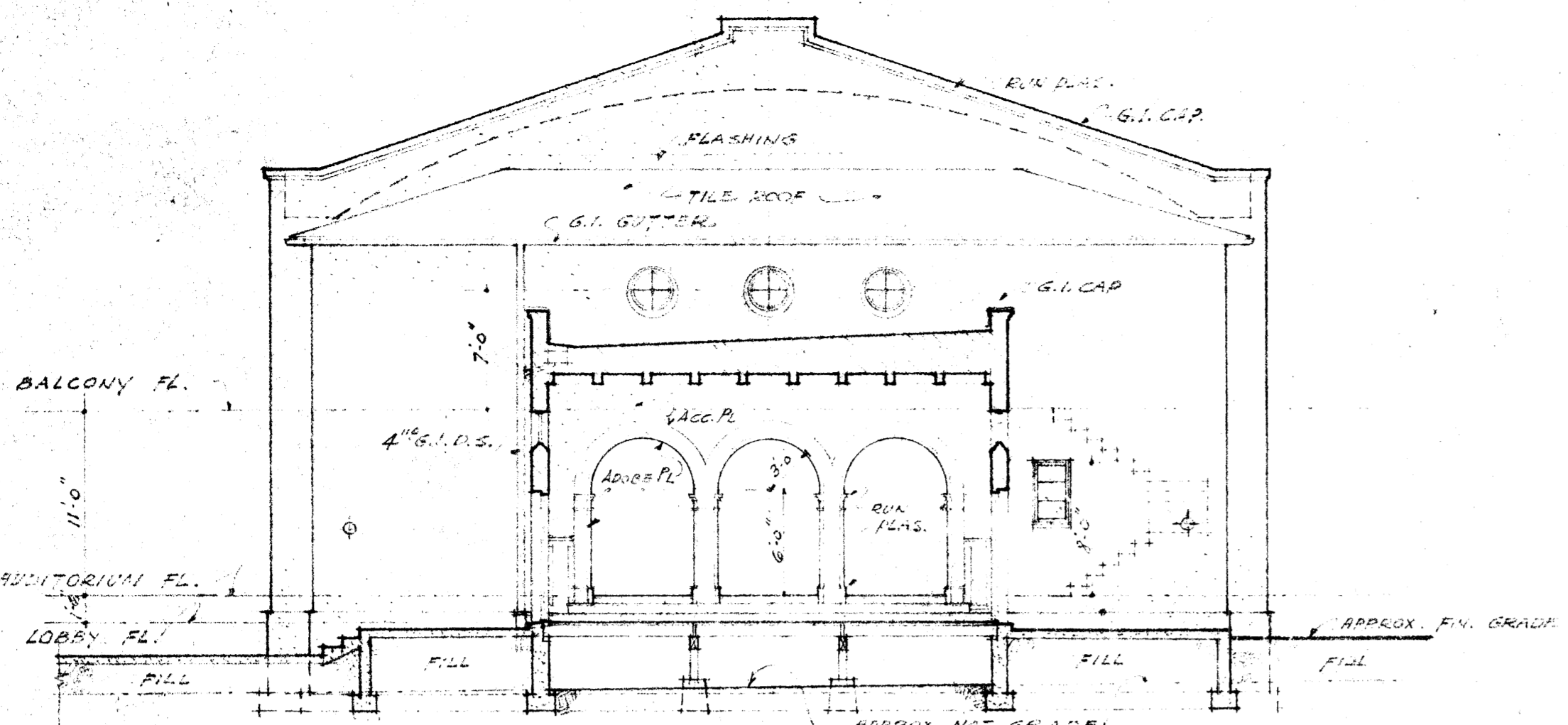
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING		4
COUNTY OFFICES		
Lompoc, California		
Dr. by C.F.B.	Fig. by S.F.B.	Nelson Soule & Co. John Frederic Murphy ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
Tr. by C.F.B.	Con. by W.P.	
DATE DEC. 12, 1935		
VERIFY - ALL MEASUREMENTS - AT THE BUILDING		



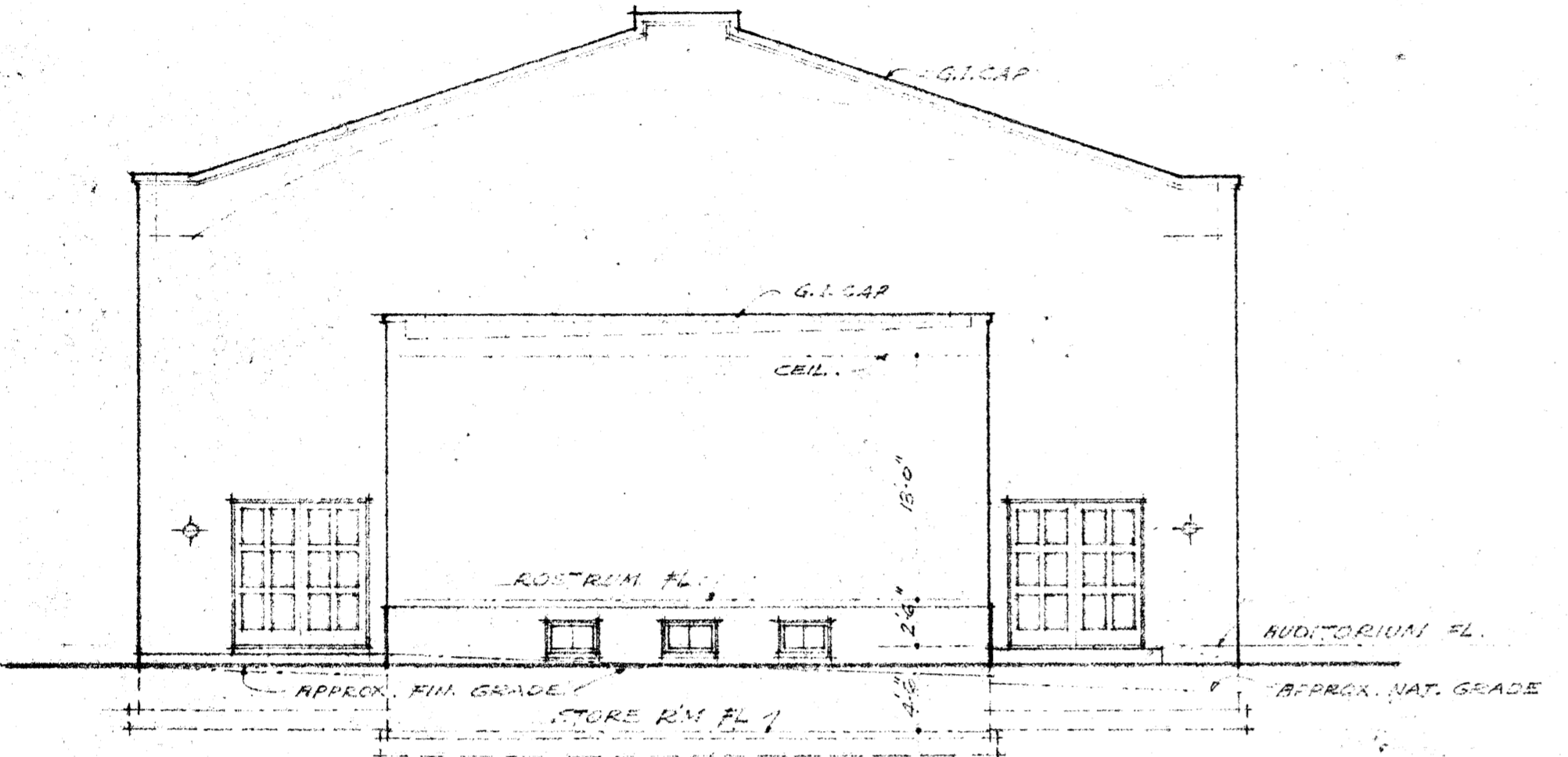
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH 1936

[Signature]
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

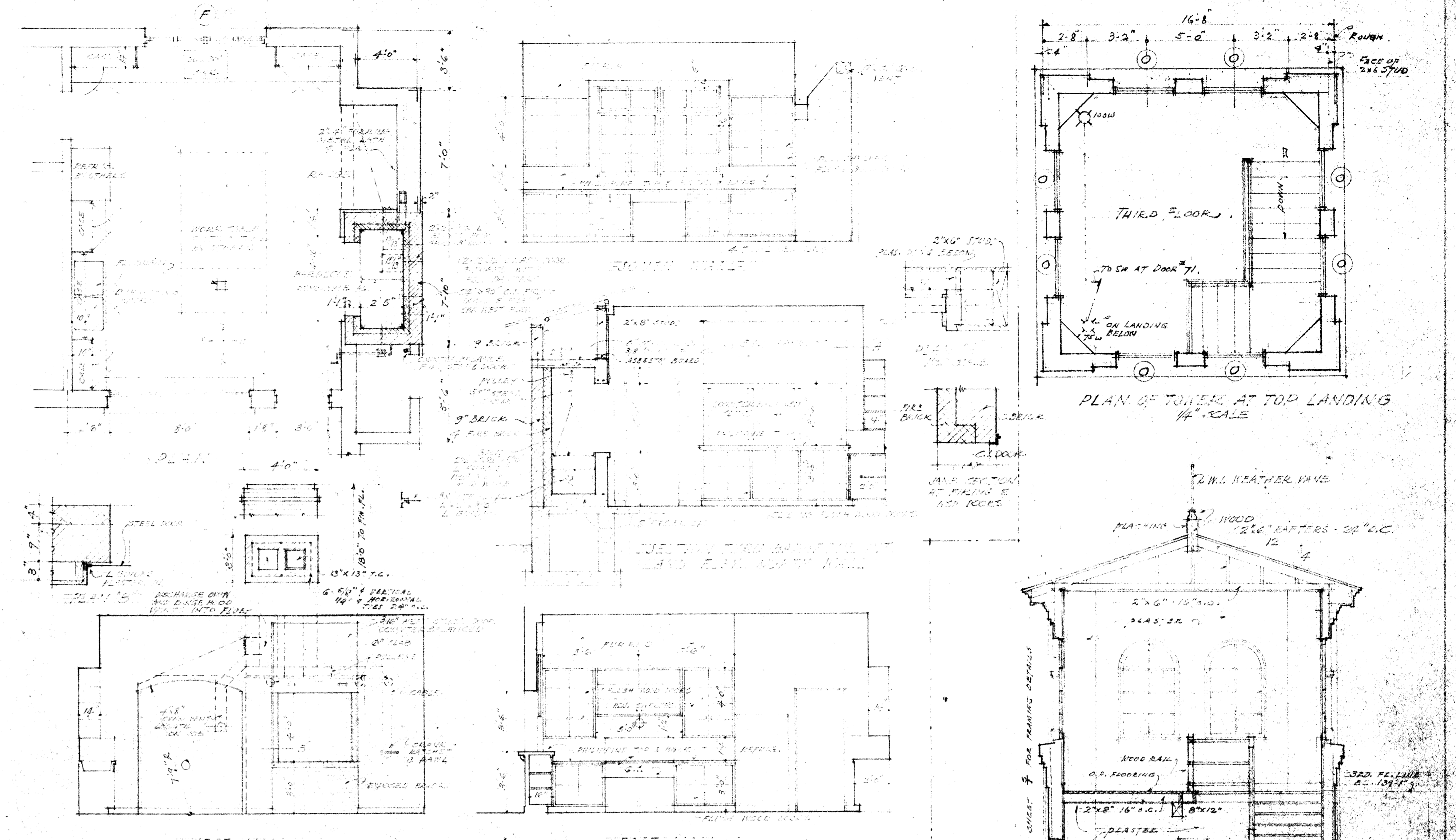
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES Lompoc, California		5
Dr. by <i>[Signature]</i>	Arch. by <i>[Signature]</i>	
Int. by <i>[Signature]</i>	Arch. by <i>[Signature]</i>	
Date of issue <i>[Signature]</i>	Arch. by <i>[Signature]</i>	
VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING		



SECTION "C-C"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

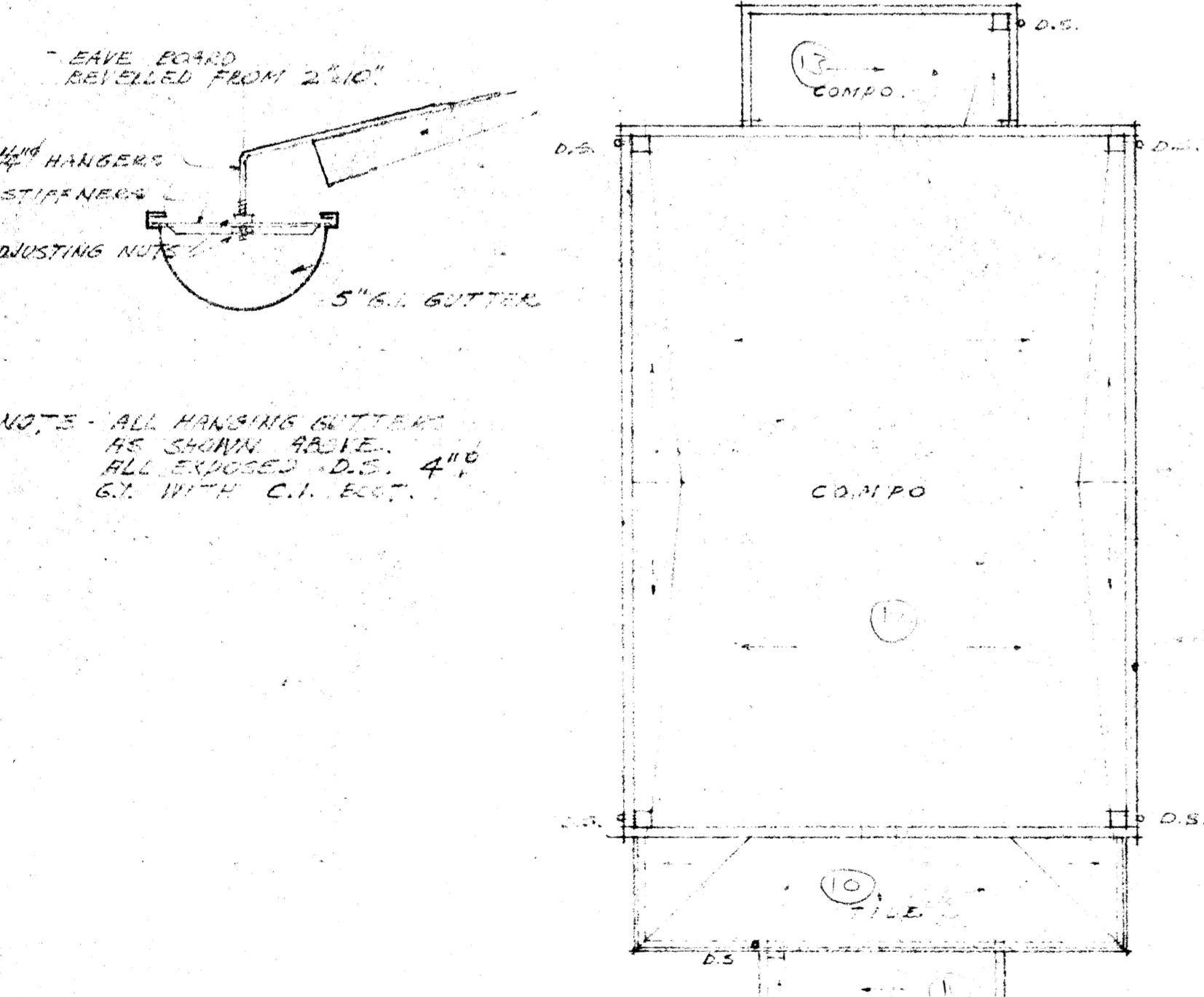


SOUTH ELEVATION - AUDITORIUM
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

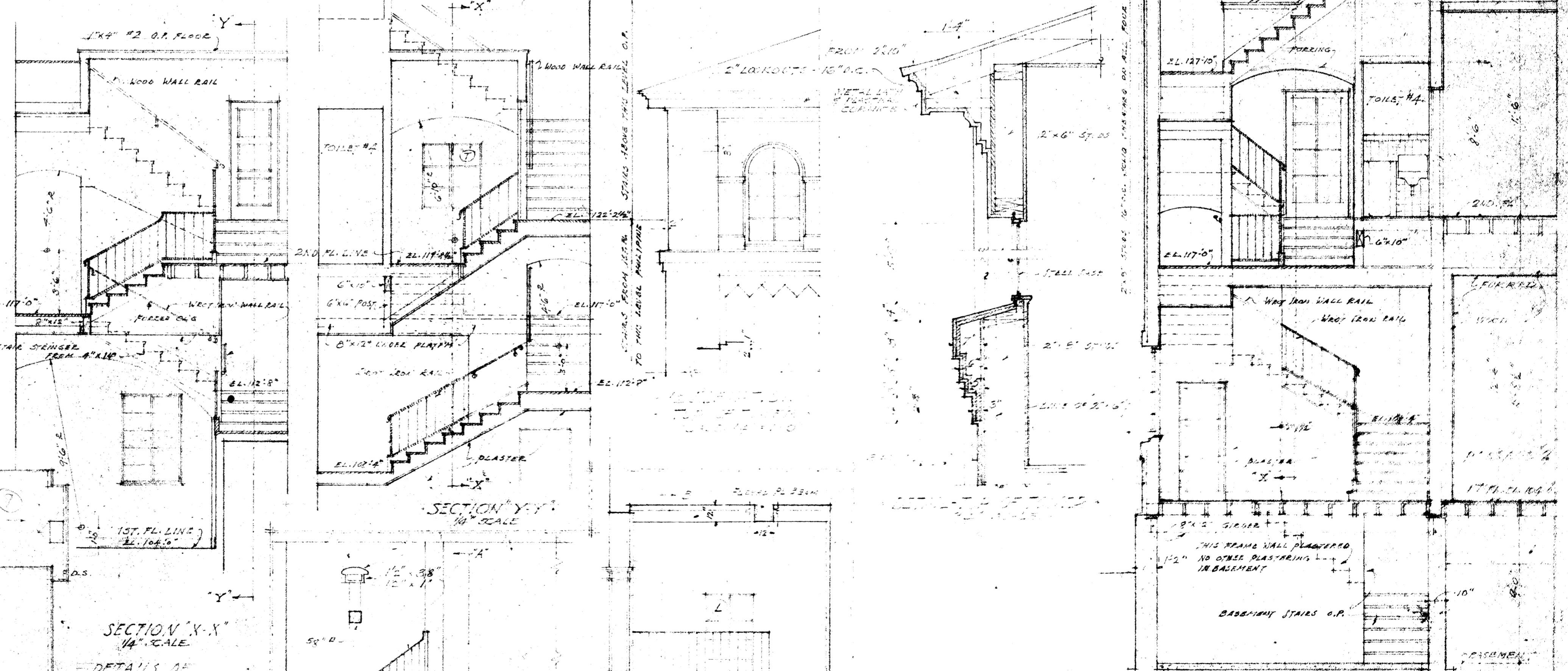


PLAN OF TOWER AT TOP LANDING
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DETAILS IN KITCHEN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



NOTE - ALL FLASHING GUTTERS AS SHOWN ABOVE. ALL JOISTS D.S. 4" x 6" WITH C.I. E.C.F.

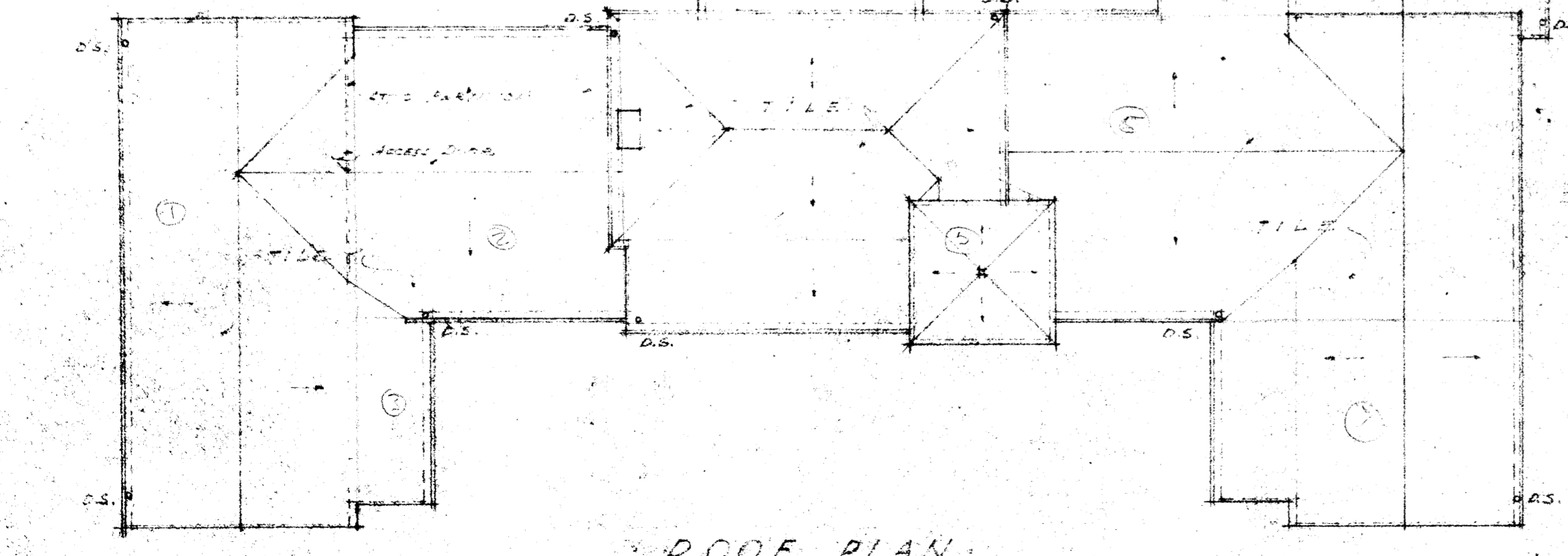


SECTION "Y-Y"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
DETAILS OF TOWER STAIRS

SECTION "X-X"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION "Z-Z"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION "T-T" TOWER
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

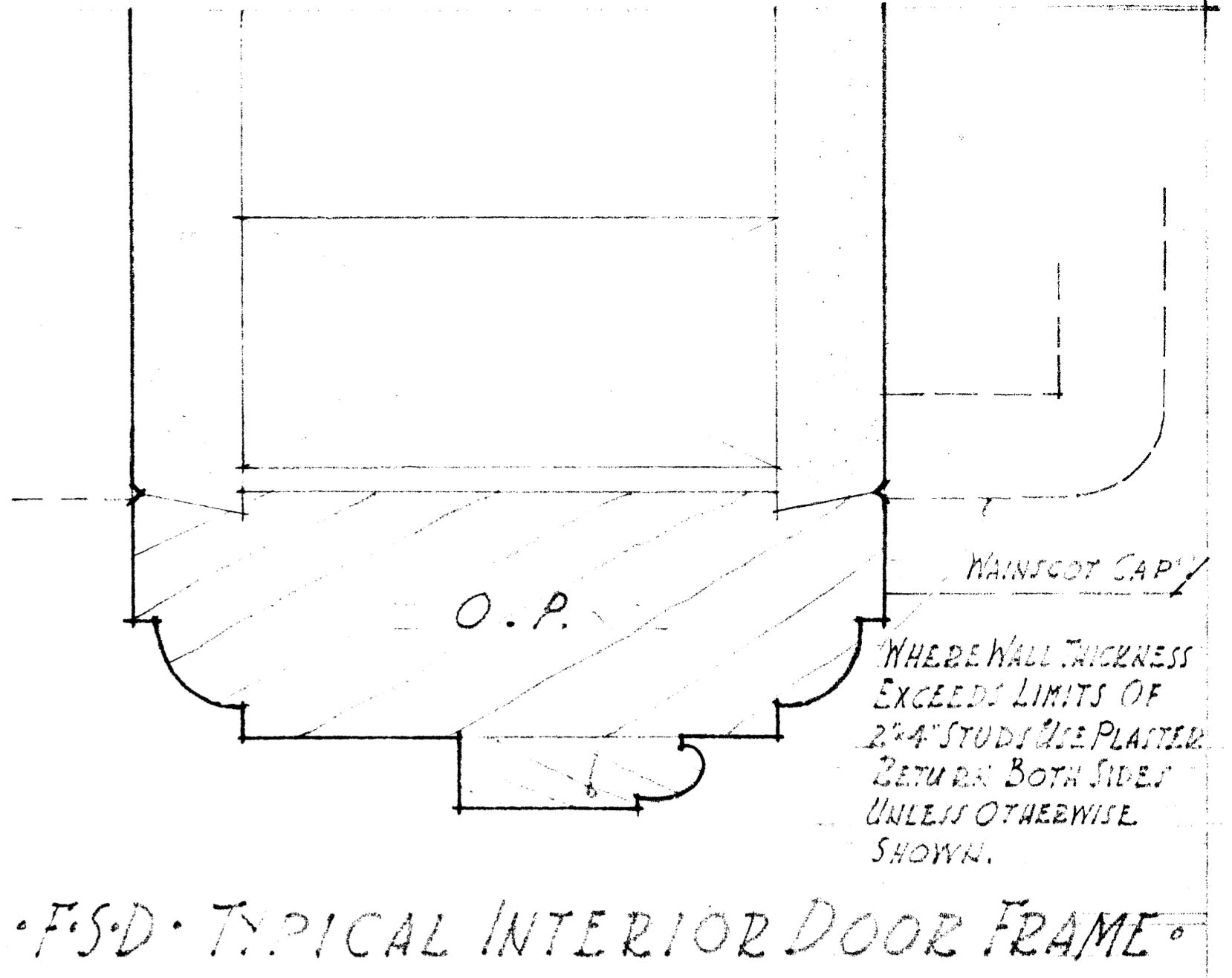
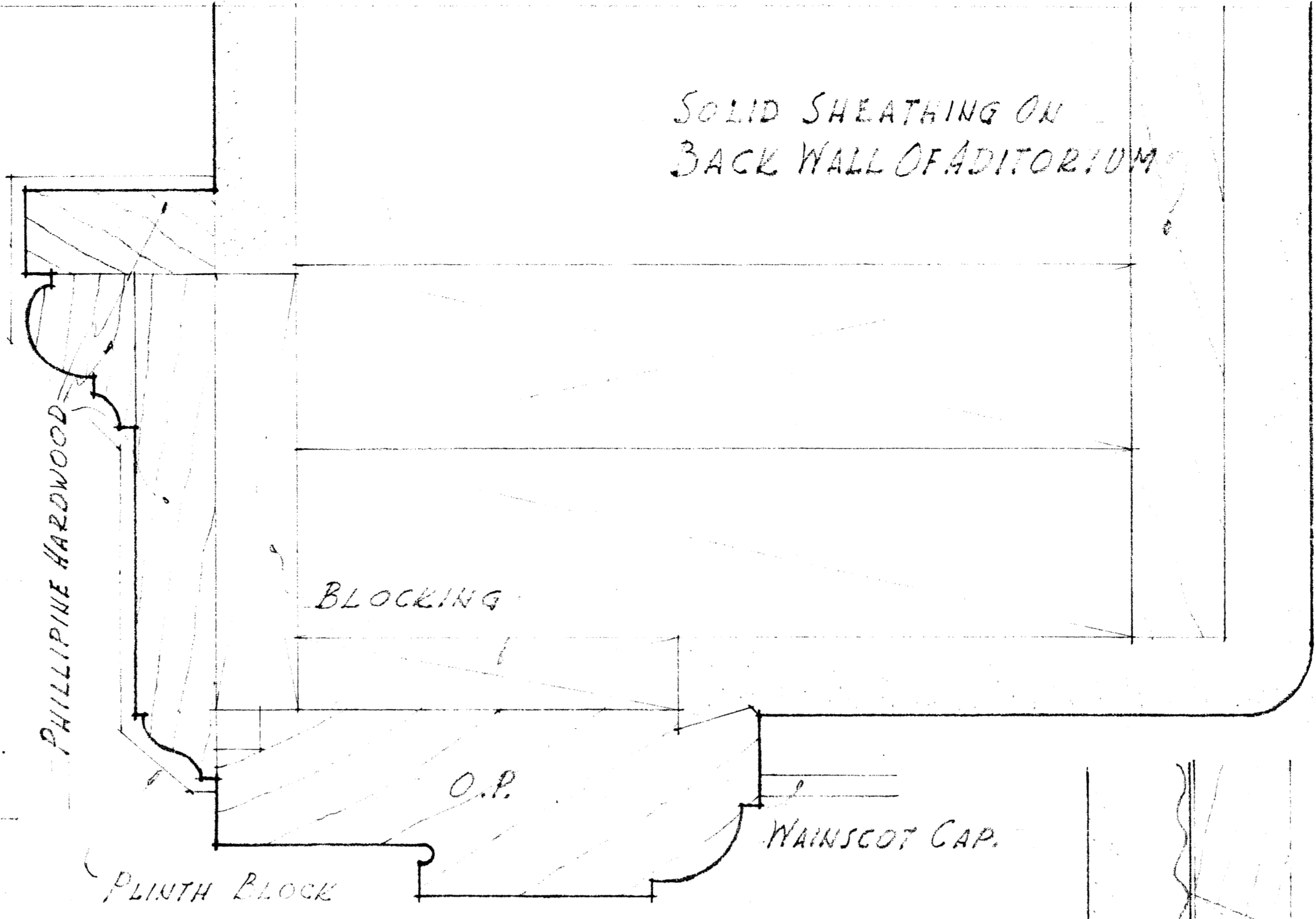
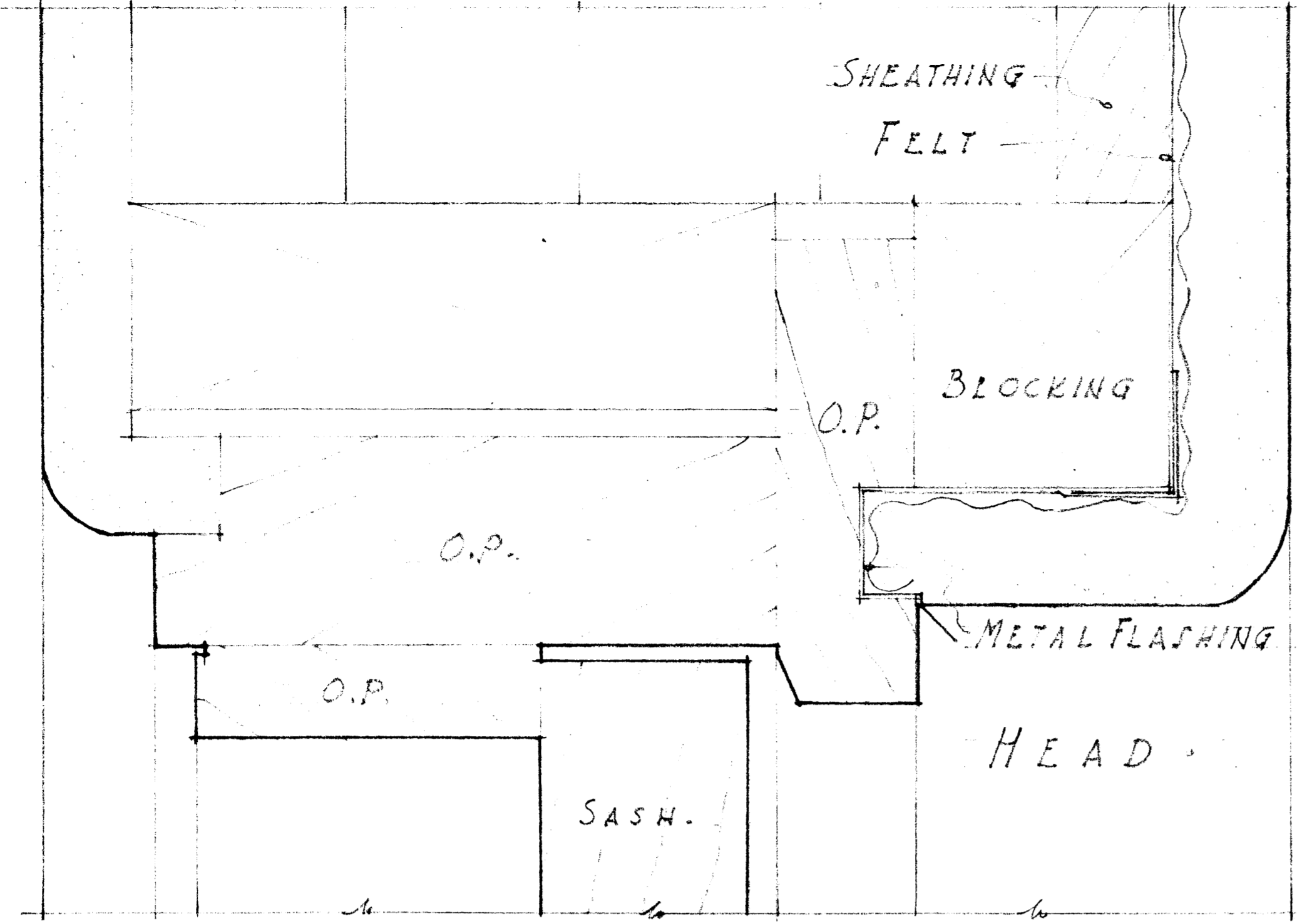
SECTION "B-B"
DETAIL OF STAIR TO BALCONY
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION "A-A"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 24 DAY OF MARCH 1936

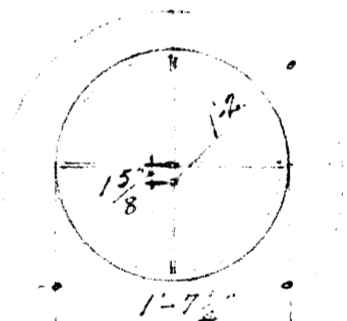
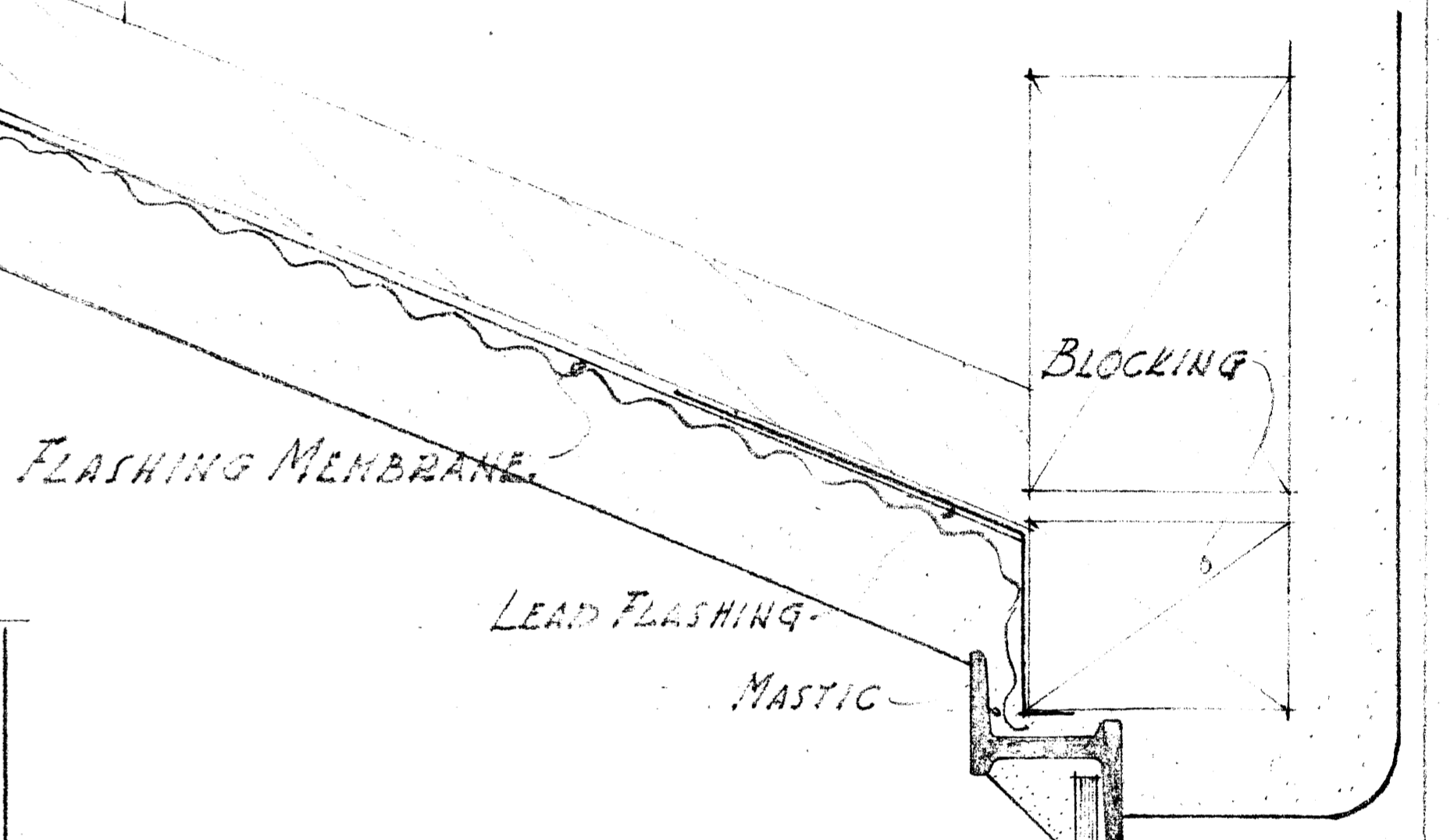
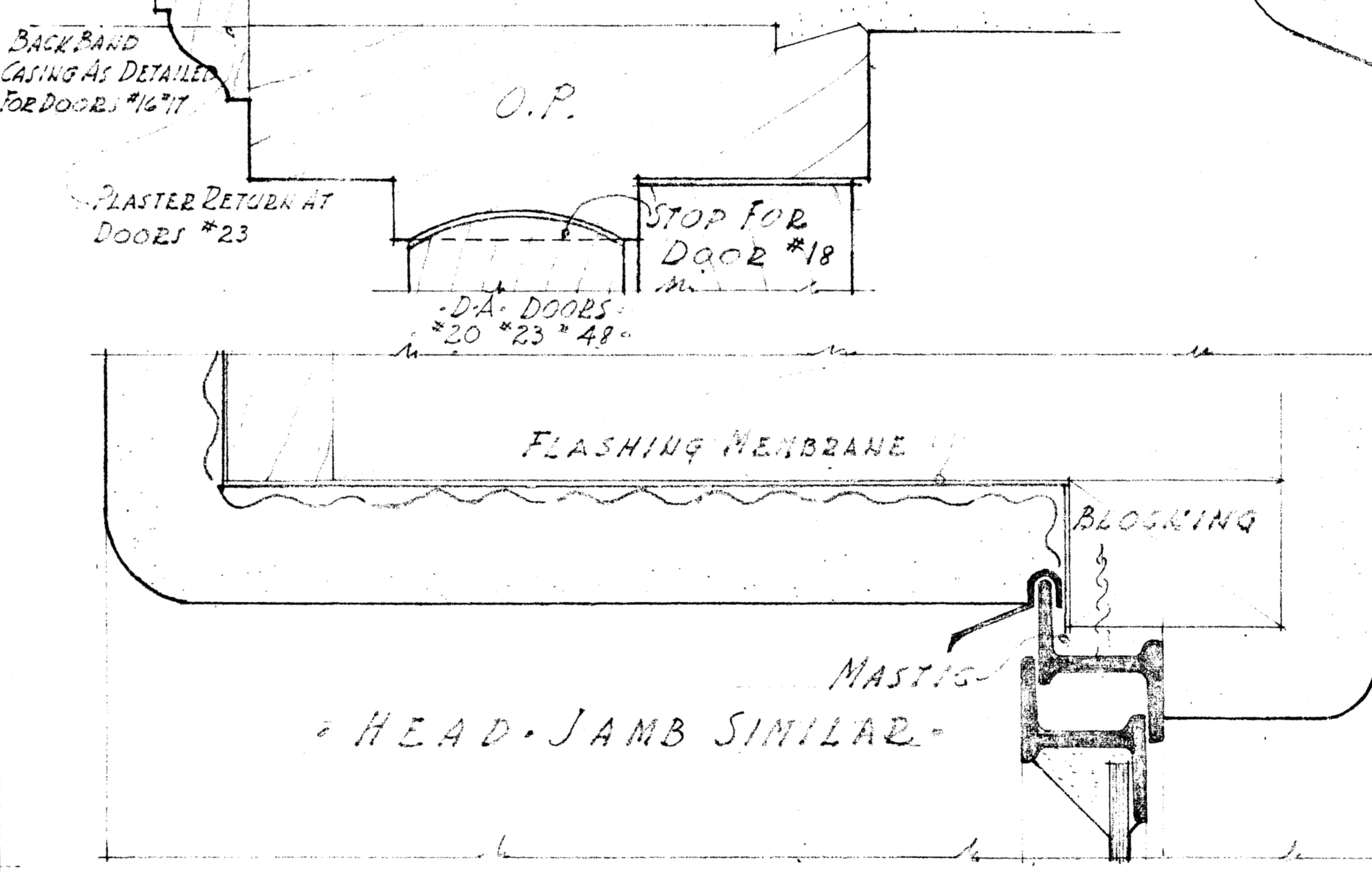
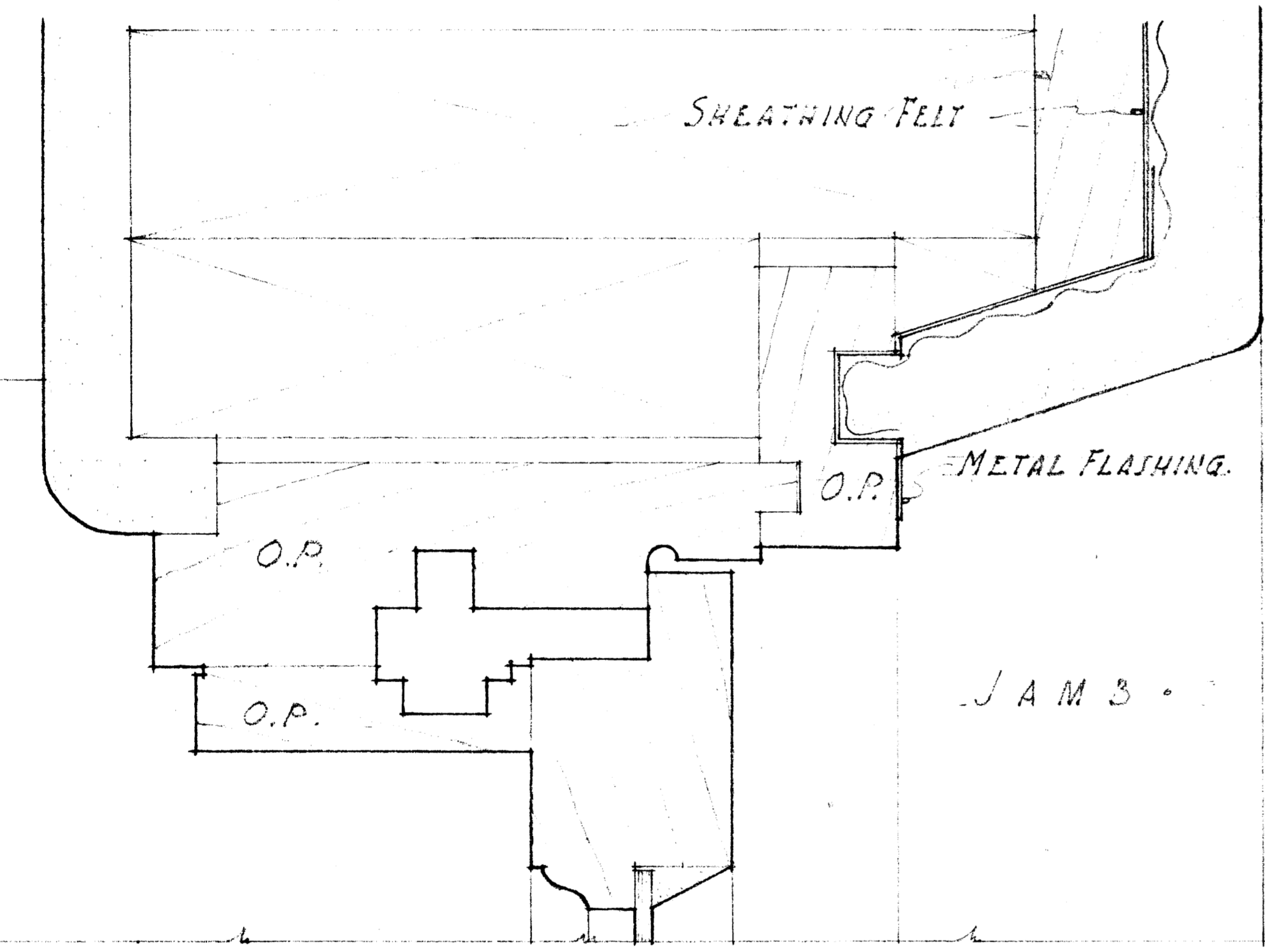
John F. Murphy
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING - COUNTY OFFICES - LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA		
PREPARED BY WILSON SOULE & JUD. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	SEC. 107 MAR 2/36	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



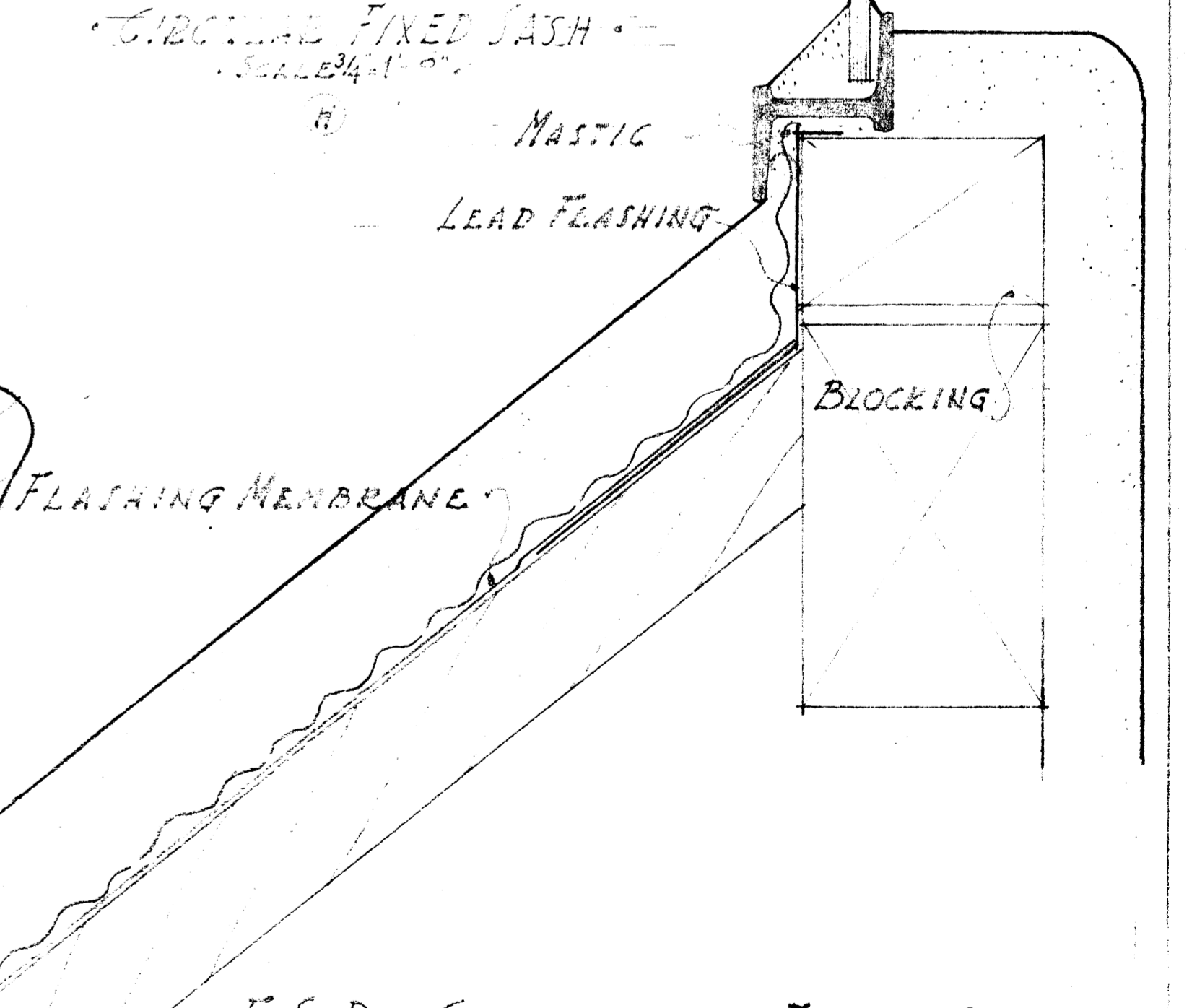
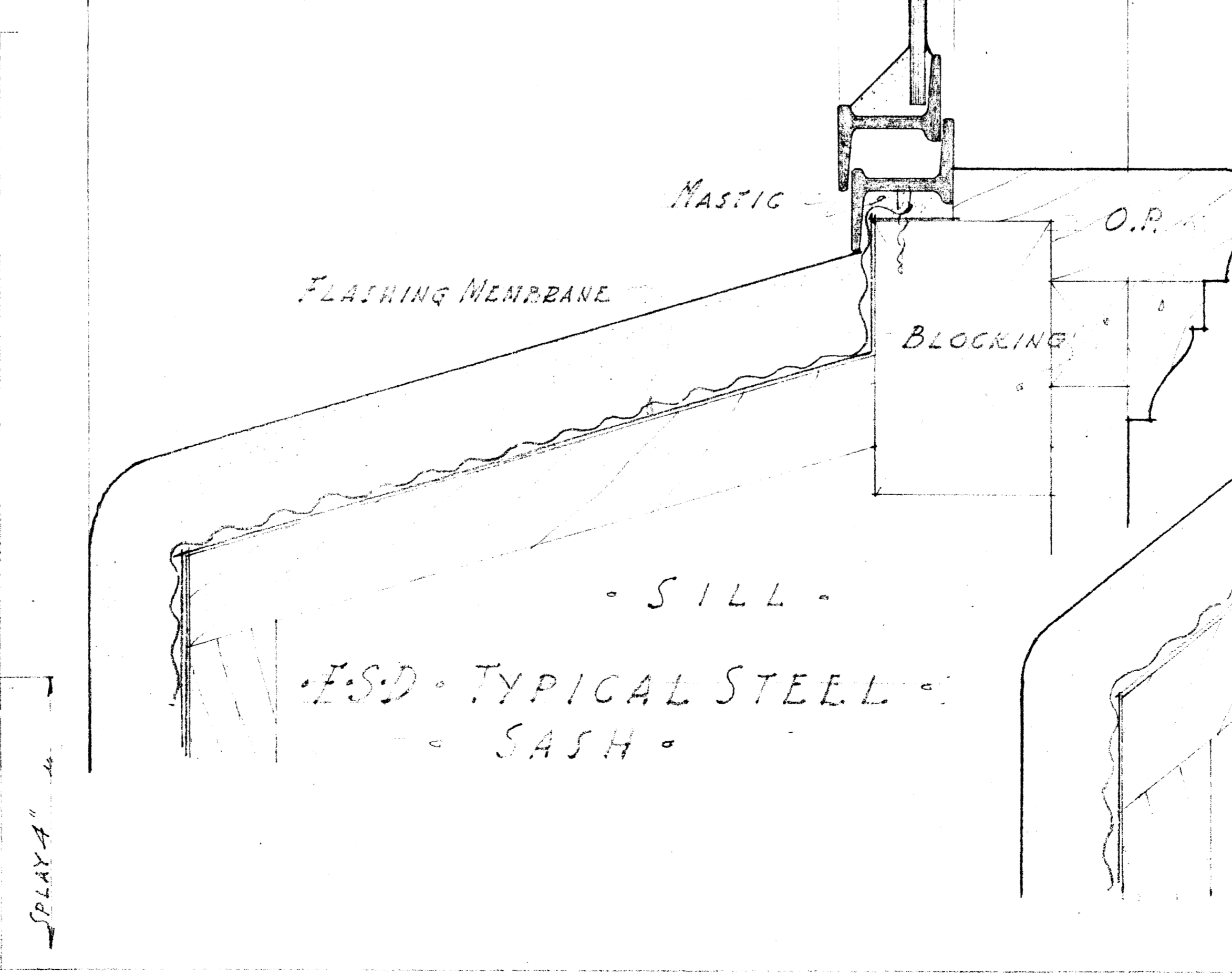
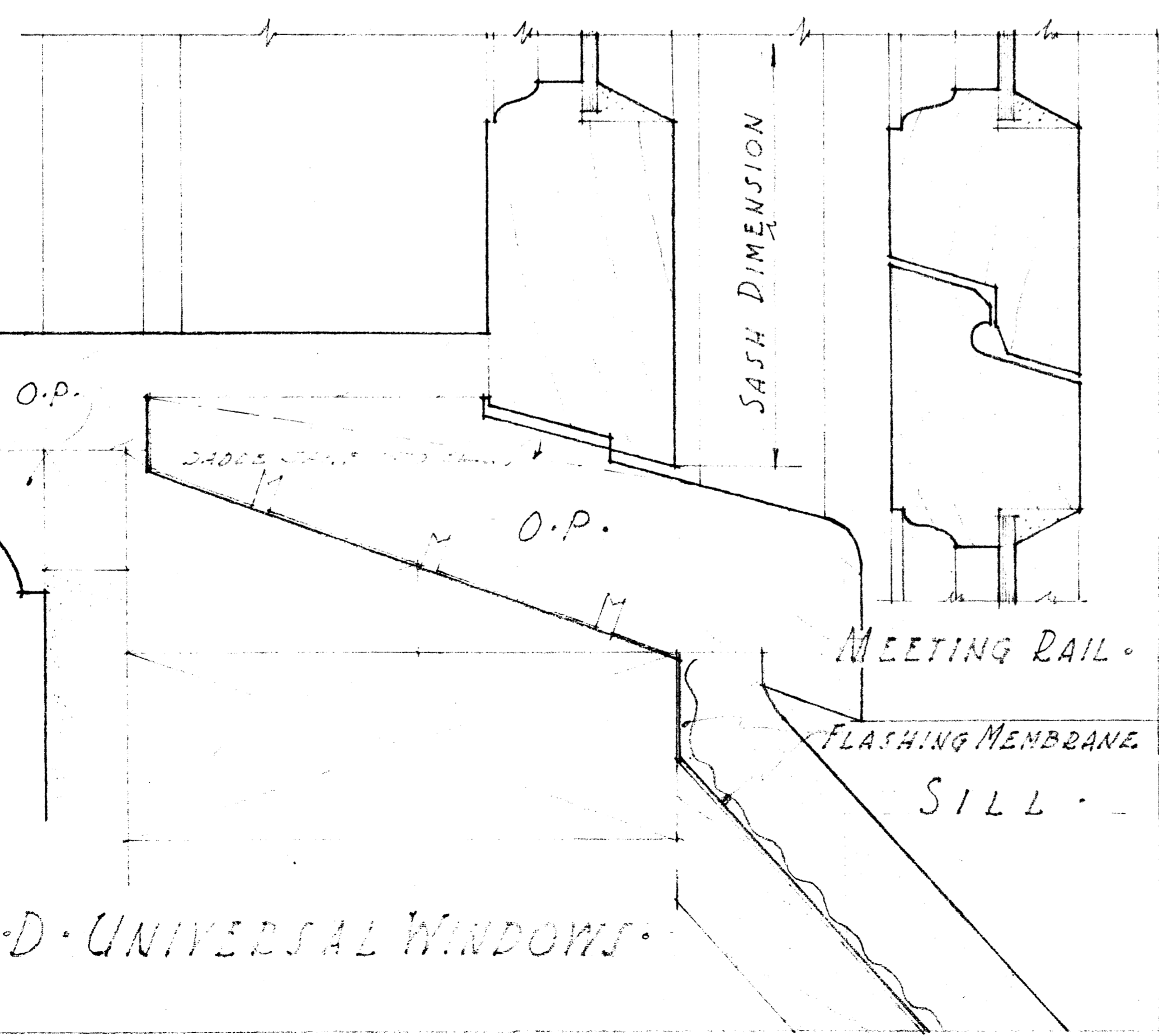
F.S.D. TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR FRAME

JAMB HEAD SIMILAR
F.S.D. DOORS #16*17



NOTE: 14\"/>

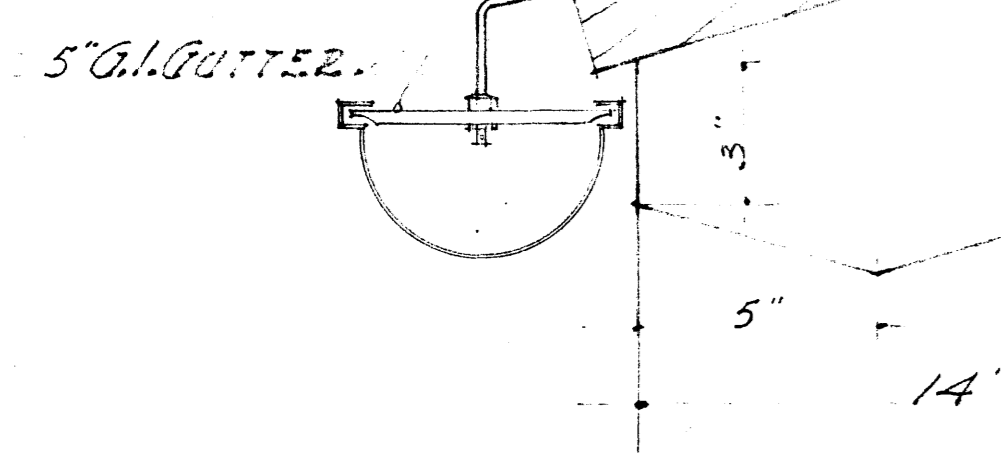
CIRCULAR FIXED SASH
SCALE 3/4\"/>



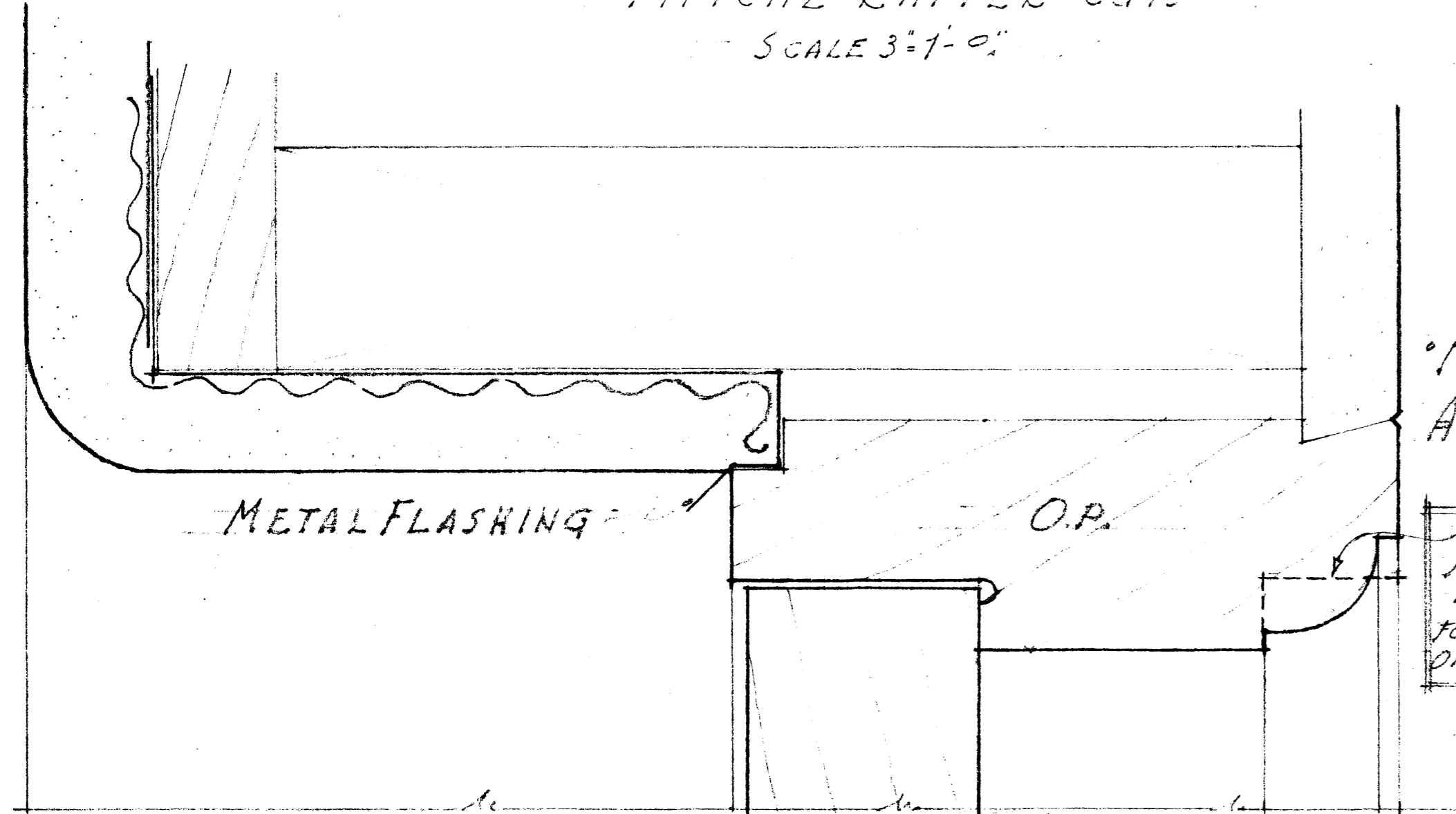
F.S.D. CIRCULAR FIXED SASH
WINDOWS

F.S.D. UNIVERSAL WINDOWS

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES Lompoc, California		7
Prepared by J.D.G. WINSOR SOULE AND J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
APRIL 10, 1936		
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



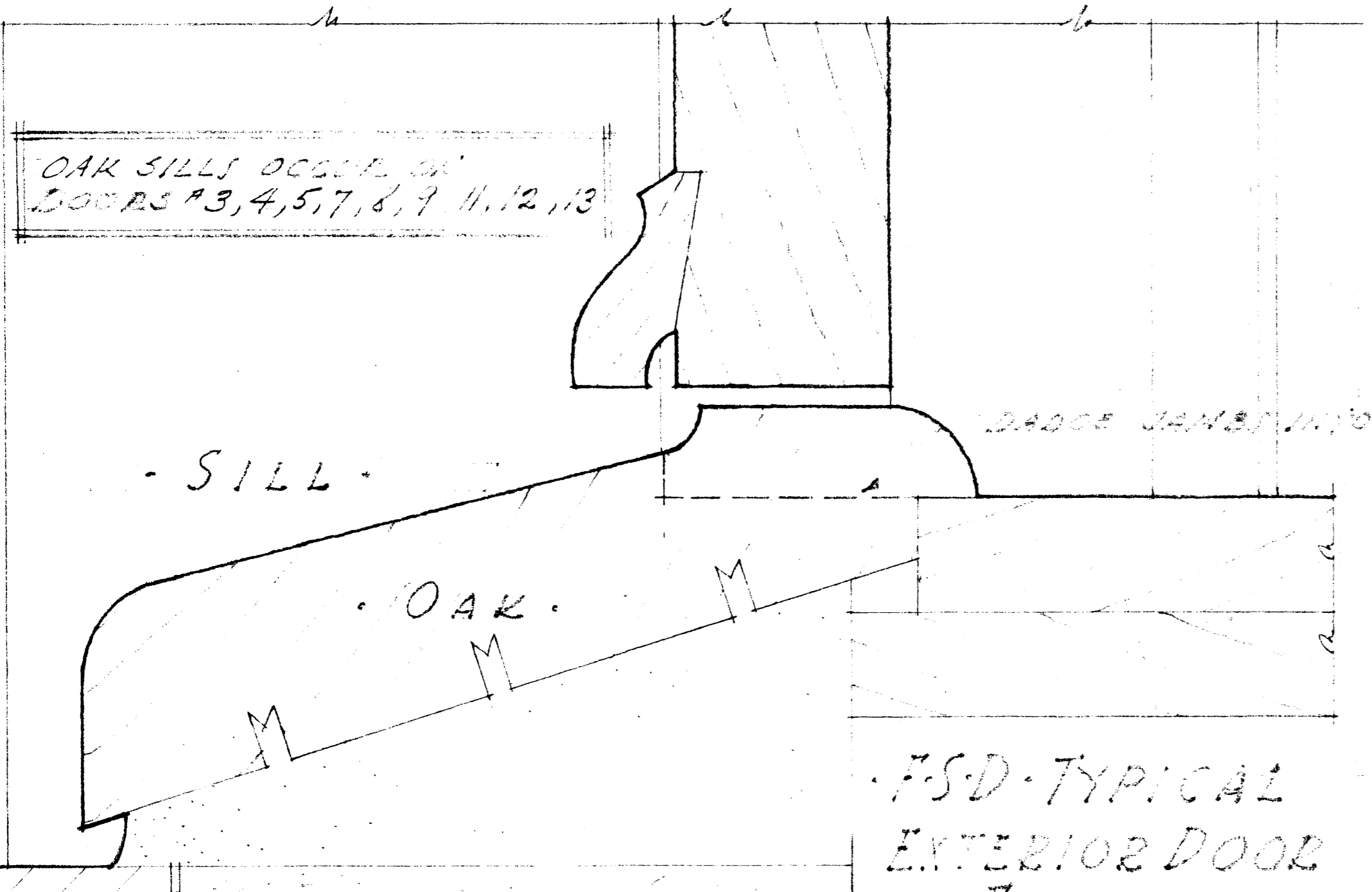
TYPICAL RAFTER CUTS
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



JAMB - HEAD SIMILAR

#190-5" BRASS THRESHOLD

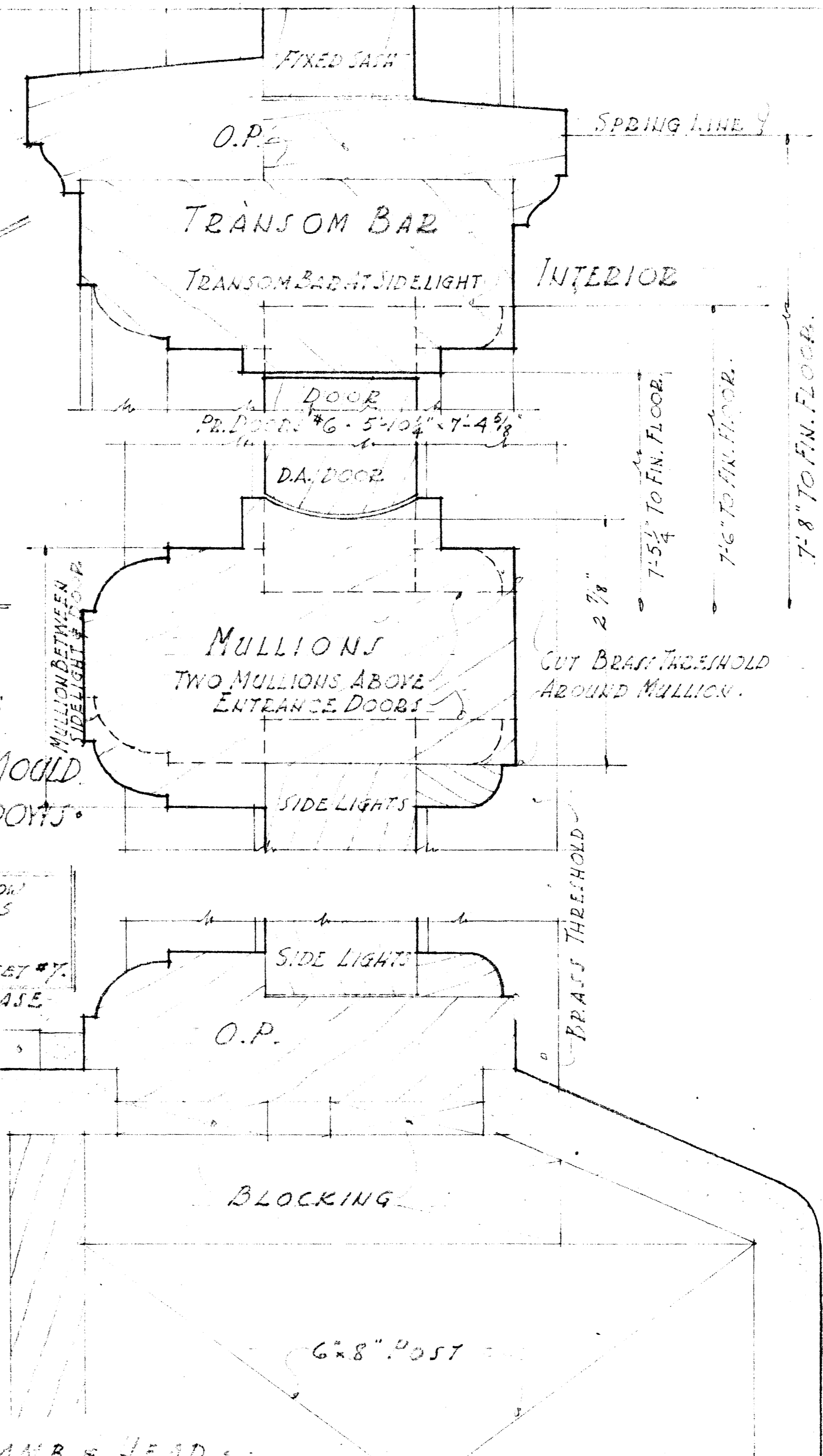
F.S.D. FRAME TO DOORS #14 & #15



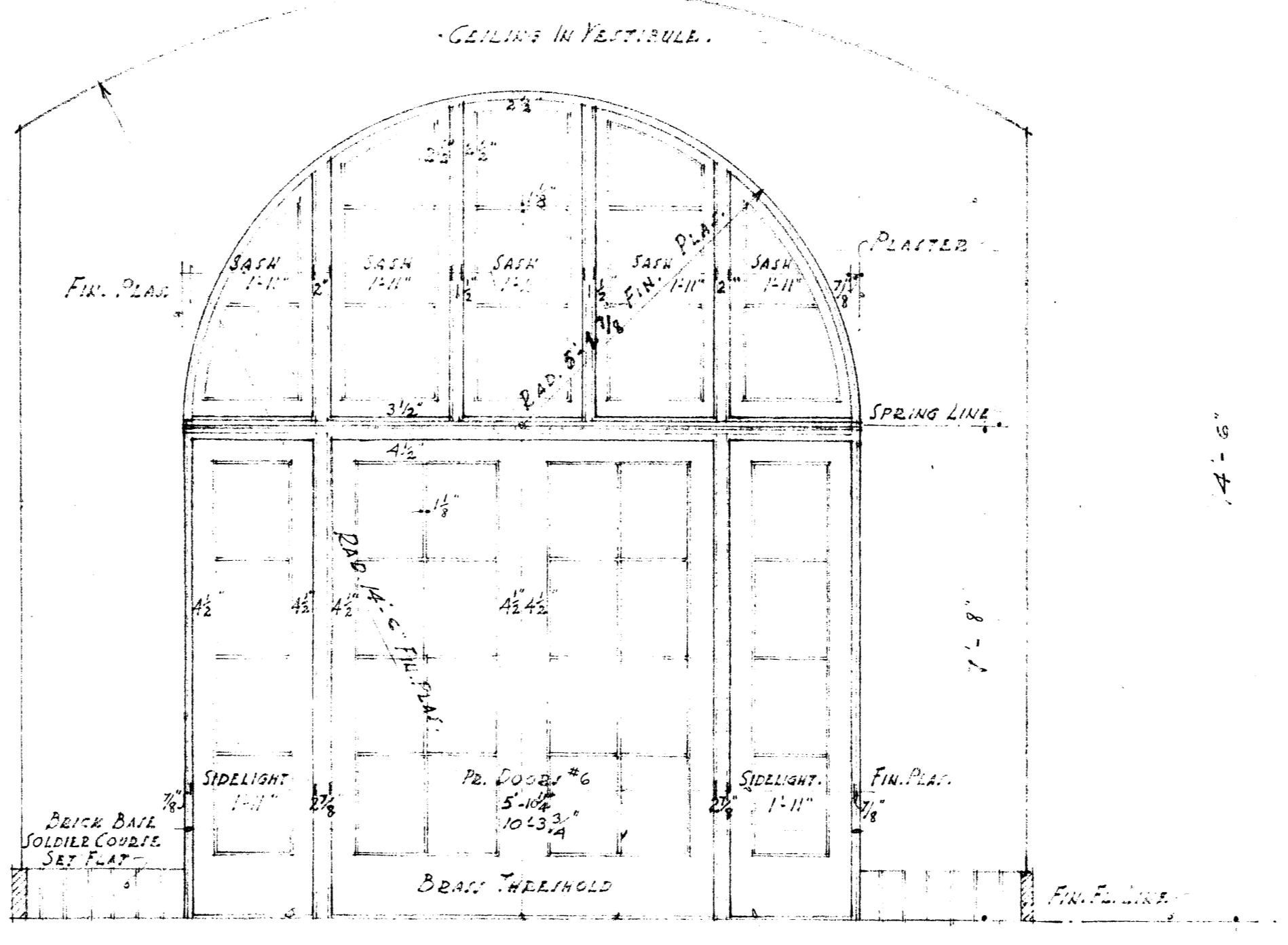
F.S.D. TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR FRAMES

F.S.D. LABEL MOULD ABOVE "G" WINDOWS

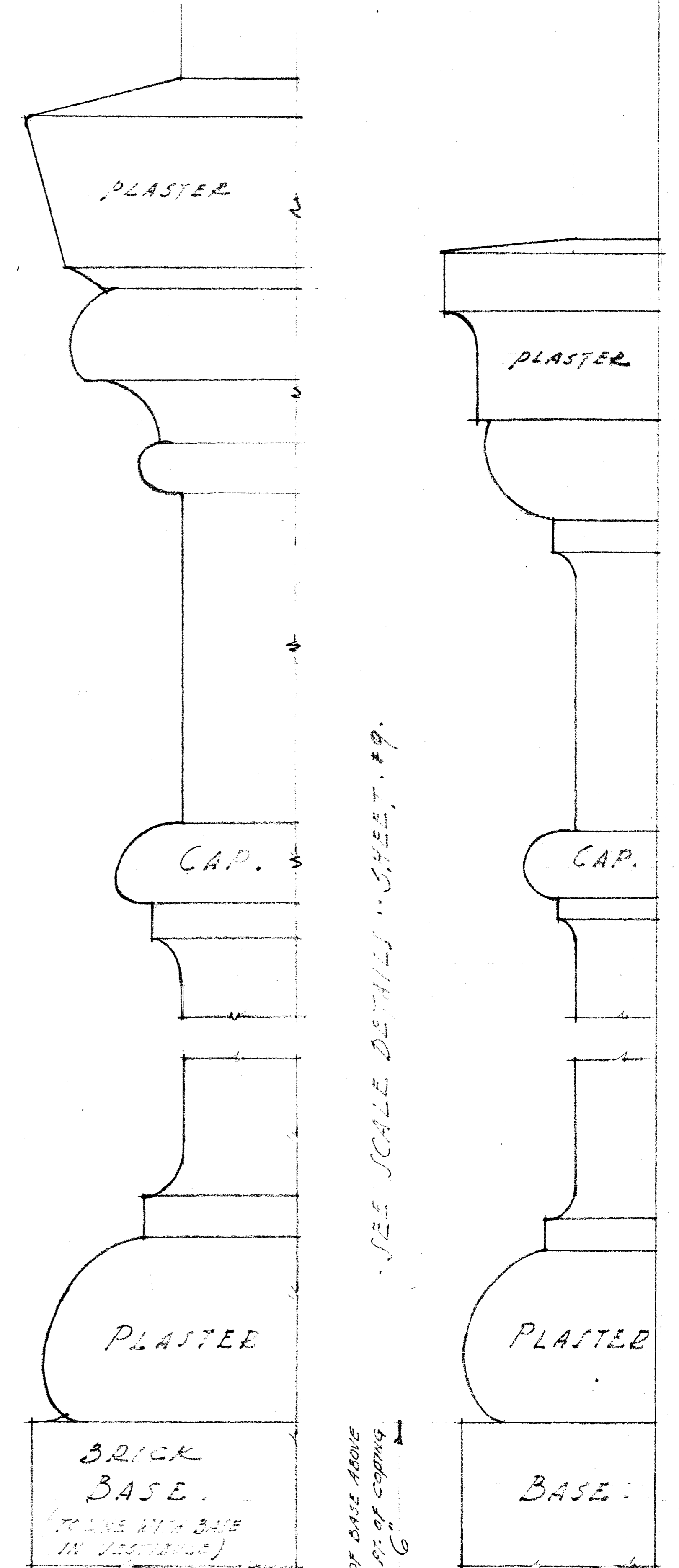
DOTTED LINES SHOW FRAMING FOR DOORS #12 & #13 FOR INTERIOR TRIM ON #12 & #13 - SEE SHEET #7. BRICK BASE



F.S.D. ENTRANCE DOOR #6



EXTERIOR ELEVATION MAIN ENTRANCE DOORS SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



F.S.D. MAIN ENTRANCE ARCH. F.S.D. LOGGIA - PILLASTER CAPS

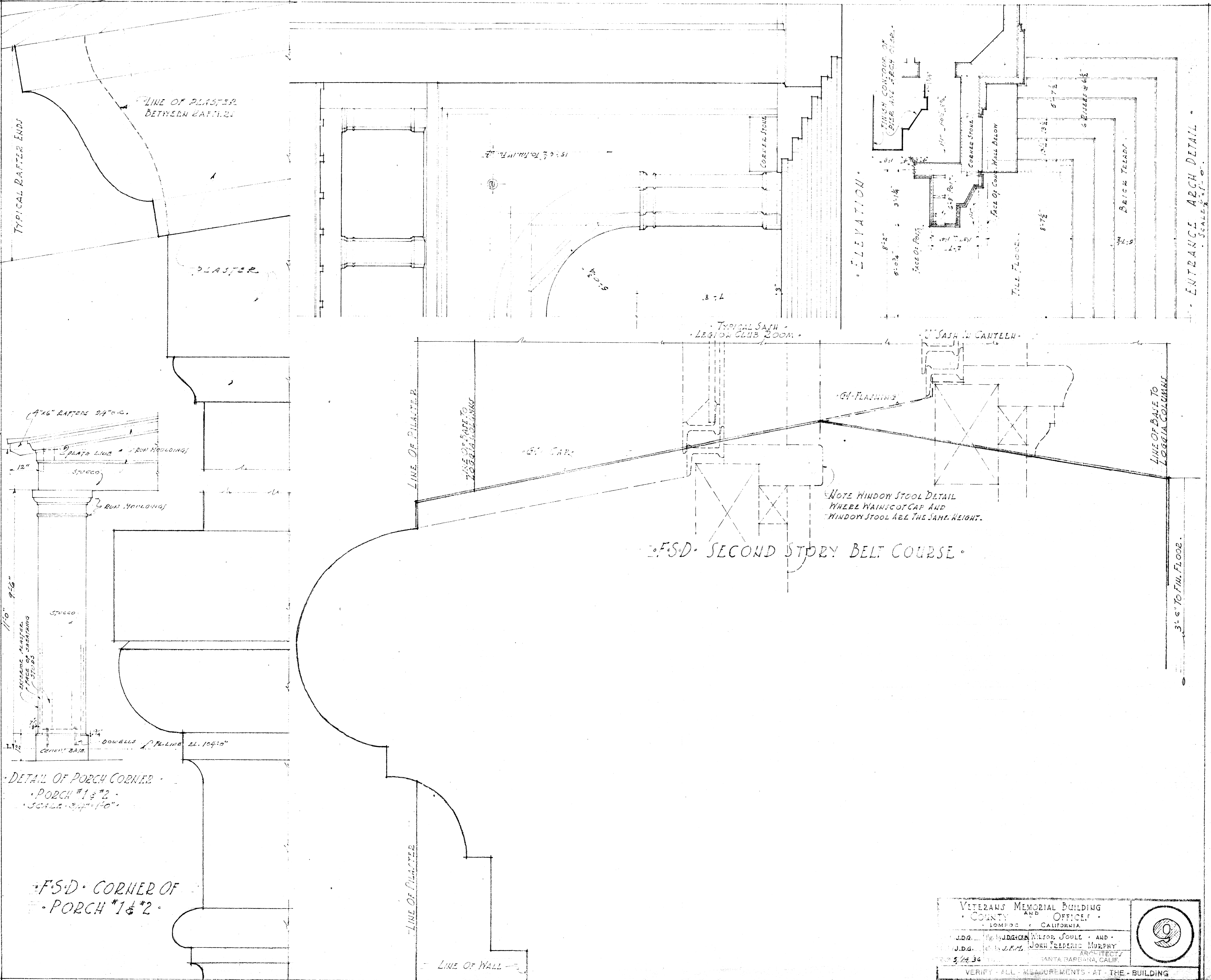
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOMPOC CALIFORNIA

J.D.G. ARCHITECTS WILFORD SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA CALIF.

VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING

SEE SCALE DETAILS - SHEET #9

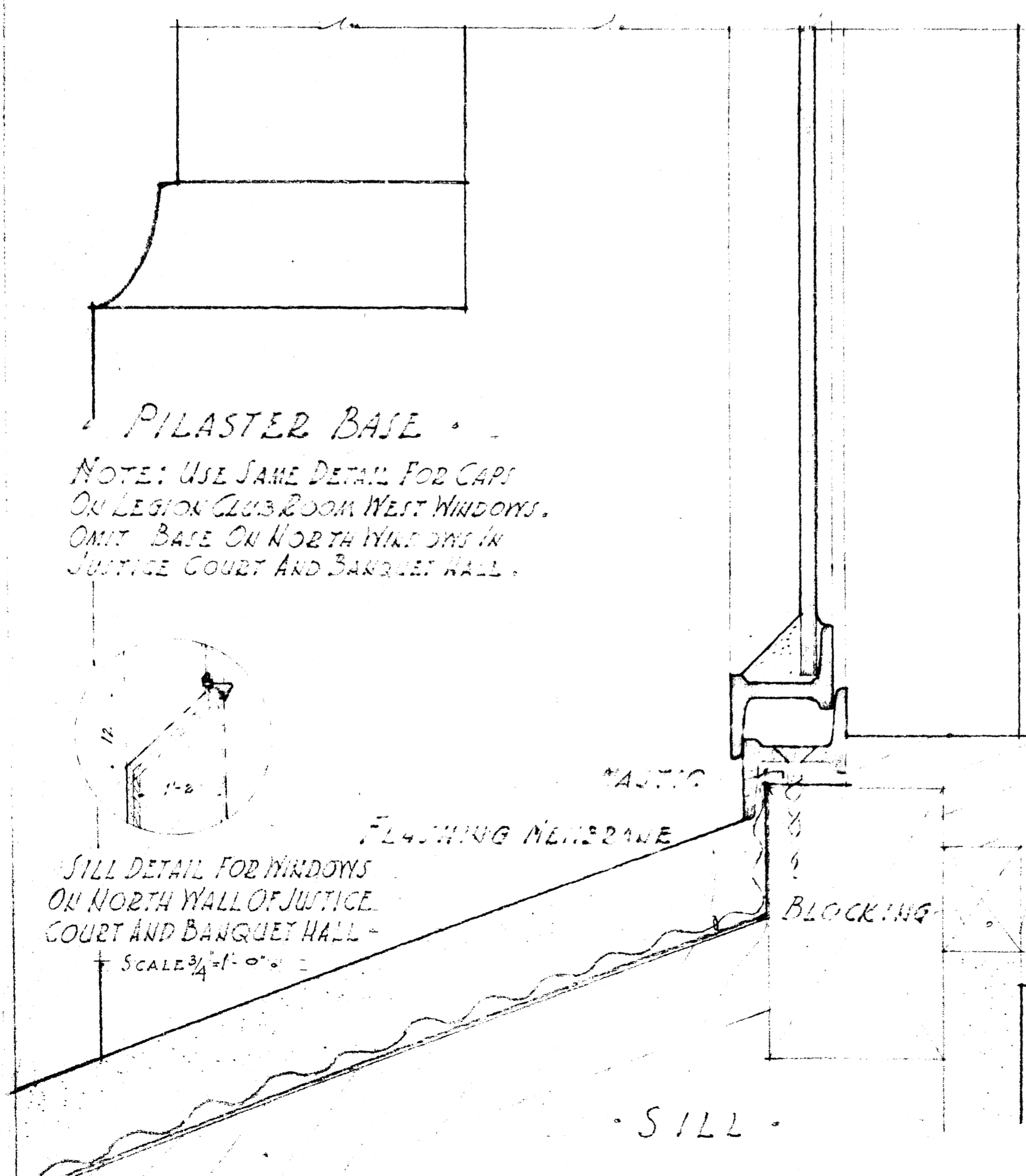
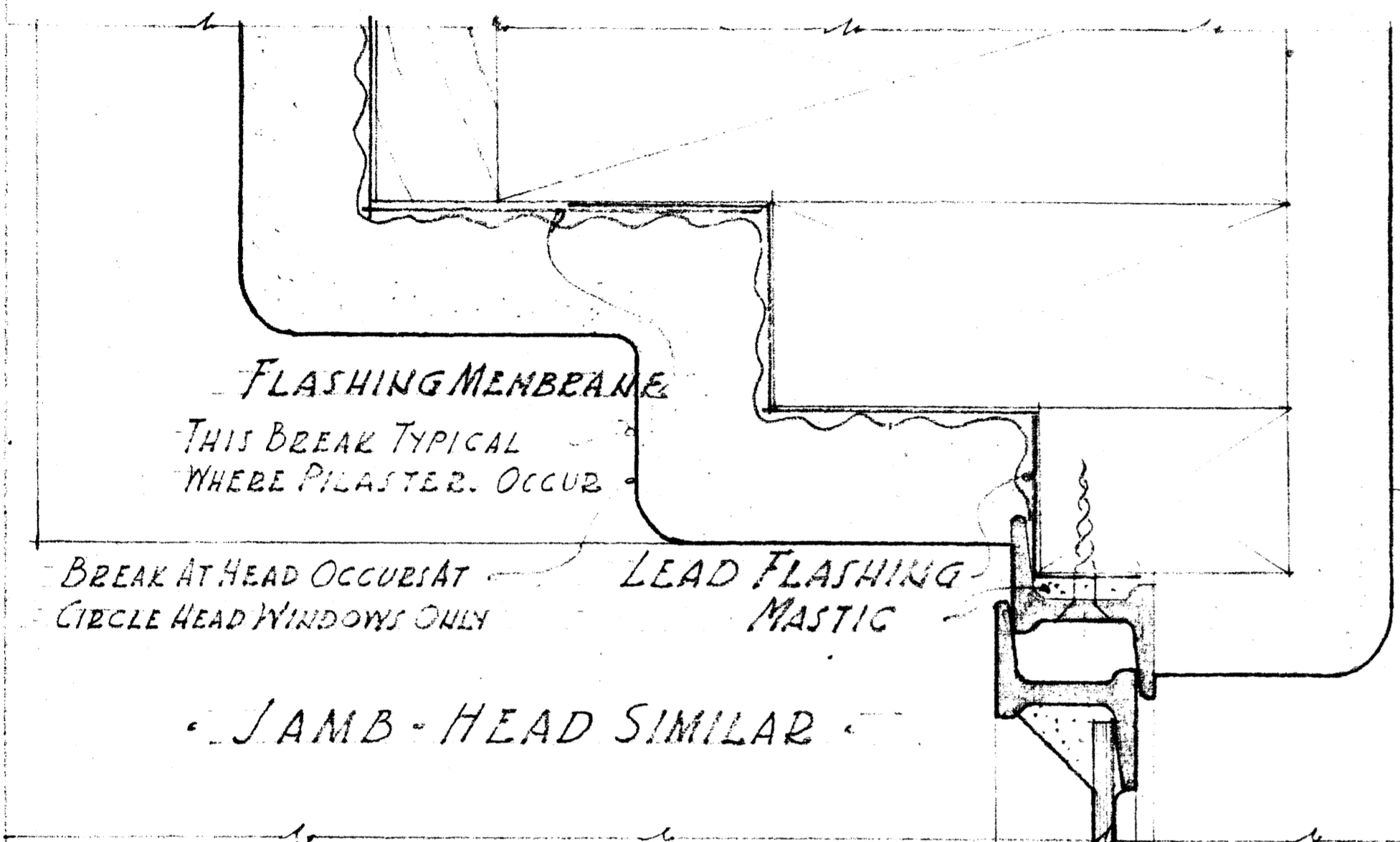
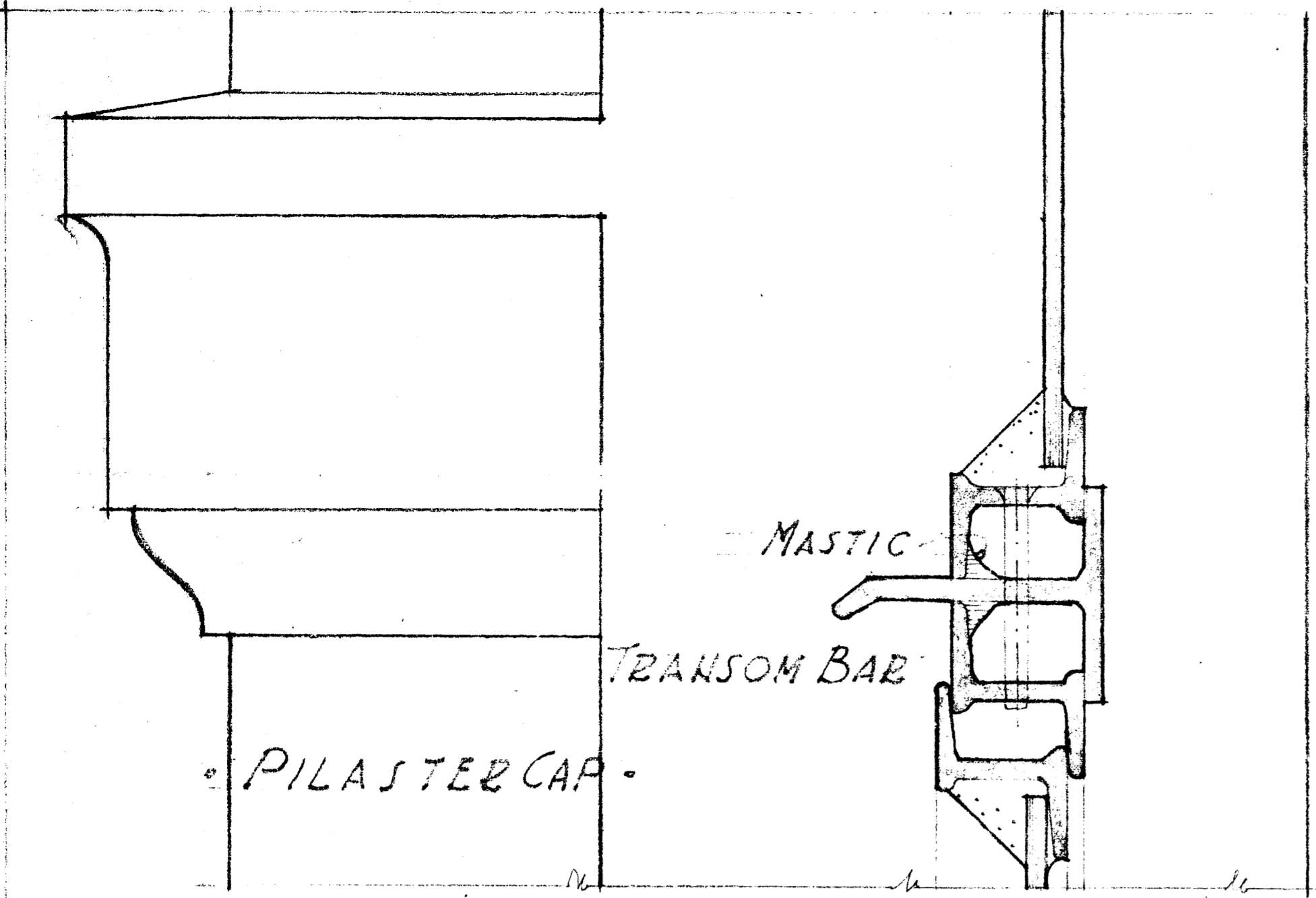
HT OF BASE ABOVE HIGH PT OF COPING



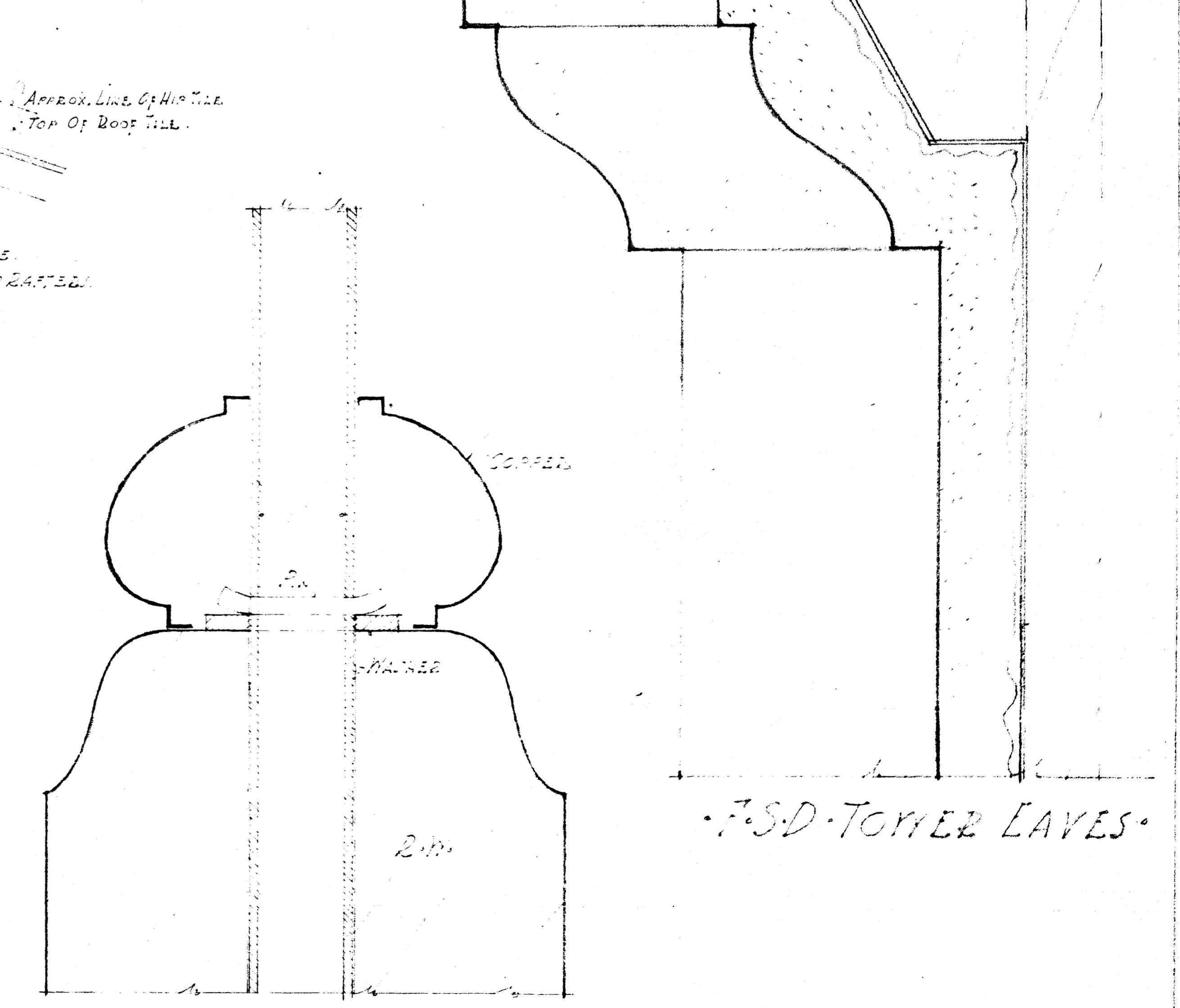
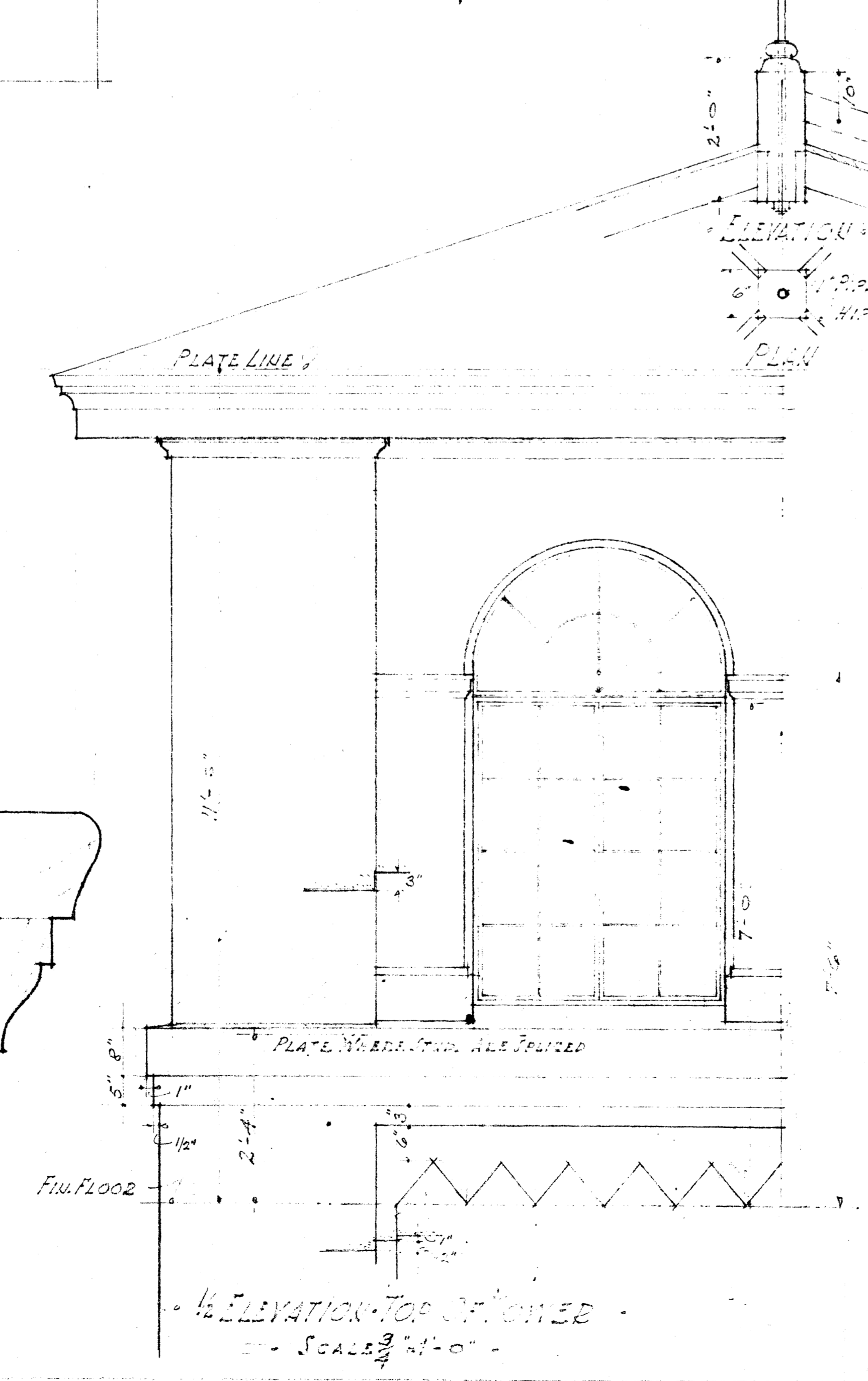
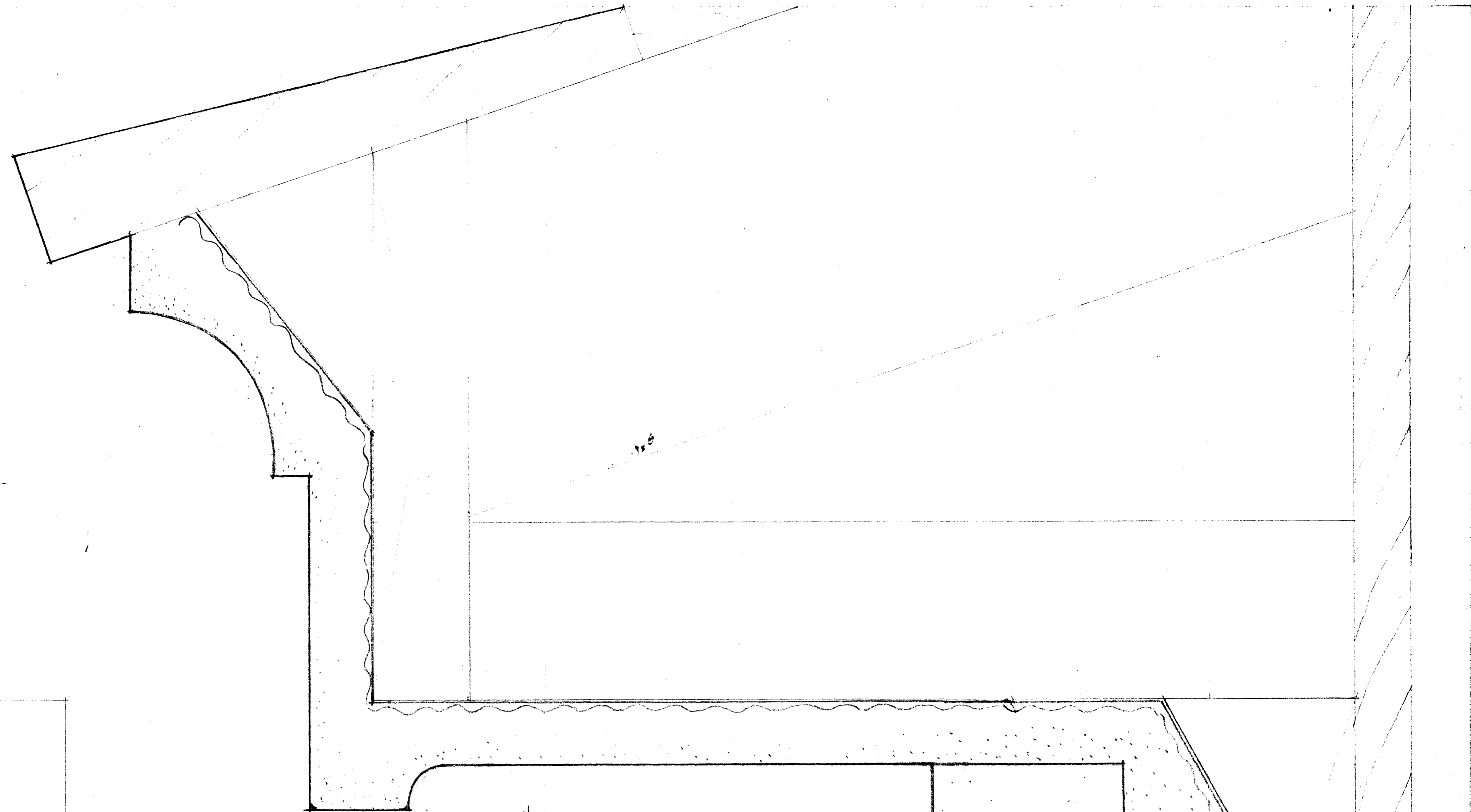
DETAIL OF PORCH CORNER
 PORCH #1 & #2
 SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

F.S.D. CORNER OF
 PORCH #1 & #2

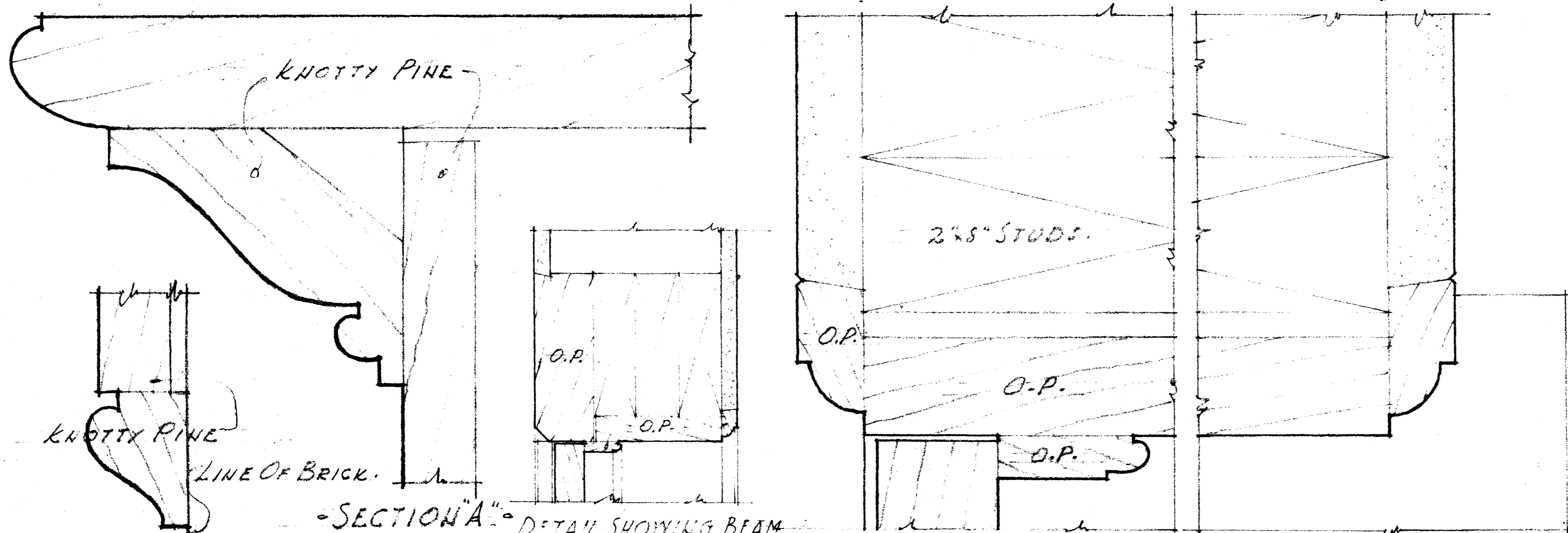
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICE LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA		
J.D.G. JUDGE WILSON SOULE AND	J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	
ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.		
MAY 24 1936		
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



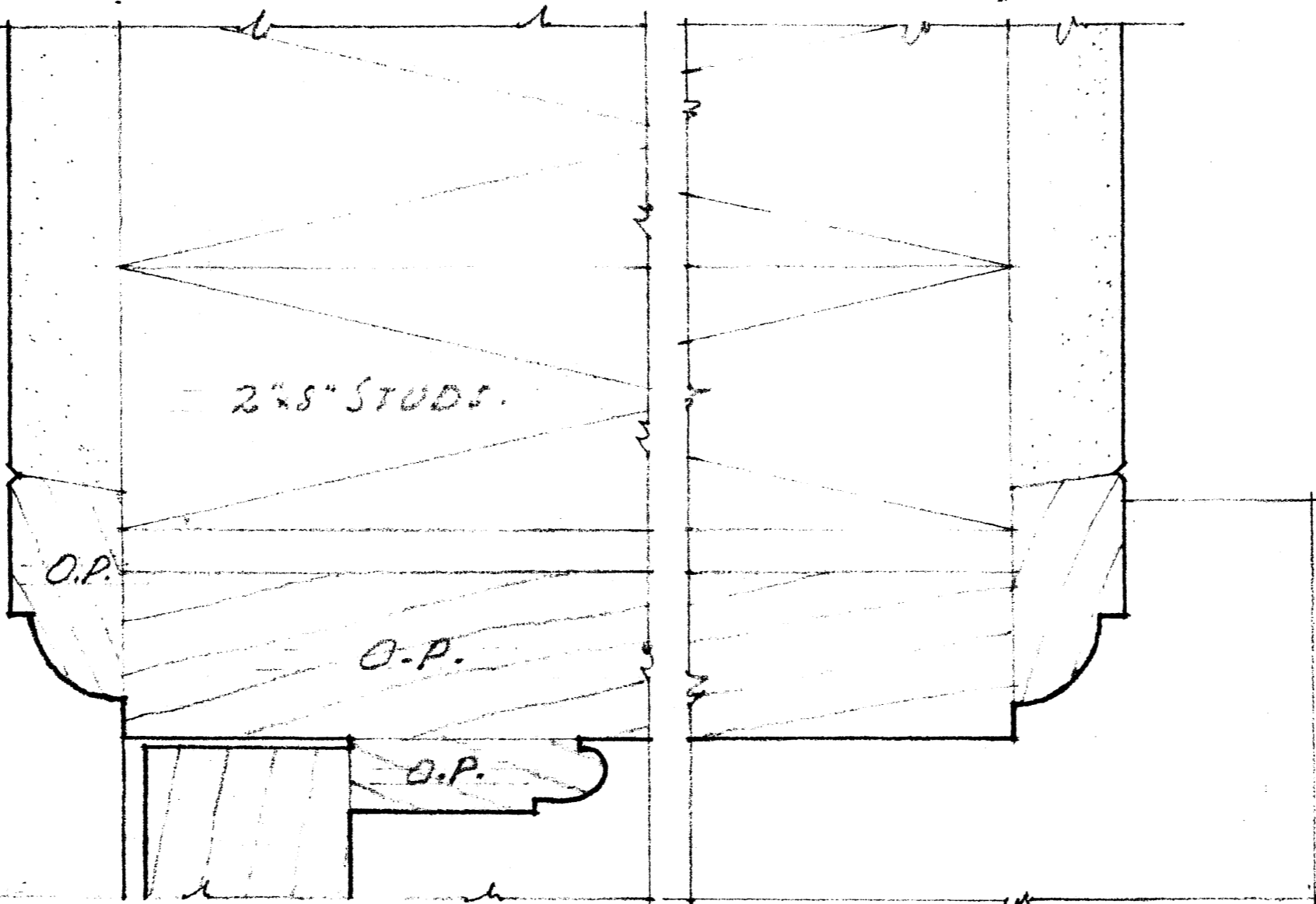
F.S.D. WINDOW & PILASTER



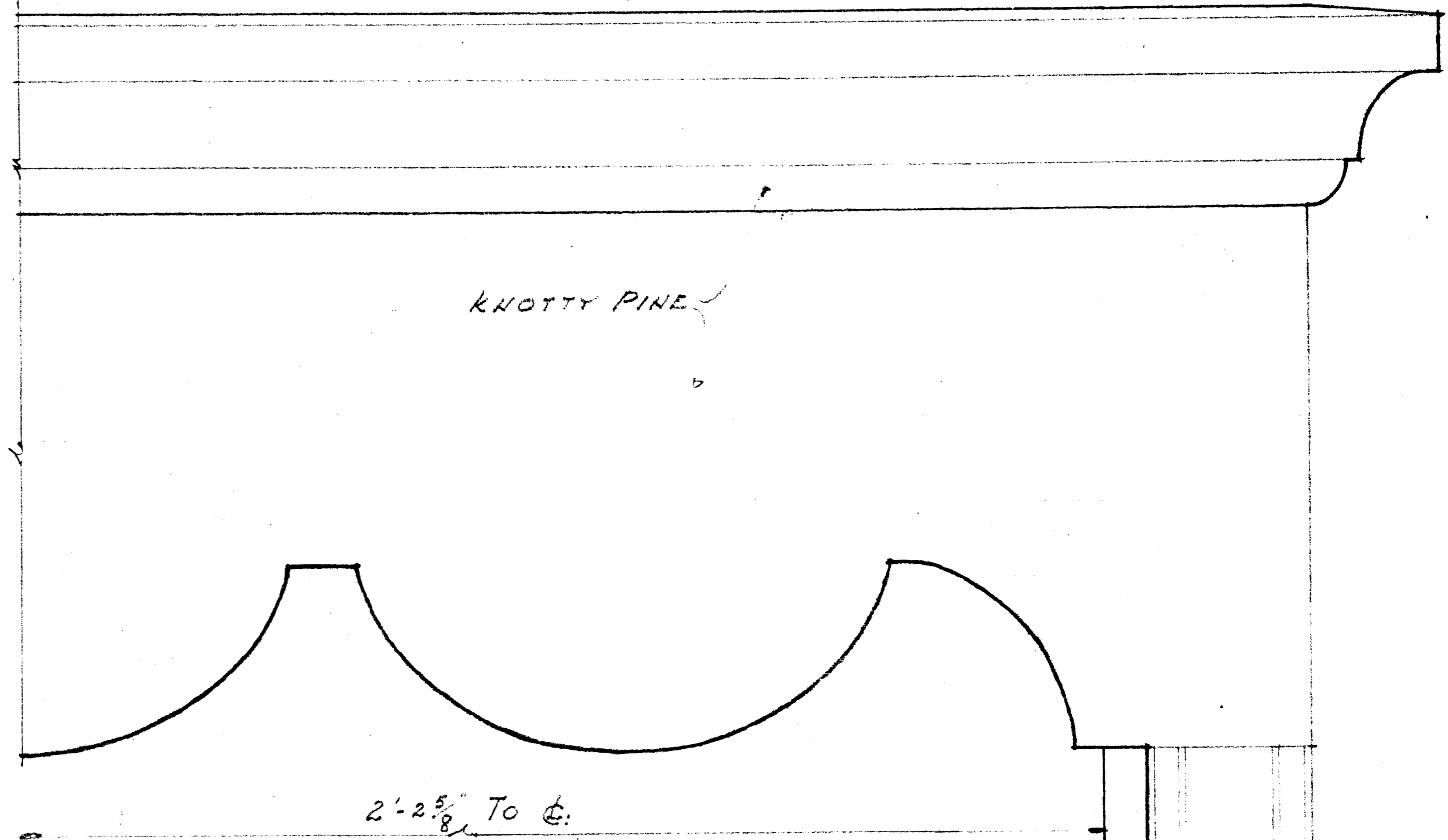
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES Lompoc, CALIFORNIA		10
J.D.G.	J.D.G. WINNOR SOULE AND J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



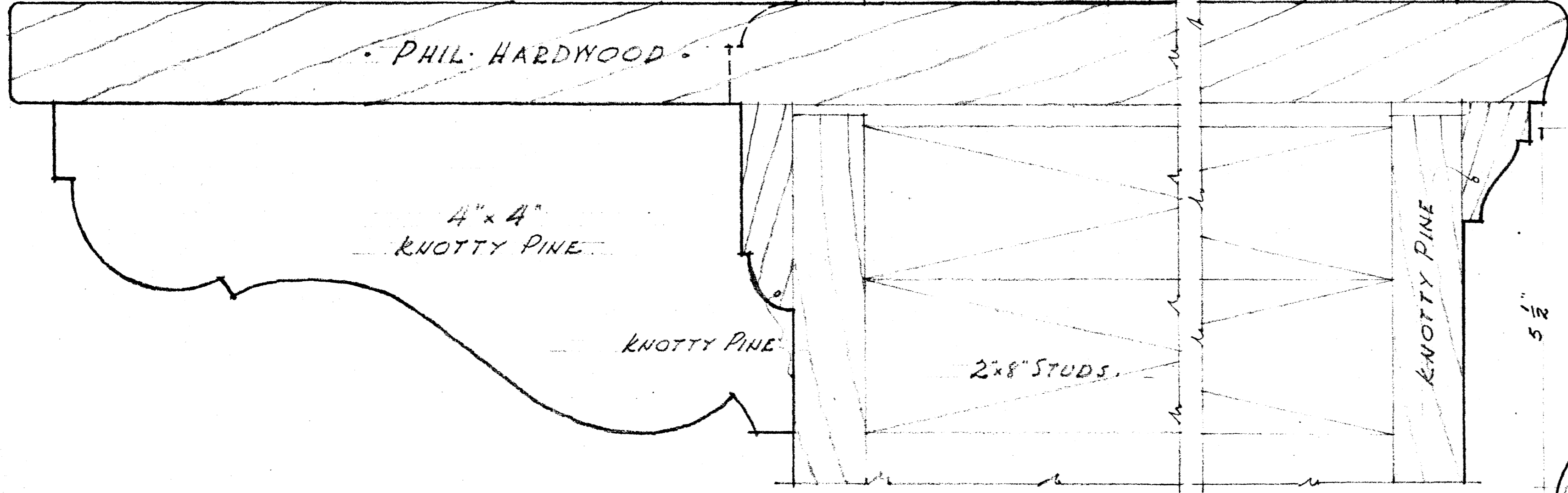
-SECTION "A"-
 -SECTION "B"-
 -F.S.D. FIREPLACE MANTEL -
 -LEGION CLUB R'M -
 -SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



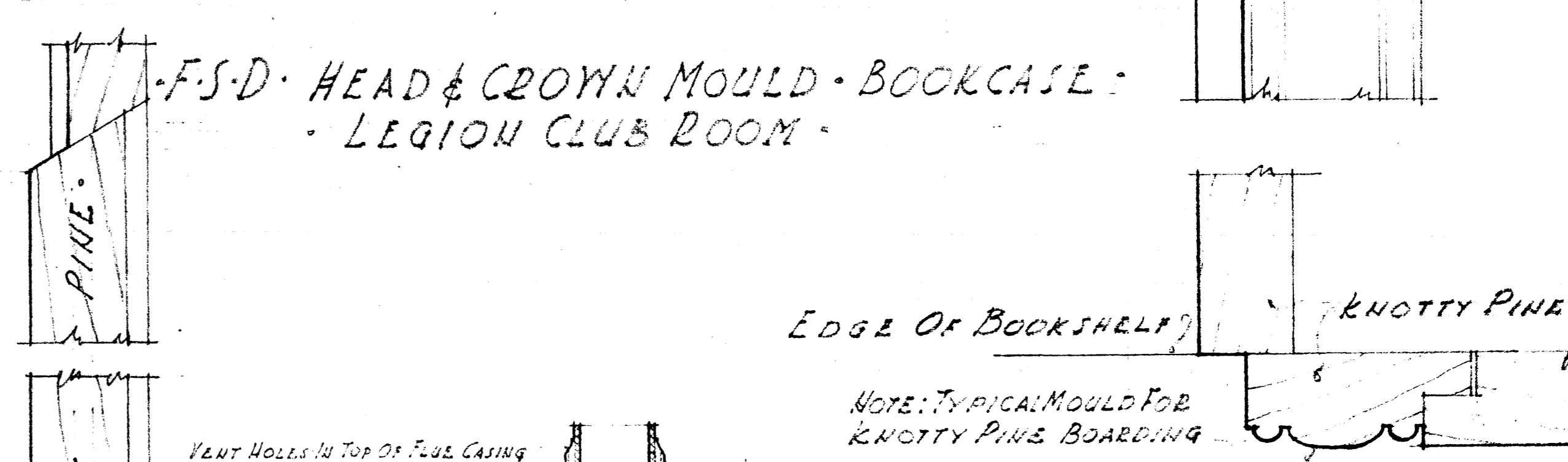
-J A M B-



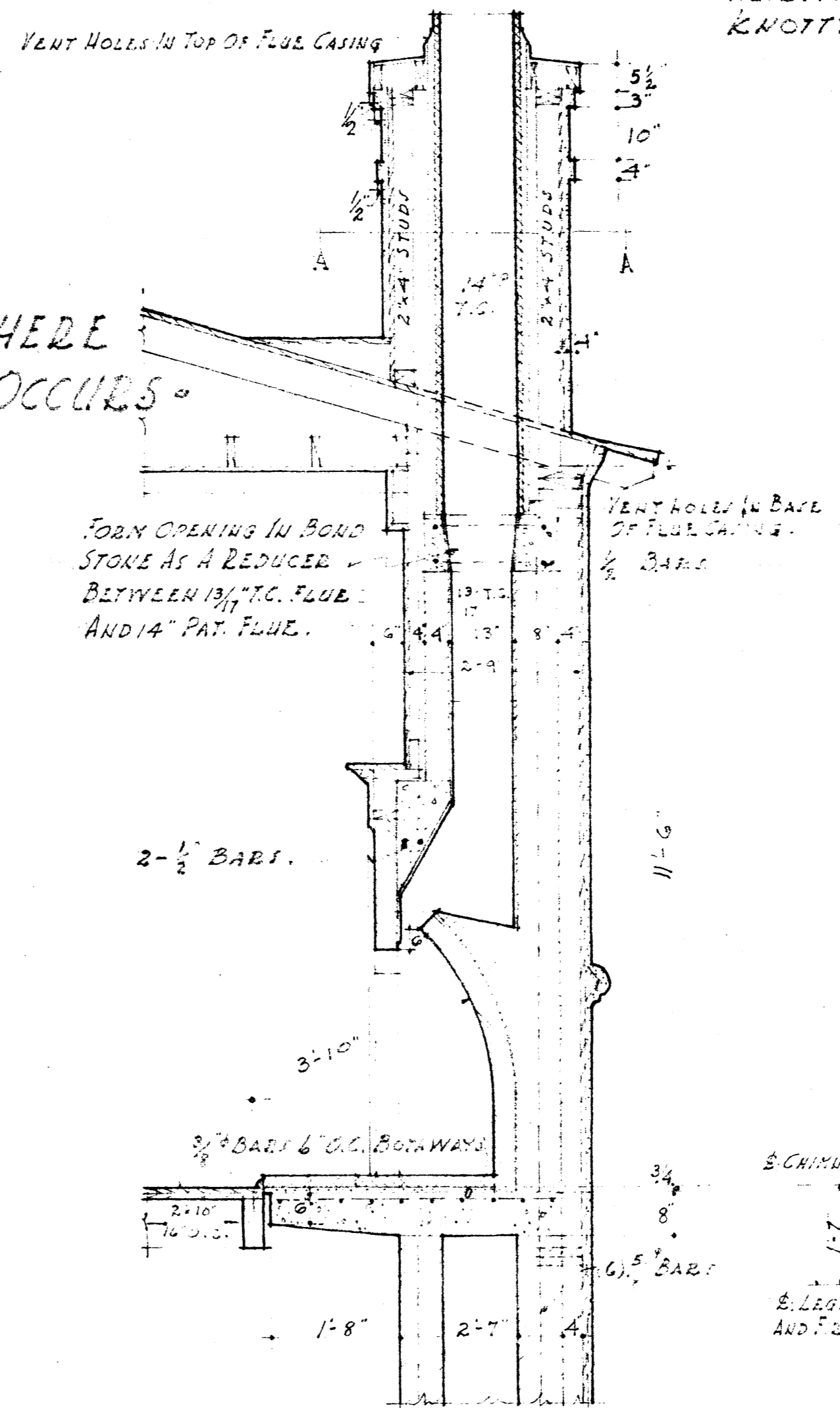
-F.S.D. HEAD & CROWN MOULD - BOOKCASE -
 -LEGION CLUB ROOM -



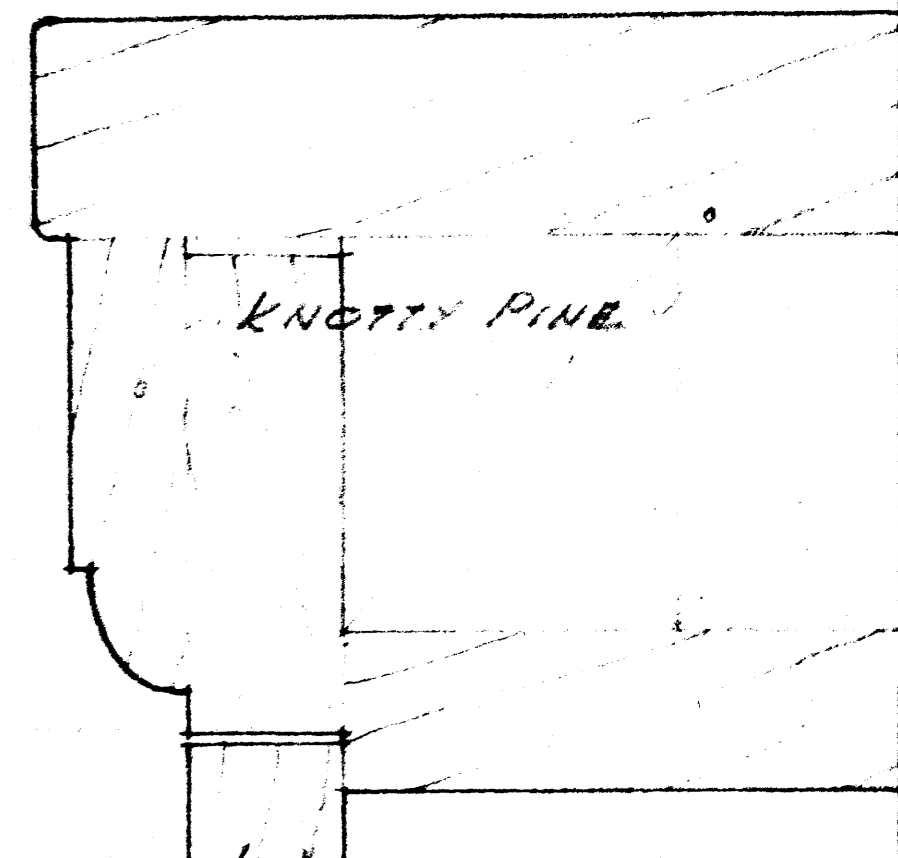
-F.S.D. COUNTER & OPENING TO CANTEEN -



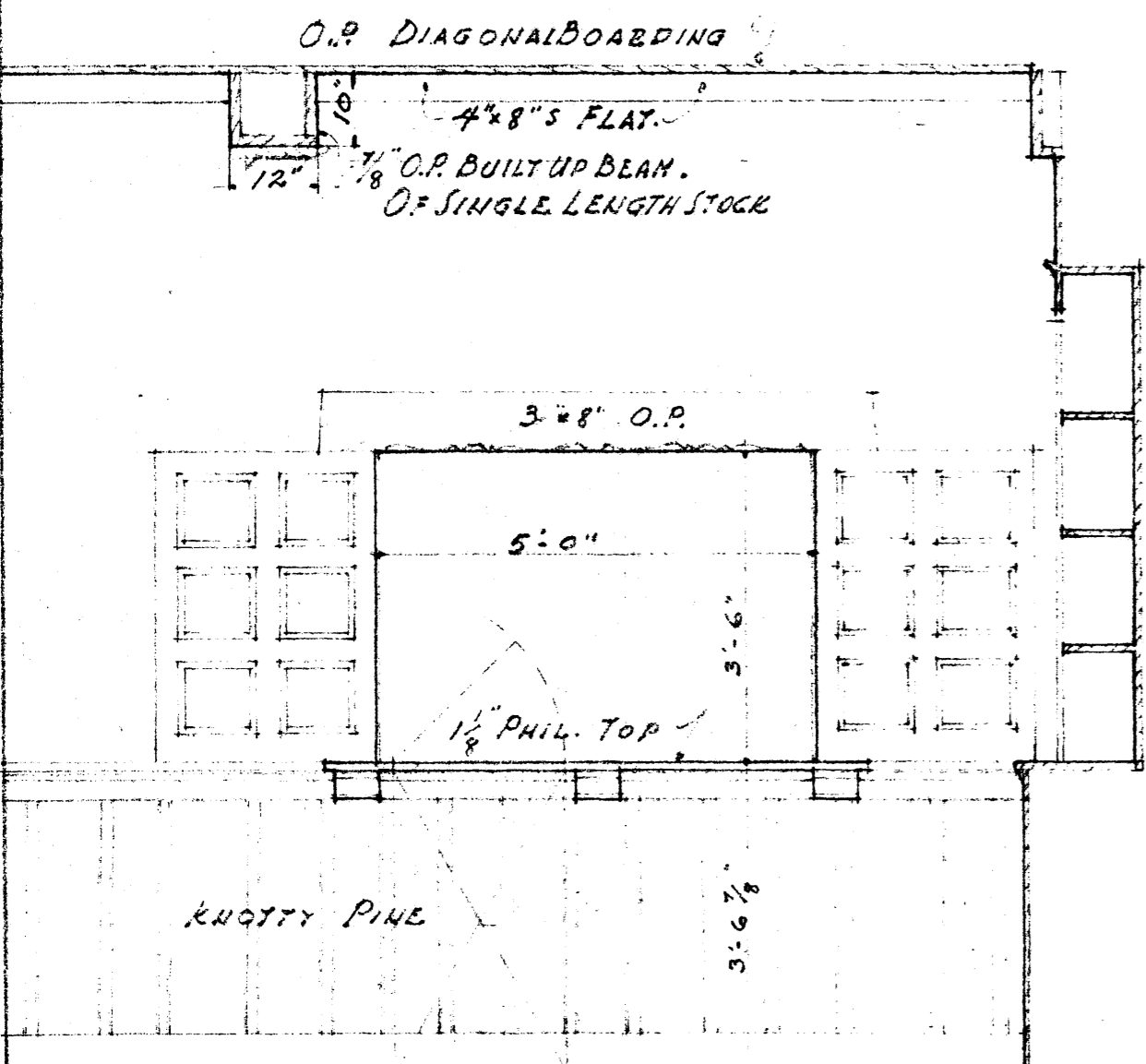
-F.S.D. BASE WHERE
 WOOD WAHNSCOT OCCURS -



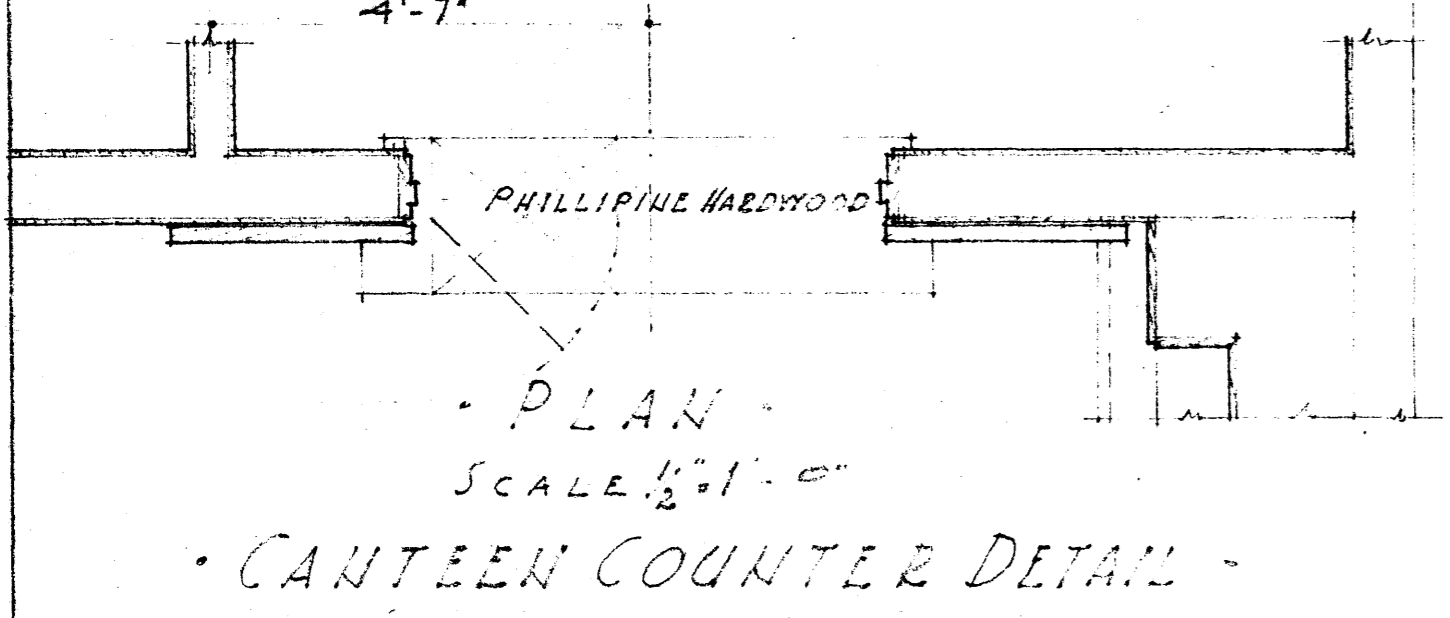
-SECTION THRU FIREPLACE -
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>



-F.S.D. JAMB OF BOOKCASE -
 -SECTION "C" -
 -BOOKCASE -

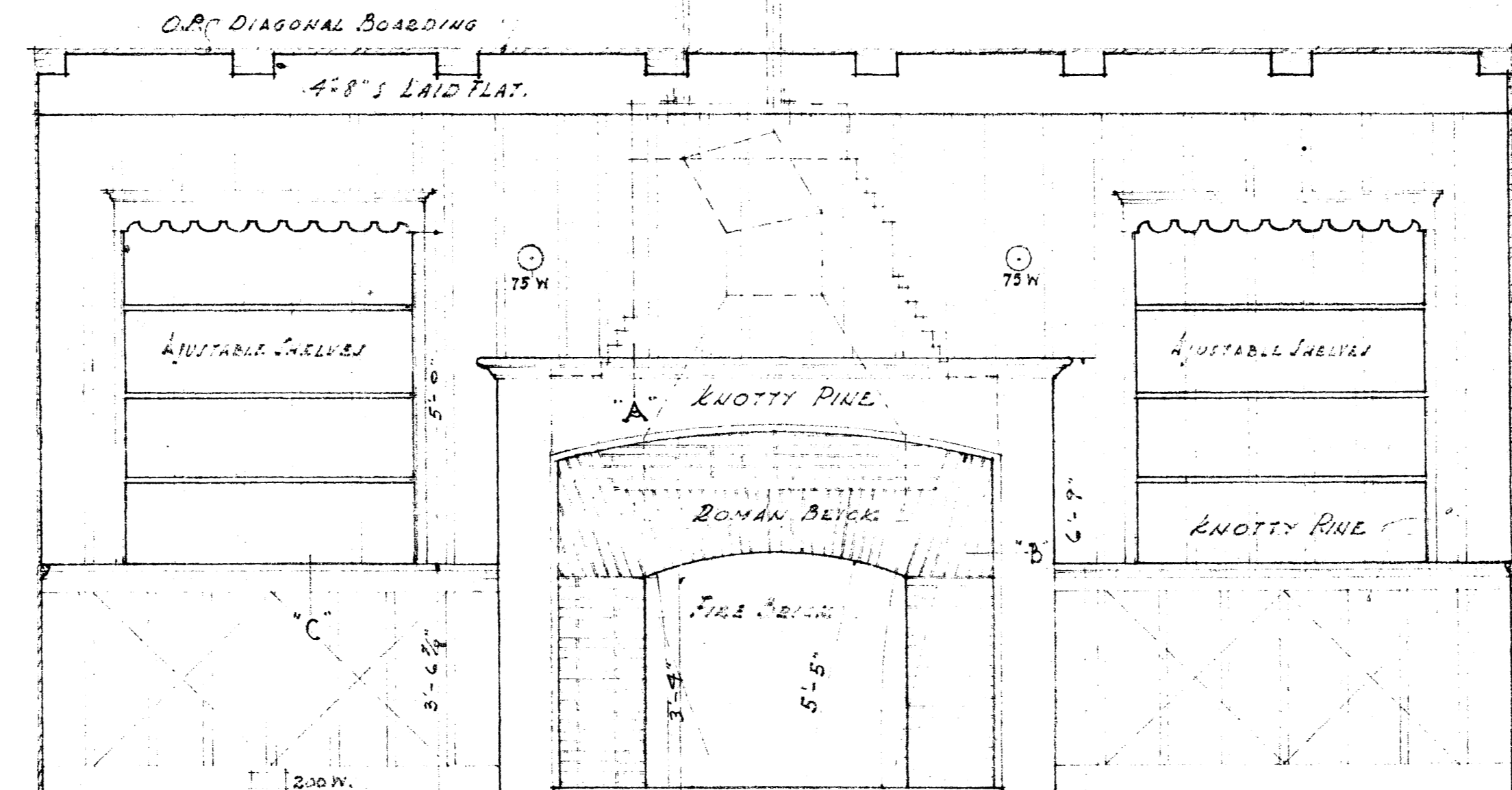


-ELEVATION -
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>

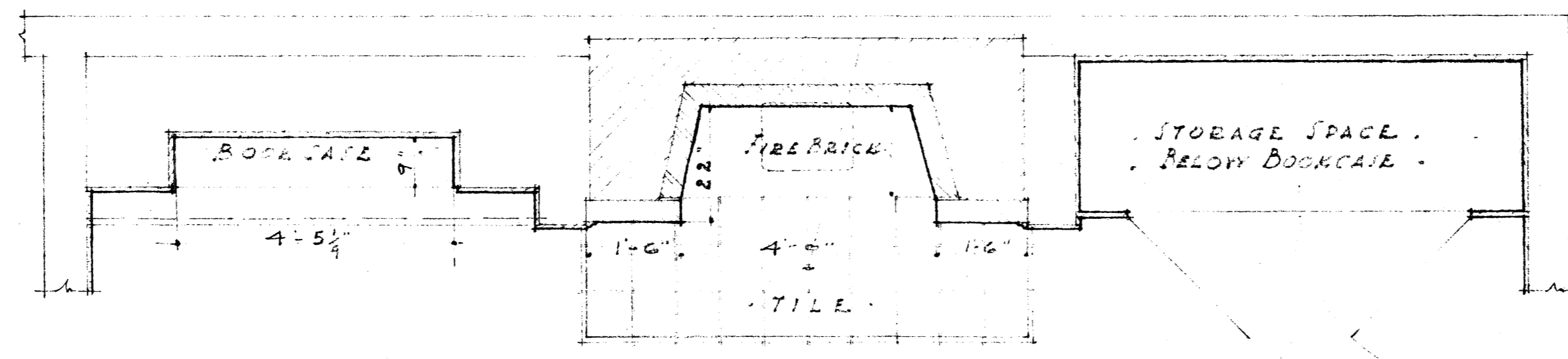


-PLAN -
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>

-CANTEEN COUNTER DETAIL -



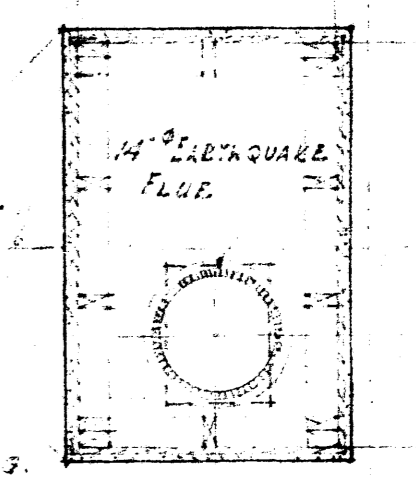
-FIREPLACE AND BOOKCASES - EAST ELEVATION -
 -LEGION CLUB ROOM -



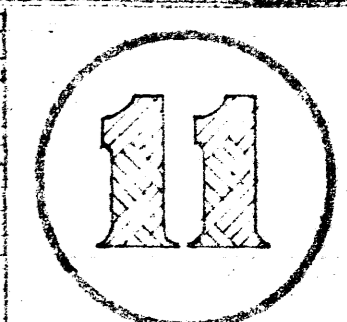
-PLAN -
 -SCALE 1/2\"/>

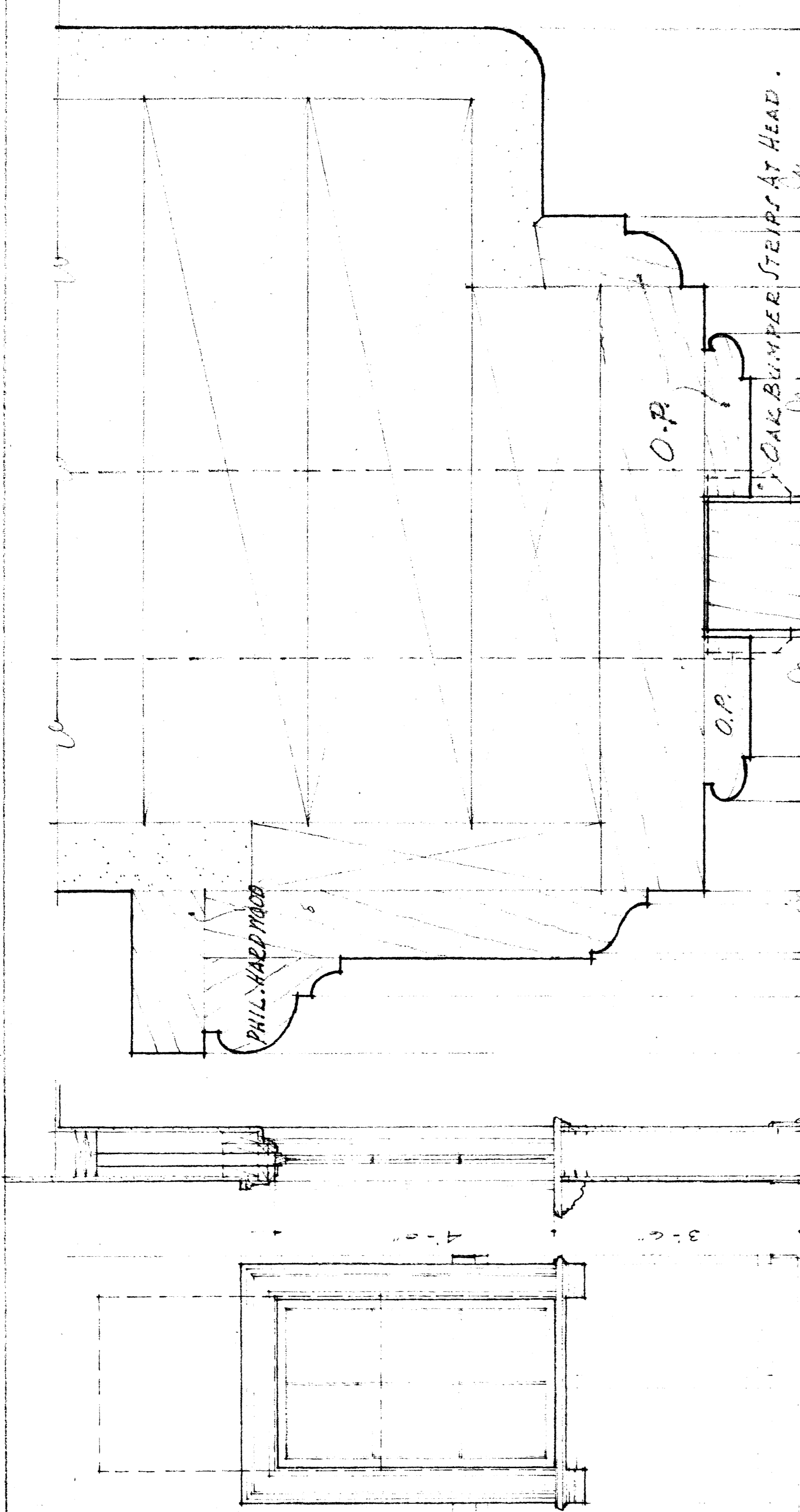
NOTE: TYPICAL MOULD FOR
 KNOTTY PINE BOARDING

5 CHIMNEY ABOVE ROOF
 1/2\"/>

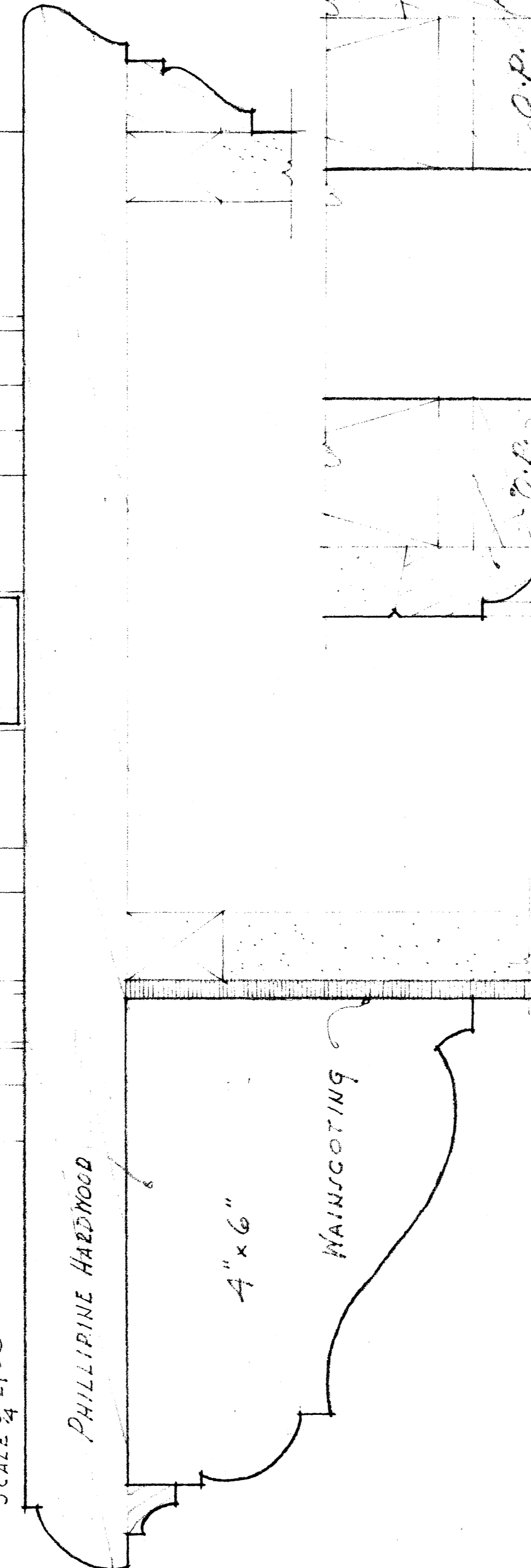


VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY OFFICES
 LOMPOC CALIFORNIA
 ARCHITECTS: WINSOE SOULL AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY
 SANTA BARBARA CALIF.
 MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING

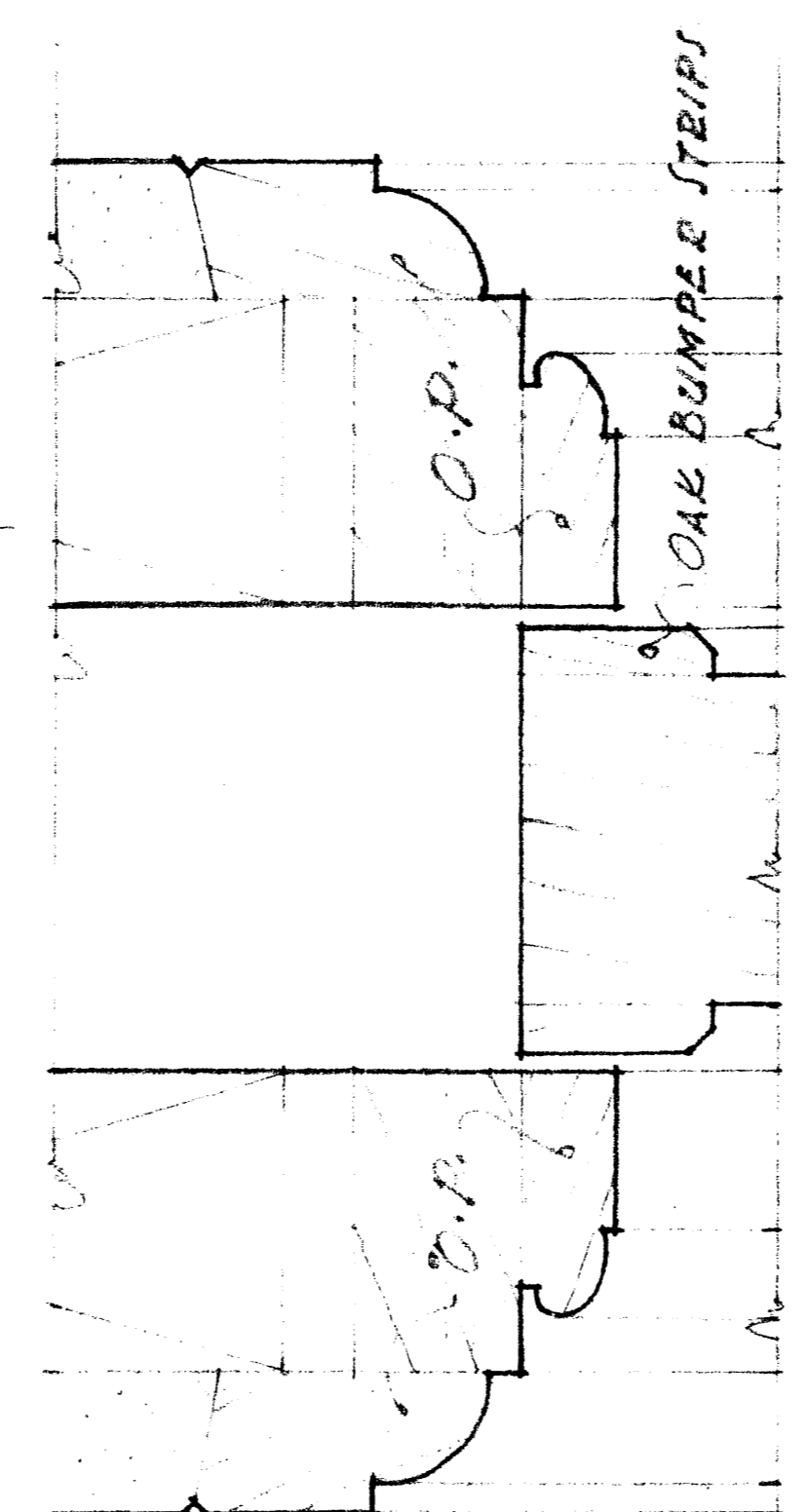




ELEVATION FROM LOBBY - SECTION - JAMB - HEAD SIMILAR - INFORMATION WINDOW - OFFICE TO LOBBY - SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



COUNTER - TO LOBBY - INFORMATION WINDOW OFFICE #1 - TO LOBBY - SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



HEAD

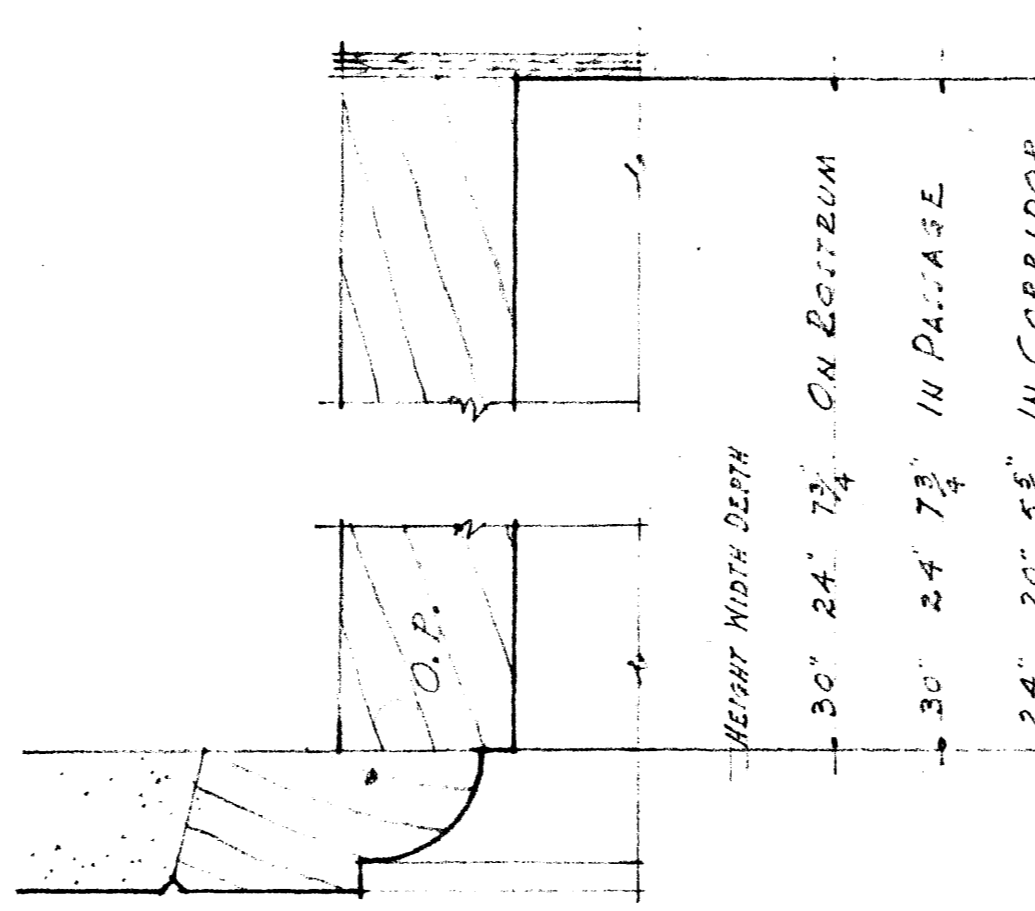
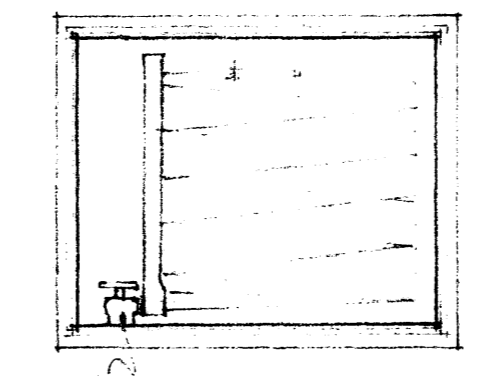
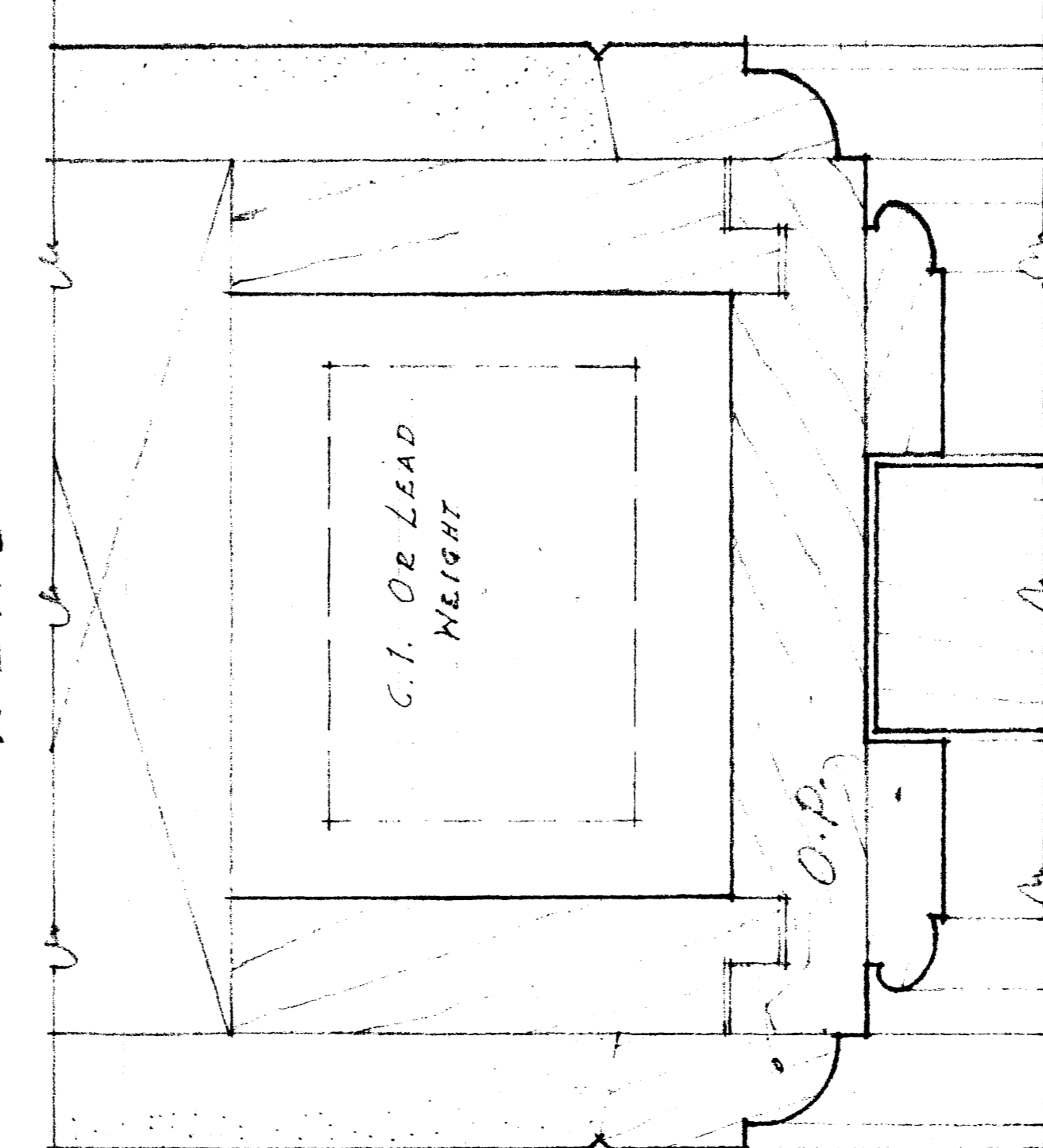


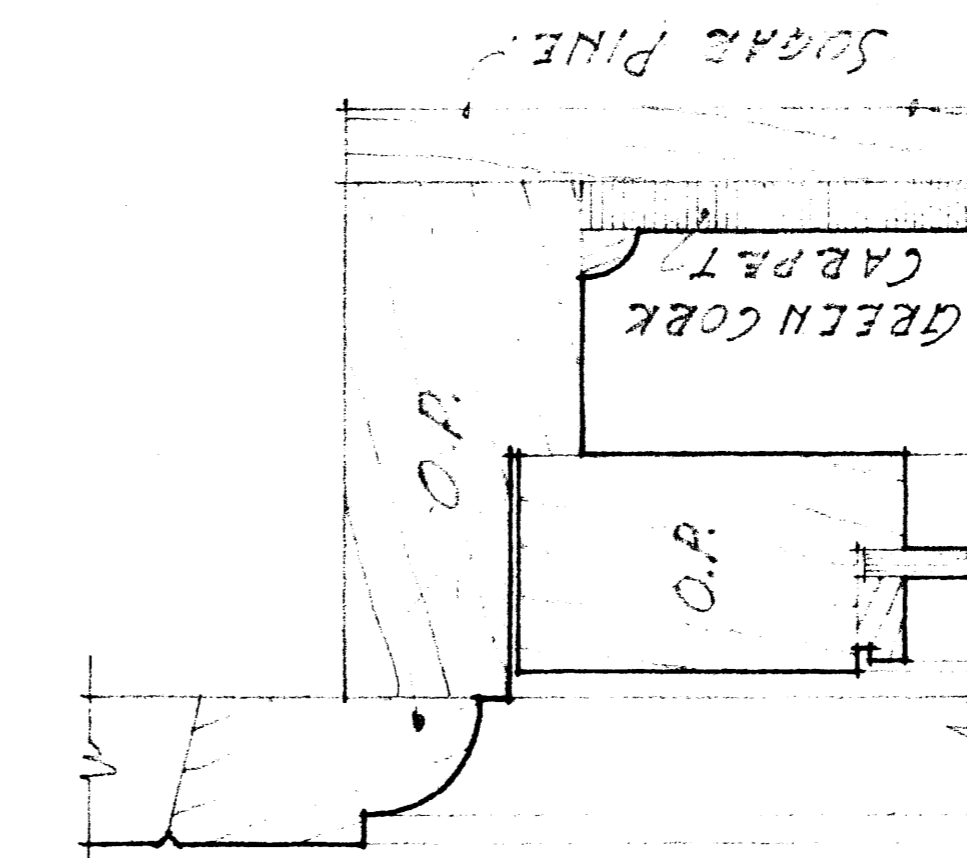
FIG. 31 HOSE RACKS



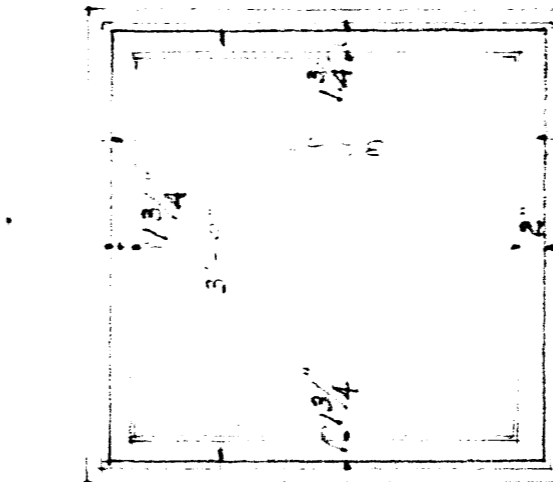
TYPICAL HOSE RACKS - SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



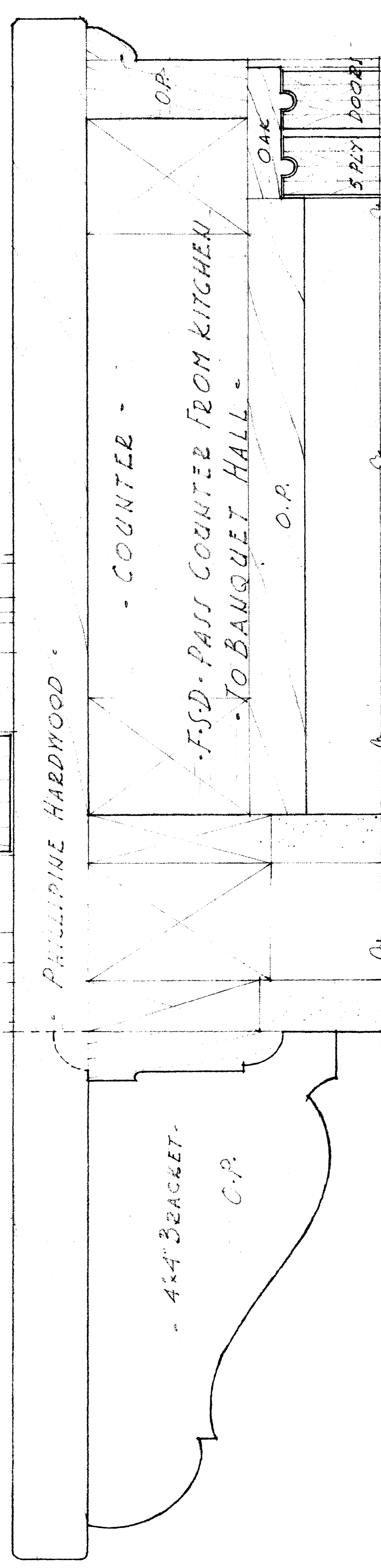
JAMB



SECTION - BULLETIN BOARD - LOBBY & MEETING ROOM - SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION - BULLETIN BOARD DETAIL - LOBBY & MEETING ROOM - SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



PHILIPINE HARDWOOD

COUNTER

F.S.D. PASS COUNTER FROM KITCHEN - TO BANQUET HALL

O.P.

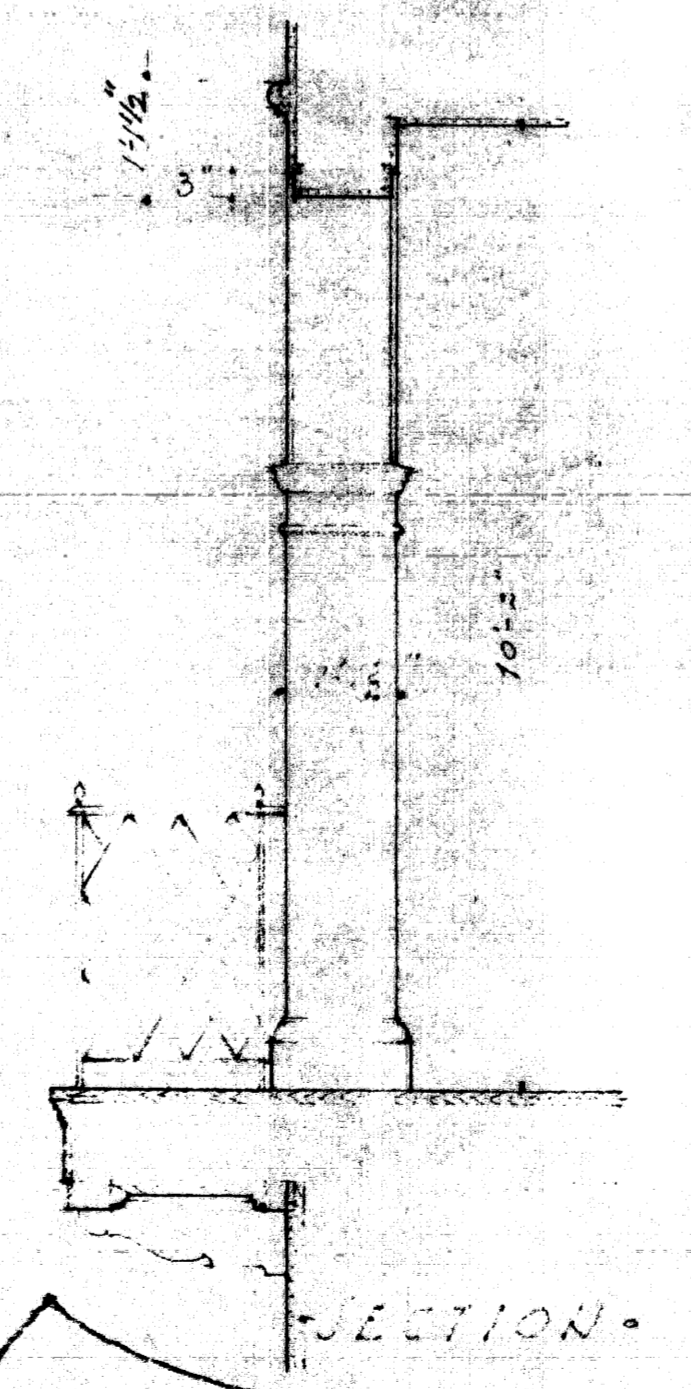
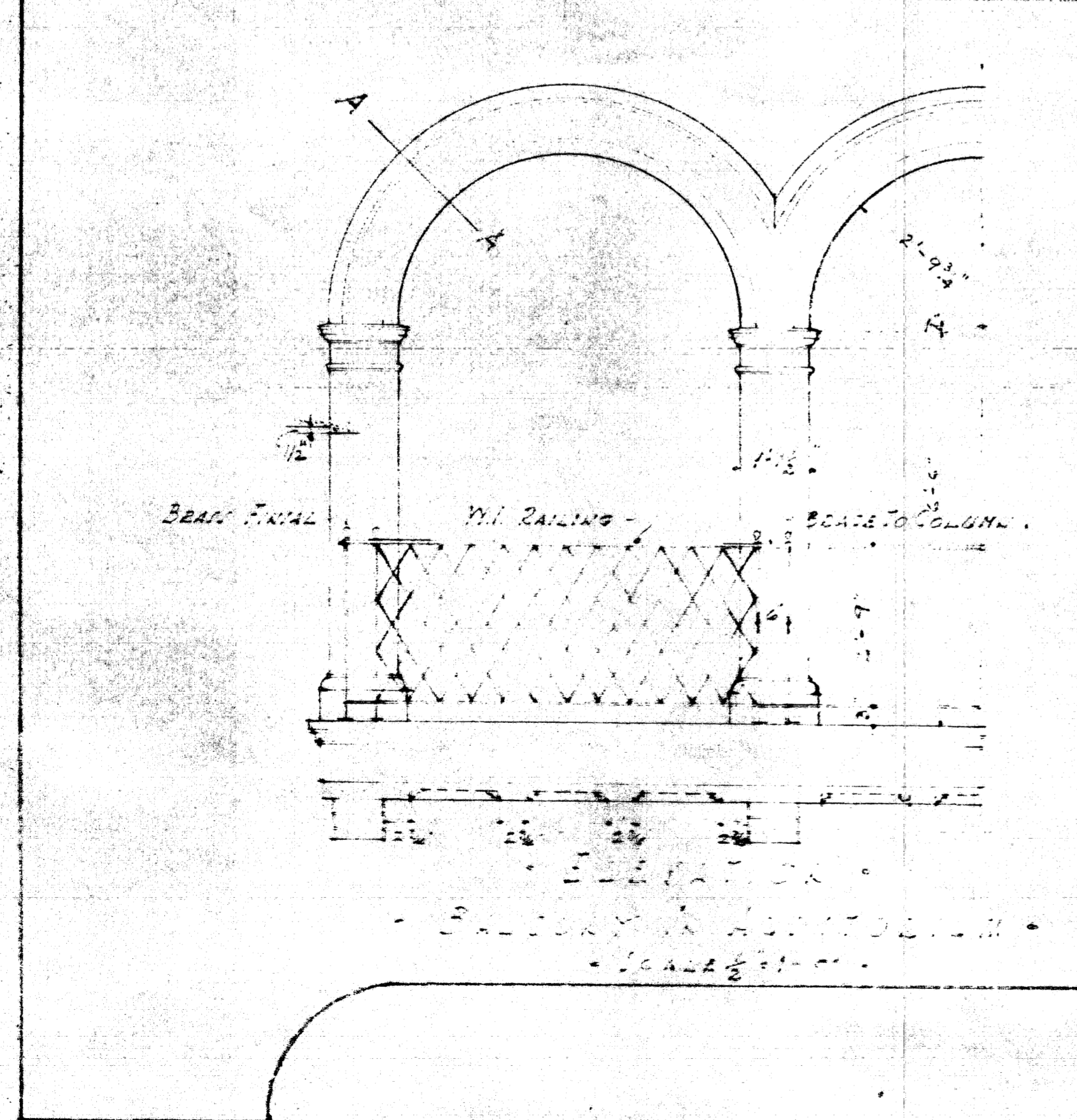
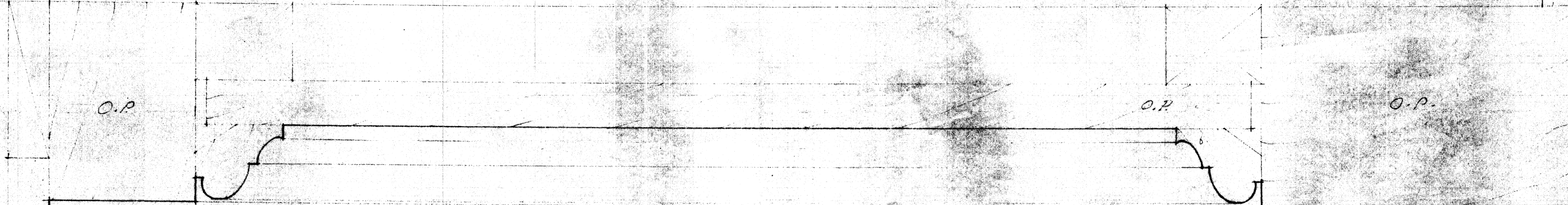
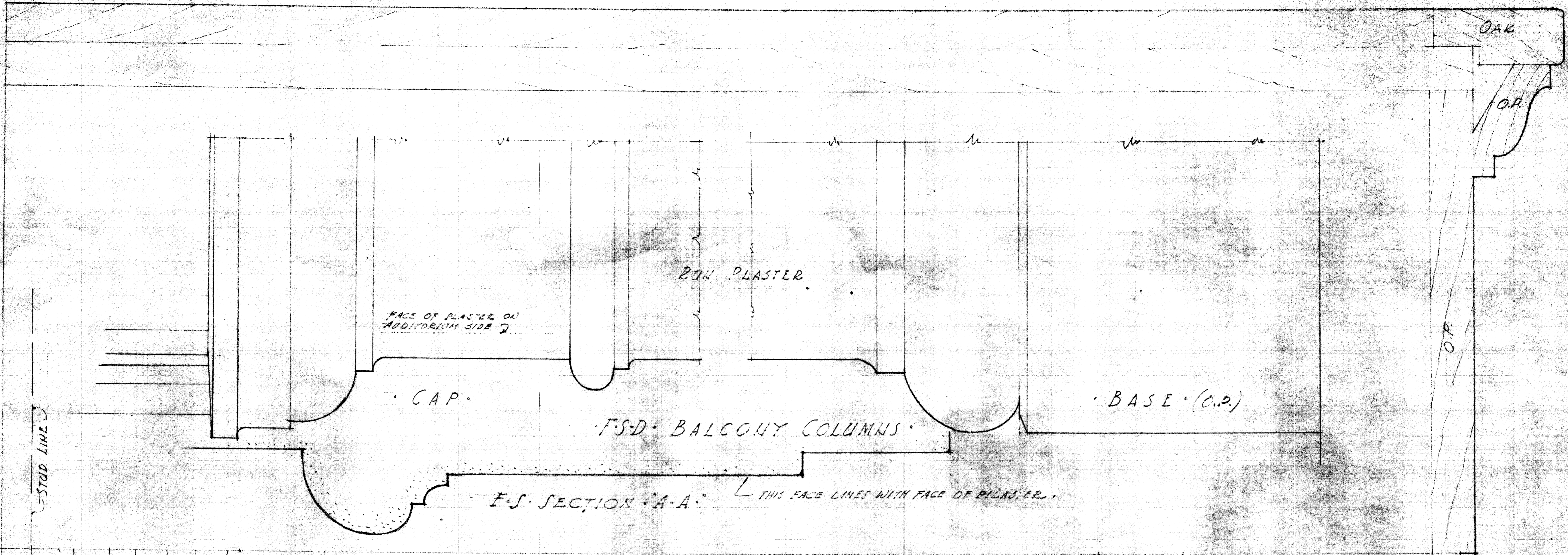
4x4 BRACKET

O.P.

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
 COUNTY OFFICES
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

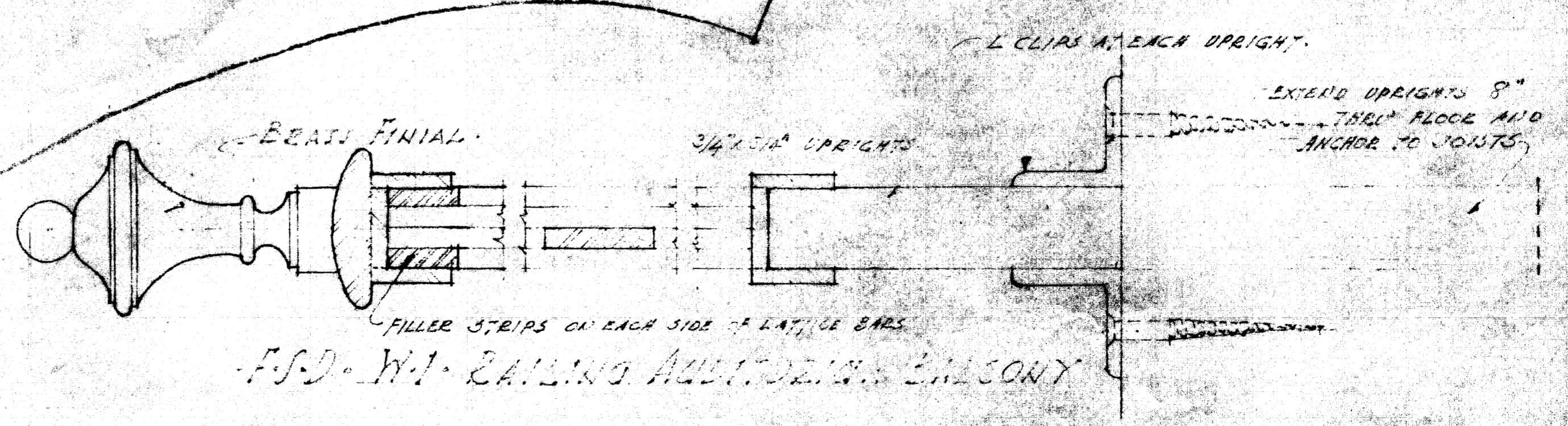
DESIGNED BY: WINSOR JOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS
 514 S. SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

CONSTRUCTION MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING

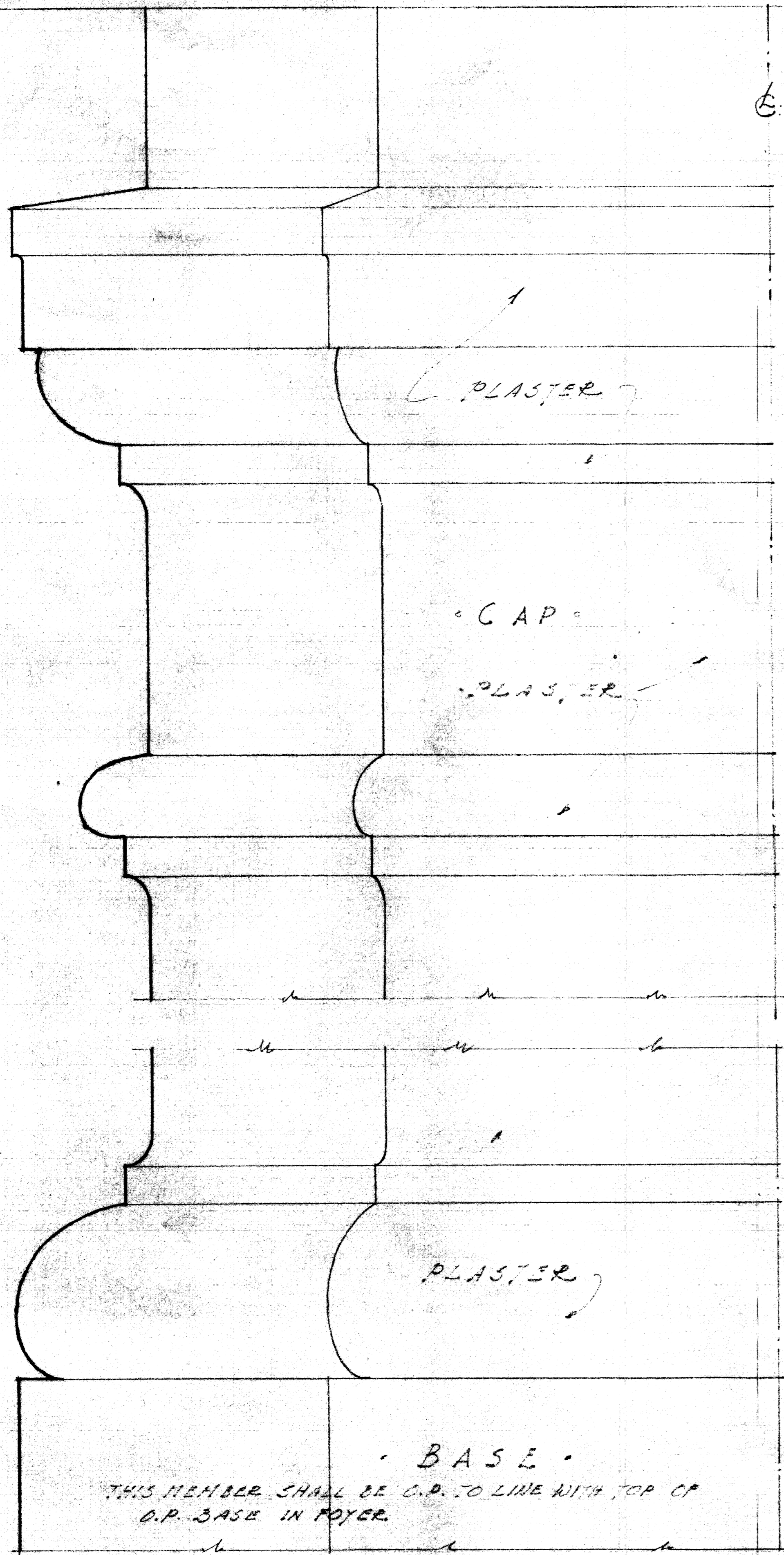


10x12 CORBELS

F.S.D. BALCONY IN AUDITORIUM

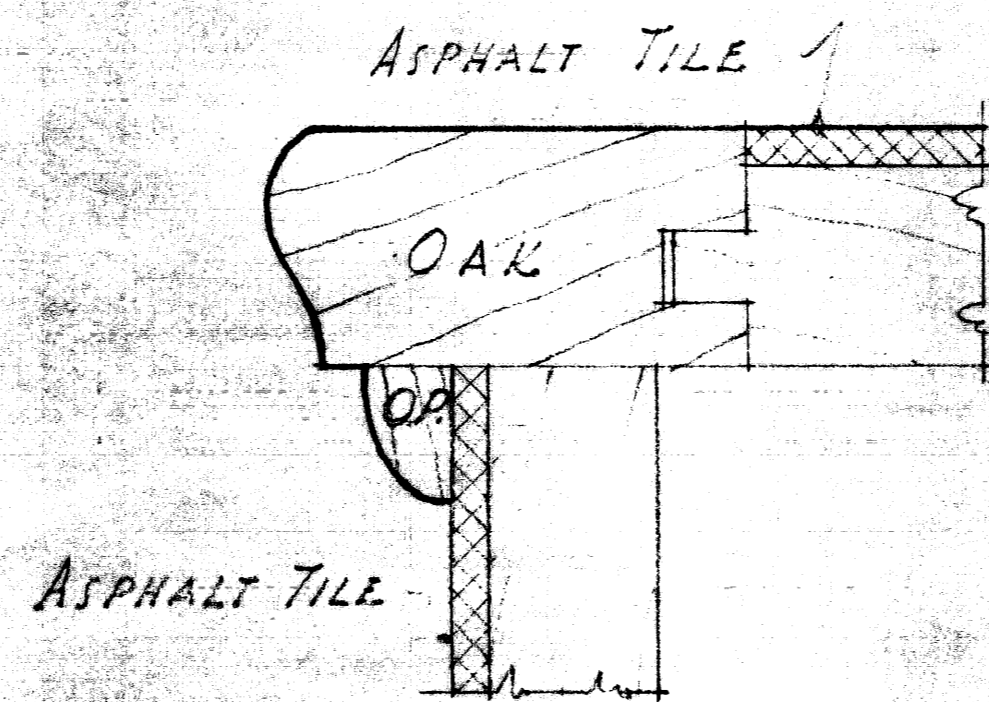


VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		13
J.D.G. ARCHT. BLDG.	WINIFRED JOULE & AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY	
J.D.G. ARCHT. BLDG.	ARCHITECTS SAN BARBARA, CALIF.	
5/21/36	AT THE BUILDING	

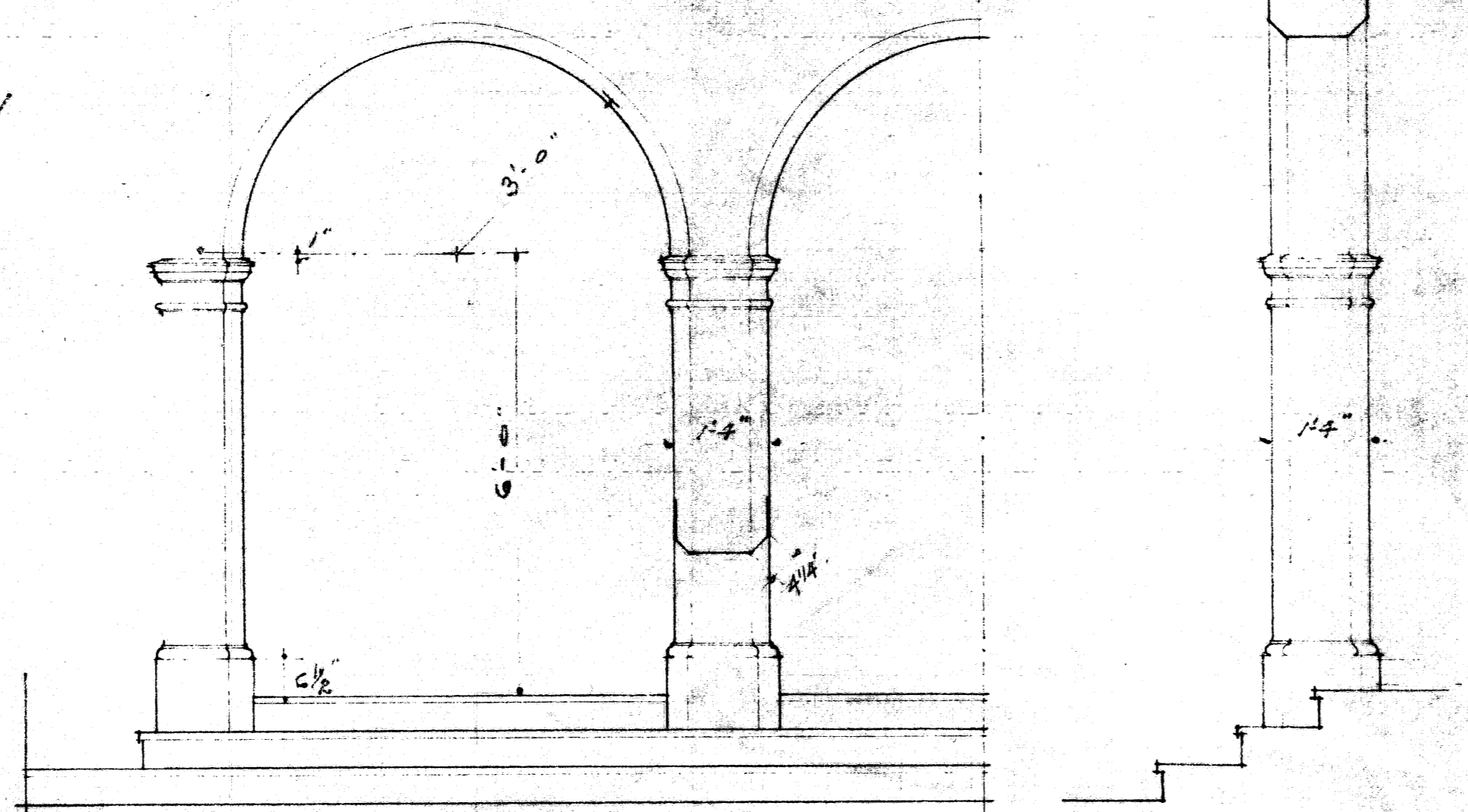


F.S.D. COLUMNS BETWEEN LOBBY & FOYER.

F.S.D. MOULD AT LAMELLA SILL - AUDITORIUM.
SEE SCALE DETAIL SHEET #5.

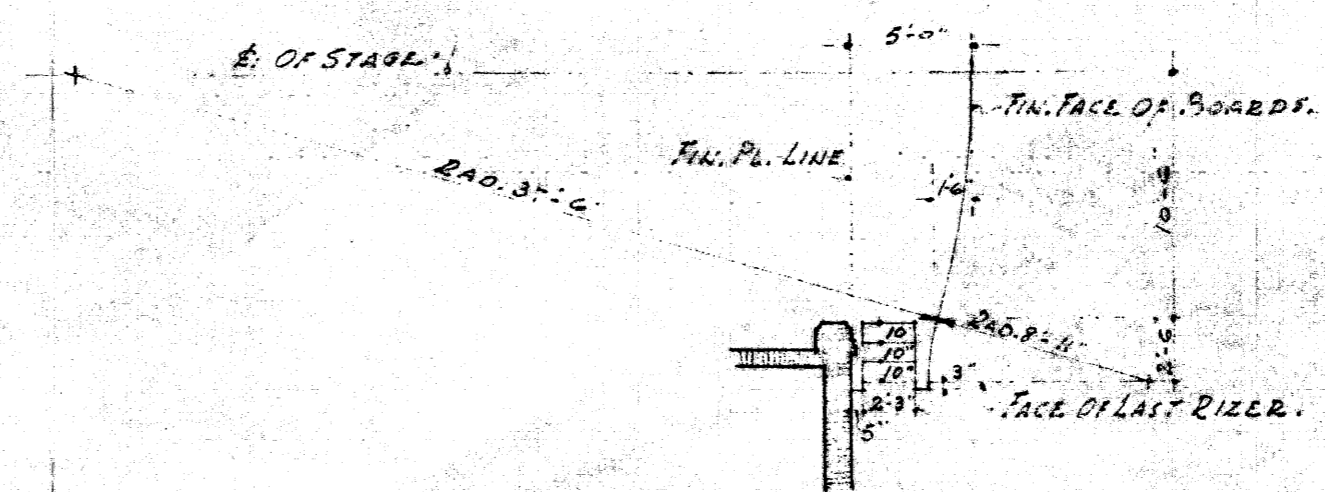


F.S.D. NOSING TO STEPS - LOBBY TO FOYER.



ELEVATION - SECTION - COLUMN DETAIL BETWEEN LOBBY & FOYER - SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

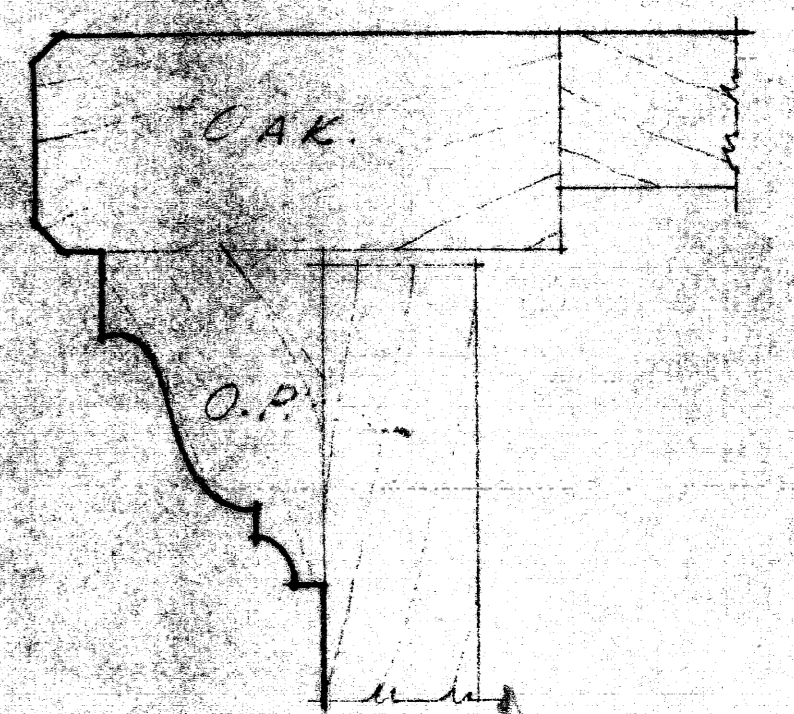
F.S.D. RUN PLASTER MOULD - AT BEAM UNDER LAMELLA SILL - AUDITORIUM.



RAD. TO FACE OF STAGE - SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

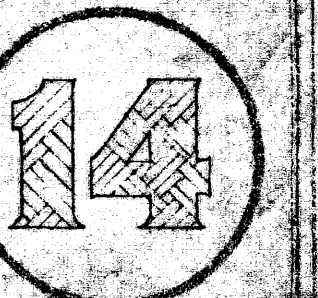
TOP OF WOOD PLINTH TO LINE WITH BASE AROUND STAGE.

F.S.D. ARCHITRAVE AT PROSCENIUM OPENING IN AUDITORIUM.



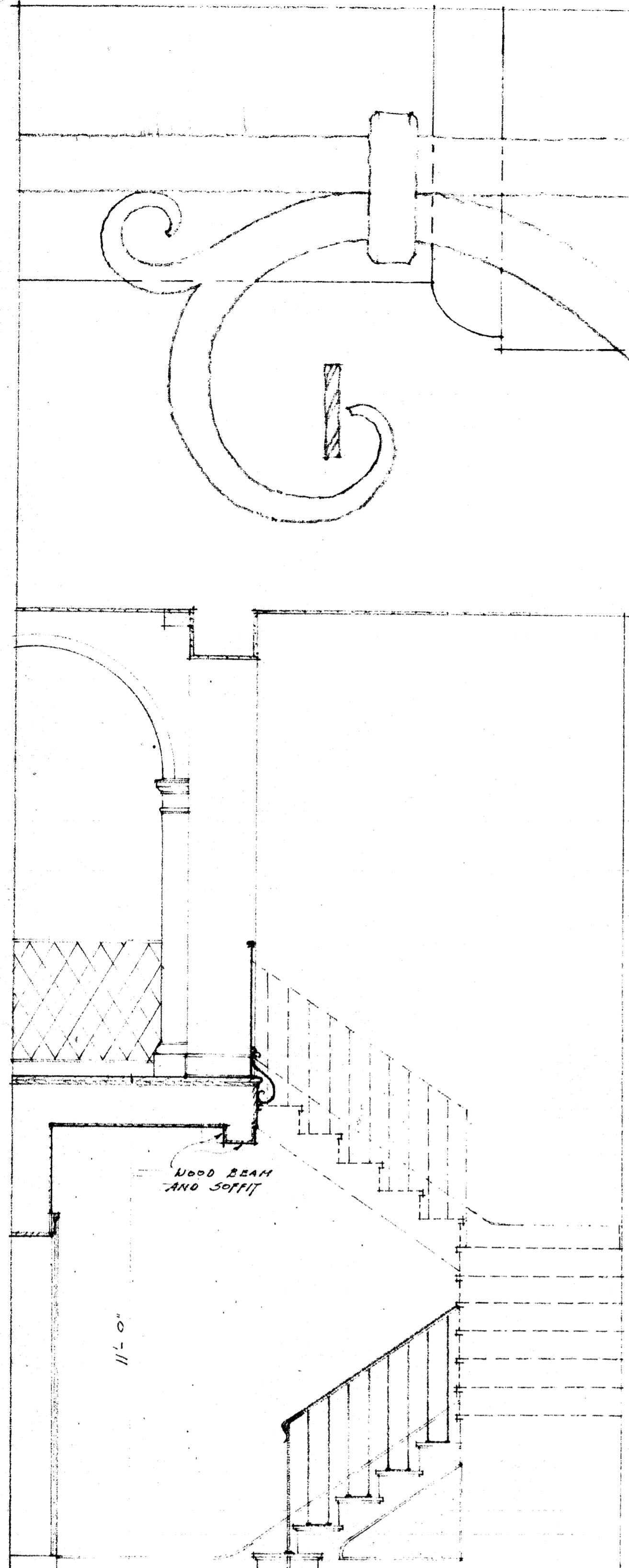
F.S.D. NOSING AT FRONT OF ROSTRUM.

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
LOMPOC CALIFORNIA
J.D.G. & J.L.G. WINSOR, SOULE & AND
J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY ARCHITECTS
21 MAY 1936 SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

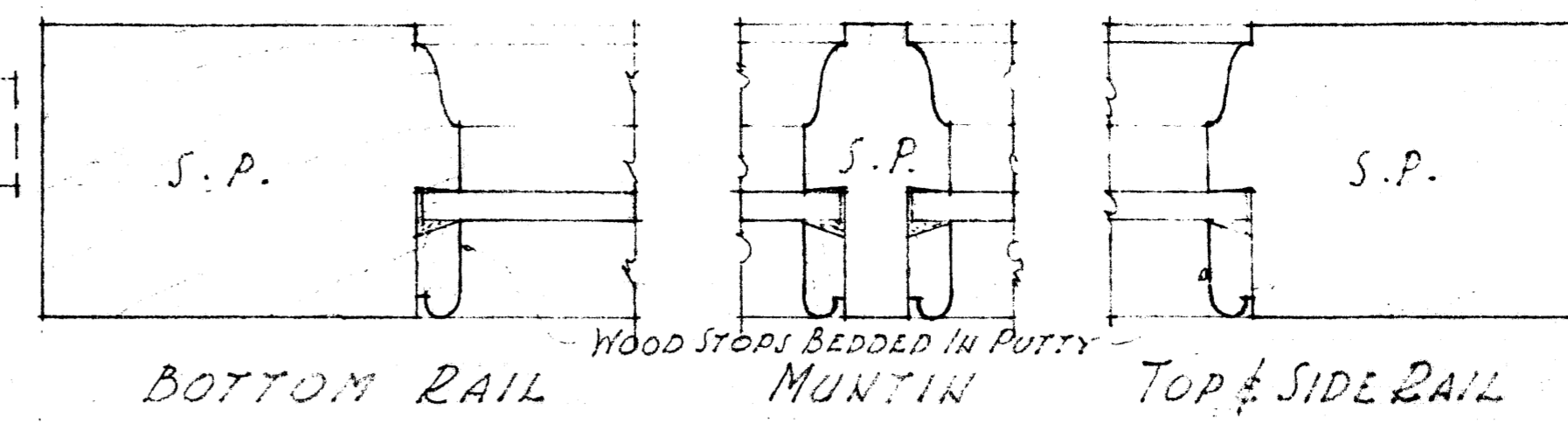


REVEREND OF THE BUILDING

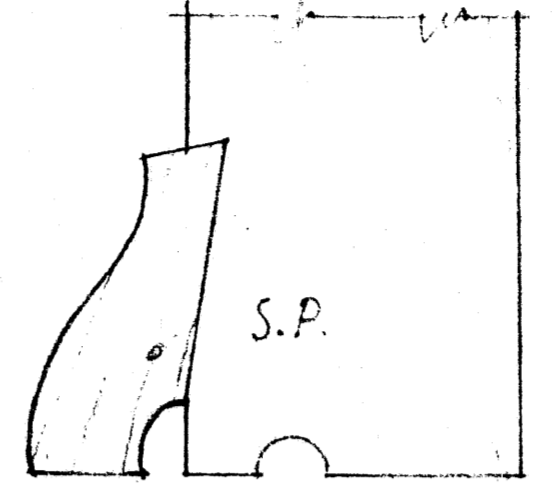
631091



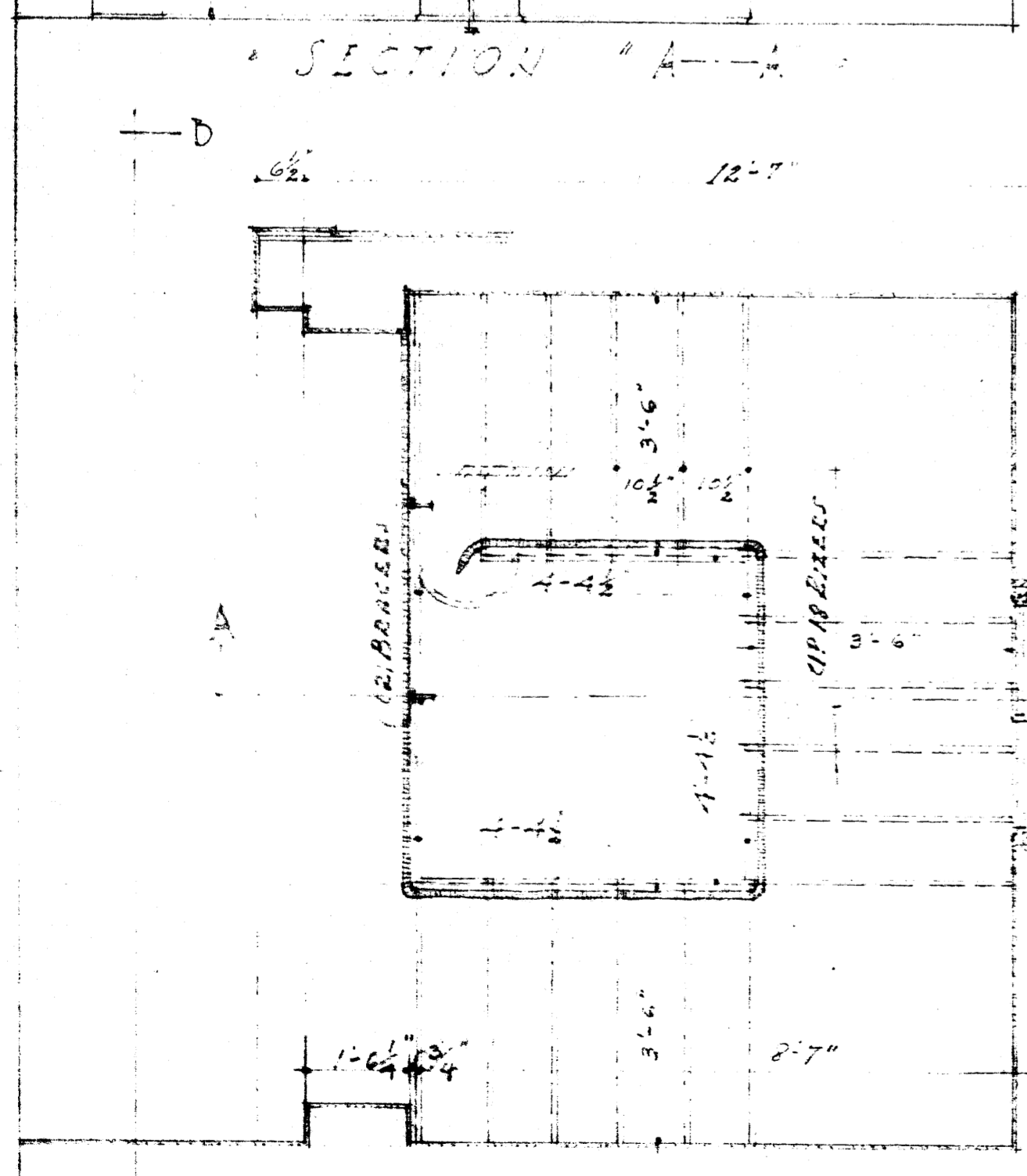
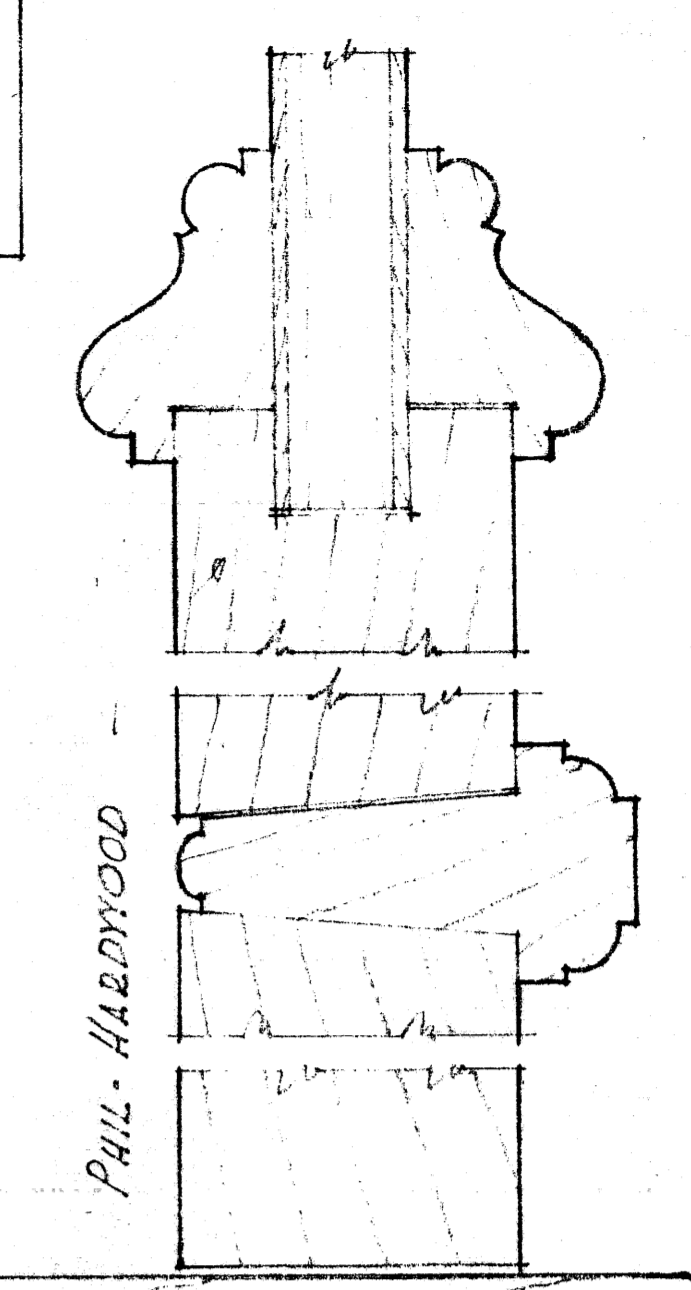
• F.S.D. BRACERS TO W. HANDRAIL •



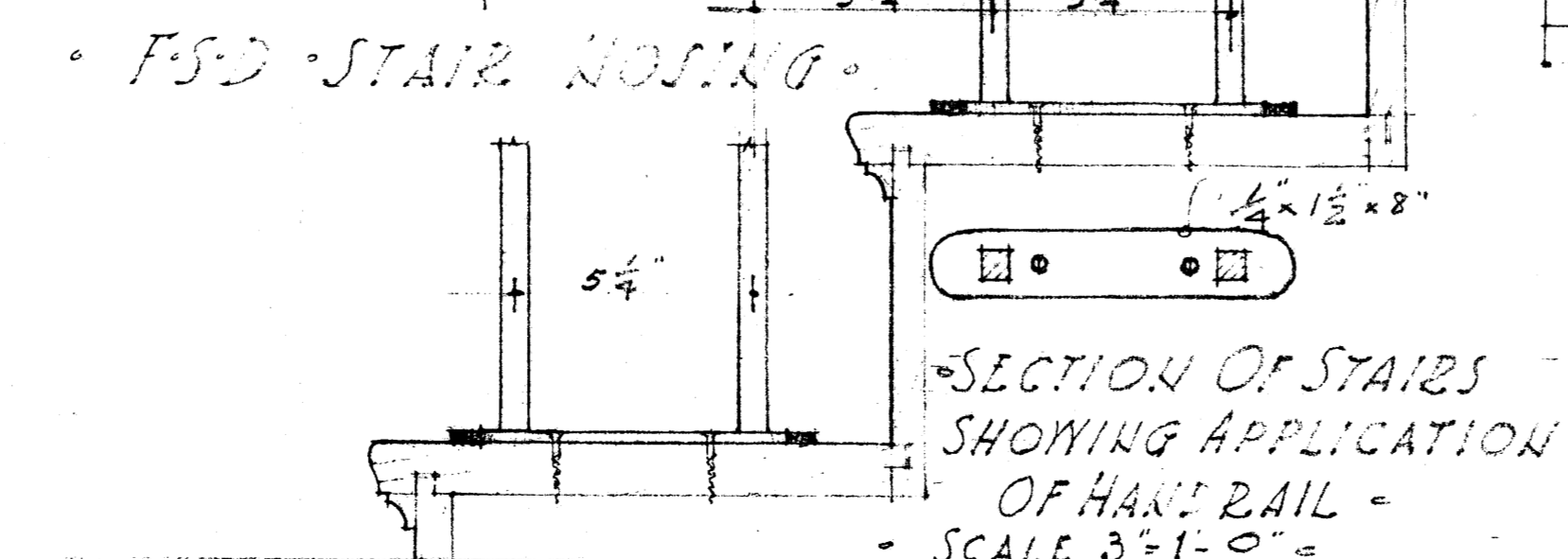
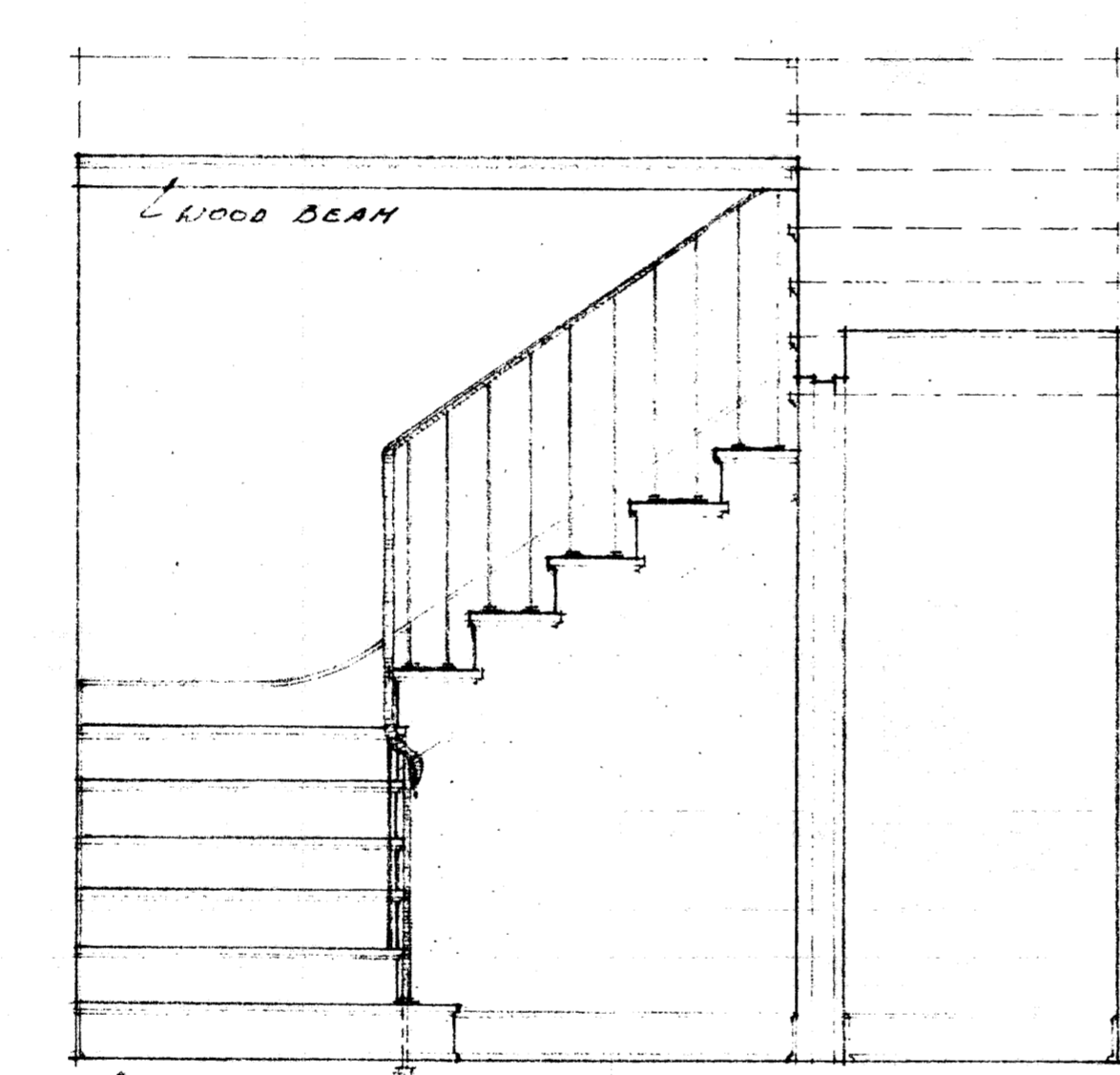
• F.S.D. WINDOW "S" •



• F.S.D. DRIP MOULD EXTERIOR DOORS •

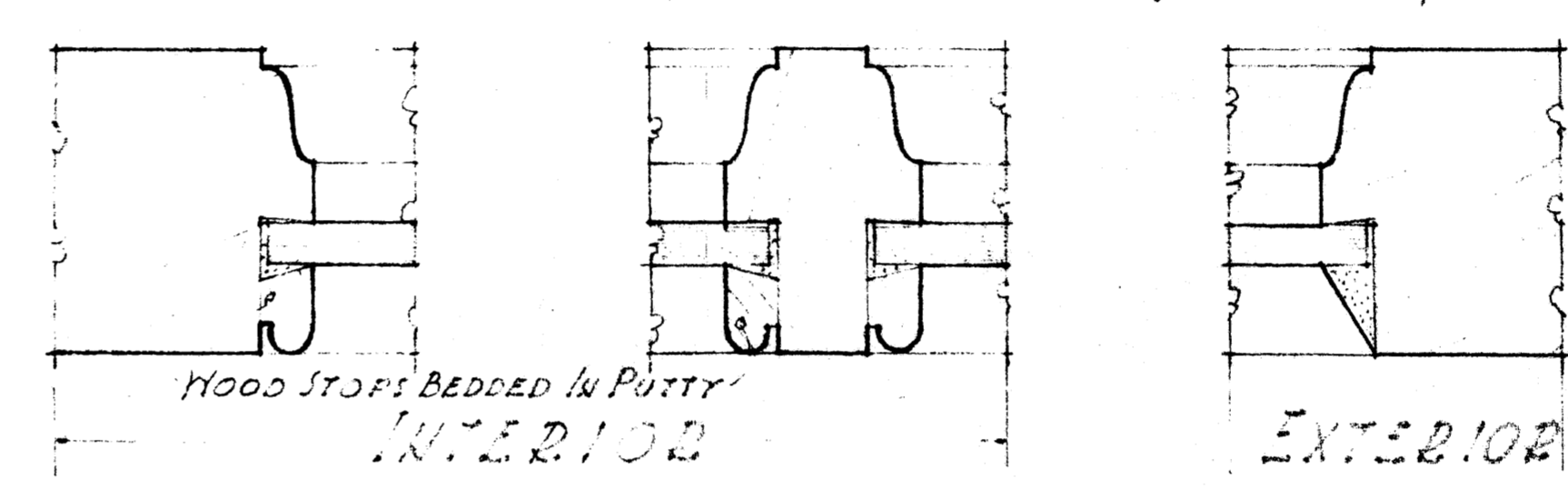


• DETAIL OF STAIRS FROM Foyer TO BALCONY •
• SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0" •



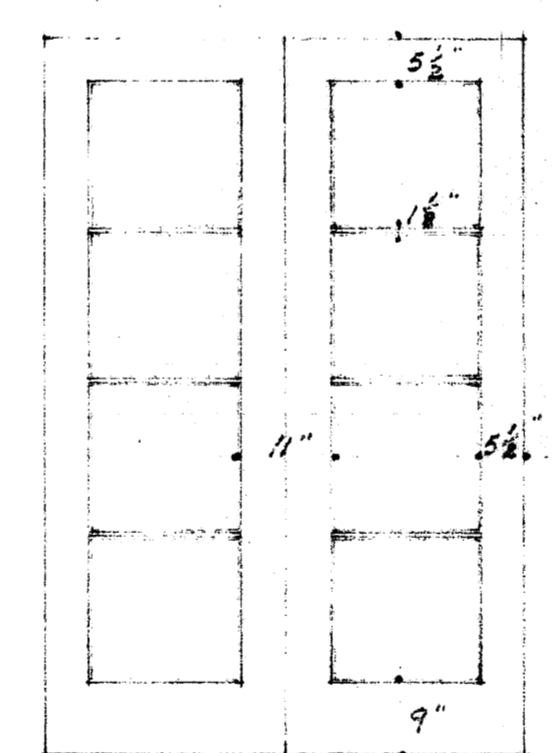
• F.S.D. STAIR NOSING •

• F.S.D. W.I. HANDRAIL •

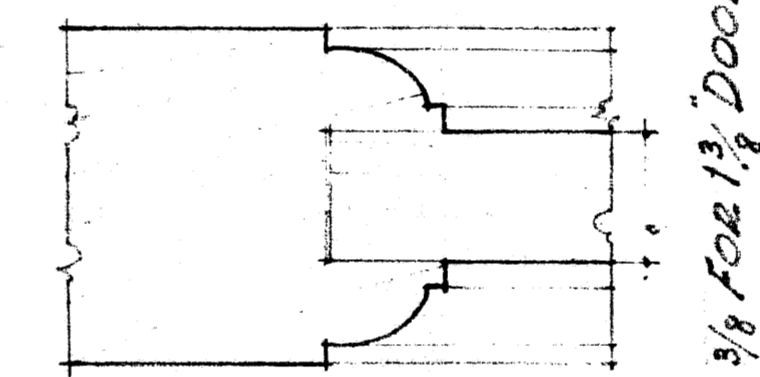


• F.S.D. STICKING FOR FULL GL. DOORS •

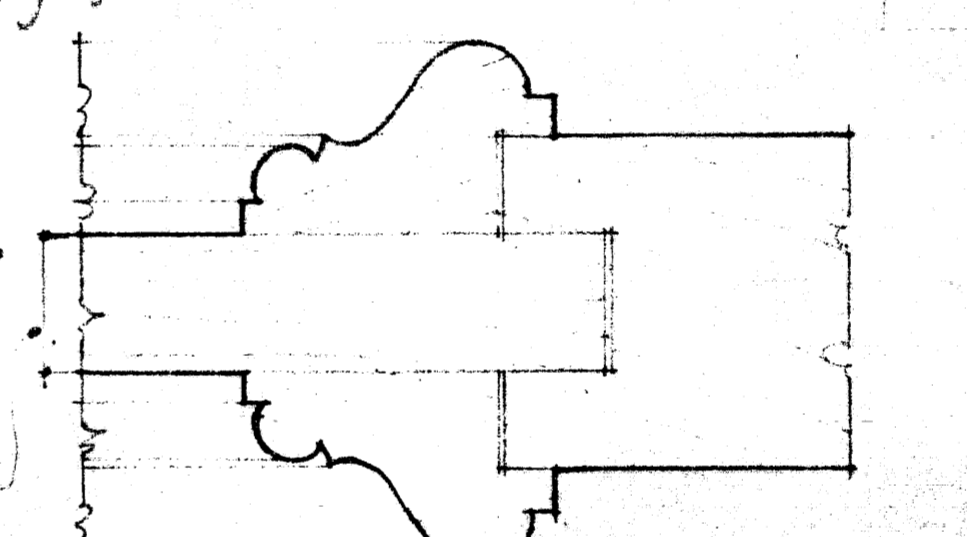
SEE SCHEDULE FOR DIM.



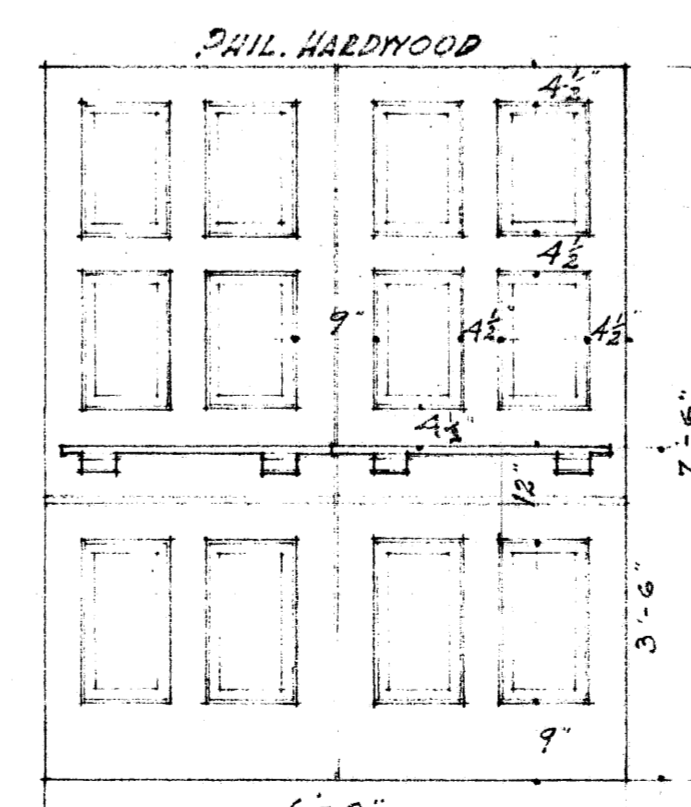
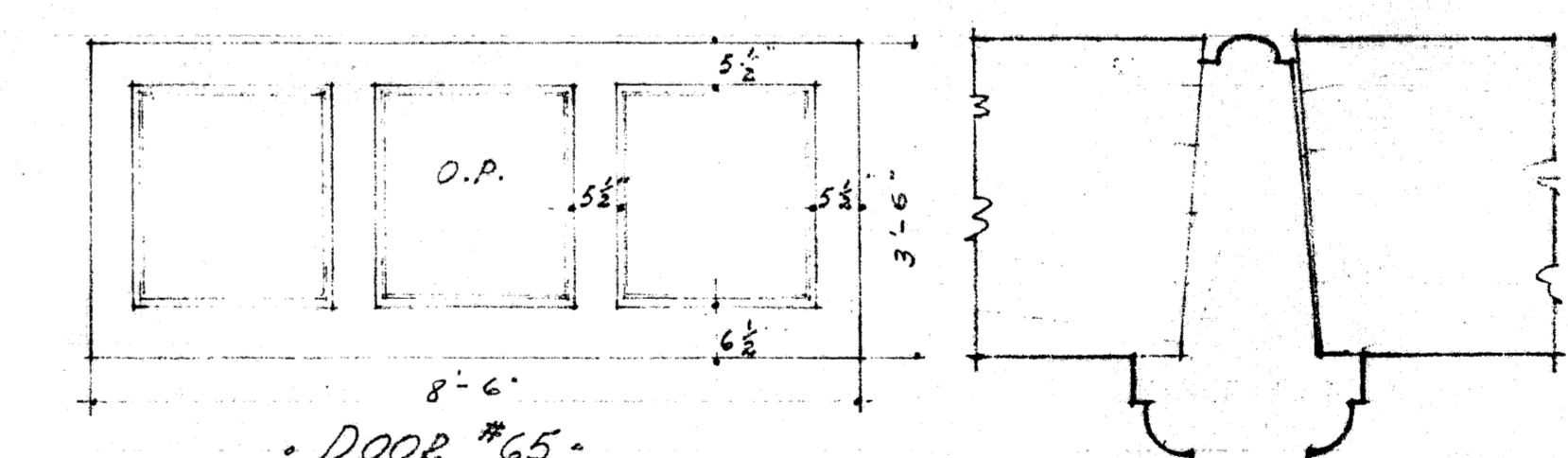
• SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS •



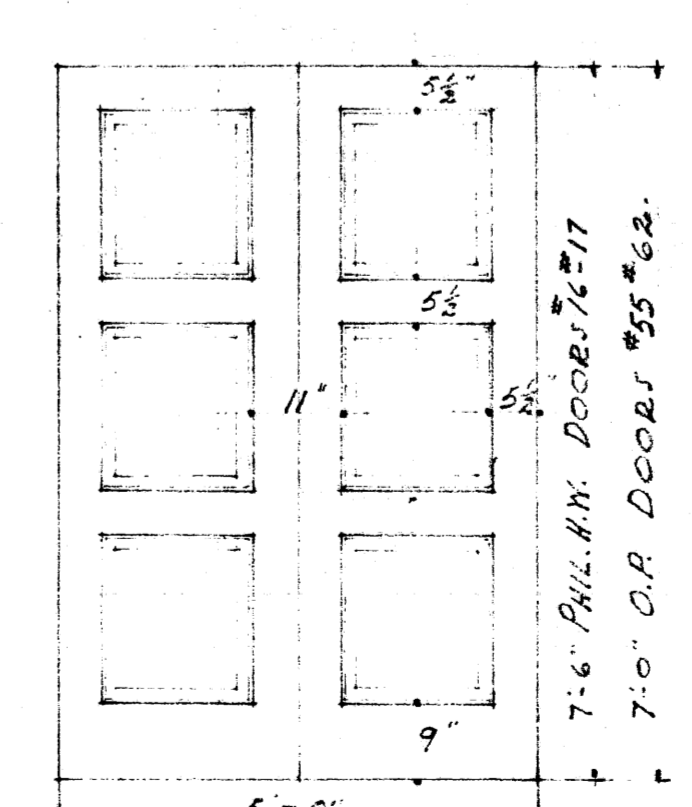
• F.S.D. TYPICAL STUCK MOULD •



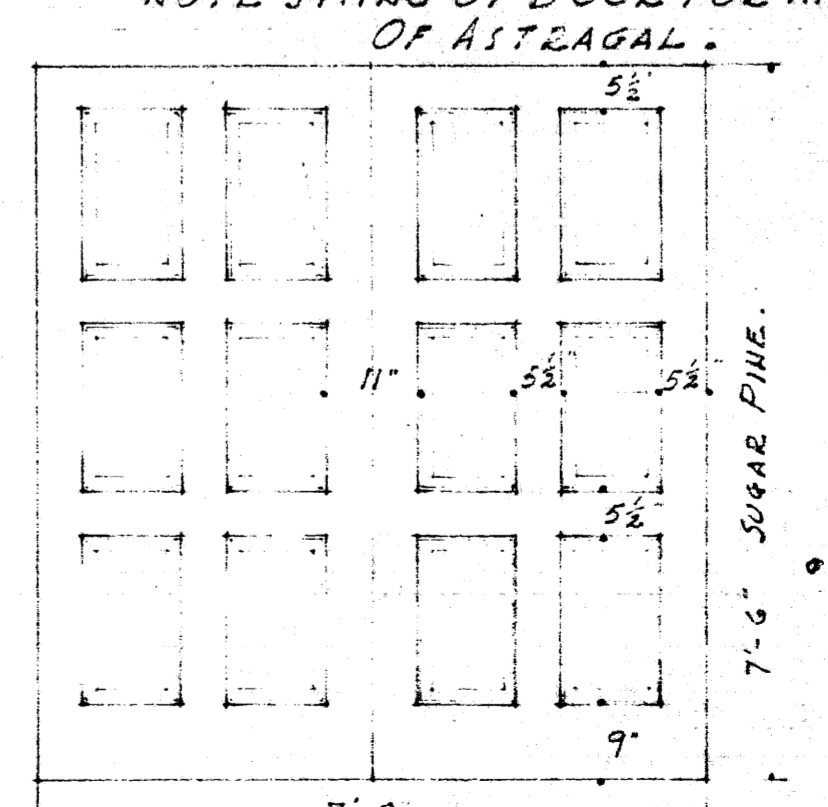
• TYPICAL RAISED PANEL MOULD •



• DOOR #18 •

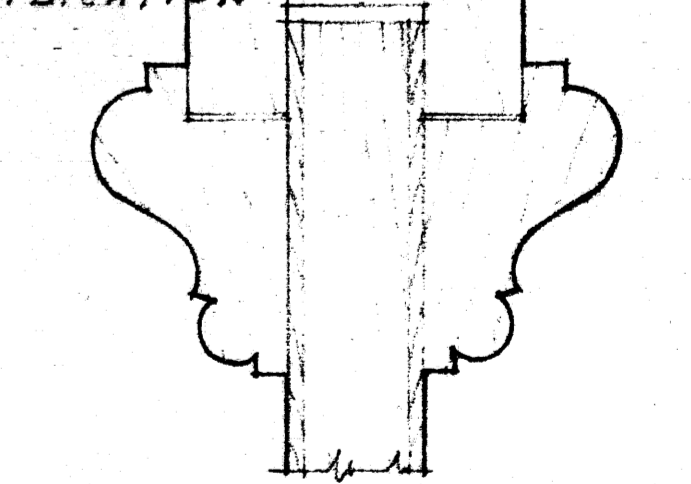


• DOOR #16-17-55-62 •



• DOOR #A-15 •

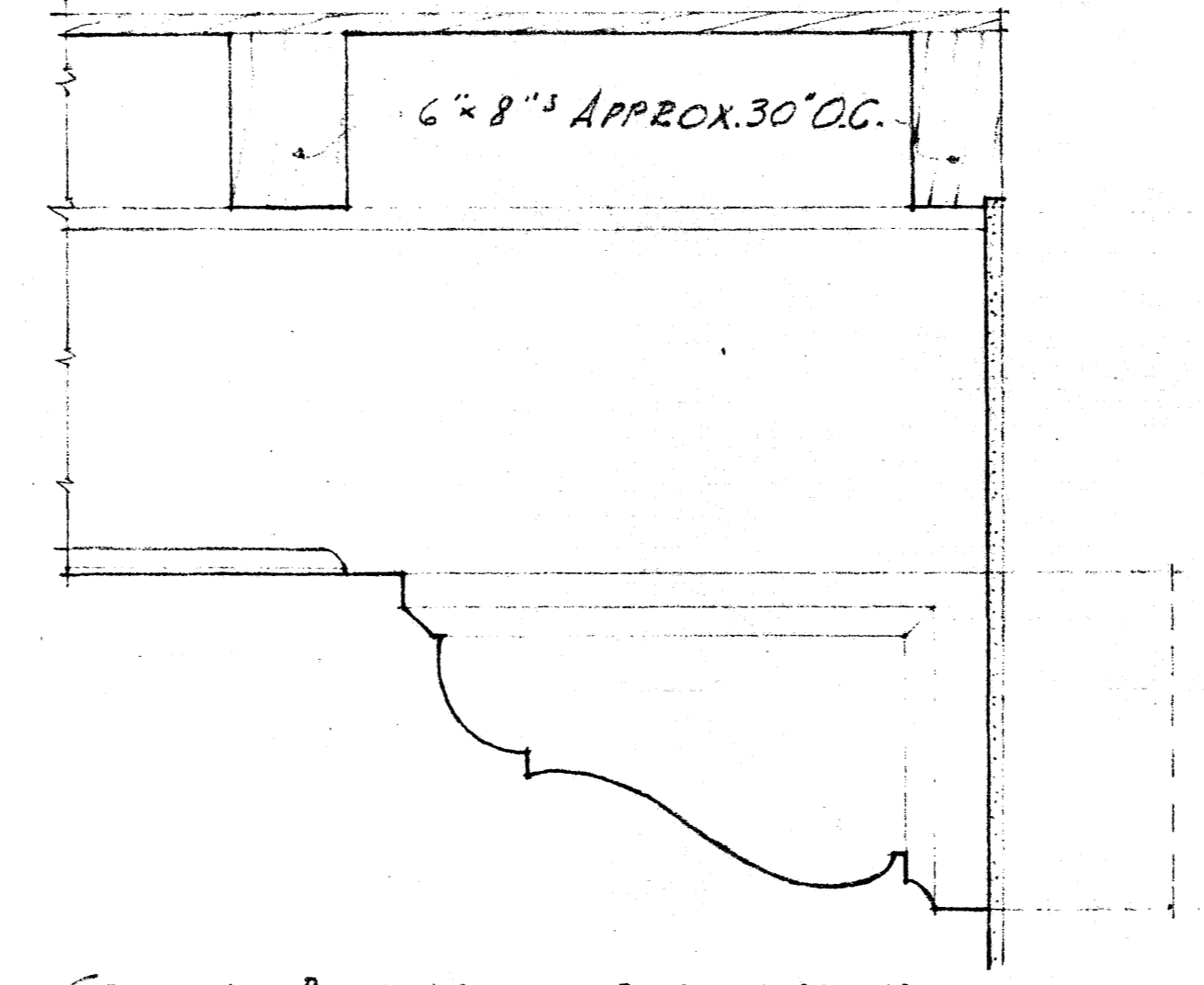
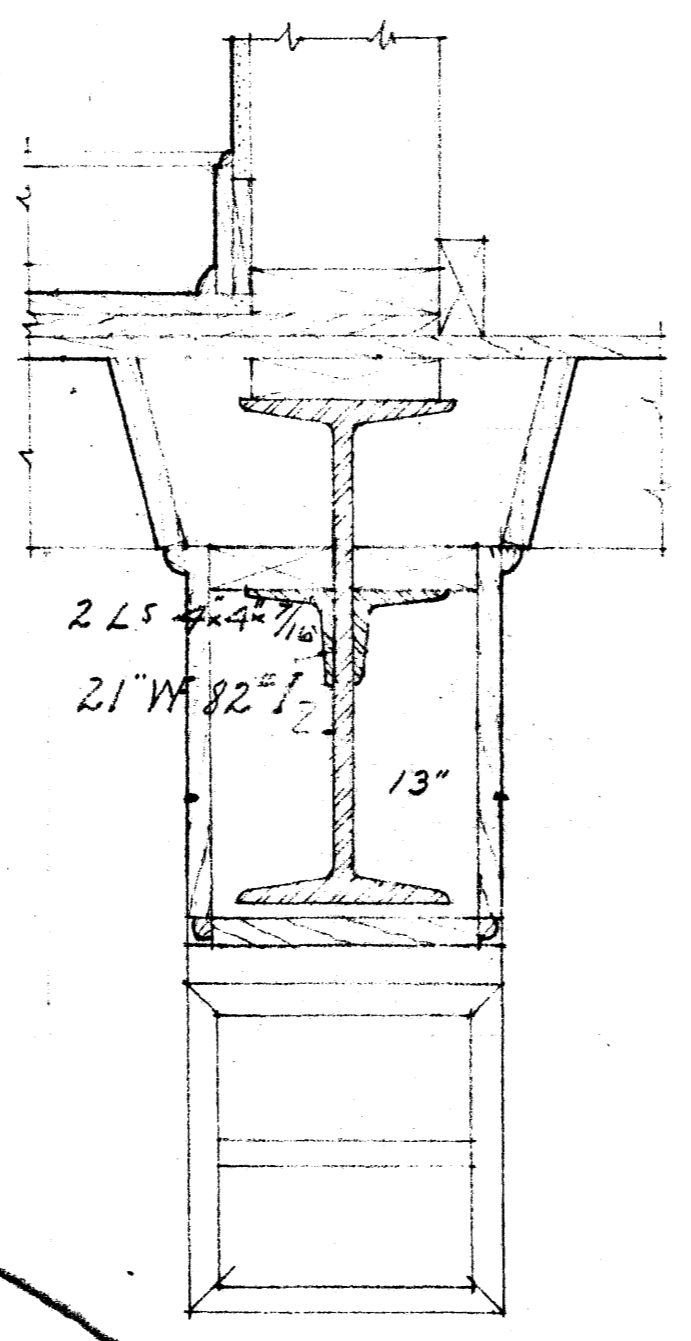
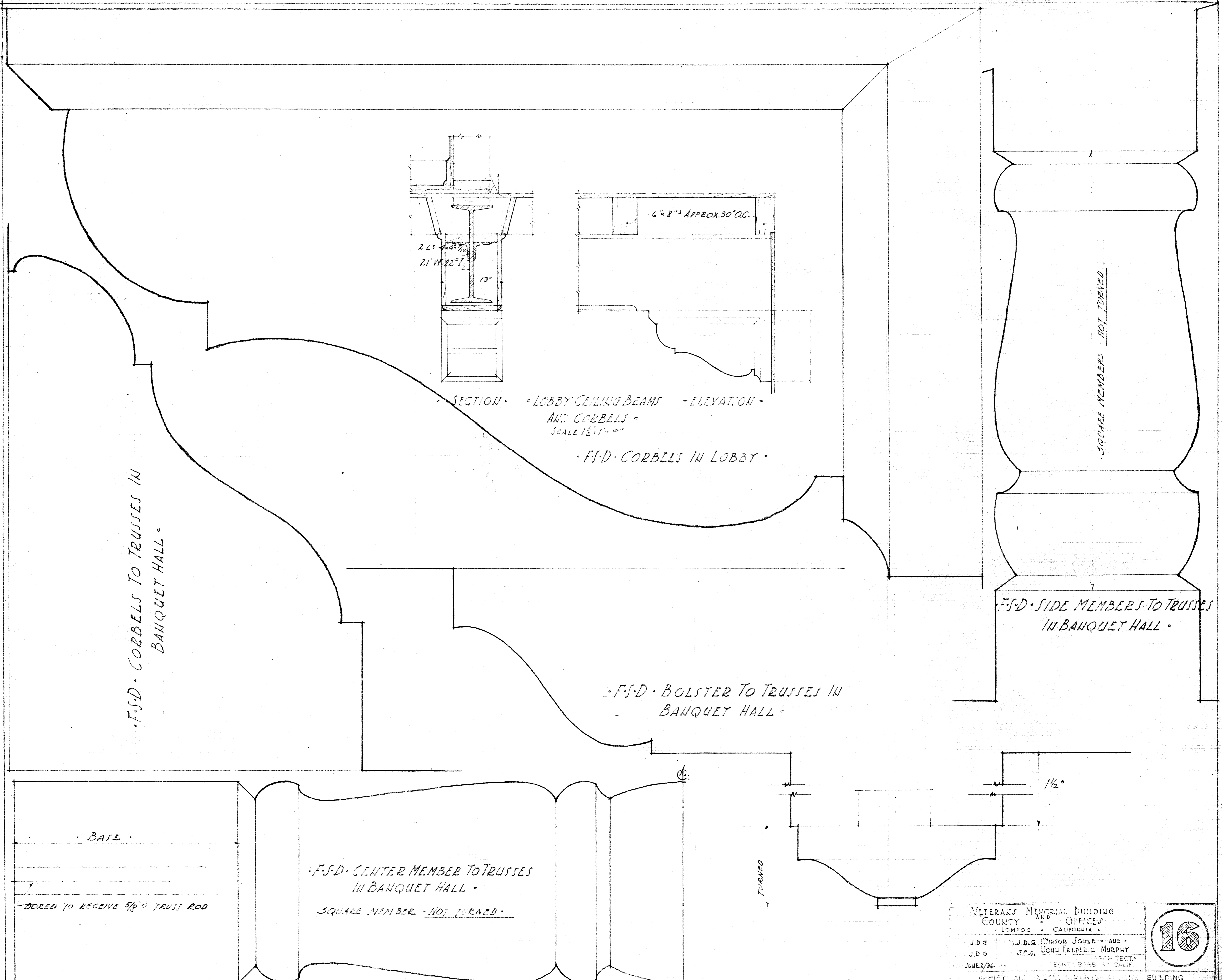
• F.S.D. ASTRAGAL •
NOTE SWING OF DOOR FOR APPLICATION OF ASTRAGAL.



• F.S.D. DOOR #18 •

• DOOR DETAILS •
• SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0" •
• NOTE: SEE DOOR SCHEDULE FOR DOOR SIZES •

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES Lompoc California		15
By J.D.G. for J.D.G.	Winfred Soule and John Frederic Murphy Architects Santa Barbara, Calif.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



SECTION - LOBBY CEILING BEAMS - ELEVATION -
AND CORBELS -
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

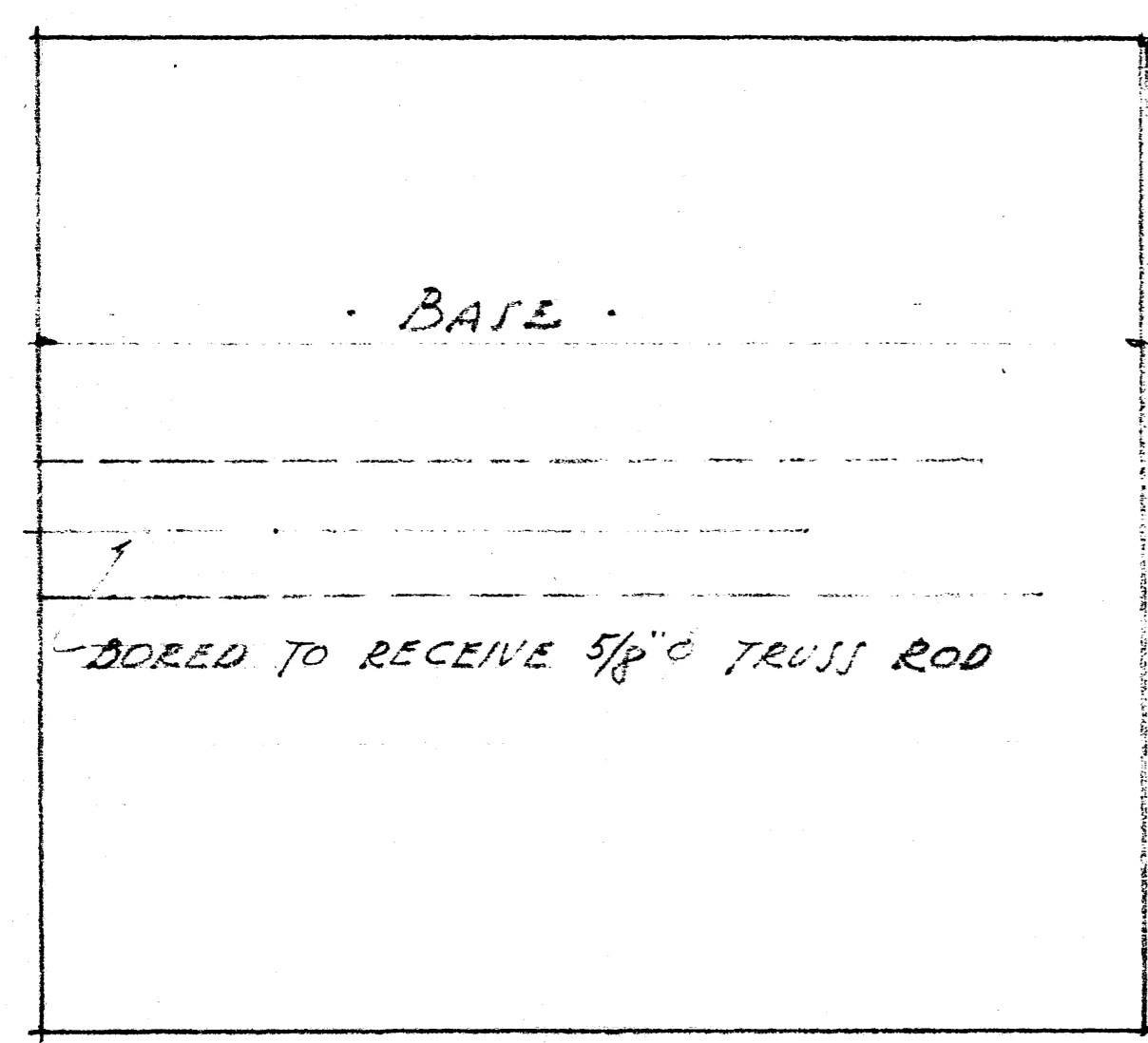
F.S.D. CORBELS IN LOBBY

F.S.D. CORBELS TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

SQUARE MEMBERS - NOT TURNED

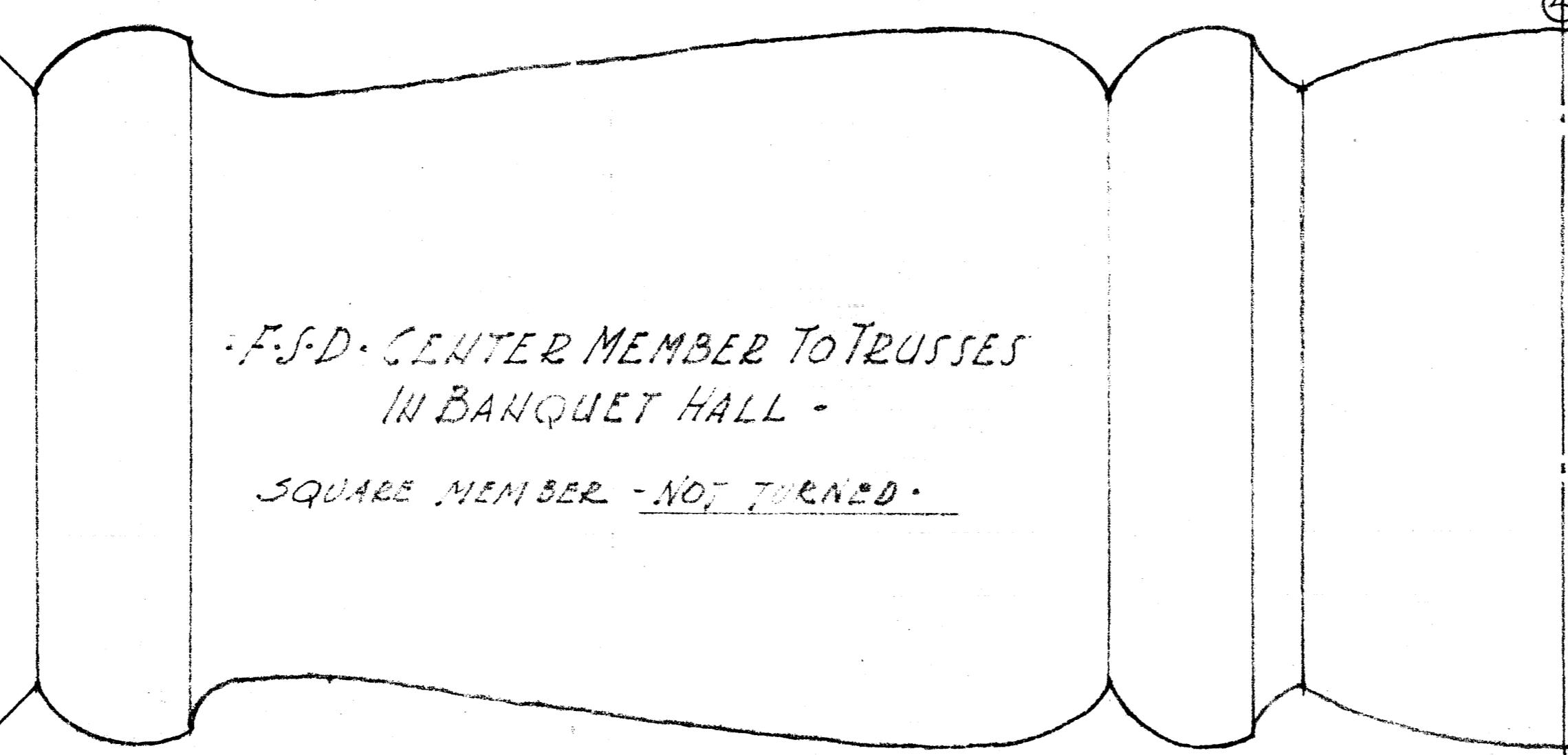
F.S.D. SIDE MEMBERS TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

F.S.D. BOLSTER TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL

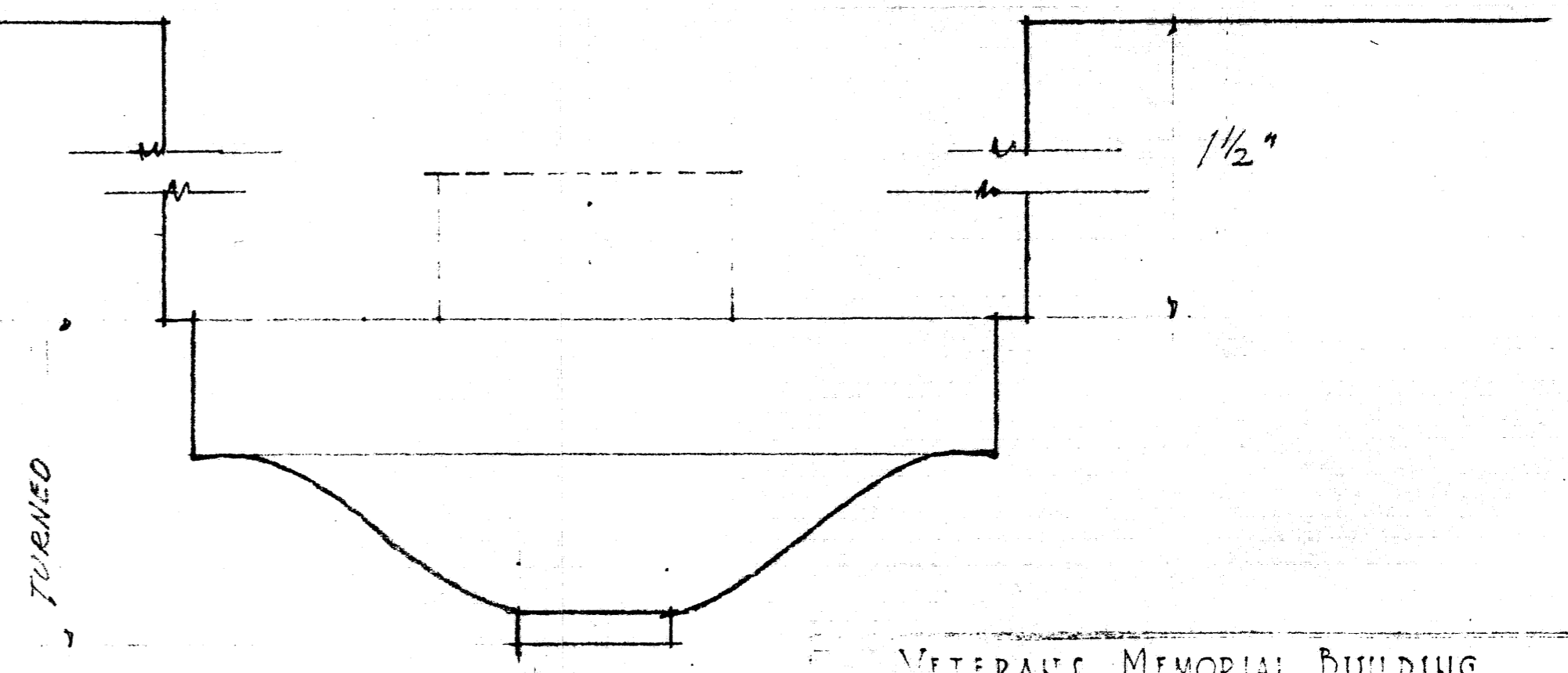


BASE

BORED TO RECEIVE 5/8" TRUSS ROD



F.S.D. CENTER MEMBER TO TRUSSES IN BANQUET HALL -
SQUARE MEMBER - NOT TURNED



TURNED

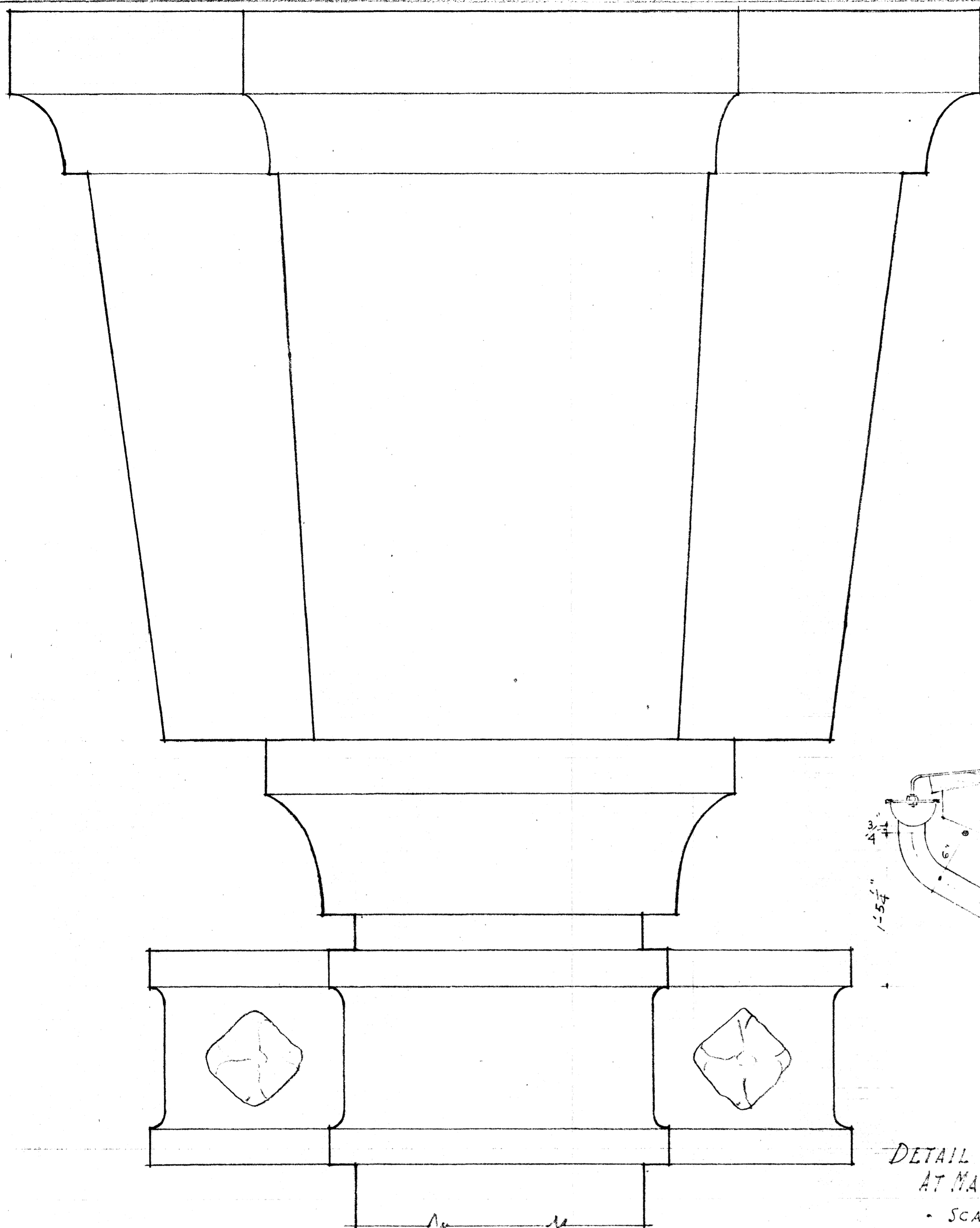
1/2"

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY AND OFFICES
LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA

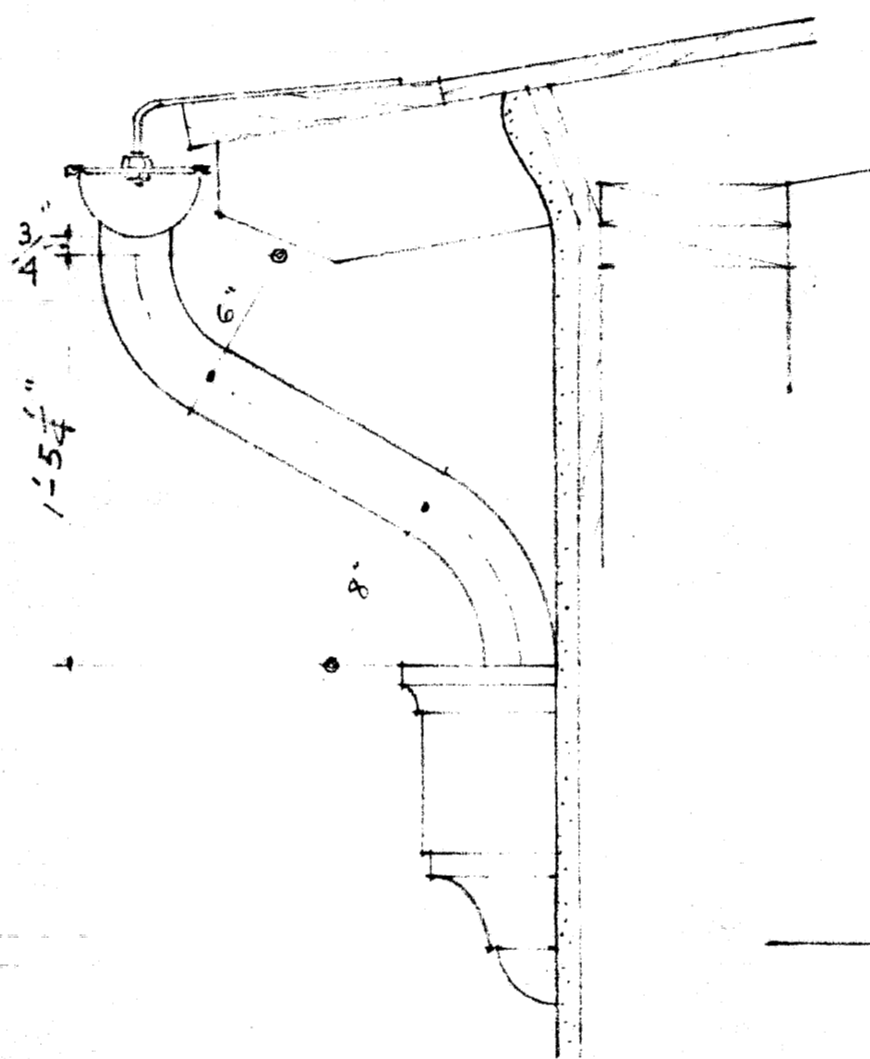
J.D.G. J.D.G. WINSOR SOULE AND
J.D.G. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY
ARCHITECTS
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.



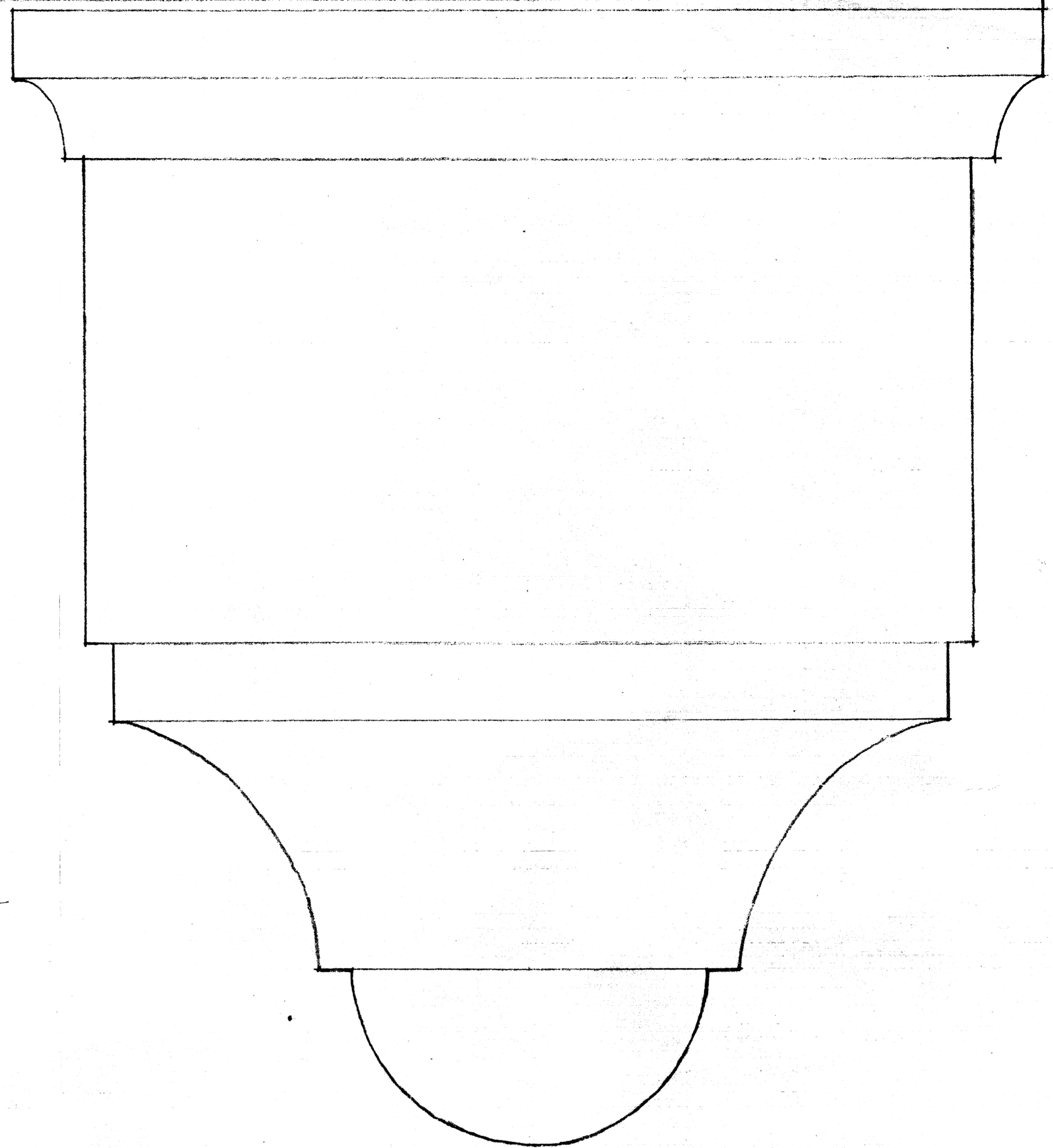
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING



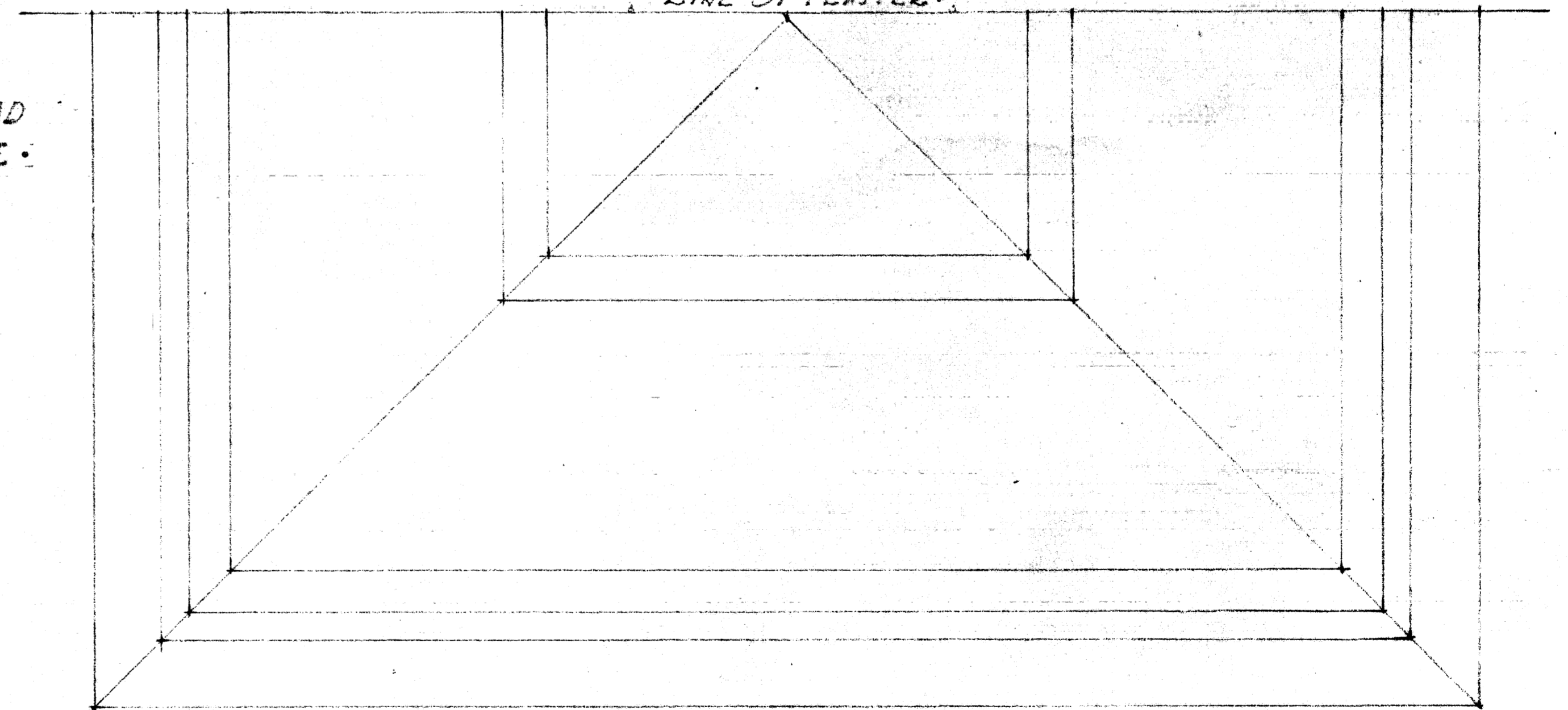
• F.S.D. LEADER HEAD ON AUDITORIUM •
LINE OF PLASTER



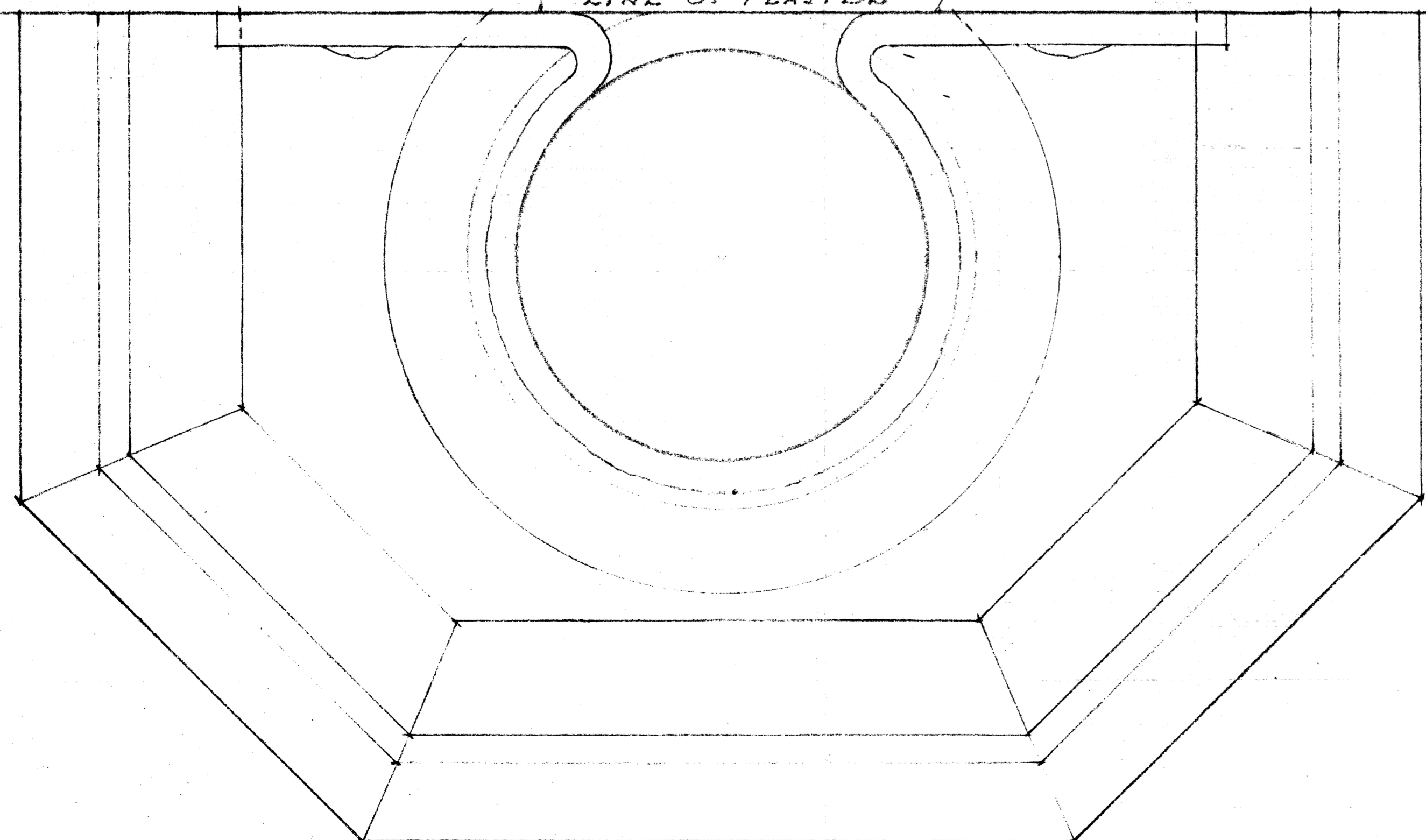
DETAIL OF LEADER HEAD
AT MAIN ENTRANCE •
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



• ELEVATION •
LINE OF PLASTER

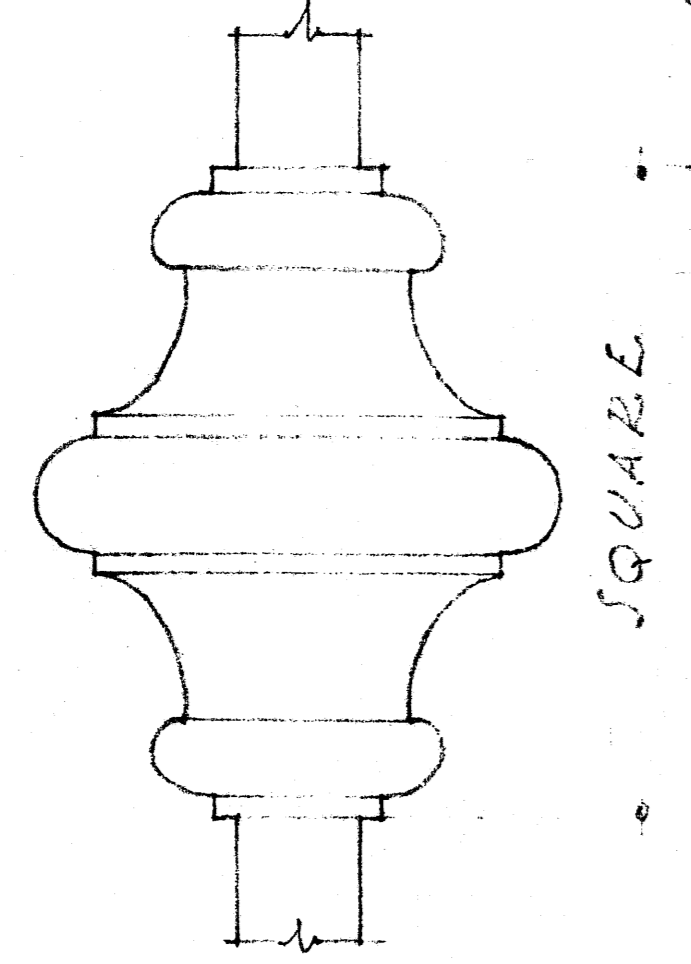
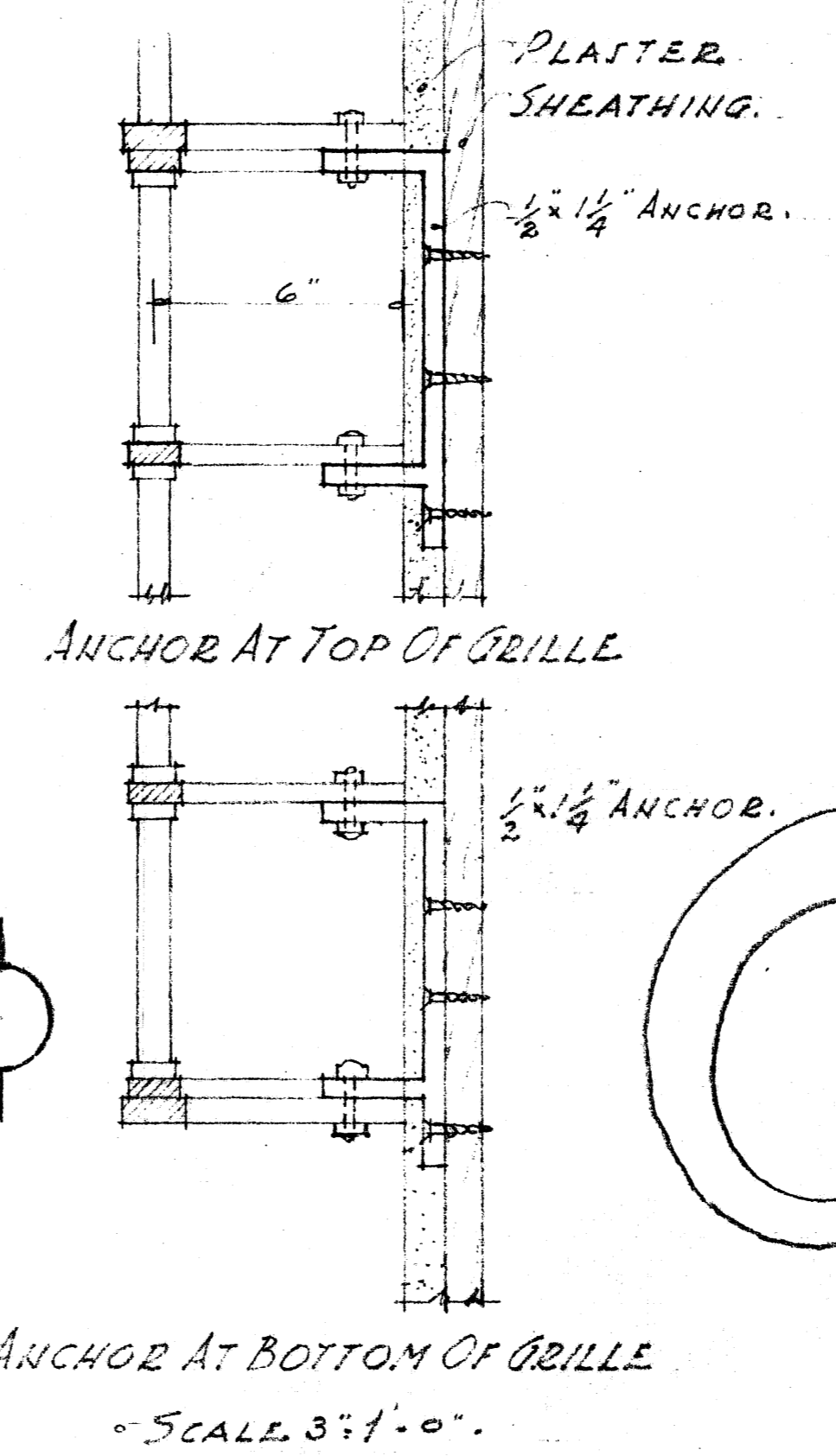
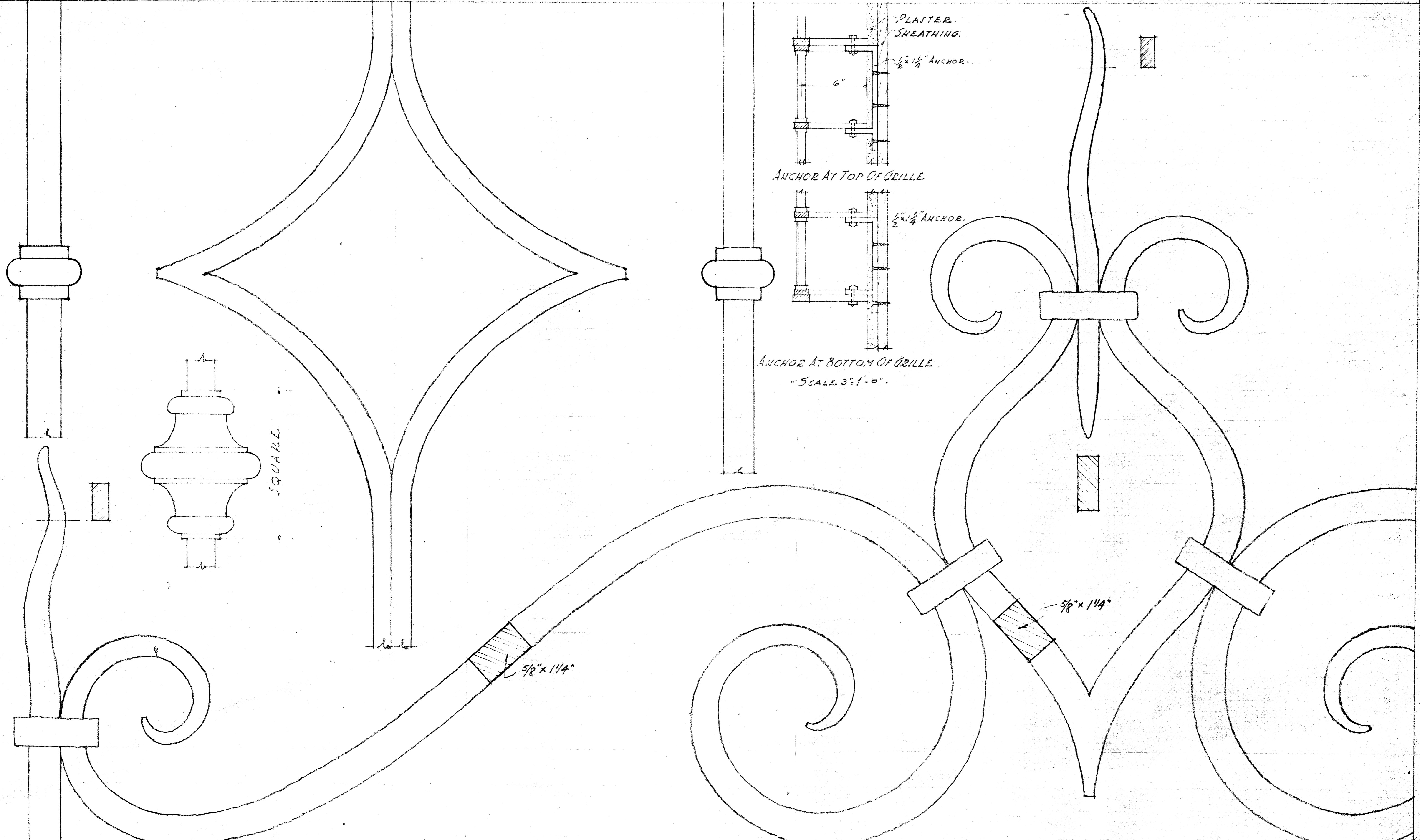


• REFLECTED PLAN •
• F.S.D. LEADER HEAD AT MAIN ENTRANCE •

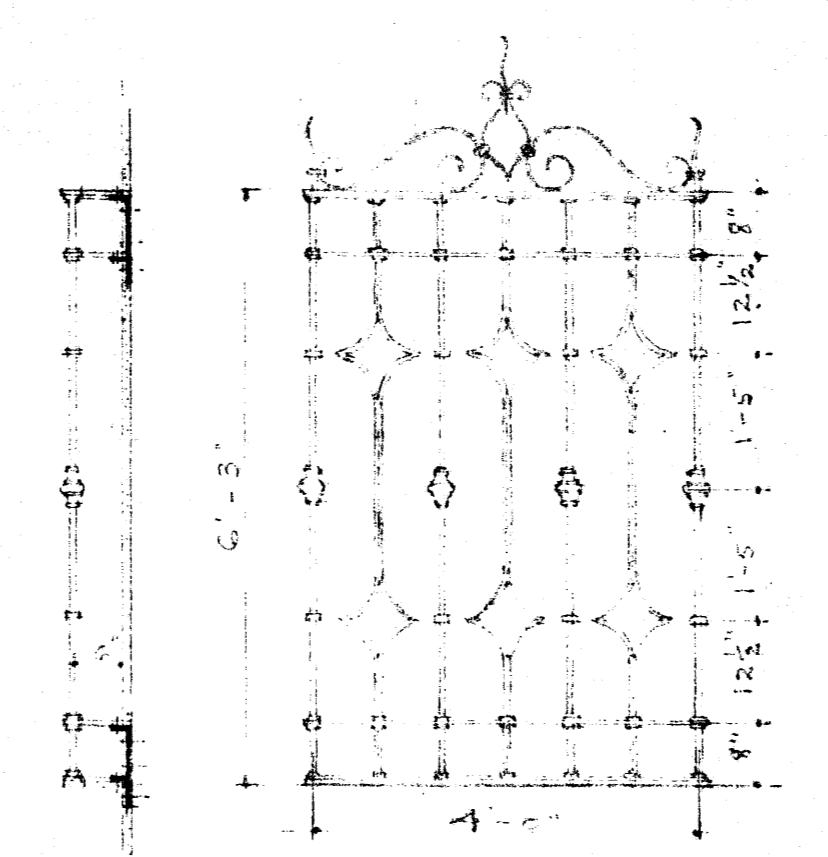


• F.S.D. REFLECTED PLAN •

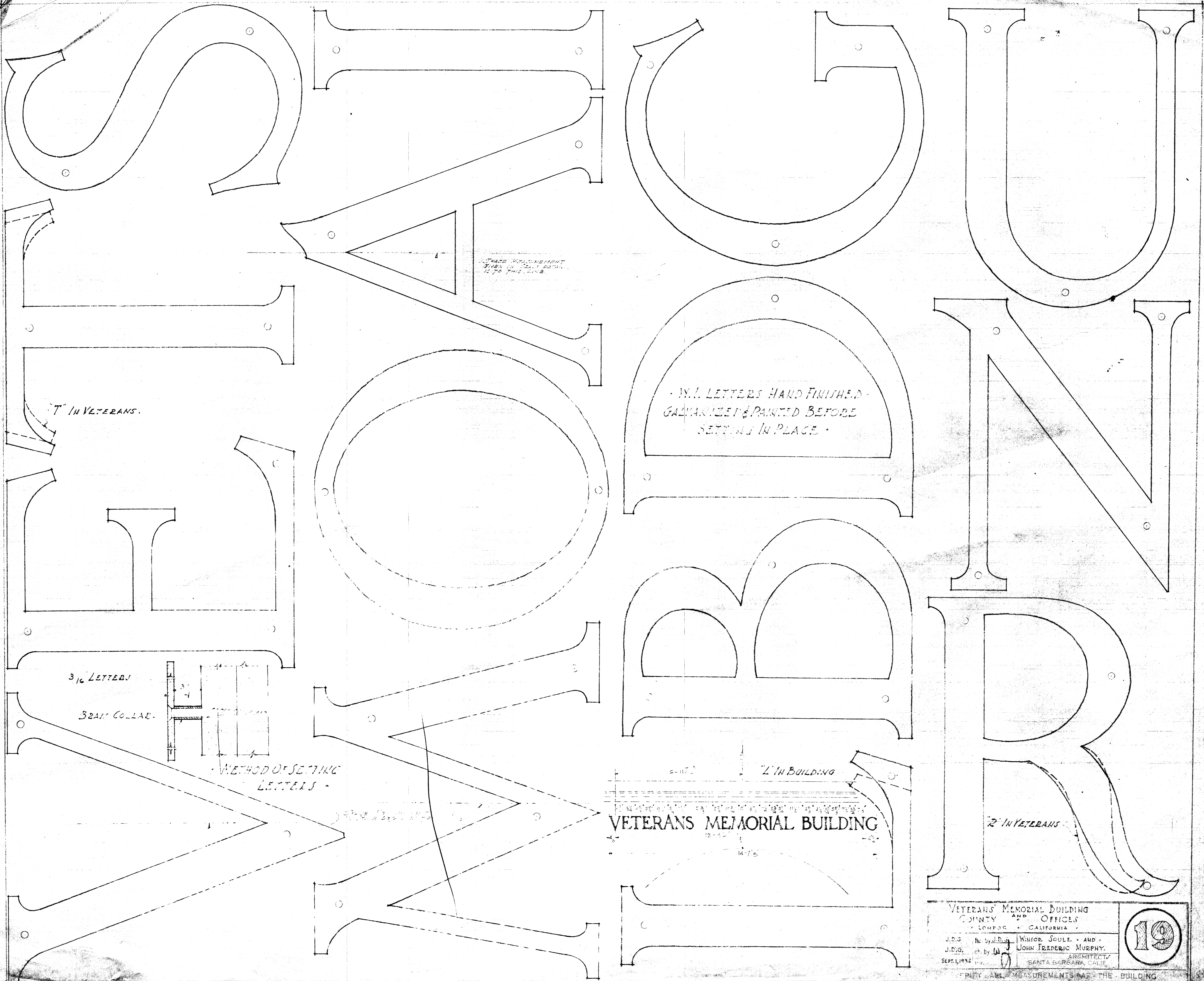
VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICES LOMPOC • CALIFORNIA		17
Des. by J.D.G.	Fig. by J.D.G., WINSTON SOULE • AND • J.F.M.	
Arch. by J.F.M.	JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY, ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING		



F.S.D - W-1 GRILLE TO WINDOW
IN OFFICE #1 -



VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICE LOMPOC CALIFORNIA		
Drawn by J.M.M.	Checked by J.M.M.	
DATE 1 SEPT. 24 1936		ARCHITECT JOHN FREDERICK MURPHY SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		



EACH MEASUREMENT GIVEN IN THIS DRAWING IS TO THE FACE OF THE LETTER

T IN VETERANS

W.I. LETTERS HAND FINISHED GALVANIZED & PAINTED BEFORE SETTING IN PLACE

3/16 LETTERS

32x1/2 COLLAR

METHOD OF SETTING LETTERS

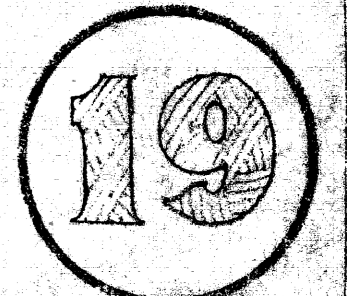
L IN BUILDING

2 IN VETERANS

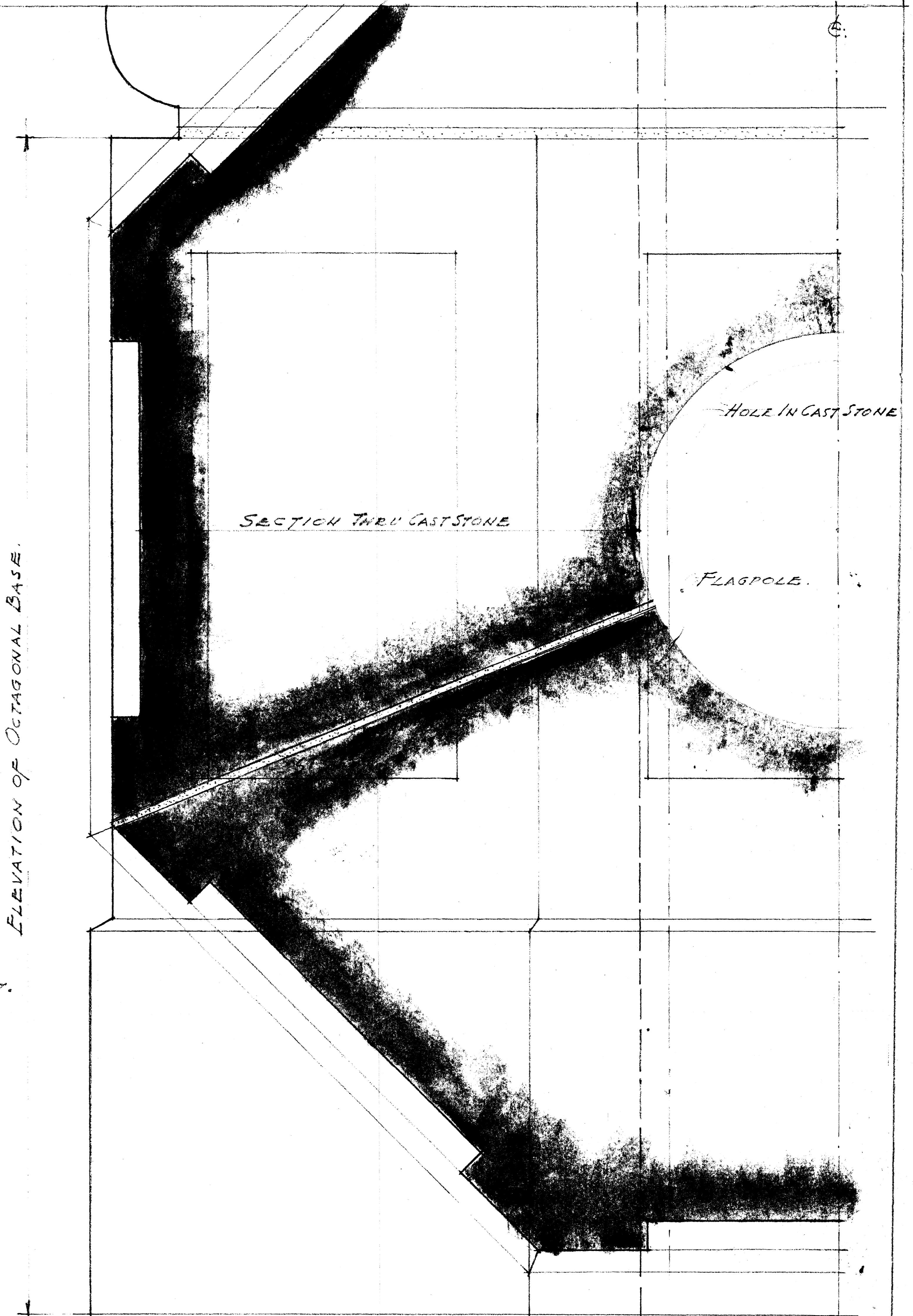
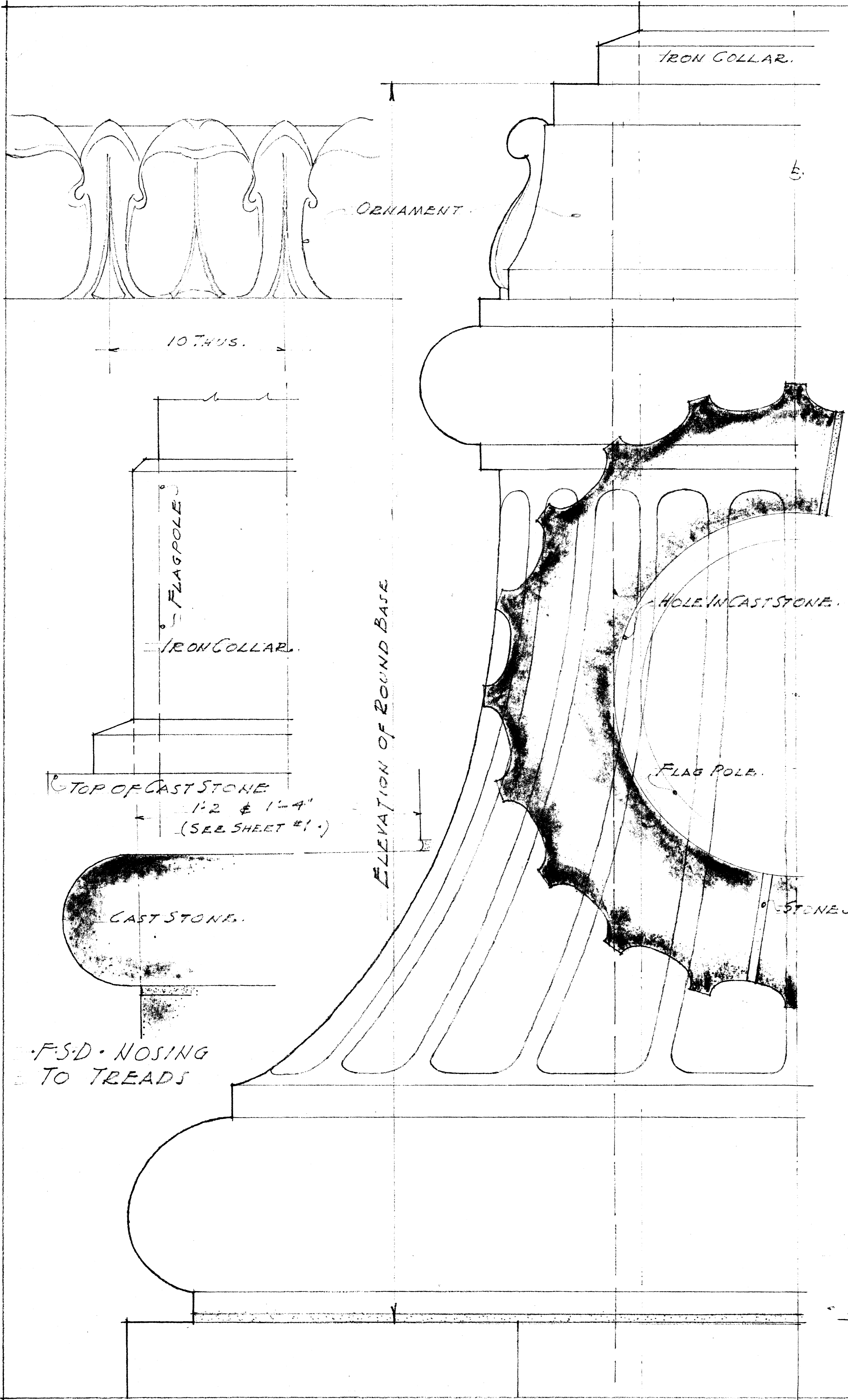
VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY AND OFFICES
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

J.D.G. designed by J. WINNOR SOULE AND
J.F.G. designed by JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY
SEP. 1, 1936 ARCHITECTS
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.



VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING



F.S.D. FLAGPOLE BASE.
 CAST STONE.
 SEE SHEET #1. FOR SCALE DETAIL.

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICES LOMPOC CALIFORNIA		20
J.B.G. HIGBY, JR.	WINIFRED SOULE AND JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY,	
ARCHITECTS	SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	
VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING		

SQUARE W.I. COLLAR

KEEP THIS DIM. UNIFORM.

P.M.

Ø OF W.I. RAIL

SQUARE POST.

NOTE: RISE OF TREAD FROM 2ND FL. UP.

LINE OF PLASTER

P.M.

P.M.

P.M.

P.M.

P.M.

F.S.D. POST AT "E"

NOTE: SEE 3/4" DETAIL FOR LENGTH OF POSTS. SHEET #21.

F.S. SECTION A-A

TOP OF TILE WSC. CAP

FACE OF COL. BELOW CAP

TOP OF COL. CAP

FACE OF COL.

BLUE

BLACK

6"

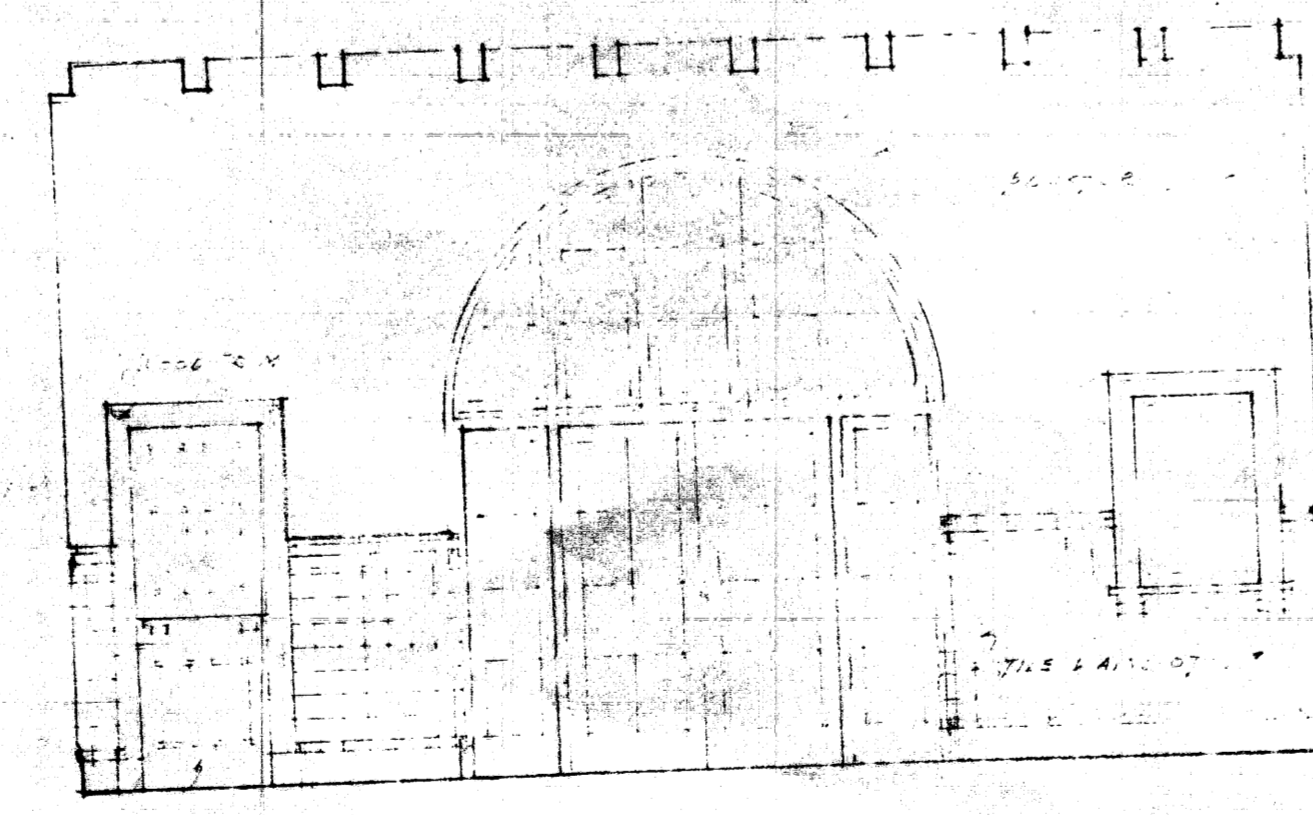
12"

FOYER FLOOR

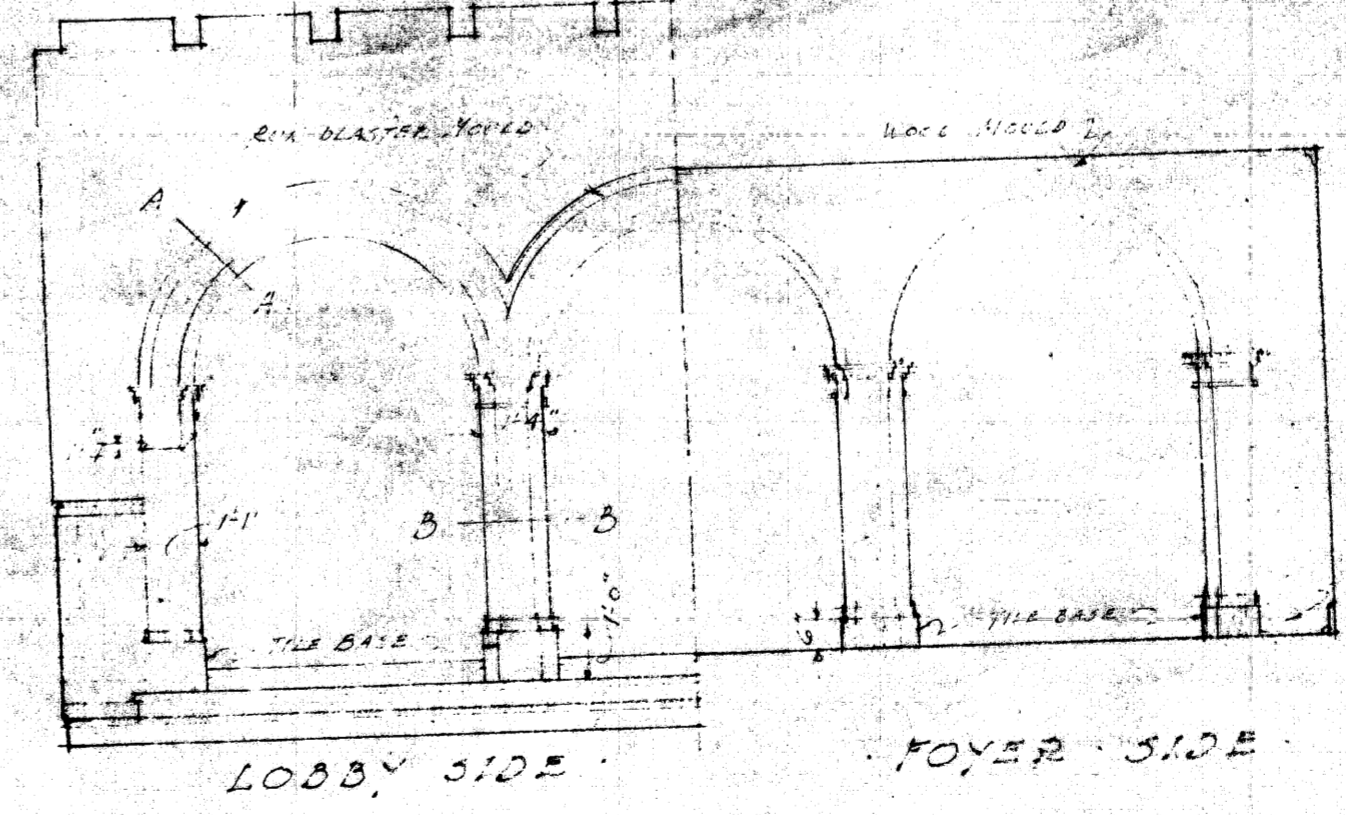
TOP OF TREAD

F.S.D. BASE OF COLS.

SECTION B-B SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



NORTH WALL OF LOBBY SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



SOUTH WALL OF LOBBY SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY AND OFFICES LOWPOC CALIFORNIA

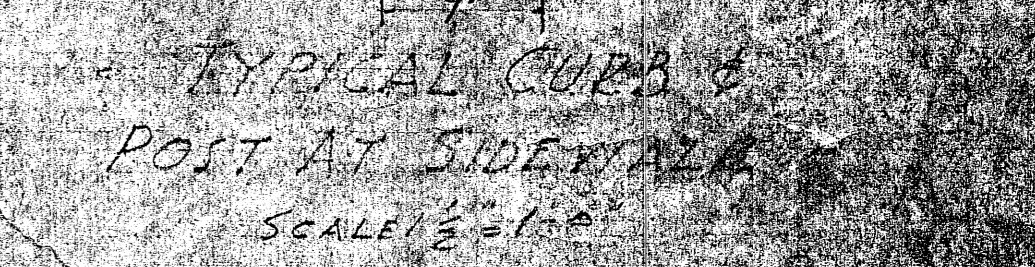
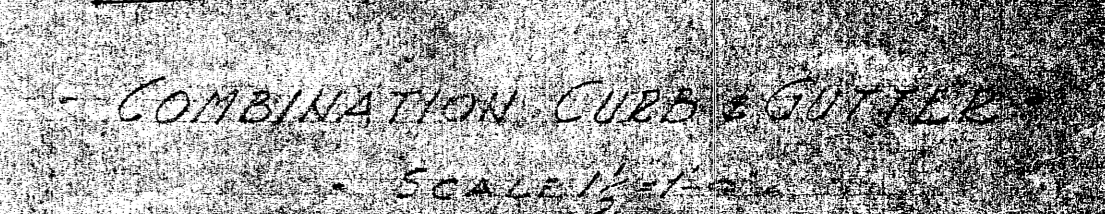
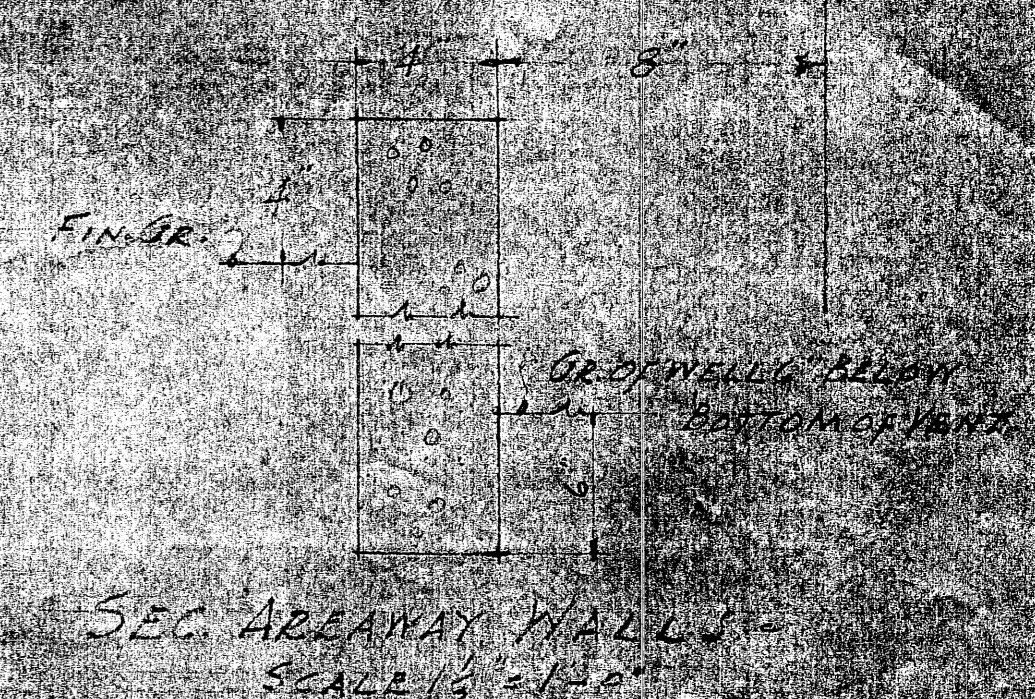
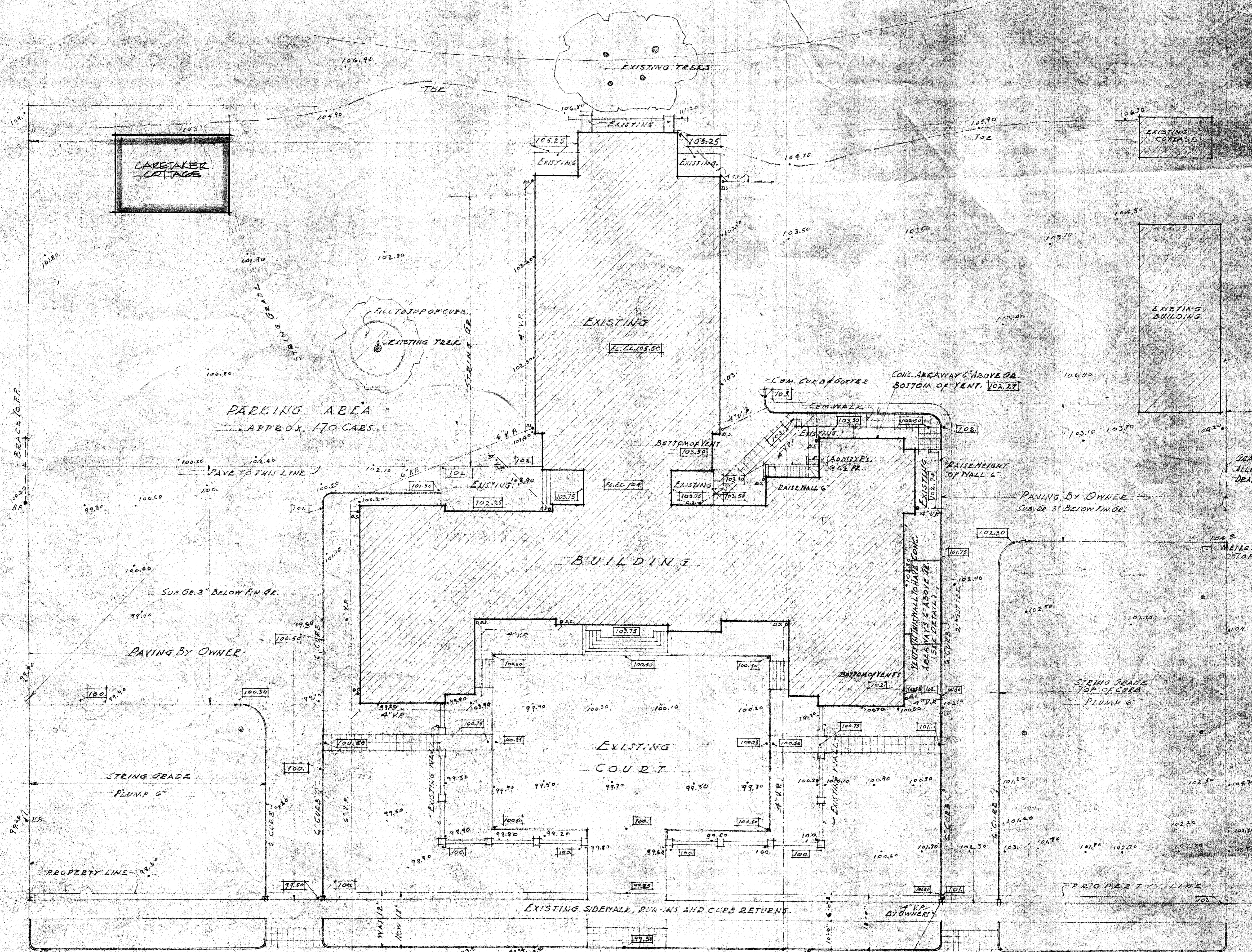
JEN. JDS. WITH JRS. WINOR SOULE AND JEN. JDS. WITH JRS. JOHN FREDERIC MURPHY

OCT. 1936

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT THE BUILDING

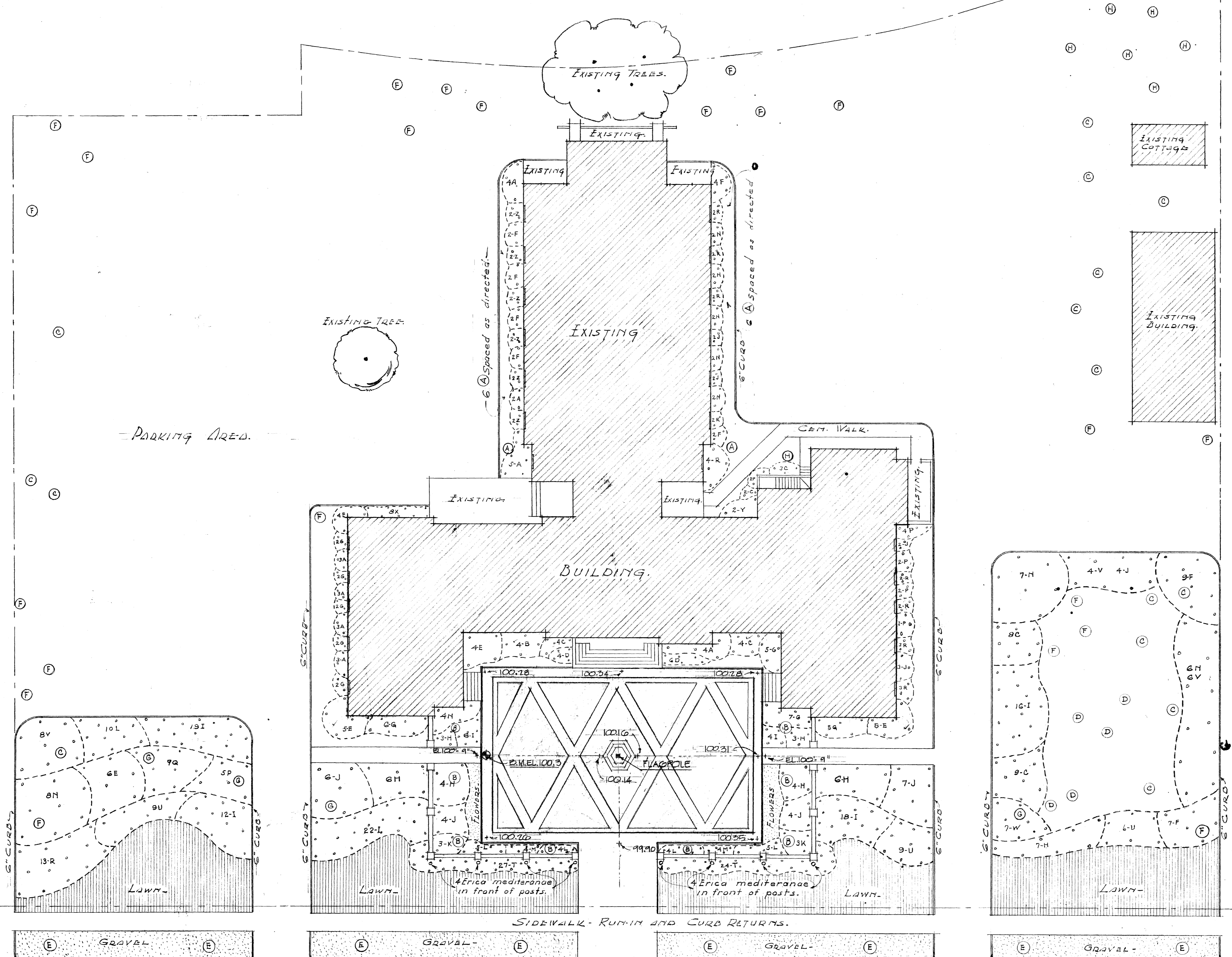


B31804



LOCUST AVENUE
GRADING LAYOUT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

VETERAN'S MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICE LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA		
Dr. by: J.E.G. Pl. by: J.E.G.	Eng. by: J.E.G. Ch. by: J.E.G.	



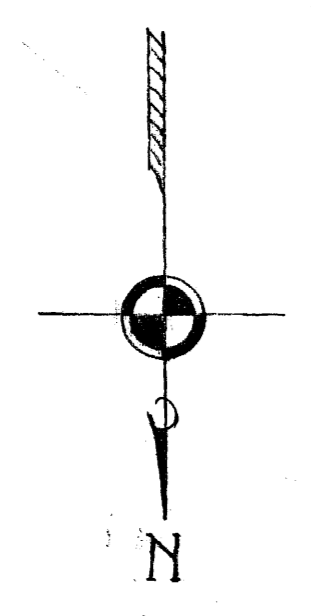
-PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS-

- 1- Dirt Surfaces**
It is understood that this sheet G2, does not include any preparation of dirt surfaces for planting.
- 2- Lawn and flowers**
Lawn and flower seeding is not a part of this contract.
- 3- Gravel Areas**
Areas marked gravel to be finished by owner. Not a part of this contract.
- 4- Olive Trees**
Olive trees as shown are not a part of this contract.
- 5- Plants, Trees and Shrubs**
The word Plants below shall designate plants, tree & shrub.
A-Planting shall consist of furnishing, hauling, and placing plants. Furnishing all labor, furnishing and placing 2x2 redwood stakes of trees.
B-All plants to be healthy, shapely, free from insect pests and not root bound.
C-All plants shall be tagged true to name.
D-Cow manure shall be well decomposed.
E-Engineer will designate by stakes the exact location of plants.
F-All planting holes shall be dug sufficiently large to prevent crowding of roots.
G-The cushion provided for plants at bottom of hole to be composed of 1part cow manure to 9parts of top soil.
H-Basins shall be constructed around plants for watering.
I-Plants shall be watered when necessary. Not to exceed 9 day intervals until building is accepted by owner.

ISSUED FOR REFERENCE ONLY!
APRIL - 1913

- SHRUBS- IN 1 GAL. CANS.**
- 27 A- *Pittosporum euginoides*.
 - 1 B- *Anastasia bella*.
 - 30 C- *Carissa grandiflora*.
 - 10 D- *Fuchsia ricanonii*.
 - 24 E- *Pittosporum veridiflorum*.
 - 30 F- *Melaluca nesophila*.
 - 33 G- *Coprosma laevis*.
 - 33 H- *Yucca glauca*.
 - 70 I- *Pyracantha yunnanensis*.
 - 34 J- *Osander (white)*.
 - 8 K- *Hibiscus*.
 - 28 L- *Ceanothus impressus*.
 - 9 M- *Sollya*.
 - 35 N- *Mistleuco armillaris*.
 - 18 P- *Leptospermum*.
 - 9 Q- *Prunus integrifolia*.
 - 35 R- *Abelia grandiflora*.
 - 8 S- *Erica mediterranea*.
 - 51 T- *Juniperus prostrata tamerisifolia*.
 - 24 U- *Cotoneaster franchetii*.
 - 16 V- *Ceanothus arbutus, cyaneus, thyrsiflorus*.
 - 7 W- *Pittosporum tobira*.
 - 8 X- *Pyracantha formosiana*.
 - 2 Y- *Photinia arbutifolia*.
 - 12 Z- *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

- TREES- Marked thus (A) IN 5 GAL. CANS.**
- 10 A- *Eucalyptus corymbosa*.
 - 11 B- *Olive*.
 - 14 C- *Schinus molle (pepper)*.
 - 5 D- *Juglans californica*.
 - 8 E- *Acacia melanoxylon*.
 - 22 F- *Platanus racemosa*.
 - 4 G- *Quercus agrifolia*.
 - 7 H- *Eucalyptus viminalis ducoxylin*.



LOCUST AVENUE
LANDSCAPE LAYOUT
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

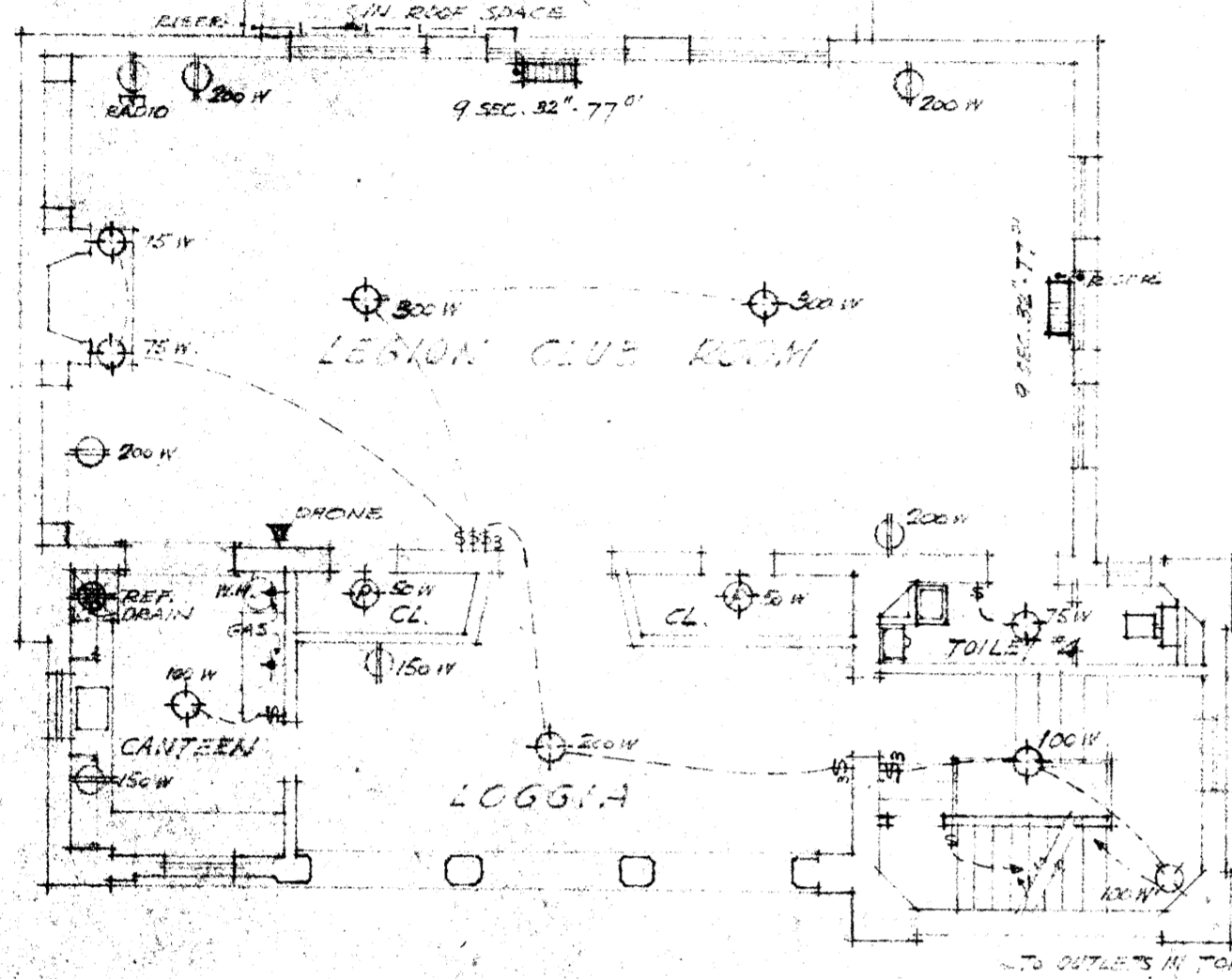
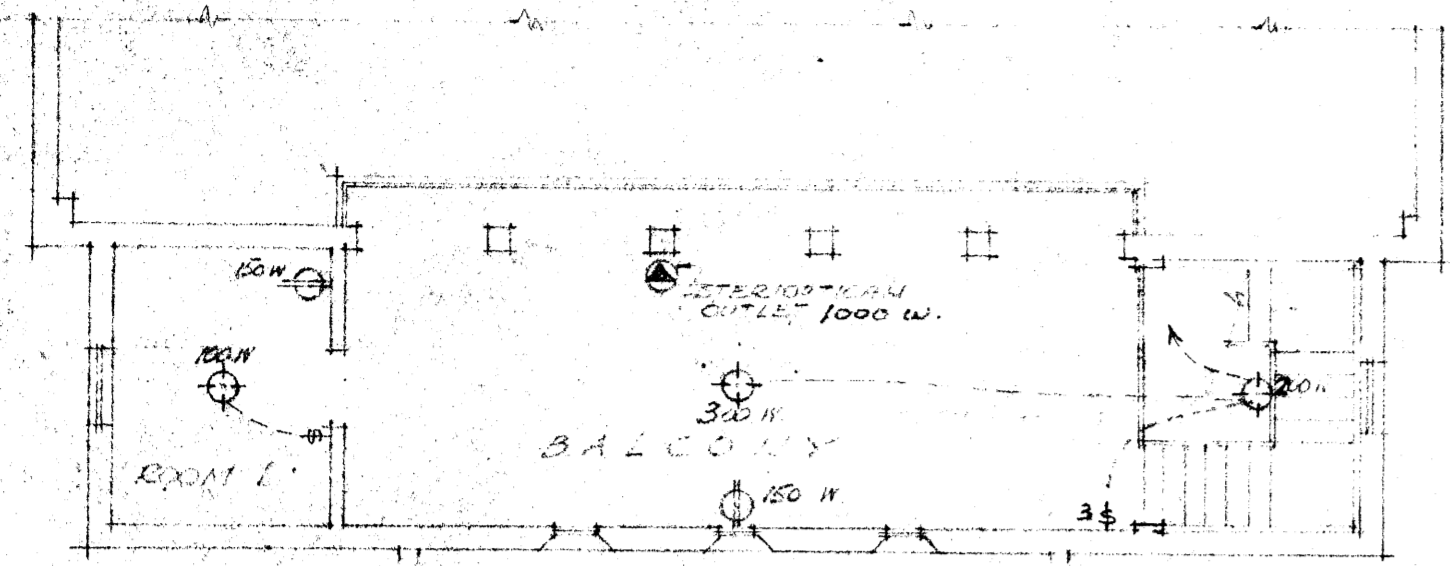
APPROVED
W. C. R. P.
ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING
COUNTY OFFICES
Lompoc, CALIFORNIA
LANDSCAPE PLAN
SANTA BARBARA Co. PLANNING COMM.
DRAWN BY- C.F.C. CHECKED BY- W.C.R. DATE 10-10-36

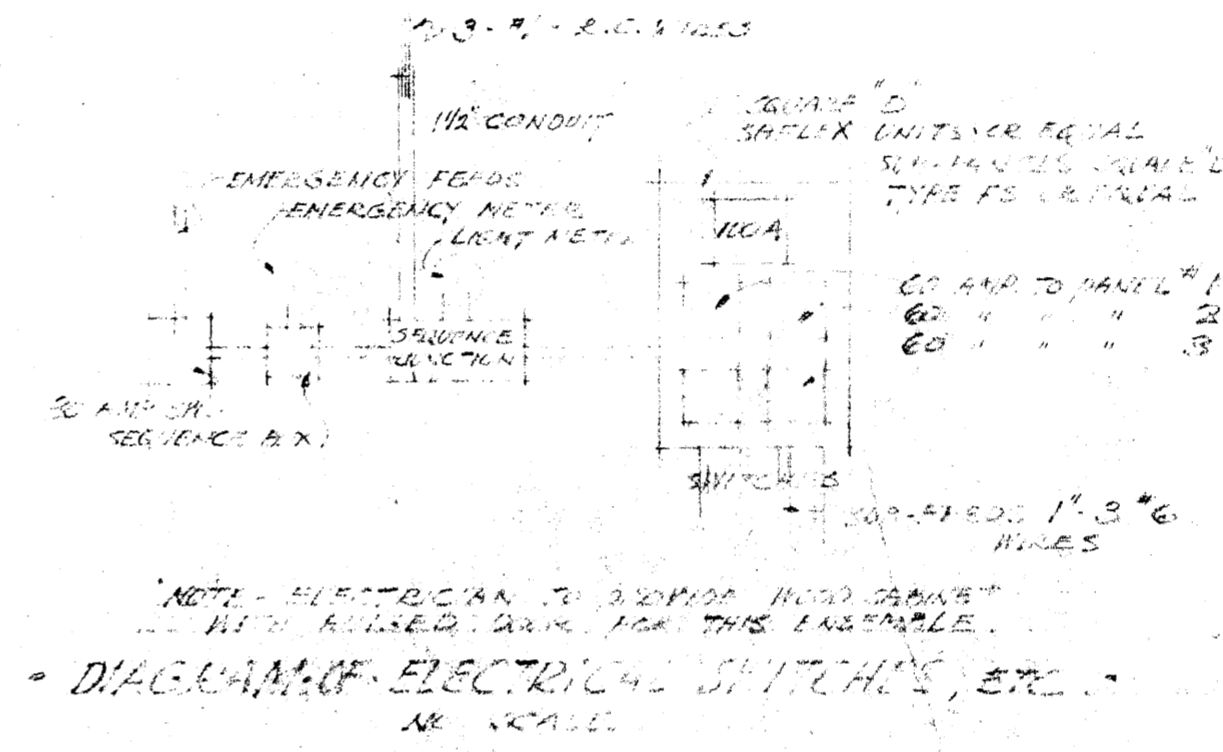
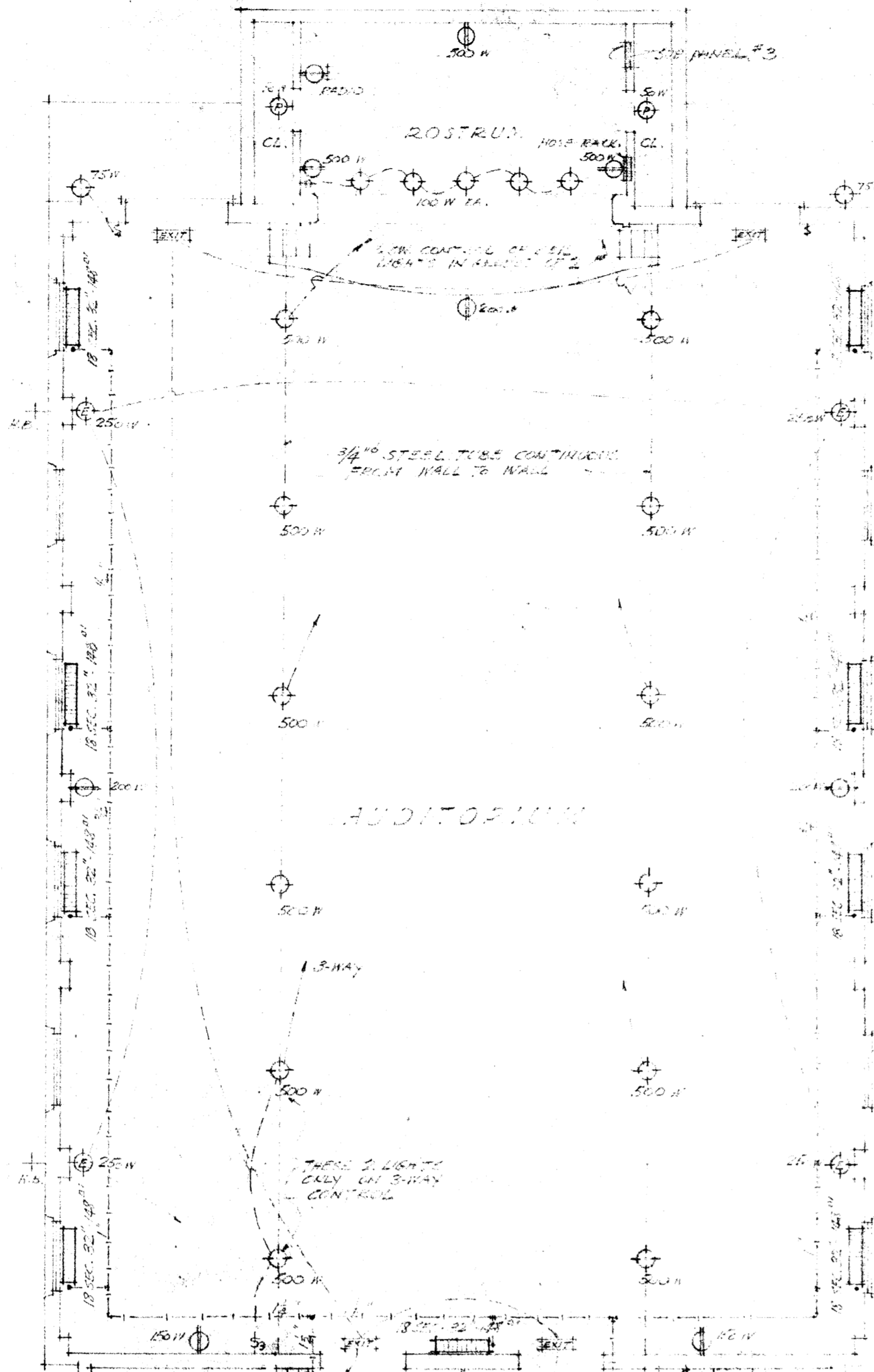
SHEET
G-2

DEPT. PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIF.
FILE 120 E-16

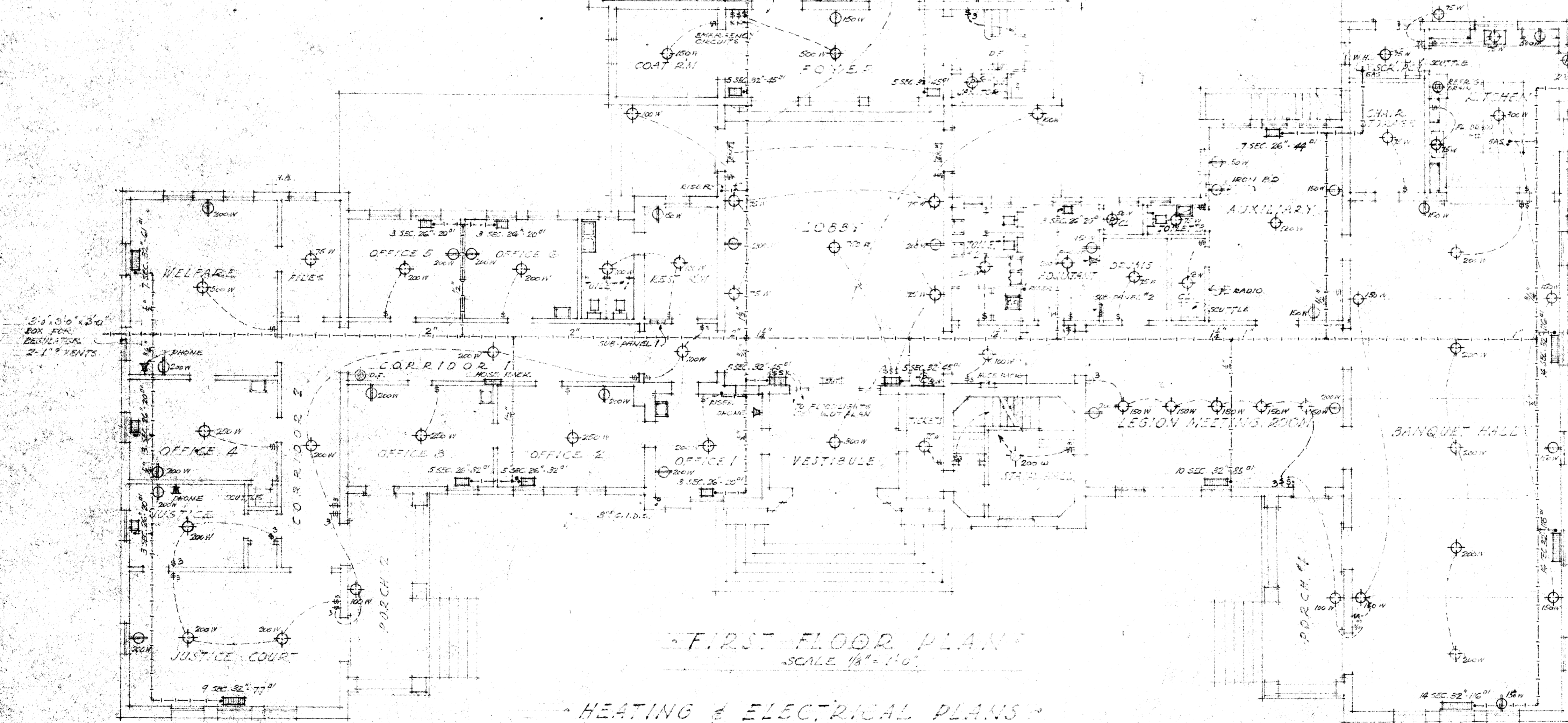
B31001



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



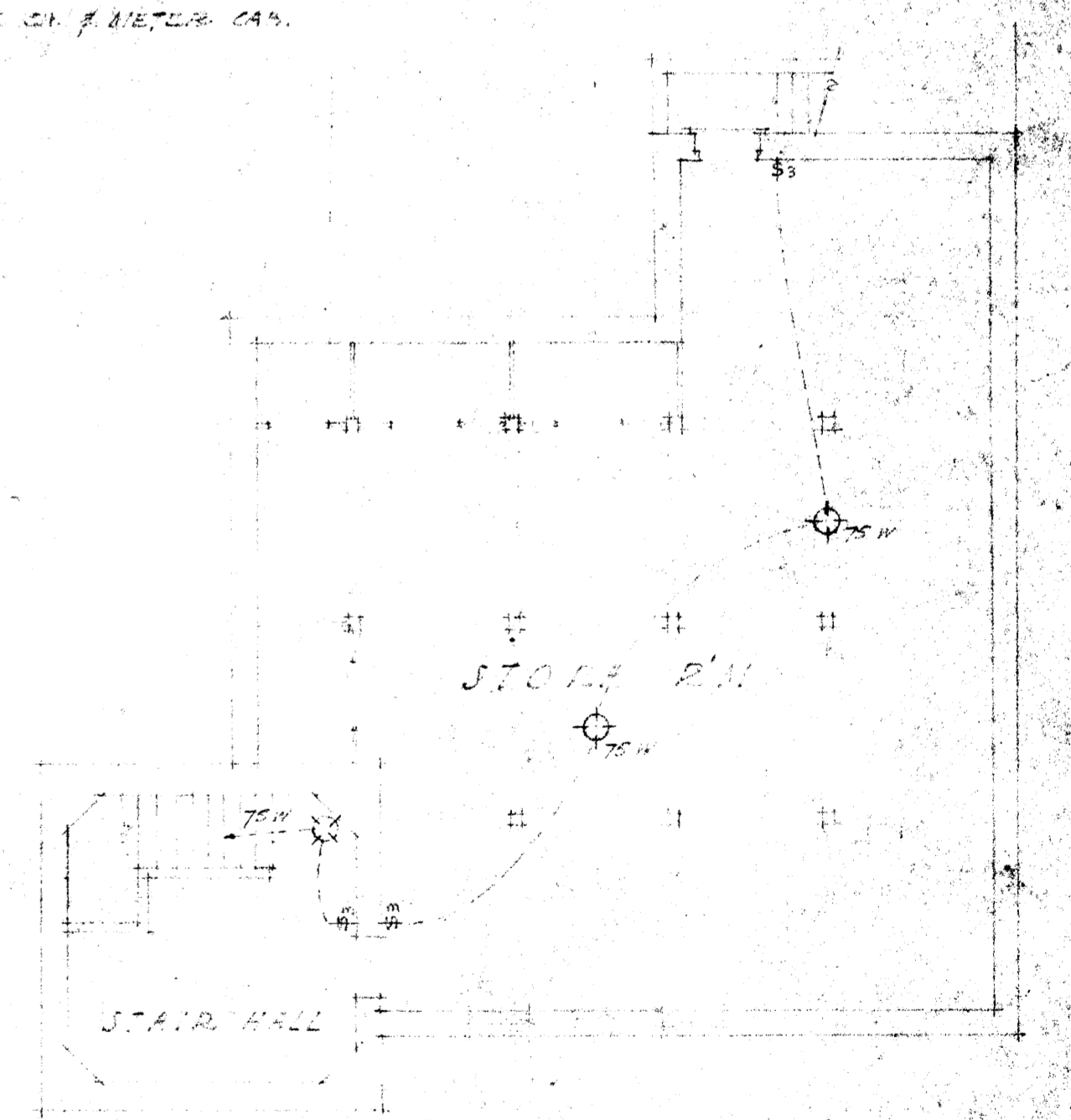
NOTE: ELECTRICAL TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST E.C. CODE.
- DIAGRAM OF ELECTRICAL SWITCHES, ETC. -
AS SHOWN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

HEATING & ELECTRICAL PLANS

NOTE: ATTIC LIGHT (CON) AND SILL FROM EACH SCOUT PLAN.

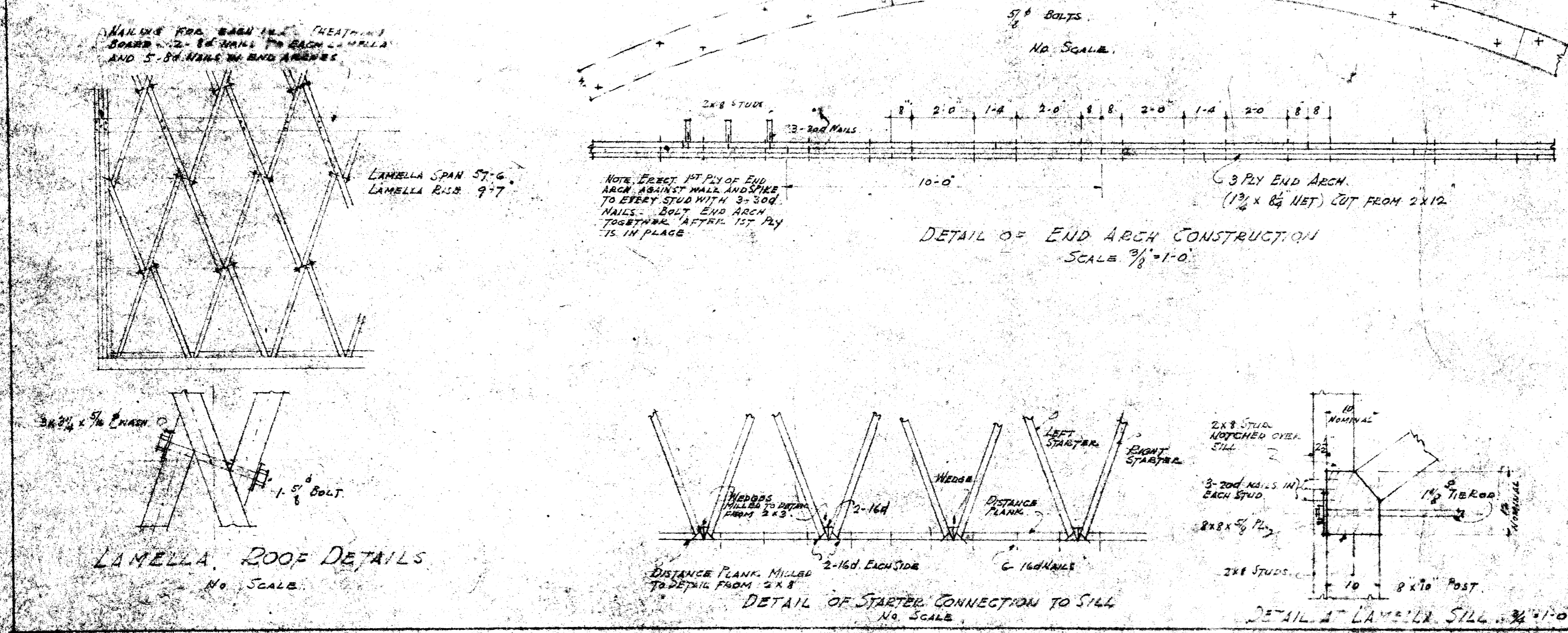
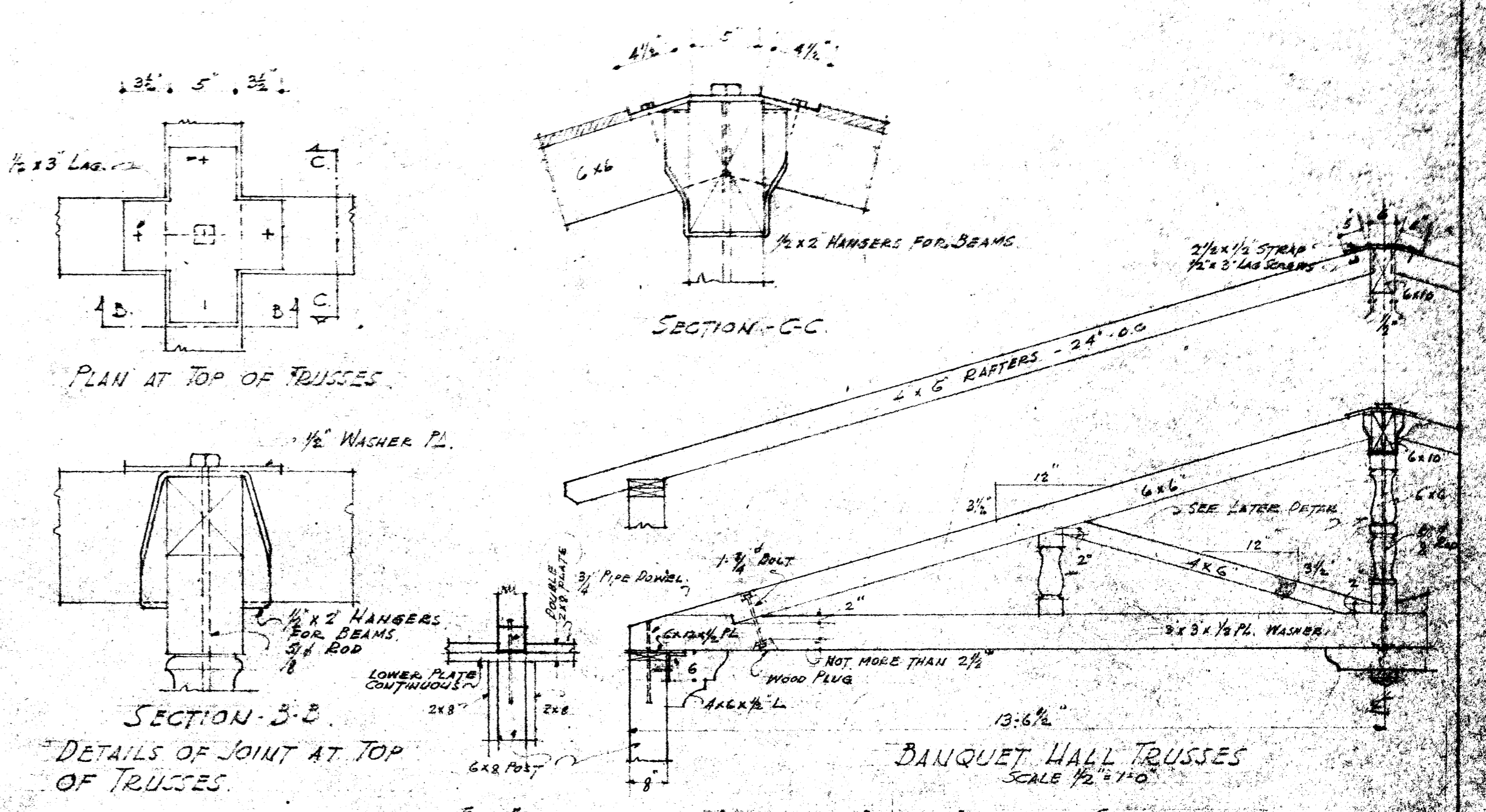
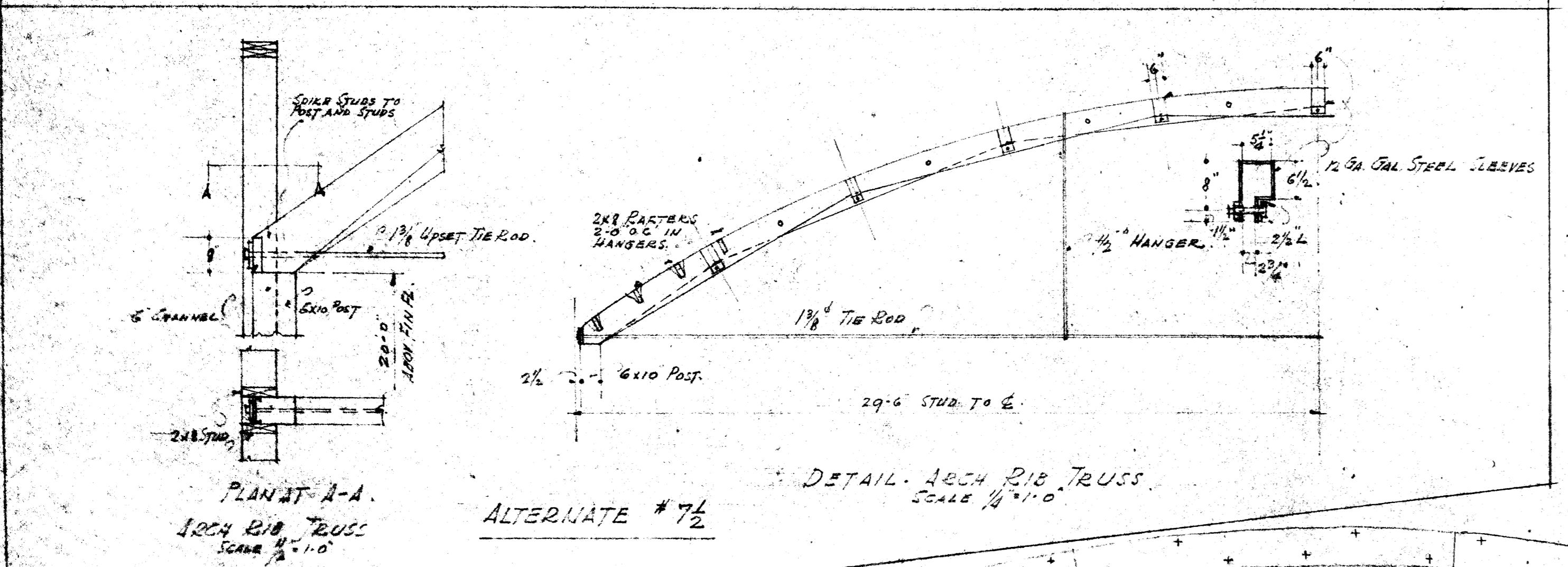
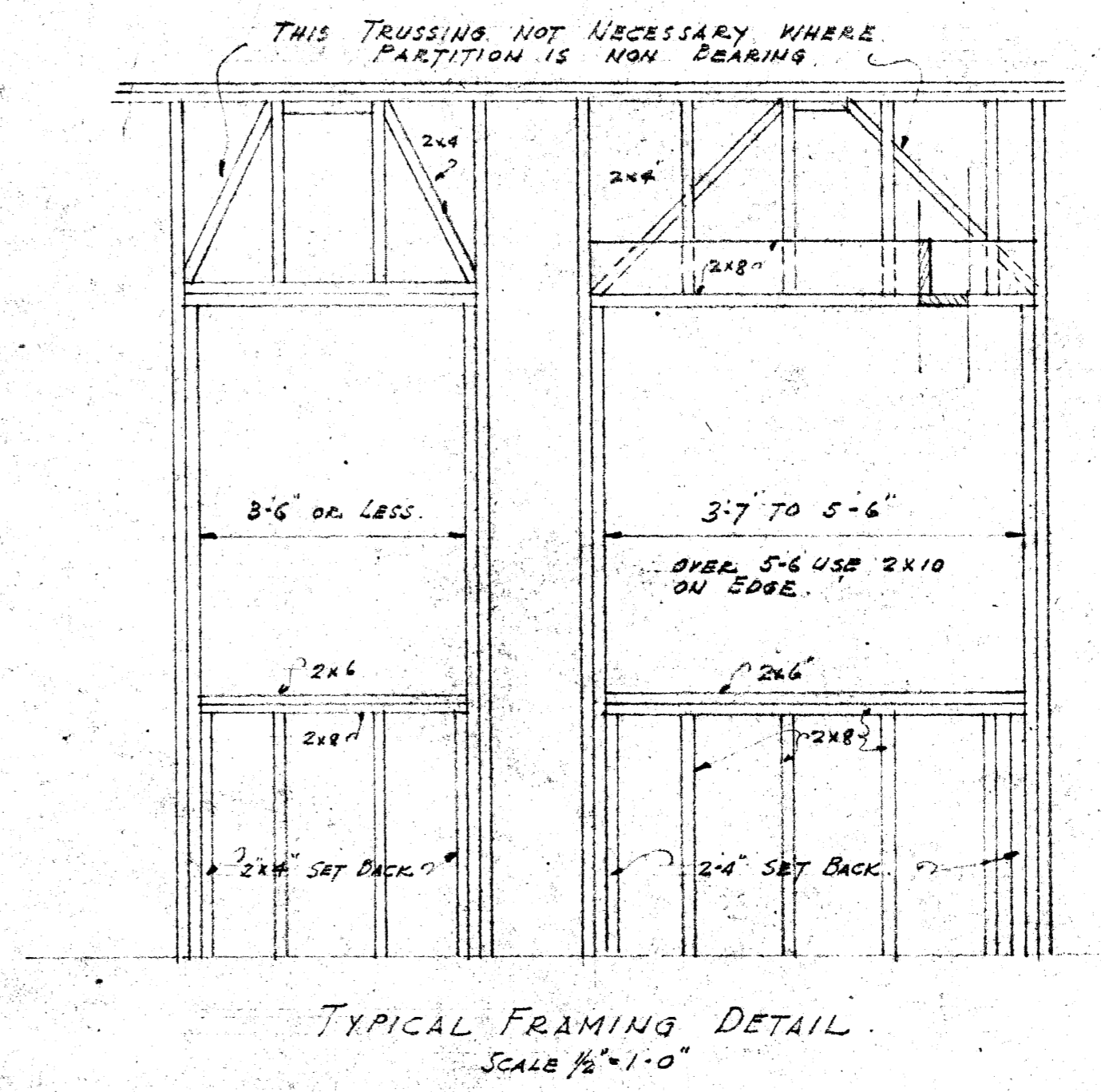
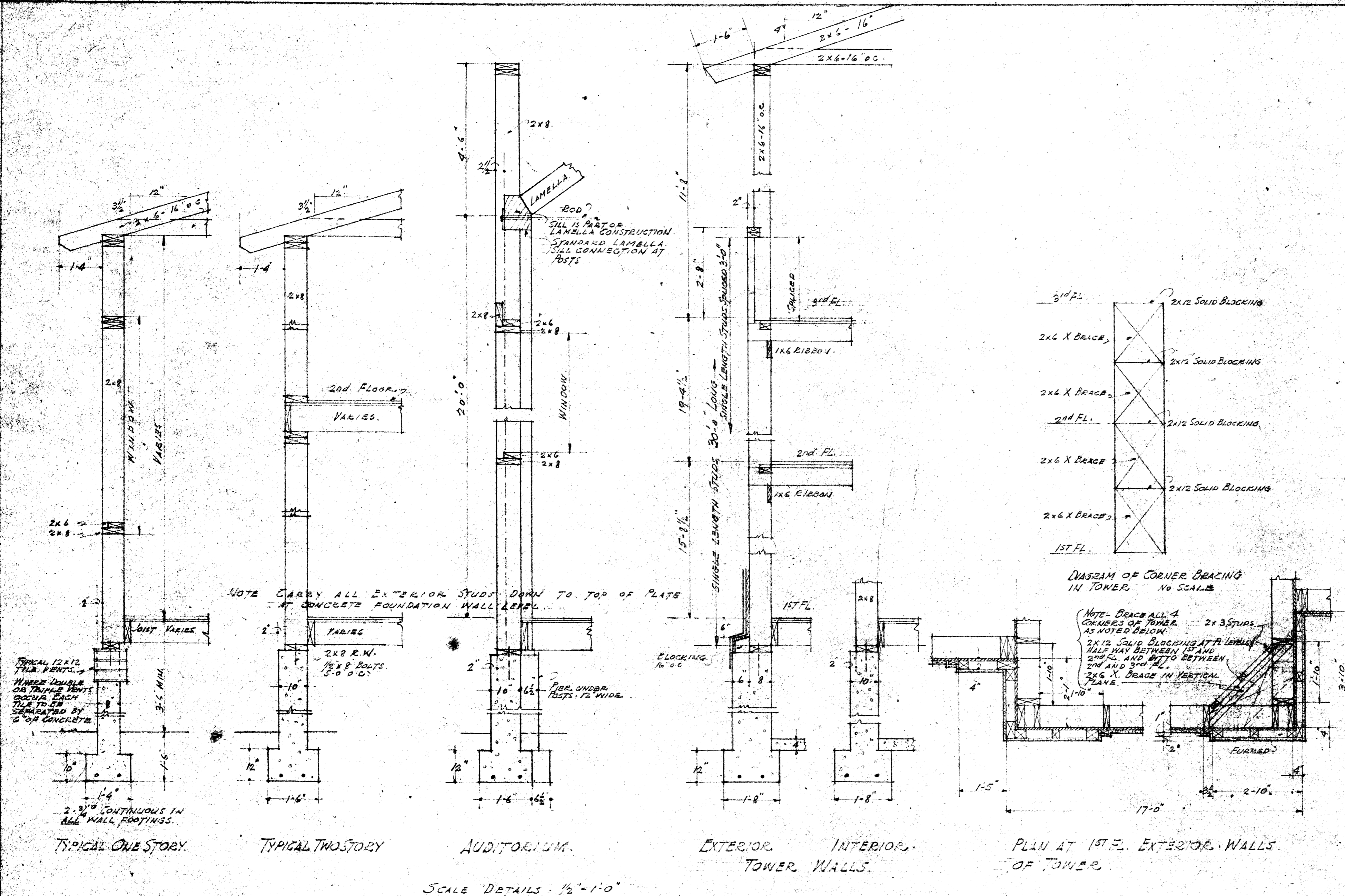


BASEMENT PLAN

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1936.

W. L. Fisher
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING COUNTY OFFICES LOHPCC CALIFORNIA			
DR. BY: CAF	DES. BY: CAF		WILSON JONES - ARCHT. JOHN FREDERIC MUEBAY
DATE: DEC. 13, '35	REV: 2 MAR 26		SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING.			



APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA THIS 2ND DAY OF MARCH 1936.

Ed. Penick
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

DONALD F. SHUBERT, STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, 1770 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING OFFICES COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA

des. by K.S.-D.C. fig. by W.S.-O.L. JOHN FEEBIE MURPHY ARCHITECTS SANTA BARBARA CALIF.

tr. by C.F.B. est. by W.F. rev. MAR 2 1936

date MAR 2 1936

VERIFY - ALL - MEASUREMENTS - AT - THE - BUILDING